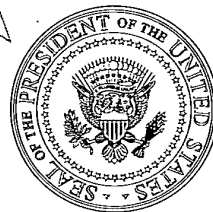




National Drug Control Strategy

Budget Summary



February 1994
The White House

National Drug Control Strategy

Budget Summary

Foreword

This document is the companion volume to the National Drug Control Strategy, transmitted to Congress by the President in February, 1994, pursuant to Title I of Public Law 100-690. It consists of the following sections:

- **Section 1:** The first section, entitled "Federal Resource Priorities," outlines the President's 1995 funding request for drug-related programs, as well as the drug-related priorities and objectives.
- **Section 2:** The second section, entitled "Budget Summary Tables," highlights drug control funding by Functional and Agency Summary for Fiscal Years 1993 through 1995.
- **Section 3:** The third section, entitled "Agency Summaries," provides descriptions of the Fiscal Year 1995 budget request for each of the Department and agency drug-related accounts that are included in the National Drug Control Budget.
- **Section 4:** The final section, entitled "Additional Funding Tables," provides supplementary information on funding levels, including historical funding levels by function for 1981 through the President's request for 1995.

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Federal Resource Priorities

The President's 1995 budget request for drug control programs provides a new direction for national efforts to confront the problems caused by illicit drug use and trafficking. Not only has the total funding request substantially increased but significant emphasis is now placed on demand reduction programs, particularly treatment services for hardcore users and prevention activities for children and adolescents. Moreover, this budget provides resources to link drug policy with other facets of the Administration's domestic policy, especially programs to stimulate economic growth, reform health care, curb youth violence, and empower communities. The Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 request also proposes to unite drug programs with related efforts to give individuals and communities relief from problems that lead to drug use.

Recognizing the strong linkage between hardcore drug use and its health and crime consequences to society, the drug control budget increases funds for drug treatment to a record level. Moreover, the FY 1995 budget increases resources for community-based prevention education programs, critical supply reduction programs in source and transit countries to stop the flow of illicit drugs to the United States, and local law enforcement programs for community policing.

Further, interdiction funding has been reduced, reflecting the shift in program emphasis from relatively more expensive programs operating in the transit zone to less expensive programs in source and transit countries. Finally, the budget recognizes the importance of Federal law enforcement and maintains funding for efforts to ensure continued progress in attacking drug trafficking.

FY 1995 DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM RESOURCES

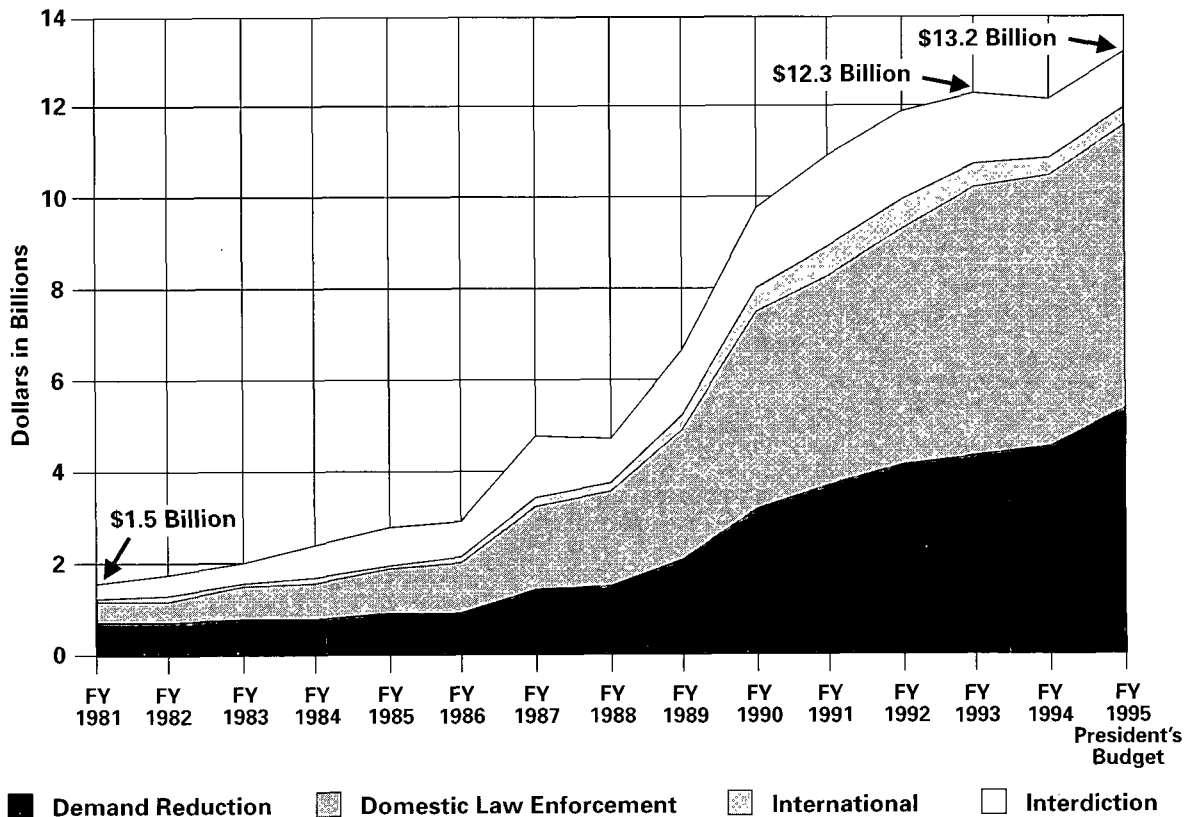
For FY 1995, the President has requested a record \$13.2 billion (see Exhibit 1-1) to enhance programs dedicated to drug control efforts. This represents an increase of \$1.0 billion, or 9 percent, more than the FY 1994 level. Given the tight fiscal constraints with which many programs are faced, the 1995 request clearly expresses the Administration's commitment to alleviating the problems associated with drugs, crime, and violence.

Throughout the FY 1995 request are funding enhancements in support of the goals of the *1994 National Drug Control Strategy*.¹ Increased funding has been requested for programs that have proven effective in addressing the problems of drug use and its associated crime and violence. Among the funding enhancements are:

- A total drug budget request of \$13.2 billion for drug control activities to fund programs that reduce the number of drug users and the amount of drugs used as well as reduce the supply of illicit drugs entering the United States.

¹ The Goals of the National Drug Control Strategy can be found on page 10 of this document.

**Exhibit 1-1
Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, 1981-1995**



- \$2.9 billion for drug treatment programs to expand treatment capacity and services and increase treatment effectiveness so that those in need of treatment can receive it.
- An additional \$355 million for programs that target the hardcore drug-using population.
- \$2.1 billion for drug prevention activities to create safe and healthy environments in which children and adolescents can live, grow, learn, and develop; to assist local communities in developing effective prevention programs; and to increase workplace safety and productivity by reducing drug use in the workplace. Of this amount, an increase of \$191 million is requested for the Safe Schools and the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities State Grant Program prevention programs to ensure that children receive comprehensive drug, crime, and violence prevention curricula.
- A new funding enhancement of \$568 million for Community Policing, including domestic law enforcement and prevention activities, to help reduce drug-related crime and violence in communities.
- A total of \$428 million for international efforts to strengthen international cooperation against narcotics production, trafficking, and use as well as to assist other countries in attacking the drug trade.
- \$28 million within the Department of Transportation to reduce the use of alcohol among youth.

The 1995 budget request includes significant increases in drug program funding for all major program areas except for drug interdiction. Table 1-1 illustrates the Federal drug control spending for the seven major functions tracked in the drug control budget.

Together, treatment and prevention (Education, Community Action, and the Workplace) programs comprise more than 80 percent of the \$1.0 billion increase in total drug control resources between FY 1994 and FY 1995. Resources requested for treatment will increase by 14 percent; prevention resources will increase by 28 percent.

The budget also heavily emphasizes the role of the community in drug control efforts. Approximately \$775 million will be provided for community-based programs such as Community Empowerment, Community Policing, and Community Partnerships.

International program resources also will increase significantly in FY 1995. Total international program spending increases by 22 percent, from \$351 million in FY 1994 to \$428 million in FY 1995. Most of this increase supports State Department programs in the coca-producing countries, although additional resources are provided to support bilateral and multilateral efforts to confront the emerging heroin problem.

Domestic law enforcement efforts increase 4 percent between FY 1994 and FY 1995. Most of this spending growth is to activate new Federal prisons and to initiate community policing-related drug law enforcement.

The FY 1995 budget requests for drug interdiction programs are down by 7 percent. A total of \$1.2 billion is requested in FY 1995. This is \$94 million less than the FY 1994 level of \$1.3 billion. Further, Interdiction funding is down by 20 percent, compared with FY 1993, due to substantial reductions in the Department of Defense budget and reduced operations in the transit zones.

Intelligence funding also is slightly down in the FY 1995 request, reflecting planned consolidation and streamlining of intelligence gathering and analysis capacity.

**Table 1-1
Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, FY 1993–FY 1995**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 President's Request | FY 94–FY 95 Change | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | | \$ | % |
| Drug Treatment | 2,339.1 | 2,514.1 | 2,874.4 | 360.3 | 14.3% |
| Education, Community Action, and the Workplace | 1,556.5 | 1,602.4 | 2,050.7 | 448.2 | 28.0% |
| Criminal Justice System | 5,685.1 | 5,700.4 | 5,926.9 | 226.6 | 4.0% |
| International | 523.4 | 351.4 | 427.8 | 76.4 | 21.7% |
| Interdiction | 1,511.1 | 1,299.9 | 1,205.6 | (94.3) | -7.3% |
| Research | 499.1 | 504.6 | 531.6 | 27.0 | 5.3% |
| Intelligence | 150.9 | 163.4 | 162.8 | (0.6) | -0.4% |
| Total | 12,265.3 | 12,136.2 | 13,179.8 | 1,043.6 | 8.6% |

SUPPLY AND DEMAND RESOURCES

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to report on spending for programs dedicated to supply reduction and demand reduction activities. The \$1.0 billion increase in the FY 1995 request provides additional resources for both supply reduction and demand reduction programs. However, the bulk of the increase in total resources is for demand reduction programs, which increase by more than 18 percent, as compared with supply reduction programs, which increase by only 3 percent.

Of the total \$13.2 billion request, \$7.8 billion is for supply reduction programs and \$5.4 billion is for demand reduction programs. The percentage of resources for supply reduction has fallen below 60 percent for the first time. The FY 1995 budget provides 59 percent of total budgeted resources for supply reduction and 41 percent for demand reduction programs. This reflects a dramatic shift in program emphasis in favor of treatment and prevention programs. It also demonstrates the Administration's commitment to closing the gap between funding for supply reduction and demand reduction programs.

MAJOR DRUG BUDGET INITIATIVES

Four major budget initiatives are included in the FY 1995 request. The first two initiatives focus on reducing the demand for illicit drugs through treatment and prevention programs. The third initiative provides resources to communities to confront the problems of drug use and its health and crime consequences, particularly for youth and hard-to-reach populations. The last initiative enhances international programs to give producer countries the means to attack the problems of drug production and trafficking at the sources.

1. Reducing Hardcore Drug Use Through Treatment. First, the FY 1995 budget request focuses on increasing funding for programs that diminish drug use by providing additional funding for those programs that are most effective in reducing drug use, particularly for the hardcore drug using population. As has been stated in the *Strategy*, hardcore drug use fuels the continued high demand for illicit drugs and is linked to the high level of crime that occurs, especially in inner cities. Further, studies link hardcore drug use and HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/ acquired immune deficiency syndrome) transmission. Injecting drug users and their sexual partners account for nearly one-third of the reported AIDS cases and, in cities where the rate of HIV is high, women trading sex for crack-cocaine also have been identified as a growing source of HIV/AIDS transmission.

It is for these reasons that the *Strategy* makes the reduction of drug use by hardcore users its number-one priority.

The total 1995 funding request for drug treatment programs is \$2.9 billion, an increase of \$360 million (14 percent). Of this increase, \$355 million is targeted specifically for programs to reduce hardcore drug use and includes the following elements:

- \$310 million for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block grant;
- \$35 million for a new treatment demonstration program at HHS for the hardcore population; and
- \$10 million for the expansion of treatment services for American Indian and Alaska Native populations.

It is anticipated that these additional funds will provide treatment for up to an additional 74,000 hardcore drug users.²

Furthermore, it is expected that the enactment of the Crime Bill will provide substantially more resources for treatment of prisoners. It is estimated that funding provided by the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund could provide resources to treat as many as 65,000 additional hardcore drug users in prisons.

These initiatives will specifically support the following goals:

- Goal 1 by reducing the number of drug users. In this particular case, the number of hardcore drug users will be reduced significantly. The \$355 million treatment initiative, coupled with resources expected from the Crime Bill, will enable as many as 140,000 additional hardcore drug users, both in and out of the criminal justice system, to receive drug treatment.
- Goal 2 by closing the treatment gap by 9 percent by 1996. The treatment gap will continue to close by like amounts thereafter if resources for treatment are maintained. The Administration will continue to support additional resources in the future to close the treatment gap as well as to provide adequate capacity so that all those who seek treatment can receive it.
- Goal 9 by targeting hardcore drug users. Drug-related crime and violence will be reduced.

2. Ensuring Safe and Drug-Free Schools by Improving Prevention Efficacy. Drug use and drug-related violence interfere with learning in schools. Accordingly, to create safe and drug-free environments, the FY 1995 request includes \$660 million for school-based drug and violence prevention programs, an increase of \$191 million over the FY 1994 level for two programs within the Department of Education: the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grant Program and the Safe Schools Program.

This initiative will ensure that children can attend schools that are free of crime and violence. Under the FY 1995 request, every student in grades K–12 will have the opportunity to receive violence and drug and alcohol use prevention education. Further, these new programs will allow for the procurement of metal detectors and the hiring of security personnel in school districts that demonstrate high levels of drug-related crime as well as other crime and violence problems.

It is estimated that more than 40 million youths are exposed to prevention programs annually; this initiative will provide more comprehensive programs than ever before. It specifically supports the following goals:

- Goal 1 by reducing the number of drug users. Once they are in safe learning environments, children can benefit from the prevention message. The 1992 Monitoring the Future Survey found drug use on the rise among students. This initiative seeks to reverse the recent increase in drug use among children.
- Goal 4 by helping communities develop effective prevention programs. By providing safe living and learning environments for youth, communities can ensure that every child in grades K–12 can participate in drug, alcohol, and violence prevention education.

² The 74,000 users targeted for treatment from the \$355 million initiative are those most likely to require extensive residential treatment and aftercare. This distinguishes them from those users generally supported by the Substance Abuse Block Grant, who tend to receive treatment on a less costly out-patient basis. However, given the health and crime consequences associated with those most addicted, this initiative targets these users to reduce such consequences.

3. Empowering Communities to Combat Drug-Related Violence and Crime. The FY 1995 request includes resources to empower communities to confront their drug problem directly. A total of \$1.0 billion is requested for community-based efforts. Included in this amount is \$733 million for the Community Policing, Empowerment Zone, and Community Partnership Programs.

The drug component of the Community Policing effort to provide 100,000 police on the streets is \$585 million. Community policing has been acknowledged as a necessary first step to halt the cycle of community decay caused by drug use and trafficking and the violence it generates. By increasing police presence and expanding community policing, the FY 1995 request contributes directly to the following goals:

- Goal 5 by helping communities to create safe and healthy environments.
- Goal 9 by enabling communities to address drug use and related violence.

Empowerment activities are local efforts based on strategic, comprehensive plans. They offer the best way to coordinate government efforts across program and jurisdiction lines, contributing to the following goals:

- Goal 1 by reducing the number of drug users.
- Goal 2 by providing expanded treatment capacity and services.
- Goal 5 by creating safe and healthy environments in which children and adolescents can live, grow, learn, and develop.
- Goal 8 by linking treatment and prevention services to other supportive social services in the community through the broader community empowerment effort.

Also for drug-related prevention and treatment efforts, \$50 million is in the FY 1995 request for the drug-related portion of the Community Empowerment Program, which will be directed principally by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This initiative is to support communities that prevent and remedy child neglect and abuse by providing residential and nonresidential drug and alcohol prevention and treatment programs that offer comprehensive services for pregnant women and mothers and their children.

Moreover, to ensure linkages of comprehensive, community-based services—especially prevention services at the local level—the FY 1995 budget requests \$115 million for the Community Partnership program. This funding will aid in the organization of community efforts to build and implement comprehensive, antidrug community strategies.

The funding for the Community Partnership program is maintained at the FY 1994 enacted level. However, about \$37 million of the total \$115 million request includes resources becoming available as a result of the completed grant cycle from partnerships funded in the past. In essence, these resources will be available for grants for new community partnerships in FY 1995.³ Community Partnerships contribute to the following *Strategy* goals:

³ For the most part, the Community Partnership grants have historically been awarded for 3 to 5 years. The current program allows the majority of the funds, approximately 80 percent, to be used for community development efforts, with only a small portion of the funds to be used for the implementation of the plan. With the newly available funds in FY 1995, this program will be restructured to allow the communities to use the majority of the funds for the provision of direct prevention services. Additionally, it will require the communities to demonstrate how they will continue their drug prevention efforts after the grant has expired.

- Goal 1 by providing prevention services and linkages to treatment programs to reduce the number of drug users in the United States.
- Goal 4 by assisting local communities in developing effective prevention programs.
- Goal 5 by creating safe and healthy environments in which children can live, grow, learn, and develop.
- Goal 6 by reducing the use of alcohol and tobacco products among underage youth.
- Goal 8 by strengthening linkages among prevention, treatment, and criminal justice communities and other supportive social services.

Finally, to provide resources in the areas of high drug trafficking and use, the FY 1995 request for the ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program (HIDTA) is \$98 million, an increase of \$12 million. The increase in funding will permit one additional HIDTA, bringing the total to six. The five HIDTA's that currently exist are New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest border. It is envisioned that a portion of the funds in FY 1995 will be used for services to reduce drug use by the hardcore population. This initiative contributes to the following goals:

- Goal 1 by reducing drug use, particularly in the newly proposed HIDTA that will target the problem of hardcore drug use.
- Goal 5 by helping communities to create safe and healthy environments.
- Goal 9 by enabling communities to address drug use and related violence.
- Goal 10 by enabling law enforcement to reduce domestic availability of illicit drugs and to target those who traffic in such drugs.
- Goal 11 by improving the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement.

4. Increased International Program Efforts. The fourth major budget initiative supports supply reduction programs worldwide. The 1995 budget requests an increase of \$76 million for International Programs, of which \$72 million is for the Department of State and the Agency for International Development to support source country efforts to reduce the availability of illicit drugs through activities such as training of law enforcement, judicial reform, crop control, sustainable development, interdiction, and demand reduction efforts.

The 1995 request recognizes that drug policy must be an integral part of U.S. foreign policy and be pursued on a broad front of institution building, dismantling of drug-related organizations, and source-country and transit zone interdiction. To improve the national response to organized international drug trafficking, the budget emphasizes programs that support a controlled shift of resources from the transit zones to the source countries. This initiative will directly contribute to the following goals:

- Goal 12 by strengthening international cooperation against illicit drug production, trafficking, and use.
- Goal 13 by assisting other countries in developing comprehensive counternarcotics policies, including those contributing to institution building and economic growth.

- Goal 14 by supporting law enforcement efforts to increase the costs and risks to traffickers.

OTHER FY 1995 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

There are several other notable changes in the *1994 National Drug Control Strategy*.

- Activities by the Corporation for National and Community Service programs will be enhanced by \$15 million, to a total of \$43 million, to address the educational, human service, public safety, and environmental needs of the Nation through volunteer activities.
- Research activities within the National Institutes of Health will increase by \$18 million, to a total of \$444 million.
- Immigration and Naturalization Service drug-related activities will increase by \$11 million, to a total of \$168 million.
- An increase of \$16 million for the Job Training Partnership Act program to provide enhanced vocational training and rehabilitative services for the hardcore drug user.
- A decrease of \$52 million in the Coast Guard program largely due to the completion of the Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos Helicopter Replacement program.
- Funding for Department of Defense activities has increased slightly by \$6 million, to a total of \$874 million. However, this request is still down by \$266 million from its FY 1993 level.
- Funding for the formula portion of the Byrne grant has been eliminated. However, the discretionary amount has been doubled to \$100 million. It is anticipated that the activities conducted under the formula grant will be carried out under grants authorized by the pending Crime Bill.
- The air and marine programs within the Customs Service have been reduced by \$31 million to a total Customs Service drug-related request of \$506 million. However, this reduction will not impact the operation of the P-3 air surveillance program.

PROGRAM LINKAGES

The *1994 National Drug Control Strategy* recognizes the importance of Federal, State, and local government program linkages and the need for grassroots level efforts rather than top-down Federal-to-local programs to deal with the drug problems. There must be a commitment by all levels of government for programs to succeed at the community level.

To that end, there is a strong need for better cross-agency coordination with regard to drug programs as well as more flexibility for communities to allocate resources in areas that will best meet their particular circumstances. The Community Empowerment program holds great promise for enabling communities to better coordinate Federal spending, but more can be done.

To carry out this priority, ONDCP will work with Federal agencies to encourage program linkages at the local level to improve program delivery. For example, there is a need for treatment providers to be bet-

ter linked to programs that offer related vocational and social services for hardcore drug users. ONDCP will encourage Federal drug control agencies to identify programs that could be better linked to provide a more comprehensive package of services so that hardcore drug users can function in society by reducing or eliminating their drug use. ONDCP will encourage such agencies to enter into interagency agreements, cooperative agreements, and memoranda of understanding to better meet the drug services needs in communities.

NATIONAL FUNDING PRIORITIES FOR FY 1996 TO FY 1998

The Administration will vigorously pursue funding for the following program areas to reduce drug use and its consequences to the individual and society and to reduce the availability of illicit drugs in the United States. The following are the funding priorities for FY 1996 to FY 1998:

- Expand treatment capacity and services and increase treatment effectiveness so that those who need treatment can receive it.
- Enhance prevention programs that target youth, reducing underage use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products.
- Support programs at the local level that create safe and healthy environments in which children and adolescents can live, grow, learn, and develop.
- Focus increased efforts on programs that assist local communities in developing effective prevention programs.
- Increase workplace safety and productivity by reducing drug use on the job.
- Strengthen multiagency linkages among prevention, treatment, and criminal justice programs as well as other supportive social services to better serve the needs of the communities.
- Support programs that reduce domestic drug-related crime and violence.
- Enhance programs that reduce all domestic drug production and availability, and continue to target for investigation and prosecution those who illegally manufacture and distribute drugs and who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals.
- Support enhancements to programs that strengthen international cooperation and actions against narcotics production, trafficking, and use.

Exhibit 1-2

Goals of the 1994 National Drug Control Strategy

- Goal 1:** Reduce the number of drug users in America.
- Goal 2:** Expand treatment capacity and services and increase treatment effectiveness so that those who need treatment can receive it. Target intensive treatment services for hardcore drug-using populations and special populations, including adults and adolescents in custody or under the supervision of the criminal justice system, pregnant women, and women with dependent children.
- Goal 3:** Reduce the burden on the health care system by reducing the spread of infectious disease related to drug use.
- Goal 4:** Assist local communities in developing effective prevention programs.
- Goal 5:** Create safe and healthy environments in which children and adolescents can live, grow, learn, and develop.
- Goal 6:** Reduce the use of alcohol and tobacco products among underage youth.
- Goal 7:** Increase workplace safety and productivity by reducing drug use in the workplace.
- Goal 8:** Strengthen linkages among the prevention, treatment, and criminal justice communities and other supportive social services, such as employment and training services.
- Goal 9:** Reduce domestic drug-related crime and violence.
- Goal 10:** Reduce all domestic drug production and availability, and continue to target for investigation and prosecution those who illegally import, manufacture, and distribute dangerous drugs and who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals.
- Goal 11:** Improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement capabilities, including interdiction and intelligence programs.
- Goal 12:** Strengthen international cooperation against narcotics production, trafficking, and use.
- Goal 13:** Assist other nations to develop and implement comprehensive counternarcotics policies that strengthen democratic institutions, destroy narcotrafficking organizations, and interdict narcotrafficking in both the source and transit countries.
- Goal 14:** Support, implement, and lead more successful enforcement efforts to increase the costs and risks to narcotics producers and traffickers to reduce the supply of illicit drugs to the United States.

Budget Summary Tables

| Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, FY 1993–FY 1995 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | | | |
| Drug Function | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 President's Request | FY 94–FY 95 Change | |
| | | | | \$ | % |
| Criminal Justice System | 5,685.1 | 5,700.4 | 5,926.9 | 226.6 | 4.0% |
| Drug Treatment | 2,339.1 | 2,514.1 | 2,874.4 | 360.3 | 14.3% |
| Education, Community Action, and the Workplace | 1,556.5 | 1,602.4 | 2,050.7 | 448.2 | 28.0% |
| International | 523.4 | 351.4 | 427.8 | 76.4 | 21.7% |
| Interdiction | 1,511.1 | 1,299.9 | 1,205.6 | (94.3) | -7.3% |
| Research | 499.1 | 504.6 | 531.6 | 27.0 | 5.3% |
| Intelligence | 150.9 | 163.4 | 162.8 | (0.6) | -0.4% |
| Total | 12,265.3 | 12,136.2 | 13,179.8 | 1,043.6 | 8.6% |
| Four-Way Split | | | | | |
| Demand Reduction | 4,301.9 | 4,544.0 | 5,370.5 | 826.5 | 18.2% |
| | 35.1% | 37.4% | 40.7% | | |
| Domestic Law Enforcement | 5,928.9 | 5,941.0 | 6,175.9 | 235.0 | 4.0% |
| | 48.3% | 49.0% | 46.9% | | |
| International | 523.4 | 351.4 | 427.8 | 76.4 | 21.7% |
| | 4.3% | 2.9% | 3.2% | | |
| Interdiction | 1,511.1 | 1,299.9 | 1,205.6 | (94.3) | -7.3% |
| | 12.3% | 10.7% | 9.1% | | |
| Total | 12,265.3 | 12,136.2 | 13,179.8 | 1,043.6 | 8.6% |
| Supply/Demand Split | | | | | |
| Supply | 7,963.4 | 7,592.3 | 7,809.4 | 217.1 | 2.9% |
| | 64.9% | 62.6% | 59.3% | | |
| Demand | 4,301.9 | 4,544.0 | 5,370.5 | 826.5 | 18.2% |
| | 35.1% | 37.4% | 40.7% | | |
| Total | 12,265.3 | 12,136.2 | 13,179.8 | 1,043.6 | 8.6% |
| Demand Components | | | | | |
| Prevention (w/o research) | 1,556.5 | 1,602.4 | 2,050.7 | 448.2 | 28.0% |
| Treatment (w/o research) | 2,339.1 | 2,514.1 | 2,874.4 | 360.3 | 14.3% |
| Research | 406.3 | 427.4 | 445.4 | 18.0 | 4.2% |
| Total, Demand | 4,301.9 | 4,544.0 | 5,370.5 | 826.5 | 18.2% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | | | |

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 President's Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Department of Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural Research Service | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| U.S. Forest Service | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) | 12.9 | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| Total, Agriculture | 28.9 | 30.7 | 31.0 |
| Corporation for National and Community Service | 9.7 | 28.5 | 43.0 |
| Department of Defense | 1,140.7 | 868.2 | 874.2 |
| Department of Education | 700.8 | 599.1 | 782.3 |
| Department of Health and Human Services | | | |
| Administration for Children and Families | 88.9 | 89.9 | 89.9 |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | 31.2 | 36.6 | 36.6 |
| Food and Drug Administration | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Health Care Financing Administration | 231.9 | 261.8 | 292.2 |
| Health Resources and Services Administration | 20.9 | 33.4 | 38.7 |
| Indian Health Service | 44.9 | 43.3 | 51.2 |
| National Institutes of Health (NIDA) | 404.2 | 425.2 | 443.7 |
| Social Security Administration | 4.6 | 20.0 | 22.8 |
| Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration | 1,299.0 | 1,360.9 | 1,603.2 ¹ |
| Total, HHS | 2,132.4 | 2,278.1 | 2,585.2 |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | 175.0 | 315.0 | 315.0 |
| Department of the Interior | | | |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 19.4 | 22.4 | 18.1 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 10.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| National Park Service | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Office of Territorial and International Affairs | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Total, Interior | 40.6 | 38.7 | 34.1 |
| The Federal Judiciary | 405.6 | 452.9 | 505.5 |
| Department of Justice | | | |
| Assets Forfeiture Fund | 484.3 | 575.6 | 487.0 |
| U.S. Attorneys | 207.2 | 207.9 | 208.7 |
| Bureau of Prisons | 1,432.3 | 1,407.7 | 1,670.2 |
| Crime Control Fund | 0.0 | 0.0 | 567.6 |
| Criminal Division | 18.0 | 19.1 | 19.2 |
| Drug Enforcement Administration | 756.6 | 768.1 | 767.1 |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation | 257.0 | 257.2 | 262.4 |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service | 147.0 | 157.4 | 168.3 |
| INTERPOL | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| U.S. Marshals Service | 247.9 | 235.1 | 255.6 |
| Office of Justice Programs | 661.4 | 520.1 | 135.7 |
| Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces | 385.2 | 382.4 | 369.9 |
| Support of U.S. Prisoners | 196.8 | 222.1 | 262.6 |

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

¹ Excludes \$45.0 million that will be transferred from the ONDCP Special Forfeiture Fund for hardcore drug treatment.

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 President's Budget |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Department of Justice (continued) | | | |
| Tax Division | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Weed and Seed Program Fund | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Total, Justice | 4,803.3 | 4,762.5 | 5,184.3 |
| Department of Labor | | | |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | | | |
| Operations | 15.2 | 11.7 | 10.0 |
| High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas | 86.0 | 86.0 | 98.0 |
| Gift Fund | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Special Forfeiture Fund | 15.0 | 12.5 | 52.5 |
| Total, ONDCP | 116.4 | 110.5 | 160.5 |
| Small Business Administration | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Department of State | | | |
| Bureau of International Narcotics Matters ² | 147.8 | 100.0 | — |
| Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs ² | 52.3 | 15.4 | — |
| Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| International Narcotics Control Program | — | — | 231.8 |
| Total, State | 200.2 | 115.7 | 232.1 |
| Agency for International Development² | 139.8 | 44.9 | — |
| Department of Transportation | | | |
| U.S. Coast Guard | 310.5 | 314.6 | 263.1 |
| Federal Aviation Administration | 21.0 | 24.8 | 16.5 |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Administration | 23.8 | 34.4 | 27.7 |
| Total, Transportation | 355.3 | 373.8 | 307.3 |
| Department of the Treasury | | | |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms | 151.0 | 153.8 | 153.5 |
| U.S. Customs Service | 561.0 | 536.1 | 505.5 |
| Federal Law Enforcement Training Center | 21.9 | 20.5 | 18.2 |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network | 14.7 | 14.6 | 15.7 |
| Internal Revenue Service | 91.8 | 90.3 | 94.6 |
| U.S. Secret Service | 56.6 | 57.1 | 57.3 |
| Treasury Forfeiture Fund | 143.5 | 230.2 | 208.8 |
| Total, Treasury | 1,040.5 | 1,102.6 | 1,053.6 |
| U.S. Information Agency | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 901.5 | 940.3 | 981.1 |
| Total Federal Program | 12,265.3 | 12,136.2 | 13,179.8 |
| Supply Reduction | 7,963.4 64.9% | 7,592.3 62.6% | 7,809.4 59.3% |
| Demand Reduction | 4,301.9 35.1% | 4,544.0 37.4% | 5,370.5 40.7% |

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

² The funding estimates for these accounts in FY 1995 have been incorporated in the Department of State's International Narcotics Control Program request as part of a planned consolidation. (See page 133 for program description.)

Agency Summaries

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Research and Development Total | <u>\$6.5</u> \$6.5 | <u>\$6.5</u> \$6.5 | <u>\$6.5</u> \$6.5 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Research and Development Total | <u>\$6.5</u> \$6.5 | <u>\$6.5</u> \$6.5 | <u>\$6.5</u> \$6.5 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$660.9 | \$683.9 | \$701.2 |
| Drug Percentage | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Agriculture 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 the Weed 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 support on various aspects of control of drug plants with herbicides.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 budget includes \$6.5 million and 16 FTEs 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.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request totals 16 FTEs and \$6.5 million, the same level as FY 1994.

1995 Highlights

- ARS will continue to research in 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. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Investigations | \$6.3 | \$6.4 | \$6.6 |
| Intelligence | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| State and Local Assistance | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Research and Development | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Prevention | <u>0.0</u> | <u>0.0</u> | <u>0.1</u> |
| Total | \$9.6 | \$9.6 | \$9.8 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| State and Local Assistance | \$2.3 | \$2.3 | \$2.1 |
| Drug Control Operations | <u>7.3</u> | <u>7.3</u> | <u>7.7</u> |
| Total | \$9.6 | \$9.6 | \$9.8 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$3,347.1 | \$3,348.0 | \$3,280.1 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.29% | 0.29% | 0.30% |
| (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 1 percent of the agency's total budget. Principal antidrug efforts focus on marijuana eradication.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Forest Service manages 156 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 9 land utilization projects on 191 million acres in 44 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Most of this land is generally located in extremely rural areas of the United States.

- State and local law enforcement agencies have jurisdiction over violations of State and local laws and ordinances on National Forest System lands; however, the numbers of law enforcement personnel in these areas is often quite small. Most local jurisdictions are willing to assist in drug control activities in national forests, but they do not have the personnel or time necessary to handle these vast areas on their own.

- There are 175 criminal investigators and approximately 600 uniformed law enforcement officers employed by the Forest Service. These agents are highly skilled in enforcement operations unique to remote wildland areas. Since the Forest Service was authorized in 1986 to enforce Federal drug laws, the amount of cannabis eradicated and the number of arrests for this criminal activity in the National Forest System has increased significantly.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- Forest Service drug program resources in FY 1994 include 87 FTEs and \$9.6 million. Activities will focus on investigations involving large quantities of cannabis, 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 a dramatic increase in drug production and trafficking activities is occurring. Use of National Guard Bureau and other military support resources is increasing and vital.
- The Forest Service also identifies drug-related assets for seizure as part of the Service's investigations, and continue forfeiture actions as appropriate. Arrests associated with these cases are prosecuted in both State and Federal courts. Most drug investigations pursued by the Service are conducted with State and local authorities with DEA and Interior Department agencies also participating.
- It also is charged with the utilization of alternative eradication methodology where appropriate in supporting the President's National Drug Control Strategy.

1995 Summary of Request

- The Forest Service drug program resources in FY 1995 include 87 FTEs and \$9.8 million. Activities will continue to focus on investigations involving large quantities of cannabis, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, clandestine drug labs, and drug trafficking.
- In FY 1995, the Forest Service will be taking an active role in drug reduction programs by participating in existing school prevention programs. The focus of the education efforts will be in rural communities which are in proximity to the National Forest System.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| Output Measures | 1993 Actual | 1994/95 Projection |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cannabis Sites Eradicated | 10,043 | 8,700 |
| "Sinsemilla" Sites Eradicated | 5,883 | 4,639 |
| Cannabis Plants Eradicated | 523,178 | 674,871 |
| Number of Sites w/ Booby Traps | 45 | 52 |
| Number of Booby Traps | 82 | 155 |
| Clandestine Lab Sites | 52 | 50 |
| Number of Arrests | 1,395 | 1,155 |
| Number of Weapons Seized | 363 | 452 |
| Assets Seized (Value) | \$3,800,998 | \$5,700,000 |
| Physical Assaults (Drug) | 18 | 32 |
| Injuries From Assaults | 0 | 0 |
| Injuries From Booby Traps | 0 | 0 |
| Constrained Acreage | 567,880 | 300,000 |

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

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | <u>\$12.9</u> | <u>\$14.6</u> | <u>\$14.8</u> |
| Total | \$12.9 | \$14.6 | \$14.8 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Drugs Assessment and Referral Activities | <u>\$12.9</u> | <u>\$14.6</u> | <u>\$14.8</u> |
| Total | \$12.9 | \$14.6 | \$14.8 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$2,860.0 | \$3,210.0 | \$3,563.6 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.5% | 1.5% | 0.4% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), enacted November 18, 1988, and the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-147), enacted November 10, 1989, defined the role of the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in providing drug abuse prevention information and referral activities.

- WIC regulations have required, when appropriate, referrals to alcohol and drug abuse counseling. For many local agencies, it is routine to warn pregnant women about the dangers of drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, and using illegal drugs. Also, many States consider alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use as nutritionally-related risk criteria.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- With regard to drug-related activities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is involved in:
 - conducted a study of appropriate methods of drug abuse education for WIC participants (knowledge gained was used when developing drug abuse prevention materials);
 - preparing drug abuse education materials and distributing them to State agencies; and,
 - appointing experts in drug/alcohol abuse education and prevention to the National Advisory Council on Maternal, Infant, and Fetal Nutrition.

- Additionally, WIC local agencies are required to:
 - coordinate with local alcohol and drug abuse counseling and treatment services (1 regulation since 1978); and,
 - maintain and make available for distribution a list of local resources for drug abuse counseling and treatment.
- Drug abuse education for WIC activities is defined as:
 - providing information to participants concerning the dangers of drug abuse;
 - referring participants who are suspected drug abusers to drug abuse clinics, treatment programs, counselors, or other drug abuse professionals where such services are locally available; and,
 - distribution of drug abuse prevention materials developed by USDA.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The Department estimates that a total of \$14.6 million will be used in FY 1994 for drug prevention and education, counseling and referral, and training services.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request for WIC will total \$14.8 million, an increase of \$0.2 million.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Number of Participants Served | 1,400,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,600,000 |

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities | | | |
| – Prevention | \$9.7 | \$10.0 | \$12.5 |
| National and Community Service Act Activities | | | |
| – Prevention | — | <u>18.5</u> | <u>30.5</u> |
| Total | <u>\$9.7</u> | <u>\$28.5</u> | <u>\$43.0</u> |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities | | | |
| – Drug Alliance | \$0.6 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |
| – VISTA | 5.2 | 5.7 | 8.0 |
| – Other Programs | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| National and Community Service Act Activities | | | |
| – Drug Prevention Programs | — | <u>18.5</u> | <u>30.5</u> |
| Total | <u>\$9.7</u> | <u>\$28.5</u> | <u>\$43.0</u> |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 21 | 30 | 30 |
| Information | | | |
| Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities | | | |
| – Total Agency Budget | \$201.5 | \$205.1 | \$240.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 4.8% | 4.9% | 5.2% |
| National and Community Service Act Activities | | | |
| – Total Agency Budget | — | \$370.0 | \$610.4 |
| Drug Percentage | — | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 base consists of a total of \$28.5 million for prevention activities as follows: \$5.7 million for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$1.9 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$0.7 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), \$1.7 million for the administration of programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, and \$18.5 million for the programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, and their administration.

1995 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of \$43.0 million, an increase of \$14.5 million consisting of the following: \$2.3 million for VISTA (including \$1.9 million for additional volunteer service years and \$0.4 million for increases for various legislative requirements, including the subsistence allowance for volunteers to provide an average of 105% of the poverty rate for individual and covering inflationary costs for health care coverage for volunteers), \$0.1 million each in FGP and RSVP, and \$12.0 million in the programs authorized by the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, and their administration.

1995 Highlights

- The 1995 request of \$43.0 million for prevention activities consists of \$8.0 million for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$2.0 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$0.8 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), \$1.7 million for the administration of programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, and \$30.5 million for the programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, and their administration.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Drug-Related Activities: | | | |
| – VISTA Volunteer Service Years | 440 | 464 | 582 |
| – Drug Alliance Grants | 19 | — | — |

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Interdiction | \$631.5 | \$432.5 | \$427.8 |
| State and Local Assistance | 375.0 | 320.3 | 317.2 |
| Prevention | 89.1 | 75.9 | 79.9 |
| Treatment | 11.0 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| Research and Development | 34.1 | 30.0 | 39.5 |
| Total | <u>\$1,140.7</u> | <u>\$868.2</u> | <u>\$874.2</u> |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Source Nation Support | \$180.9 ¹ | \$147.5 | \$146.9 |
| Dismantling Cartels | 76.2 | 47.5 | 58.4 |
| Detection and Monitoring – Transit Zone | 405.4 | 277.3 | 255.7 |
| Demand Reduction | 100.1 | 84.9 | 89.7 |
| Law Enforcement Agency Support | 378.1 | 311.0 | 323.4 |
| Total Drug Budget | <u>\$1,140.7</u> | <u>\$868.2</u> | <u>\$874.2</u> |
| Funding Sources | | | |
| Central Transfer Account | \$1,140.7 | \$868.2 | \$714.2 |
| Military Departments | — | — | 160.0 ² |
| Total | <u>\$1,140.7</u> | <u>\$868.2</u> | <u>\$874.2</u> |

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

¹ FY 1993 contains funding for the Airborne Reconnaissance-Low aircraft. Beginning in FY 1994, the funding for the program is in the Department of the Army appropriations.

² Funding for aircraft, ship, and ground operations (OPTEMPO). Comparable amounts, previously included in the Central Transfer Account, were \$293.1 million in FY 1993 and \$193.7 million in FY 1994.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Defense (DoD) drug strategy is predicated upon one key element: support to the law enforcement agencies that have counterdrug responsibilities.
- During a period of continued turmoil in the world's strategic environment, and in which the nation's armed forces have been engaged around the world in various humanitarian missions, the Department of Defense has nonetheless continued to pursue a wide range of activities in support of the counterdrug objective of the President's *National Security Strategy of the United States*: "reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the United States by encouraging reduction in foreign production, combating international traffickers and reducing demand at home."
- To achieve this broad objective, the Department will continue to seek to: (1) prevent foreign drug exports by increasing the counterdrug effectiveness of foreign governments, agencies and forces; (2) assist in countering the flow of illegal drugs in transit to the United States, both outside the United States and at the Nation's borders and ports of entry; (3) counter trafficking in the United States by emphasizing

support for Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; (4) assist in the research and development of technology to enhance counterdrug operations; and, (5) reduce the demand for illegal drugs within the Department of Defense, including its extended community. To achieve these goals, the Department of Defense will continue to use the resources at its command, including significant elements of each of the Military Departments, involving both Active and Reserve component military personnel, and most of the Defense Agencies.

- The Counterdrug Program (CD) is funded through a Central Transfer Account with a single budget line that accounts for all associated counterdrug resources, with the exception of Active component military personnel costs, military OPTEMPO, and certain National Security Agency and Defense Intelligence Agency program funds. The Central Account provides inherent flexibility for the Department's counterdrug program. Flexibility in the program is essential considering the dynamic nature of counterdrug operations and the objectives of the DoD CD Program: (1) disrupting narco-trafficker operations (by forcing the drug cartels to seek alternate means and routes for the delivery of illegal drugs, at increased risk and expense), and (2) assisting drug law enforcement agency (DLEA) and Host Nation interdiction operations. Such disruptions and the resulting changes to cartel operations cause a shift in the threat, which in turn requires the Department to adjust its support and activities rapidly.
- Even as the Department of Defense continues to implement significant reductions in force structure, weapons systems, and many other programs, this Counterdrug Program and the Future Years Defense Program will provide the framework for comprehensive support for this high-priority national security mission.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The President's *Interim National Drug Control Strategy*, released in September 1993, emphasizes demand reduction, while calling for a renewed and refocused commitment to supply reduction within the source nations (Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru) and a flexible and efficient transit zone interdiction capability. In conjunction with the development of this new strategy, the Secretary of Defense initiated a Comprehensive Review of the Department's Counterdrug program.
- With those actions as a backdrop, the Department of Defense Counterdrug Coordinator identified areas of potential cost savings and increased efficiencies through realigning or reducing some of the Counterdrug projects. Plans to realize these savings and increased efficiencies were developed and implemented after Congress reduced the DoD counterdrug budget by \$300 million (26%) to \$868 million.
- The \$868 million Counterdrug budget allocates \$48 million for Dismantling Cartels, \$311 million for DLEA support, \$85 million for Demand Reduction, \$147 million for Source Nation Support, and \$278 million for Detection and Monitoring within the transit zone. Of the funds available for DLEA Support and Demand Reduction, \$170 million will be allocated to the National Guard Bureau.
 - **Dismantling Cartels:** \$48 million was allocated for programs designed to expedite the dismantling of drug cartels. Funding is used to provide intelligence and related support to DoD and law enforcement forces engaged in identifying the major drug cartels and in planning for their disruption and elimination.
 - **Source Nation Support:** Over \$147 million was allocated for support of DoD and host nation activities within source countries, of which \$21 million was CD OPTEMPO. This includes

\$40 million for in-country interdiction programs to support host nation law enforcement and eradication initiatives, and approximately \$5 million for the Riverine program to help improve the host nations' control over their territory. DoD support to source nations works to foster the ideals of democracy and human rights.

— **Detection and Monitoring:** \$277 million was allocated for detection and monitoring activities, of which \$157 million was allocated to CD OPTEMPO.

— **DLEA Support:** \$311 million was allocated for support to DLEAs, of which \$15 million was CD OPTEMPO, and \$170 million, or 55 percent, was earmarked for the National Guard Bureau. Other funds within this category supported the Gulf States Initiative (\$3 million) and a Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force (\$2 million).

— **Demand Reduction:** The Demand Reduction program within the United States was funded at \$85 million. Of this amount, \$73 million supported early identification and treatment of drug abusers and \$5 million funded programs in support of inner-city youths through the Military departments and the National Guard Bureau.

1995 Summary of Request

- The request for the Department of Defense Counterdrug (CD) program for FY 1995 totals \$874.2 million, an increase of \$6 million over the FY 1994 level.

- Beginning in FY 1995, the portion of the program related to OPTEMPO — aircraft, ship, and ground operations — will be funded through the Military Departments' Operation and Maintenance appropriations. The Central Transfer Account will continue to fund the remaining portion of the CD program.

- CD OPTEMPO funding for FY 1995 will be approximately \$160 million. This portion of the CD program will be managed by the DoD Drug Coordinator as an integral part of the Department's Counterdrug effort.

- Funds for the Department's CD program — \$714 million in the Central Transfer Account and \$160 million in the Operation and Maintenance appropriations — will be allocated as follows:

- **Dismantling Cartels:** \$58 million is designated for programs to expedite the dismantling of drug cartels. Funding will be used to provide intelligence and related support to DoD and law enforcement forces engaged in identifying major drug cartels and in planning for their disruption and elimination.

- **Source Nation Support:** \$147 million is designated for support of DoD and host nation activities within source countries, \$129 million from the Central Transfer Account and \$18 million in CD OPTEMPO. The Source Nation Support component includes \$36 million for in-country interdiction programs to support host nation law enforcement and eradication initiatives, \$6 million for the Riverine program to improve the host nations' control of their territory, and \$42 million for the upgrade of communications and intelligence systems focused on counterdrug activities. DoD support to source nations works to foster the ideals of democracy and human rights.

- **Detection and Monitoring:** A total of \$256 million has been set aside for continuation of this effort: \$126 million from the Central Transfer Account and \$130 million for CD OPTEMPO.

— **DLEA Support:** \$323 million is allocated for support to DLEAs, \$310 million from the Central Transfer Account, and \$13 million in CD OPTEMPO. Of the total, \$158 million, or 51 percent, is designated for the National Guard Bureau, of which \$3.2 million will support the Gulf States Initiative.

— **Demand Reduction:** \$90 million is allocated for demand reduction within the United States. These funds will support the following efforts: early identification and treatment of drug abusers (\$76.8 million), community outreach programs to help inner-city youths (\$6.2 million), and other community outreach programs (\$7 million).

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| DoD Flight Hours | 124,620 | 99,412 | 99,179 |
| National Guard Workdays (Container Searches) | 266,543 | 219,631 | 230,613 |
| Other National Guard Workdays | 1,153,970 | 1,200,882 | 1,211,669 |
| Ship Days | 4,552 | 1,937 | 1,937 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Prevention | \$601.4 | \$490.5 | \$663.9 |
| Treatment | 98.0 | 107.3 | 117.1 |
| Treatment Research | <u>1.5</u> | <u>1.3</u> | <u>1.4</u> |
| Total | \$700.8 | \$599.1 | \$782.3 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE): | | | |
| Drug-Free Schools and Communities ¹ | | | |
| – State Grants | \$498.6 | \$369.5 | — |
| – School Personnel Training Grant | 13.6 | 13.6 | — |
| – National Programs | 61.5 ² | 59.5 ² | — |
| – Emergency Grants | 24.6 | 24.6 | — |
| Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities | | | |
| – SDFSC State Grants | — | — | \$480.0 |
| – SDFSC Postsecondary Education Programs | — | — | 16.0 |
| – SDFSC National Programs | — | — | 64.0 |
| Safe Schools | <u>—</u> | <u>20.0³</u> | <u>100.0</u> |
| Subtotal, OESE | \$598.2 | \$487.2 | \$660.0 ⁴ |
| Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS): | | | |
| Rehabilitative Services Administration (RSA) | | | |
| – VR State Grants | \$73.3 | \$79.0 | \$81.2 |
| – Special Demonstrations | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) | | | |
| – Grants for Infants/Families | 21.3 | 25.3 | 32.5 |
| – Early Childhood Education | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR): | | | |
| – RRTC's and other programs | <u>0.6</u> | <u>0.4</u> | <u>0.4</u> |
| Subtotal | \$99.3 | \$108.5 | \$118.4 |
| Program Administration | \$3.3 | \$3.5 | \$4.0 |
| Total | \$700.8 | \$599.1 | \$782.3 |

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

¹ The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act expires on September 30, 1994; the Administration has proposed that it be reauthorized as the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, and broadened to include violence prevention, as well as drug prevention.

² Includes \$16.1 million in 1993 and \$15.6 million in 1994 for Drug-Free Schools and Communities Regional Centers.

³ Contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation by April 1, 1994.

⁴ Does not include funding estimate for drug prevention activities to be carried out under the Administration's proposed program of comprehensive technical assistance to States and school districts for improving Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs.

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY (continued)

| | (Budget Authority in Millions) | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Total FTEs | 50 | 48 | 48 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Department Budget | \$31,471 | \$30,839 | \$31,684 |
| Drug Percentage | 2.2% | 1.9% | 2.5% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- In 1993 and 1994, all funds spent pursuant to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities (DFSC) Act are being used exclusively for drug-related prevention activities. In 1995, under the Administration's reauthorization proposal, DFSC funds could be used for violence prevention, as well as drug prevention activities.
- Although this request identifies specific dollar amounts for treatment resources, these amounts reflect only approximations of the cost of activities that assist individuals whose drug-related disabling conditions result in an impediment to education or employment. The Department estimates that approximately \$81.2 million [4 percent of the Vocational Rehabilitative (VR) State grant funds] will be used by State VR agencies for services to drug dependent clients in 1995. An estimated \$32.5 million (10 percent of total program funds) will be spent in the State Grants for Infants and Families program and \$3.0 million (12 percent of total program funds) will be spent in the Early Childhood Education program on drug-related activities. The request for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) in 1995 includes \$0.4 million for drug-related treatment research which is 0.6 percent of the Institute's total request. The \$1.3 million request for the Special Demonstrations program reflects the continuation costs for an estimated eight drug rehabilitation projects.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Education administers programs to improve and expand elementary and secondary education, special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities, bilingual education, vocational and adult education, higher education, and vocational rehabilitation.
- 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 Act expires on September 30, 1994; the Administration has proposed legislation to reauthorize this program, beginning in fiscal year 1995, as the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) program. The reauthorized program would extend the current DFSC authority and broaden it to include activities to prevent violence as well as drug use by youth. The majority of funds would continue to be allocated to States and Territories on the basis of school-aged population and share of Federal "Education for the Disadvantaged" funding for the previous year under Part A of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. These programs are administered by the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE).

- The Administration has proposed legislation for a new Safe Schools program to address the unacceptable incidence of violence in our nation's schools. (Funding for this program is being included in the National Drug Control budget because activities supported with these funds will have an impact on drug prevention as well as violence prevention.)
- The Administration has also proposed legislation, as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) reauthorization, to create a new program of broad-based technical assistance to States and school districts for improving ESEA programs. This new program would provide services in several program areas, including drug and violence prevention. The functions of the current Drug-Free Schools Regional Centers would be carried out by new, broad-based technical assistance centers.
- The VR State Grant program provides a wide range of services designed to help individuals with a disability prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Funds are allocated to States and Territories on the basis of their population and per capita income. Persons with disabilities that result in a substantial impediment to employment and who can benefit in terms of an employment outcome, including those individuals whose disabling condition is due to drug abuse, are eligible for assistance.
- Special Demonstration programs develop innovative methods and comprehensive service programs to help persons with disabilities achieve satisfactory vocational outcomes. The program awards discretionary grants on a competitive basis to States and to public or nonprofit agencies and organizations to pay all or part of the costs of demonstrations, direct services, and related activities.
- The State Grants for Infants and Families program provides financial assistance to States to help them develop and implement statewide systems of early intervention programs for children with disabilities, aged birth through two years. Fiscal year 1993 funds were (and Fiscal year 1994 funds will be) allocated based on the number of children from birth through age two in the general population. In 1995, the Department has proposed that funds be allocated partly on a count of children served by the program and partly on the basis of the general population.
- The Special Education Early Childhood Education program supports grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations, and in some cases profit-making organizations. Activities include research, demonstrations, outreach, training, technical assistance, and other activities. Awards are usually made on a competitive basis in the first year and are renewed on a noncompetitive basis for two to four succeeding fiscal years.
- The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) supports research, demonstrations, and dissemination activities, through various discretionary programs, on issues relating to persons of all ages with disabilities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 base includes \$490.5 million for prevention activities. This amount consists of \$369.5 million for DFSC State grants, \$13.6 million for DFSC school personnel training, \$59.5 million for DFSC National programs (including \$15.6 million for drug-free schools and communities regional centers),

\$24.6 million for DFSC emergency grants, \$20.0 million for Safe Schools, and \$3.4 million for program administration.

- The 1994 base contains an estimated \$108.5 million for drug-related treatment and treatment research activities. This includes \$79.0 million, or 4 percent, of the \$2.0 billion appropriation for the VR State grants program and approximates the cost of providing services to clients whose drug dependency is considered a primary or secondary disability. It also includes an estimated \$1.3 million for Special Demonstration projects, \$25.3 million for State Grants for Infants and Families, \$2.5 million for Early Childhood Education, \$0.4 million for NIDRR, and \$0.1 million for program administration.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 request totals \$782.3 million. A net increase of \$173.4 million is requested for prevention activities, resulting from: (1) a \$110.5 million increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants; (2) an \$80 million increase for Safe Schools; and (3) a \$0.5 million increase for program administration.
- An increase of \$9.9 million is requested for drug-related treatment and treatment research activities. Included in this amount is \$2.2 million for the VR State Grant program and \$7.2 million for the State Grants for Infants and Families program. Under the Early Childhood Education program no additional funds are requested for the program total; however, the amount used for drug-related activities will be increased by \$0.5 million.
- The request of \$4.0 million for program administration, which includes an increase of \$0.5 million, would maintain an FTE staff of 48 associated with administering these programs.

1995 Highlights

- **Office of Elementary and Secondary Education:**

- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants:** This request is \$480.0 million, an increase of \$110.5 million over the DFSC 1994 appropriation. These funds would support grants to Governors and State educational agencies for drug prevention and violence prevention programs in communities and school districts throughout the country. Approximately \$1.0 million of these funds would be reserved for a national evaluation of the program, and \$4.8 million would be used to provide services to Indian youth on Federal reservations.

- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Postsecondary Education Programs:** The request is \$16.0 million. These funds would support grants to institutions of higher education (IHEs) for model programs and strategies to promote the safety of students attending IHEs by preventing violent behavior and the illegal use of alcohol and other drug by such students. Funds would also support a national center to provide training and technical assistance in drug and violence prevention programs and strategies to institutions providing postsecondary education.

- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs:** The request is \$64.0 million, an increase of \$4.5 million over the DFSC 1994 appropriation. The funds would support myriad drug and violence prevention activities, including training, demonstrations, direct services to school systems with special needs, research, program evaluation, and the development and dissemination of information and materials. Under the Administration's reauthorization proposal, the current DFSC School Personnel Training and Emergency Grants programs would be terminated

and consolidated with National Programs; the existing DFSC Regional Centers (a portion of the National Programs) are proposed to be consolidated with other Elementary and Secondary Education Act technical assistance activities; and funds for programs for Indian youth would be continued under SDFSC State grants. No funding or separate authority would be provided for programs for Native Hawaiians because this population is eligible to receive services through the SDFSC State grant program.

— **Safe Schools:** The request is \$100.0 million, an increase of \$80.0 million over the 1994 enacted level. At least 95 percent of these funds would support grants to local educational agencies with serious school crime, violence, and discipline problems, and thereby enhancing school safety and promoting better access to learning. Up to 5 percent would be used by the Secretary for national leadership activities such as research, program evaluation, data collection, public awareness activities, training and technical assistance, and cooperative efforts with other Federal agencies.

- **Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Research Services:**

— Estimated drug-related treatment and treatment research costs for 1995 are \$118.4 million, an increase of \$9.9 million over the 1994 appropriation. This includes a 2.8 percent increase in the VR State Grant program for the cost of services to drug-dependent individuals whose disabilities result in a substantial impediment to employment, and an estimated \$7.2 million increase in drug-related treatment costs in the State Grants for Infants and Families program. An additional \$0.5 million will be used for drug-abuse related research, demonstration, outreach, and inservice training projects in the Early Childhood Education program within the current funding level for that program.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 ¹ Projection |
|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program: | | | |
| – Number of State Grants | 114 | 114 | — |
| Per-Pupil Funding to SEAs and LEAs | \$8.03 | \$5.61 | — |
| Per-Pupil Funding to LEAs Only | \$7.63 | \$5.20 | — |
| – School Personnel Training Grants | 100 | 100 | — |
| – Prevention Programs for IHE Students | 152 | 147 | — |
| – IHE Demonstration Grants | 21 | 14 | — |
| – Federal Activities Grants | 23 | 31 | — |
| – Programs for Indian Youth Grants | 1 | 1 | — |
| – Programs for Native Hawaiians Grants | 1 | 1 | — |
| – Regional Centers Grants | 5 | 5 | — |
| – Emergency Grants | 61 | 61 | — |

¹ The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act expires on September 30, 1994; the Administration has proposed that it be reauthorized as the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, and broadened to include violence prevention, as well as drug prevention. The 1995 program statistics can be found on the following page.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS (continued)

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program: | | | |
| - Number of State Grants | — | — | 114 |
| Per-Pupil Funding to SEAs and LEAs | — | — | \$7.71 |
| Per-Pupil Funding to LEAs Only | — | — | \$6.94 |
| - Programs for Indian Youth Grants | — | — | 1 |
| - Postsecondary Education Program Grants | — | — | 148 ¹ |
| - Training Grants | — | — | — ¹ |
| - Demonstration Grants | — | — | — ¹ |
| - Direct Service Grants | — | — | — ¹ |
| Safe Schools Grants | — | 13 | 65 |
| VR Drug-Dependent Clients: | | | |
| - Case Closures ² | 30,300 | 31,200 | 31,200 |
| - Rehabilitation Rate ³ | 60% | 60% | 60% |
| - VR Special Demonstration Projects | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| - Early Childhood Education Projects | 15 | 12 | 14 |
| NIDRR Research and Training Centers | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NIDRR Research and Demonstration projects | 1 | 0 | 0 |

¹ To be determined.

² Estimated number of cases closed during the year where drug dependency is reported as the primary or secondary disability.

³ Number of cases successfully rehabilitated during the year where the drug dependency was reported as the primary or secondary disability divided by the total number of cases closed during the year where drug dependency was reported as the primary or secondary disability.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | \$57.0 | \$57.5 | \$57.5 |
| Treatment | <u>31.9</u> | <u>32.4</u> | <u>32.4</u> |
| Total | \$88.9 | \$89.9 | \$89.9 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| • Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth | — | — | \$14.6 |
| – Runaway and Homeless Youth Drug Education/Prevention | \$14.6 | \$14.6 | — ¹ |
| • Abandoned Infants | \$13.6 | \$14.6 | \$14.6 |
| • Child Abuse Programs | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$19.0 |
| – Emergency Child Abuse Prevention | \$19.0 | \$19.0 | — ² |
| • Youth Initiative Program | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$10.6 |
| – Youth Gang Drug Education and Prevention | \$10.6 | \$10.6 | — ³ |
| • Head Start | \$25.0 | \$25.0 | \$25.0 |
| • Child Care and Development Block Grant | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$6.1 |
| – Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries | <u>\$6.0</u> | <u>\$6.0</u> | — ⁴ |
| Total | \$88.9 | \$89.9 | \$89.9 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$29,207.3 | \$32,112.3 | \$32,234.4 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ This program will be folded into the Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.

² This program will be repealed; funds will be directed to other child abuse and neglect activities.

³ This program will be folded into the Department's Youth Initiative program.

⁴ This program will be folded into the proposed Child Care and Development Block Grant Program.

Prevention

• Funds under the Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth and the Youth Initiative Program, the Head Start Program, and one-half of the funds under the Abandoned Infants Program are used for drug-related prevention activities.

Treatment

- Funds under the Child Abuse Programs, the Child Care and Development Block Grant, and one-half of the funds under the Abandoned Infants Program support treatment approaches for drug-exposed infants with special focus on problems of abandoned babies, babies born to crack cocaine- using mothers, and children who have been abused or neglected by drug-using and abusing parents.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) administers several programs that are considered drug-related. These programs target hard-to-reach and at-risk populations including runaway and homeless youth, youth gang members or potential members, Head Start parents, and other children and families exposed to drugs. This includes infants and children who test positive for drugs at birth, who are abandoned by drug-using parents, or children and youth who are abused or at risk of abuse and neglect as a result of parental drug use and abuse.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The base contains a total of \$89.9 million which is used for a variety of prevention and treatment activities directed at infants, children, youth, and families with drug or drug-related problems.
- ACF estimates a total of \$57.5 million will be used for drug-related prevention activities including projects that will conduct early intervention, drug education, and diversion from substance abuse of at-risk runaway and homeless youth and youth gang members; prevent and reduce drug use among Head Start families; and prevent the abandonment of infants due to problems with parental drug use or abuse.
- ACF estimates a total of \$32.4 million will be used for drug-related treatment activities including child abuse prevention, protective, and treatment services for children and families; and services and treatment for abandoned infants or drug exposed infants, including those who test positive for drugs and/or HIV infection at birth.

1995 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of 11 FTEs and \$89.9 million. Four programs are proposed for consolidation or repeal in order to strengthen and simplify the provision of comprehensive, integrated services at the State and community level. The overall ACF strategy in implementing other drug-related programs will be to continue to support community-based prevention programs that target hard to reach populations.

1995 Highlights

- **Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHY):** The 1995 total of the consolidated program is \$68.6 million, of which \$14.6 million will be counted as drug-related. The consolidation of three programs (Runaway and Homeless Youth, Transitional Living, and Runaway and Homeless Youth Drug Prevention Programs) serving runaway and homeless youth will enable grantees to provide, under one authority, a range of services, including drug education and assessment and referral, to youth who are

using or at high risk of using alcohol or other drugs. Funding will support grantees in their efforts to intervene in the lives of these adolescents and provide a network of services to support self-sufficiency and emphasize reduction and prevention of drug use.

- **Abandoned Infants:** At \$14.6 million, this program will continue support for projects to prevent the abandonment of infants and young children exposed to drugs (and who may also be HIV-infected or have AIDS) and reunify and strengthen families with substance abuse and other drug-related problems.
- **Child Abuse Programs:** No funding is proposed for the Emergency Child Abuse Prevention Program in 1995; \$19.0 million will be redirected to other child abuse and neglect programs for more effective use by States at the community level. Funds will continue to be used to provide services to children of substance abusing families.
- **Youth Initiative Program:** Funds for the Youth Gang Drug Education and Prevention Program will be coordinated with activities under the Department's broader Youth Initiative. Of the total \$20.0 million requested for Youth Initiatives, \$10.6 million will be counted as drug-related.
- **Head Start:** A total of \$25.0 million of the 1995 funding requested for Head Start will be counted as drug-related. These funds will assure continuation of the Family Service Center effort to provide substance abuse prevention and other community-based services to parents and other family members of children enrolled in Head Start, as well as literacy and unemployment services. Substance abuse, along with illiteracy and unemployment, is a major barrier to the self-sufficiency of Head Start families.
- **Child Care and Development Block Grant:** The Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries program is proposed to be consolidated as part of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program. Funds may be used by States to support, develop, and expand respite care for infants and children, including those that are drug-exposed and those with AIDS or AIDS-related conditions. Funding may also be used to support crisis nurseries for abused and neglected children, including those from substance abusing families. For FY 1995, \$6.1 million will continue to be counted as drug-related.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Consolidated RHY | | | |
| Number of Grantees | — | — | 127 |
| – New | — | — | 127 |
| – Continuation | — | — | 0 |
| RHY Drug Program¹ | | | |
| Number of Grantees | 127 | 127 | — |
| – New | 45 | 21 | — |
| – Continuation | 82 | 106 | — |
| Abandoned Infants | | | |
| Number of Grantees | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| – New | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| – Continuation | 21 | 32 | 33 |

¹ This program will be folded into the Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS (continued)

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Child Abuse Programs | | | |
| Number of Grants | — | — | 40 |
| – New | — | — | 40 |
| – Continuations | — | — | 0 |
| Emergency Child Abuse Prevention² | | | |
| Number of Grants | 75 | 40 | — |
| – New | 0 | 0 | — |
| – Continuations | 75 | 40 | — |
| Youth Initiative Program | | | |
| Number of Grants | — | — | 27 |
| – New | — | — | 15 |
| – Continuations | — | — | 12 |
| Youth Gang Drug Prevention³ | | | |
| Number of Grants | 49 | 59 | — |
| – New | 1 | 30 | — |
| – Continuations | 48 | 29 | — |
| Head Start | | | |
| Number of Grantees | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| – New | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| – Continuation | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | | | |
| Number of Grants | — | — | 55 |
| – New | — | — | 31 |
| – Continuations | — | — | 24 |
| Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries⁴ | | | |
| Number of Grants | 56 | 55 | — |
| – New | 0 | 31 | — |
| – Continuation | 56 | 24 | — |

² This program will be repealed; funds will be directed to other child abuse and neglect activities.

³ This program will be folded into the Department's Youth Initiative program.

⁴ This program will be folded into the proposed Child Care Block Grant Program.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | \$31.2 | \$36.6 | \$36.6 |
| Total | \$31.2 | \$36.6 | \$36.6 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| AIDS Drug Counseling | \$31.2 | \$36.6 | \$36.6 |
| Total | \$31.2 | \$36.6 | \$36.6 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$498.3 | \$543.3 | \$543.3 |
| Drug Percentage | 6.3% | 6.7% | 6.7% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- These funds are exclusively allocated for the prevention of HIV among injecting drug users (IDUs) and represent 6.7 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 Associate Director for HIV/AIDS, within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, administers several drug-related HIV prevention activities. Funds exclusively directed to IDUs support HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for IDUs in drug treatment centers and other facilities and health education/risk reduction (HE/RR) efforts directed to IDUs not in treatment.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The Department estimates that a total of \$29.6 million is used for drug-related activities, including HIV testing, counseling, and partner notification. In addition, CDC will allocate \$7.0 million for IDU-related HE/RR activities including \$3.4 million to evaluate its current street outreach efforts to prevent HIV infection among IDUs not in treatment.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 CDC request totals 6 FTEs and \$36.6 million.

- CDC plans to maintain its commitment to drug-related HIV prevention efforts, including activities such as counseling, testing, referral and partner notification, and to support the street outreach HIV HE/RR efforts directed to IDUs not in treatment.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| Number of HIV Tests | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Drug Users | 177,000 | 208,000 | 208,000 |
| Percent Positive | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% |
| Sex Partners of Drug Users | 85,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Percent Positive | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% |

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Regulatory and Compliance | <u>\$6.8</u> | <u>\$6.8</u> | <u>\$6.8</u> |
| Total | \$6.8 | \$6.8 | \$6.8 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Regulation of Methadone/Steroids | <u>\$6.8</u> | <u>\$6.8</u> | <u>\$6.8</u> |
| Total | \$6.8 | \$6.8 | \$6.8 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$826.3 | \$934.2 | \$934.9 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) drug control budget represents about 1 percent of its total budget, and approximately 3 percent of its Human Drugs Program.
- 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 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 narcotic treatment standards published by FDA and NIDA, and monitors approved treatment programs for compliance with these standards. To date, over 12,000 methadone treatment programs have been approved in the U.S.

— The FDA reviews new drug applications for drugs which claim to alleviate narcotic dependency. The FDA works closely with National Institutes of Health (NIH) and National Institute on Drug Abuse (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 Drug Enforcement Administration (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. Additionally, the FDA and DEA have developed a memorandum of understanding which describes the mutual roles of each agency in this regard.

- FDA is charged with the following objectives:
 - ensure the expeditious review of applications for new drugs intended to alleviate narcotic addiction; and
 - ensure that practices of narcotic treatment programs comply with Federal regulations which establish the standards for registration and treatment of narcotic addiction.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- A total of \$6.8 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.

1995 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of \$6.8 million, the same level of resources as in 1994, to ensure that the FDA can continue ongoing operations.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| Inspection Program | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Narcotic Treatment Centers | 356 | 356 | 356 |

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Treatment | <u>\$231.9</u> | <u>\$261.8</u> | <u>\$292.2</u> |
| Total | \$231.9 | \$261.8 | \$292.2 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Medicaid (Federal Share) | \$161.9 | \$181.8 | \$202.2 |
| Medicare (Part A) | <u>70.0</u> | <u>80.0</u> | <u>90.0</u> |
| Total | \$231.9 | \$261.8 | \$292.2 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$221,406.0 | \$250,401.7 | \$267,546.8 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- Treatment costs reflect estimates of both the hospital and non-hospital treatment costs for Medicaid. 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. Medicaid-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment expenditures are primarily for care received in hospitals and in specialized (free standing) drug treatment facilities.
- Under current law, States must pay under Medicaid for the inpatient, outpatient, and physician services for eligible persons, and at the option of the States, clinic and rehabilitative services. The primary limitation on using Medicaid drug treatment is that it cannot pay for any recipients aged 22-64 in large, inpatient psychiatric facilities defined as Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs).
- Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and some non-hospital services required to treat their condition. (Treatment costs reflect estimates of only the hospital insurance (Part A) treatment costs for Medicare.)
- Medicare primarily covers inpatient hospital treatment of episodes of alcohol or drug abuse, as well as some medically reasonable and necessary services in outpatient settings for the continued care of these patients. Treatments for alcoholism covered by Medicare include diagnostic and therapeutic services in

both inpatient and outpatient settings. Medicare-covered treatments for drug abuse include detoxification and rehabilitation in an inpatient setting.

- Medicare generally will not cover exclusively preventative care such as education and counseling, but rather pays for such services only as they relate to a specific treatment episode for alcohol or drug abuse.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The Department estimates that \$261.8 million will be spent by both programs on direct drug treatment costs, consisting of \$80.0 million for Medicare and \$181.8 million for Medicaid.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 Administration's request for the Health Care Financing totals \$292.2 million.
- Increases for funding for drug-related treatment costs reflect overall projected increases in Medicare and Medicaid funding. Funding for drug-related benefits are expected to rise 11.6 percent in FY 1995.

1995 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 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.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Treatment | \$20.9 | \$33.4 | \$38.7 |
| Total | \$20.9 | \$33.4 | \$38.7 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Ryan White C.A.R.E. Act | \$20.9 | \$33.4 | \$38.7 |
| Total | \$20.9 | \$33.4 | \$38.7 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Ryan White Budget | \$348.0 | \$557.4 | \$645.4 |
| Drug Percentage | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- Approximately 6 percent of the amounts appropriated for Titles I, II, III, and IV of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Title XXVI of the PHS Act), C.A.R.E., is estimated to be used to support the provision of health care services (treatment and counseling) for persons with AIDS, who are also drug addicted, in substance abuse treatment settings. Funding estimates for antidrug abuse activities reflect this assumption.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Ryan White Funds support State and locally-administered programs which provide a network of health care and support services in cities and States for persons living with HIV infection and AIDS, especially the uninsured who would otherwise be without care.

- Specifically, funds are used as follows:

- Title I (Title XXVI, Part A) authorizes grants for outpatient and ambulatory health and support services to metropolitan areas with a cumulative total (as of March 31, 1994 for Fiscal Year 1995) of more than 2,000 cases of AIDS or a per capita incidence of .0025. These support services are intended for low income/under-insured people living with HIV/AIDS but are available for people of all means. The resources provide access to community-based outpatient medical care for people with HIV/AIDS who do not currently receive adequate care in the estimated 37-41 metropolitan areas eligible for FY 1995 funds.

- Title II (Title XXVI, Part B) authorizes formula grants to States and territories for the operation of HIV service delivery consortia in the localities most affected by the epidemic, provision of home and community-based care services for individuals with HIV/AIDS, continuation of health insur-

ance coverage for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS, and treatments that have been determined to prolong life or prevent serious deterioration of health for low-income individuals with AIDS.

— Funds also (Title III(b), Title XXVI, Part C) provide for grant support to local and community based organizations (principally community and migrant health centers) which are providing outreach, counseling and testing, prevention, and early intervention services in a primary care setting for populations with or at risk of HIV/AIDS.

— Title IV (Title XXVI, Part D) authorizes demonstration grants which support research and services for pediatric patients and their families. In FY 1994, funds were provided under this title of the Ryan White Act for the first time.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 drug-related budget for HRSA of \$33.4 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total funds under Ryan White Act. This amount is expected to be used for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings. This is an increase of \$12.5 million over the FY 1993 appropriation level.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 drug related resources for HRSA of \$38.7 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total requested for Titles I, II, III, and IV of the Ryan White programs (\$645.4 million). This amount is expected to be used for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings. This is an increase of \$5.3 million over the FY 1994 appropriation.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Specific client-level data from Ryan White CARE Act grantees, with respect to service provided, is not available under current Federal reporting requirements and guidelines. Informal data from Title II grantees (i.e., States) suggest that approximately 35% of persons served are injecting drug users (IDUs).
- Approximately 30% (101,855) of the total AIDS cases (339,250) reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as of September 30, 1993, are IDUs.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Treatment | \$41.7 | \$39.0 | \$47.7 |
| Prevention | <u>3.2</u> | <u>4.3</u> | <u>3.5</u> |
| Total | \$44.9 | \$43.3 | \$51.2 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Antidrug Program | \$44.9 | \$43.3 | \$51.2 |
| Total | \$44.9 | \$43.3 | \$51.2 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 158 | 150 | 145 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$2,022.1 | \$2,120.6 | \$1,976.8 |
| Drug Percentage | 2.2% | 2.0% | 2.6% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Indian Health Service (IHS) is charged with the responsibility of providing health care services for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) with the opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing programs to meet their needs.
- As part of its broad mandate to provide health care services, the IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Anti-drug abuse activities are administered by the Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Programs Branch within IHS. These activities include:
 - data development and coordination for measuring the alcohol problems among AI/AN;
 - programmatic evaluation and research toward developing effective prevention and treatment services; and,
 - national leadership to focus on youth treatment, community education, and prevention services for high risk youth.
- The Indian Health Care Improvement Act Amendments have identified funds for use by urban Indian health clinics to provide treatment, rehabilitation, and education services for Indian youth with substance abuse problems. A Memorandum of Agreement has been established between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to coordinate activities in this regard. Urban Indians will, therefore, be addressed in the course of present activity. Therefore, reservation needs with regard to drug abuse remedial efforts are the subject of this submission.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The Department estimates that a total of \$43.3 million will be used for drug-related activities, including treatment, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention, Adolescent Regional Treatment Centers, Community Rehabilitation and Aftercare, Training/Community Education, Health Promotion/Disease Prevention, Navajo Rehabilitation Program, Urban Programs, Contract Health Services, and the construction of Regional Treatment Centers.

- Additionally, IHS is required to expand its efforts in treating intravenous (IV) drug abusers in specialty clinics and treating other drug abusing youth in Federally-funded health centers and programs for the homeless.

1995 Summary of Request

The Administration requests an increase of \$7.9 million, totalling \$51.2 million. Of the total request, \$10 million is for a new hardcore treatment initiative for the AI/AN populations.

- This \$10 million funding increase is part of the \$355 million Administration's request for drug treatment services for the hardcore user.

1995 Highlights

- The Department plans to expand its treatment services for the hardcore population, as well as continue to provide a full array of drug-related activities.

- Substance abuse is probably the single greatest health problem faced by AI/AN youth and adults. Substance abuse is a contributing factor for many of the leading causes of death for AI/AN, such as motor vehicle and other injuries, homicide, and suicide. It also directly contributes to such leading causes of death as chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. This special FY 1995 budget effort seeks to stem addiction in the AI/AN communities from this scourge.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| P.L. 99-570 Services Provided: | | | |
| - Regional Treatment Centers/Youth | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| - Community Education | 294,500 | 330,000 | 370,000 |
| Hardcore Treatment: | | | |
| - Aftercare Referrals | 8,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| - Emergency Placements | 400 | 450 | 560 |

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | \$164.3 | \$174.8 | \$181.0 |
| Treatment | <u>239.9</u> | <u>250.4</u> | <u>262.7</u> |
| Total | \$404.2 | \$425.2 | \$443.7 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Basic Biomedical | \$73.6 | \$78.5 | \$81.5 |
| Neuro-Behaviorial | 58.5 | 63.6 | 68.9 |
| Prevention | 56.6 | 60.0 | 60.9 |
| Treatment | 123.4 | 128.1 | 136.4 |
| Epidemiology | <u>30.5</u> | <u>32.9</u> | <u>33.1</u> |
| Subtotal | \$342.6 | \$363.1 | \$380.8 |
| Training | \$7.4 | \$7.9 | \$8.3 |
| Intramural | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| Resource Management and Support | <u>30.1</u> | <u>30.1</u> | <u>30.6</u> |
| Total | \$404.2 | \$425.2 | \$443.7 |
| Funding Sources | | | |
| National Institute on Drug Abuse | \$277.1 | \$281.8 | \$292.0 |
| Transfer From Office of AIDS Research, NIH | <u>127.1</u> | <u>143.4</u> | <u>151.7</u> |
| Total | \$404.2 | \$425.2 | \$443.7 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of Federal and non-Federal funding in support of research on drug abuse, dependence, and addiction. Drug abuse is not only a serious health problem in its own right, but one that impacts heavily as well on such problems as AIDS, tuberculosis, violence, and the productivity of our work force.
- Unlike other diseases that receive substantial research support from the private sector, NIDA's budget supports almost 90 percent of all drug abuse research. Continuing and improving the process of discovery and the subsequent application of research findings to practice provides the best opportunity to eliminate the demand for illicit drugs and to reduce the burden they place on society.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 base contains a total of \$425.2 million: \$174.8 for prevention research, and \$250.4 million for treatment research. The FY 1994 level is an increase of \$21.0 million. Half of the increase will be used for treatment research and half for prevention research. In FY 1994, NIDA will begin two important

projects — a clinical neuroscience initiative and a behavioral therapeutics initiative which are discussed below.

— **Clinical neuroscience.** New approaches for imaging allow for direct visualization of the effects of drugs of abuse on the brain. Together with other studies that interface biology with behavior, further application of brain imaging techniques to drug abuse research will provide important insights on the mechanisms by which drugs affect the central nervous system and how these effects correlate with behavioral changes during drug abuse treatment and relapse.

— **Behavioral therapeutics.** Behavioral therapies, including a range of psychosocial interventions, are the most frequently administered treatments for drug addiction, and they remain the only available treatment approach for many drugs of abuse. Yet most were not developed or tested specifically for drug abusers. The initiative will build on knowledge gained from basic behavioral studies to identify, formulate, and systematically test promising therapeutic modalities.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request for NIH drug-related research is \$443.7 million. Prevention research will increase to \$181.0 million and treatment research to \$262.7 million. This level of funding will be used to maintain the current capacity for drug abuse research.

1995 Highlights

- The FY 1995 request reflects a continued targeting of funds for AIDS-related research. One-third of adult Americans infected with the HIV virus are linked in some way to drug abuse, and drug abuse is still the vector for most cases of HIV infection in women and children. Also, the related epidemic of tuberculosis has presented health care providers with new medical, social, and ethical problems which must be addressed. AIDS activities will increase from 31 percent of the total NIDA resources in FY 1993 to 34 percent under the FY 1995 request.

- The core of the research program are the investigator-initiated research project grants. In FY 1995, NIDA will continue to fund 800 projects, about the same total number of research project grants as will be possible under the FY 1994 level. Funding for these grants is in compliance with the NIH cost containment plan, and reflects an average cost increase consistent with the FY 1995 Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (+4.1 percent).

— **Basic Biomedical Research:** Advances in molecular biology have created an unprecedented opportunity for better understanding the mechanisms by which cellular structure affects the function of neurotransmitter receptors and other proteins involved in the addiction process. Further studies can now focus on the precise means by which specific drug receptors are regulated. Recent work in humans have demonstrated the existence of variations in the coding sequence of one of the dopamine receptor subtypes in humans, and each of these variants have been found to exhibit different pharmacologic profiles. These findings have implications for understanding possible genetic predispositions to drug addiction and individual differences in response to drug treatment.

— **Neuro-Behavioral Research:** Brain imaging studies allow for the assessment of cognitive function, feelings of euphoria/dysphoria, and levels of drug craving that can be related directly to underlying brain changes. Expansion of these efforts will provide information necessary for the development of effective drug abuse medications as well as prophylactic measures for combatting and preventing drug abuse. Imaging techniques also hold the promise of being a diagnostic tool for iden-

tifying those individuals who are at high-risk for drug abuse and for targeting specific treatment strategies.

— **Prevention Research:** NIDA prevention initiatives focus on groups of at-risk youth such as run-aways, school dropouts, adolescents showing psychiatric disturbance, unmarried pregnant women and parenting youth, juvenile delinquents, and women and men in the sex trade. Research will continue into the biological and developmental vulnerability to drug addiction, including studies on the role of genetic factors in drug abuse, studies on the impact of the environment on drug abuse vulnerability, and studies on the impact of behavioral and psychological factors that increase or decrease the likelihood that an individual will become addicted to drugs.

Drug abuse treatment remains one of the most important avenues for preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Considerable success has been shown in outreach strategies that engage addicts into treatment and that encourage risk reduction behavior among those who choose not to enter treatment. Research will continue in order to determine which elements constitute the most effective outreach recruitment strategies.

— **Treatment Research:** NIDA will expand its program of controlled, small-scale efficacy testing of promising psychobehavioral therapies. Those therapies shown to be to be most efficacious under ideal conditions will then be tested in community settings to establish the generalizability of the therapies. Research will also seek to learn how to best target services to the needs of special populations, including those in geographic areas having an unmet need for treatment services. Support will continue for studies of special clinical problems presented by drug abusers with infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, and sexually transmitted disease.

Unlike methadone for heroin addiction, there is no prototypical strategy for dealing with crack/cocaine abuse. A battery of screening tests has been developed that can assess a compound's ability to either act like or antagonize cocaine. The recent identification and cloning of the gene for the dopamine transporter, the brain site at which cocaine acts, provides new possibilities for the synthesis of medications to block the action of cocaine by novel mechanisms, and this avenue will be pursued. In addition to synthesizing and testing novel medications for treating cocaine dependence, the medications development program will support a basic research effort to improve our understanding of the molecular features of other drug receptors as well.

— **Epidemiology:** Epidemiologic research and analysis, including the High School Senior Survey will be maintained at the current level. NIDA will continue to support research on the incidence and prevalence and adverse consequences of illicit drug use. Community-based epidemiologic and ethnographic research will reach youth as well as other high-risk populations where prevention can yield the greatest benefits.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Treatment | \$4.6 | \$20.0 | \$22.8 |
| Total | \$4.6 | \$20.0 | \$22.8 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Supplemental Security Income (SSI): | | | |
| – Referral and Monitoring for Drug Addicts and Alcoholics | \$4.6 | \$20.0 | \$22.8 |
| Total | \$4.6 | \$20.0 | \$22.8 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- These funds are used for the referral and monitoring of drug addicts and alcoholics in conjunction with the SSI program.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Social Security Act requires SSI recipients disabled due to drug addiction or alcoholism (DA&A) to undergo treatment for their disease.
- Under contracts with the Secretary, governmental and private agencies refer these individuals to approved treatment facilities, monitor their treatment, and report noncompliance and successful treatment to the Social Security Administration (SSA).

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The Department estimates that \$20 million will be spent on contracts to SSI referral and monitoring agencies in FY 1994.

1995 Summary of Request

- The funding request is \$22.8 million, an increase of \$2.8 million over FY 1994. In FY 1995, about 69,000 recipients will be served, a major increase over the 39,500 recipients currently participating.

1995 Highlights

- Previously, SSA has had monitoring agreements in 18 states. There should be referral and monitoring agencies under contract in all States and the District of Columbia by FY 1995.
- SSA collaborates with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to develop model programs designed for the SSI population.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | \$418.9 | \$435.5 | \$437.2 |
| Treatment | <u>880.1</u> | <u>925.4</u> | <u>1,211.0</u> |
| Total | \$1,299.0 | \$1,360.9 | \$1,648.2 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| CSAP: | | | |
| - Prevention Demonstrations | \$217.9 | \$228.1 | \$223.1 |
| Transfer From Forfeiture Fund (Non-Add.) | (8.7) | (10.0) | (0.0) |
| - Public Education and Dissemination | 11.8 | 10.8 | 13.8 |
| - Training | <u>14.5</u> | <u>14.5</u> | <u>16.5</u> |
| Subtotal, CSAP | \$244.2 | \$253.5 | \$253.5 |
| CSAT: | | | |
| - Treatment Demonstrations | \$196.6 | \$222.0 | \$200.2 ¹ |
| Set-Aside (Non-Add.) | (22.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Transfer From Forfeiture Fund (Non-Add.) | (9.7) | 6.0 | (0.0) |
| - Addiction Treatment Training and AIDS Training | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| - Treatment Capacity Expansion Program | 15.3 | 10.0 | 6.8 |
| Transfer From Forfeiture Fund (Non-Add.) | (15.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| - Substance Abuse Block Grant | 803.5 ² | 834.3 | 1,146.6 |
| Hardcore Substance Abuse | | | |
| Treatment Initiative (Non-Add.) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (310.0) |
| Transfer From Forfeiture Fund (Non-Add.) | <u>(0.0)</u> | <u>(0.0)</u> | <u>(45.0)</u> |
| Subtotal, CSAT | \$1,023.6 | \$1,074.6 | \$1,361.8 |
| Program Management | <u>\$31.2</u> | <u>\$32.9</u> | <u>\$32.9</u> |
| TOTAL, SAMHSA | \$1,299.0 | \$1,360.9 | \$1,648.2 |
| Drug Only Funding | \$1,089.1 | \$1,140.8 | \$1,429.6 |
| Block Grant – Alcohol Primary/Drug Secondary | 161.1 | 168.9 | 167.7 |
| Block Grant – Alcohol Under Age 21 | <u>48.9</u> | <u>51.2</u> | <u>50.9</u> |
| Total, Substance Abuse | \$1,299.0 | \$1,360.9 | \$1,648.2 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 405 | 382 | 382 ³ |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$2,038.5 | \$2,150.2 | \$2,434.2 |
| Drug Percentage | 63.7% | 63.3% | 67.7% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Includes \$35 million for the Hardcore Substance Abuse Treatment Demonstration.

² Block Grant does not include Alcohol only, nor does it reflect 1993 net transfers of \$22.2 million to the Mental Health Block Grant.

³ 1995 FTE reduction to be distributed at a later date.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), created by P.L. 100-321, includes the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS). In addition, an Office of Applied Studies (OAS) has been established within the Office of the Administrator, to centralize data collection and policy analysis for substance abuse. Coordination, policy interpretation, and general oversight of all SAMHSA data collection-related activities, including mental health, resides in the Office of Applied Studies (OAS).

- All programs administered by CSAT and CSAP are considered drug-related activities. Approximately 71.1 percent of the Substance Abuse and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) is considered drug-related (not including the Hardcore Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative, which, although funded through the SABG, is 100% drug-related). The remaining percentage is alcohol-only. In addition, most activities performed by OAS are drug-related.

Summary of the Drug Budget Programs

- CSAT is responsible for all treatment programs, including: Target Cities, Pregnant and Postpartum Women Residential Programs, Residential Programs for Women and Children, Treatment Campus Projects (to be phased-out in 1994), Criminal Justice Programs, Critical Populations Programs, Comprehensive Community Treatment Programs, AIDS Demonstrations (Linkage and Outreach), Addiction Treatment Training and AIDS Training, Capacity Expansion Program, and overall administration of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG). CSAT has also been designated to administer the mandated model comprehensive program for treatment of substance abuse in the national capital area. The 1995 budget request consolidates all demonstration activities into a single program.

- CSAP is responsible for all prevention programs, including: High Risk Youth Demonstrations, PPWI Demonstrations, other Women's Programs, Communications Programs, Conference Grant Programs, Community Prevention Programs, and Training programs. CSAP continues to administer continuation grants for pregnant and postpartum women, but new grant responsibility has been reassigned to CSAT. The 1995 budget request consolidates all demonstration activities into a single program. Public information and dissemination activities are also consolidated into a single program.

- OAS is responsible for data collection and policy analysis for substance abuse, including DAWN, the Household Survey, NDATUS, DSRS (now ADDS), SADAP, and Client Data Systems. Most of these activities are supported from the SABG block grant set-aside. In addition, OAS provides oversight to the SAMHSA service systems evaluation program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 base contains \$435.5 million for prevention services:
 - \$168.4 million from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, including:
 - \$112.6 million for drug services,
 - \$44.0 million for co-morbid (drug and alcohol) services, and
 - \$11.8 million for set-aside activities;

- \$225.3 million for Prevention Demonstrations;
 - \$10.8 million for Public Education and Dissemination;
 - \$14.5 million for Training; and,
 - \$16.5 million for Program Management.
- The 1994 base contains \$925.4 million for treatment services:
 - \$665.9 million from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, including:
 - \$442.7 million for drug services,
 - \$176.1 million for co-morbid (drug and alcohol) services, and
 - \$47.1 million for set-aside activities;
 - \$222.0 million for Treatment Demonstrations;
 - \$10.0 million for the Capacity Expansion Program;
 - \$8.2 million for Training;
 - \$16.4 million for Program Management; and,
 - \$2.8 million for a portion of existing CSAP Pregnant, Postpartum, Women and Infants (PPWI) grants considered to constitute residential treatment.

1995 Summary of Request

- A total of \$1.6 billion is requested for drug-related activities, including \$437.2 million for prevention and \$1.2 billion for treatment. This represents an increase of \$287.3 million, including an increase of \$345.0 million to fund a hardcore substance abuse treatment initiative offset by a decrease of \$60 million in ongoing treatment demonstration activities. In addition, \$7.5 million of block grant set-aside funds earmarked in 1994 for State grants are restored to CSAT and OAS in 1995 for technical assistance and data collection activities, increasing total drug funding by an additional \$2.3 million.
- The 1995 request incorporates several new initiatives which, taken together, represent a new approach toward improving SAMHSA's programs and service to its customers. These initiatives reflect the goals of the Vice President's National Performance Review and other Department improvement programs. This drug control budget represents a new tabular format representing the consolidation of demonstration programs. A legislative package will be submitted to the Congress for a single consolidated demonstration authority for each of the SAMHSA Centers, including CSAT and CSAP.
- Several other areas are also under review with regard to improved efficiency, and preparation for implementation for Health Care Reform. They include data collection and analysis; SAMHSA training programs; grant and contract review functions; and contracts management.
- Taken as a whole, the SAMHSA Improvement Program will result in improved internal operations and services for our clients. A separate initiative will be undertaken to focus directly on grantees' needs and how best the Agency can meet them. Greater internal collaboration in implementing programs

would be stressed, and SAMHSA will increase efforts to cooperation with other agencies in developing and co-funding programs designed to achieve their multiple goals for the same target populations.

FUNDING FOR HARDCORE SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT INITIATIVE

- A total increase of \$345.0 million is requested for the treatment of hardcore addicts. Of this amount, \$310.0 million will be distributed to the States through the block grant and \$35.0 million will be distributed on a competitive basis.
- The additional \$310 million will be awarded using a revised State block formula, focusing exclusively on hardcore drug abuse. States will have considerable latitude to flexibly use these new resources to meet local priorities for this population. States will be required to address hardcore indicators in their applications and plans, and to adhere to current provisions governing access and quality of care on the public health model. Monitoring, oversight, and reporting requirements will help guarantee that these funds are targeted on the hardcore population.
- Up to 2 percent of the States' allocation could be used to strengthen and extend State and local data collections systems to build their capabilities to determine need, track trends in prevalence, monitor service capacity, utilization, and outcomes for hardcore addicts. States would be able to build data and program monitoring systems and human resources. The hardcore initiative would also permit SAMHSA to use a 3 percent set-aside to provide technical assistance to States and local service providers to develop flexible, low cost, high utility data systems for tracking hardcore addicts that also meet State and Federal needs for comparability across regions and States.
- A total of \$35.0 million would be redirected from existing CSAT demonstration programs and focused on projects to develop and test models for integrating service systems for persons with severe addictions into primary health and specialty substance abuse treatment systems. Health care reform will facilitate the rapid development of primary health care systems. Managed care systems have either avoided or excluded persons with severe addictive disorders, or have had little treatment success. Demonstrations are needed of different models of integrating substance abuse services into managed care systems, and the impact of different linkage systems on treatment outcomes.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEMONSTRATION AUTHORITIES FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

- The first component of the proposal is the consolidation of the multiple Center demonstration authorities into a single one for each Center, to be accomplished through a legislative proposal. This will reduce the number of discrete grant announcements for drug control programs issued by SAMHSA, simplify application procedures for prospective CSAT and CSAP grants, and improve the efficiency of the grant review process. Priority populations and issue areas, such as individuals in the criminal justice system and the provision of services under Health Care Reform, will continue to be separately identified and supported within the consolidated program. Activity tables are included in the budget which project the distribution of funding among priority areas within the treatment and prevention demonstration programs.

FUNDING FOR WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

- The 1995 budget will redirect \$20.9 million from expiring PPWI grants to fund initiatives which focus on women, including: \$10.0 million to continue and expand prevention activities which focus on adolescent women; \$4.0 million for intervention strategies specifically targeted on women in life transitions; \$1.9 million to redesign the CSAP National Resource Center to become the National Women's Resource

Center and expand its perspective to include women of all ages and conditions; \$3.0 million to develop and implement a women's education campaign to prevent alcohol and other drug use during pregnancy; and \$2.0 million to train health providers to instruct female patients on the risks of combining alcohol and other drugs and prescription drugs.

TREATMENT CAPACITY

- The 1995 budget will fund up to 118,698 additional treatment slots. This represents an increase of up to 30,884 slots above the 1994 appropriation. This increase reflects additional slots of up to 36,453 for the hardcore substance abuse treatment initiative. These slot increases are offset by a reduction of 5,569 slots resulting from inflation and the redirection of funding to the hardcore initiative. This initiative will provide additional treatment services for up to 74,000 hardcore addicts.

BLOCK GRANT TRANSFERS

- Section 205 of P.L. 102-321 authorizes States to request the transfer of funds between the Mental Health and the Substance Abuse block grants. A total of \$22.2 million has been transferred from the Substance Abuse to the Mental Health Block Grant. This will result in a reduction in funding for the Drug Control Budget once the 1993 estimates are adjusted to reflect actual expenditure experience. This provision is in place for 1994 but will be discontinued in subsequent years.

1995 Highlights

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

- The request for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention is a total of \$253.5 million, the same level provided in the 1994 appropriation.

| Funding For CSAP Prevention Activity Table | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | | | |
| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Demonstrations: | | | |
| – High Risk Youth | \$56.3 | \$56.6 | \$56.5 |
| – Violence | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| – Women | 50.2 | 47.4 | 42.5 |
| – Community | 104.7 | 114.7 | 114.7 |
| – Workplace | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| – Evaluation | <u>5.4</u> | <u>5.3</u> | <u>5.3</u> |
| Subtotal | \$217.9 | \$228.1 | \$223.1 |
| Public Education and Dissemination: | | | |
| – Dissemination | \$7.2 | \$7.2 | \$7.2 |
| – Public Education | <u>4.6</u> | <u>3.7</u> | <u>6.7</u> |
| Subtotal | \$11.8 | \$10.8 | \$13.8 |
| Training | <u>\$14.5</u> | <u>\$14.5</u> | <u>\$16.5</u> |
| CSAP Total | \$244.2 | \$253.5 | \$253.5 |

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

- Funding for the Community Partnership program will be maintained at the FY 1994 enacted level. It is estimated that there will be approximately \$37 million in newly available funds as a result of completed grant cycles. With these funds, the program will be restructured in FY 1995 to allow communities to use

the majority of the funds for the provision of direct prevention services. Additionally, the new program will require the communities to demonstrate how they will continue their drug prevention efforts after the grant has expired.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

- The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment requests a total of \$1,361.8 million, and increase of \$287.3 million, or a net 37.7 percent increase over the 1994 Appropriation. SAMHSA's 1995 treatment programs will support a total of up to 118,698 drug treatment slots. This is 30,884 more slots than were funded by the 1994 Appropriation. Most of this increase is in the new hardcore substance abuse treatment initiative.

| Funding for CSAT Treatment Activity Table (Dollars in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Demonstrations: | | | |
| – Target Cities | \$34.8 | \$34.8 | \$28.2 |
| – Women and Children | 26.0 | 54.2 | 54.2 |
| – Campus | 18.4 | 9.4 | 0.0 |
| – Criminal Justice | 33.0 | 34.0 | 23.5 |
| – Critical Populations | 44.7 | 43.7 | 23.6 |
| – Comprehensive Community Treatment Program | 21.3 | 27.5 | 27.5 |
| – AIDS Demos | 18.3 | 18.3 | 8.2 |
| – Hardcore Substance Abuse | <u>0.0</u> | <u>0.0</u> | <u>35.0</u> |
| Subtotal | \$196.6 | \$222.0 | \$200.2 |
| Addiction Treatment and AIDS Training | \$8.2 | \$8.2 | \$8.2 |
| Treatment Capacity Expansion Program | <u>15.3</u> | <u>10.0</u> | <u>6.8</u> |
| CSAT Total | \$220.1 | \$240.3 | \$215.3 |
| SABG Block Grant Components (Dollars in Millions) | | | |
| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Federal Set-Aside | \$56.5 | \$51.3 ¹ | \$58.9 |
| Prevention Activities | 107.4 | 112.6 | 111.8 |
| Treatment Activities | 402.7 | 422.2 | 419.3 |
| State Administration | <u>26.9</u> | <u>28.1</u> | <u>28.0</u> |
| Subtotal | \$593.5 | \$614.2 | \$618.0 |
| Comorbid Sub Abuse | 161.1 | \$168.9 | \$167.7 |
| Under 21 Alcohol | <u>48.9</u> | <u>51.2</u> | <u>50.9</u> |
| Subtotal | \$210.0 | \$220.1 | \$218.6 |
| Hardcore Substance Abuse Treatment ² | — | — | \$300.7 |
| Hardcore Set-Aside | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>9.3</u> |
| Subtotal | — | — | \$310.0 |
| Block Grant Total | \$803.5 | \$834.3 | \$1,146.6 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Reflects transfer of State Earmark of \$7.5 million.

² Does not include the \$35.0 million Hardcore Substance Abuse Treatment Demonstration.

SABG Block Grant Set-Aside Funds by Activity
(Dollars in Millions)

| | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| SABG Set-Aside | \$51.3 | \$58.9 |
| Hardcore Substance Abuse Treatment Set-Aside | <u>—</u> | <u>9.3</u> |
| Total Set-Aside | \$51.3 | \$68.2 |
| Approved/Proposed Activities: | | |
| - Data Collection | \$23.2 | \$25.7 |
| - Technical Assistance | <u>16.4</u> | <u>30.7</u> |
| Subtotal | \$39.6 | \$56.4 |
| Prevention Earmark | <u>\$11.8</u> | <u>\$11.8</u> |
| Total Set-Aside | \$57.3 | \$68.2 |

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

Drug Treatment Capacity

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Treatment Equivalent Slots - Federal | | | | |
| Drug Slots: | | | | |
| - Block Grant | 73,137 | 74,649 | 72,060 | - 2,589 |
| - Demonstrations | 13,176 | 11,445 | 9,065 | -2,380 |
| - Capacity Expansion | <u>2,651</u> | <u>1,720</u> | <u>1,120</u> | <u>-600</u> |
| Subtotal | 88,964 | 87,814 | 82,245 | -5,569 |
| Hardcore Substance Abuse Slots | — | — | 36,453 | +36,453 |
| SAMHSA Total Slots | 88,964 | 87,814 | 118,698 | +30,884 |
| NIDA Drug Slots | <u>11,370</u> | <u>11,580</u> | <u>11,550</u> | <u>-30</u> |
| Total HHS Slots | 100,384 | 99,394 | 130,248 | +30,854 |
| Persons Served (Federal): | | | | |
| - Hardcore Treatment Initiative | — | — | 74,182 | +74,182 |
| Other Treatment Programs: | | | | |
| - Block Grant | 188,693 | 188,862 | 178,709 | -10,153 |
| - Demonstrations | 33,994 | 28,956 | 22,481 | -6,475 |
| - Capacity Expansion | <u>6,840</u> | <u>4,352</u> | <u>2,778</u> | <u>-1,574</u> |
| Subtotal | 229,527 | 222,170 | 203,968 | -18,202 |
| SAMHSA Total | 229,527 | 222,170 | 278,150 | +55,980 |

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Treatment | \$0.0 | \$25.0 | \$25.0 |
| Prevention | <u>175.0</u> | <u>290.0</u> | <u>290.0</u> |
| Total | \$175.0 | \$315.0 | \$315.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Empowerment Zones | — | \$50.0 | \$50.0 |
| Drug Elimination Grants/COMPAC | <u>175.0</u> | <u>265.0</u> | <u>265.0</u> |
| Total | \$175.0 | \$315.0 | \$315.0 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Department Budget | \$25,080 | \$25,361 | \$26,093 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.7% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

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

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 base contains a total of \$315.0 million, of which \$265.0 million is for drug elimination grants. Of this amount, up to \$198.8 million will be used for grants to public housing authorities with more than 1,250 units and \$53 million will be used for grants for public housing authorities with fewer than 1,250 units. In addition, up to \$13.3 million will be used for grants for Federally-assisted low-income housing. Within these amounts 5 percent will be set aside for grants for youth sports and additional amounts for technical assistance and the drug information clearinghouse. Additionally, \$50.0 million is provided for drug-related Empowerment Zone activities.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 budget request contains a total of \$315.0 million, of which \$265.0 million is requested for the Community Partnership Against Crime (COMPAC) program, which includes the Drug Elimination Grant program, and \$50.0 million for the drug-related portion of the Empowerment Zone program.

1995 Highlights

Community Partnership Against Crime (COMPAC)

- Office of Public and Indian Housing/Office of Drug-Free Neighborhoods: \$265.0 million is requested to make grants to Public Housing Authorities and Indian Housing Authorities under the new COMPAC program. The Drug Elimination Grant program will be assumed within COMPAC. The new COMPAC program will be expanded to include a violence prevention component. The program targets resources to the greatest assessed need; is flexible enough to respond to the circumstances in each community; provides a cost-effective funding option; and sets standards for enforcement which establish, define and/or clarify the roles of local officials, enforcement personnel, housing authorities, and residents.

- Funding will be provided for: enforcement support, which will be expanded through the reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies, and additional security and protective services; community policing, including foot or bicycle patrols, police substations in public housing and community relations officers; and crime prevention, including residents as the focal point of services as participants in crime solutions. Activities may include resident patrols, neighborhood watches or other crime prevention efforts; youth initiatives, including coaches in recreational programs, peer mentors, training, education, career planning, employment, substance abuse education and prevention; and resident services programs including job training, educational programs, and treatment or other social services which address the contributing factors of crime.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities

- To prevent and remedy the neglect and abuse of children, it is estimated that approximately \$50.0 million will be available in FY 1995 to provide residential and nonresidential drug and alcohol prevention and treatment programs that offer comprehensive services for pregnant women and mothers, and their children.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 ¹ Estimate | 1995 ¹ Projection |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PHA/IHA Grants* | 439 | 550 | 550 |

* Public and Indian Housing Authorities.

¹ The 1994 and 1995 levels are estimates.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Interdiction | \$0.1 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 |
| Corrections | 3.6 | 5.2 | 3.6 |
| State and Local Assistance | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Investigations | 10.1 | 11.2 | 10.4 |
| Prevention | 3.6 | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| Research and Development | <u>1.4</u> | <u>1.0</u> | <u>0.4</u> |
| Total | \$19.4 | \$22.4 | \$18.1 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Education | \$0.8 | \$0.8 | \$0.0 |
| Substance Abuse Coordination Office | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tribal Services | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Law Enforcement | 14.2 | 15.7 | 14.2 |
| General Administration | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Construction | <u>2.4</u> | <u>3.9</u> | <u>2.3</u> |
| Total | \$19.4 | \$22.4 | \$18.1 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary¹ | | | |
| Total Positions | 11,956 | 11,785 | 11,636 |
| Drug Total | 126 | 117 | 106 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$1,578.6 | \$1,777.7 | \$1,773.8 |
| Drug Percentage | 1.2% | 1.3% | 1.0% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Actual numbers provided for "Total Positions" and "Drug Total."

- The Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) antidrug efforts are a proportionate share of the Bureau's major activities and services. Activities included in the drug control program are: school substance abuse counseling, law enforcement, judicial services, social services, the substance abuse coordination office, construction, and general administration.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The principal program objectives of the 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

1994 Base Program

- Bureau of Indian Affairs antidrug resources total \$22.4 million and 117 FTEs in FY 1994.
- **Law Enforcement:** BIA's primary drug-related law enforcement efforts include:
 - **Marijuana eradication:** BIA will continue its Drug Enforcement Section at Artesia, New Mexico, in FY 1994.
 - **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 the sale of narcotics on Indian reservations, including those near the U.S. border with Mexico.
- **Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention:** 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 two juvenile detention facilities in FY 1994.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 budget request includes \$18.1 million and 106 FTEs for antidrug program activities.

1995 Highlights

- **Tribal Services:** A total of \$1.2 million and 1 FTE for antidrug program activities.
 - **Judicial Services:** The request includes \$.07 million and 1 FTE in FY 1995.
 - **Social Services:** \$1.1 million is requested to cover the cost of operating expenses for emergency shelters that serve substance abusers seeking assistance.
- **Law Enforcement:** A total of \$14.2 million and 104 FTEs for antidrug program activities.
 - **Tribal Law Enforcement Operations:** The FY 1995 request is for \$13.4 million and 96 FTEs 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 \$0.8 million and 8 FTEs are requested for special investigations, training, equipment, and operations in support of the antidrug program.

- **General Administration:** The FY 1995 request includes \$0.2 million for its share of the Department of the Interior's drug-free workplace programs.
- **Construction:** \$2.3 million is requested in FY 1995 to complete construction of the Sac and Fox detention facility.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Alcohol Arrests ¹ | 83,000 | 83,000 | 83,000 |
| Student Counseling Referrals | 7,500 | 7,700 | 0 |
| Marijuana Plants Destroyed | 130,000 | 130,000 | 35,000 |
| Drug Related Arrests | 150 | 150 | 75 |
| Drug Seizures | \$130M | \$150M | \$52M |
| "Prevention Quarterly" Newsletters Distributed | 7,240 | 0 | 0 |
| Prevention Materials Distributed | 52,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Interagency Contacts Made via Monthly Meetings | 240 | 240 | 240 |

¹ Includes felony and misdemeanor arrests; does not include traffic arrests.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Interdiction | \$2.7 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |
| Investigations | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Intelligence | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| State and Local Assistance | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Prevention | <u>0.4</u> | <u>0.4</u> | <u>0.4</u> |
| Total | \$10.0 | \$5.2 | \$5.2 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Resource Protection and Law Enforcement | \$9.8 | \$5.1 | \$5.1 |
| General Administration | <u>0.2</u> | <u>0.2</u> | <u>0.2</u> |
| Total | \$10.0 | \$5.2 | \$5.2 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 53 | 33 | 33 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$1,119.3 | \$1,084.9 | \$1,014.1 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.9% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement activities, comprising less than 1 percent of the agency's budget. The BLM's principal efforts focus on specific Public Land drug problems, such as eradicating illegal marijuana plantations and drug manufacturing sites that occur on Public Land and directly endanger natural resource values, Public Land users, and BLM employees.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The BLM is responsible for the management of approximately 270 million acres of Public Land located primarily in the West and in Alaska. The Bureau is also responsible for the subsurface minerals management of these lands and an additional 300 million acres where mineral rights are owned by the government.
- Due to the remote and relative uninhabited nature of this vast acreage of Public Land, BLM faces increasing problems with drug activities on the Public Land. These illicit drug activities adversely impact resources (e.g., diversion and fouling of water resources, contamination by abandoned toxic waste materials, and destruction of timber and wildlife habitat), as well as posing a threat to visitors and BLM employees who might unintentionally encounter these illegal activities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The drug program funding request for BLM for FY 1994 is 33 FTEs and \$5.2 million (which includes \$5.1 million in the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity and \$0.2 million in the General Administration activity). Beginning in FY 1994, in line with the President's Budget levels, BLM will reduce its direct participation in drug interdiction efforts on public land adjacent to the U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada borders. Information developed by BLM law enforcement officers indicating drug smuggling activity will be referred to those Federal agencies having primary interdiction and investigative responsibilities. When such activity immediately threatens Public Lands resources or its users, BLM law enforcement officers will initiate on-site action to protect those resources or users, but otherwise will not be actively involved in drug interdiction efforts. BLM will continue to address illegal manufacturing, cultivation, and distribution of illegal drugs on Public Land. The BLM law enforcement program will concentrate on mission essential programs, such as environmental resource protection, assuring public health and safety, and drug control efforts that have direct impact on Public Land.
- The BLM's antidrug program priorities for FY 1994 are: to detect and eradicate illegal drugs cultivated or produced on the Public Land; to protect Public Land resource values, the using public, and BLM employees from the direct threat emanating from illicit drug activity; to arrest and vigorously seek prosecution of persons engaged in illegal drug activity on Public Land; to coordinate drug law enforcement efforts with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies for the protection of Public Land; and, enforce all applicable laws and regulations relating to the possession, distribution, sale, cultivation, growing, and manufacturing of controlled substances on Public Land, as well as to protect persons and property on Public Land from harm resulting from illicit drug activity.
- The BLM efforts in border drug interdiction are of marginal value in achieving the BLM's principal mission of natural resources and environmental protection and assuring the safety of Public Land users. Drug control along the U.S. borders is the principal responsibility of other Federal Agencies such as the Border Patrol, the U.S. Customs Service, and DEA.
- Specifically, the reduction on border interdiction funding will result in the scaling back of funds for equipment purchase, aircraft overflights and other drug-related contracts, funds for cooperative agreements associated with drug control investigation and enforcement effort, travel, and supplies.
- The BLM will concentrate its drug enforcement funds (about \$5.1 million) on specific Public Land drug problems, such as eradicating illegal marijuana plantations and drug manufacturing sites that occur on Public Land and directly endanger natural resource values, Public Land uses, and BLM employees.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 drug program will remain constant at 33 FTEs and \$5.2 million.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Drug Investigations | 519 | 490 | 300 |

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| State and Local Assistance | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 |
| Total | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Refuges and Wildlife | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 |
| Total | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total FTEs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$1,226.3 | \$1,147.7 | \$1,185.8 |
| Drug Percentage | .08% | .09% | .08% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- The Service's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement efforts and is less than 1 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 92 million acre National Wildlife Refuge System which will consist in 1995 of 510 refuges, waterfowl production areas located in 178 counties, and 51 other protected areas.
- The Fish and Wildlife law enforcement program is budgeted at approximately 16 percent of the Service's Refuges and Wildlife Activity in FY 1994. 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

1994 Base Program

- The Fish and Wildlife Service drug program resources total \$1.0 million in FY 1994. Drug enforcement is generally incidental to the normal activities of refuge personnel, and there are no staff specifically assigned to antidrug activities. Service antidrug efforts focus on marijuana eradication and the seizure of other drugs on refuge lands.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 request totals \$1.0 million for FY 1995. Drug program activities will continue at a level consistent with prior years.

1995 Highlights

- **Marijuana Eradication:** The Service expects to destroy 3,000 marijuana plants in FY 1995. The street value of this marijuana is about \$7 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. PROGRAM STATISTICS¹

| | 1993 Actual ² | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Marijuana Plants Destroyed ³ | 11,610 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Drug-Related Arrests | 121 | 40 | 40 |
| Interdictions Conducted | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Value of Drugs Seized | \$34M | \$10.0M | \$10.0M |
| Value of Marijuana Destroyed | \$27.0M | \$7.0M | \$7.0M |

¹ Reported by calendar year.

² January–October 1993.

³ Estimates for marijuana plants destroyed in 1994 and 1995 based on historical numbers.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Interdiction | \$6.1 | \$6.1 | \$6.1 |
| Investigations | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Prosecution | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Prevention | <u>0.4</u> | <u>0.4</u> | <u>0.4</u> |
| Total | \$8.7 | \$8.8 | \$8.8 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Park Management | \$8.5 | \$8.5 | \$8.4 |
| General Administration | <u>0.2</u> | <u>0.3</u> | <u>0.3</u> |
| Total | \$8.7 | \$8.8 | \$8.8 |
| ONDCP HIDTA Resources ¹ | \$0.09 | \$0.18 | TBD |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$1,434.7 | \$1,510.2 | \$1,515.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1995 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- The National Park Service (NPS) antidrug program is a small portion of the Service's law enforcement activities, comprising less than 1 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 — 22 percent of the coast of Florida, 31 percent of Georgia, 42 percent of North Carolina, 50 percent of Maryland, 35 percent of Virginia, and 20 percent of California.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- National Park Service drug program resources in FY 1994 total \$8.8 million and 108 FTEs. These funds will provide for the continuing efforts of the Park Police, as well as provide money for NPS prevention activities.
- The specific purposes of the NPS drug law enforcement program during FY 1994 are: to combat drug use, distribution, manufacture, and smuggling in National Park Areas; to locate and eradicate marijuana plants being cultivated on park lands; to work cooperatively with other Federal, State, and local agencies in mutual drug enforcement operations in these areas contiguous to park boundaries; and to provide opportunities for drug awareness education in elementary schools located within or adjacent to National Parks.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 request contains no increase of FTEs and a decrease of \$.05 million for FY 1995. The decrease from FY 1994 is due to administrative streamlining.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual ¹ | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Marijuana Plants Destroyed | 477,607 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Drug-Related Arrests | 1,496 | 1,500 | 1,500 |

¹ From January 1992 to September 1993.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Interdiction | \$0.8 | \$0.5 | \$0.3 |
| Prevention | <u>0.6</u> | <u>0.8</u> | <u>0.7</u> |
| Total | \$1.4 | \$1.3 | \$1.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Administration of Territories | <u>\$1.4</u> | <u>\$1.3</u> | <u>\$1.0</u> |
| Total | \$1.4 | \$1.3 | \$1.0 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total FTEs | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$365.1 | \$323.5 | \$326.5 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- The Office of Territorial and International Affairs's (OTIA's) antidrug 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 1 percent of the office's budget.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to 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 Interior, nor are they agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal government.

- The broad goals of the Department are to promote the economic, social, and political development of the territories, leading each toward greater self-government, and to further international peace and security by conducting territorial affairs in coordination with the defense and foreign policy of the United States. Specific strategies are to promote economic development in the territories, to improve territorial government efficiency, and to promote greater fiscal responsibility, efficiency, and accountability in the local governments.

- The 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 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 governments of the territories.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- Office of Territorial and International Affairs resources for FY 1994 consist of 0.5 FTEs and \$1.3 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 education and treatment programs.

1995 Summary of Request

- In total, the drug-related request includes \$1.0 million.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Officers Trained | 120 | 100 | 100 |
| Antidrug Operations Conducted | 20 | 20 | TBD |

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prosecution | \$269.4 | \$296.3 | \$325.6 |
| Corrections | 95.6 | 109.8 | 126.1 |
| Treatment | <u>40.7</u> | <u>46.8</u> | <u>53.7</u> |
| Total | \$405.6 | \$452.9 | \$505.5 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$288.2 | \$331.2 | \$380.4 |
| Defender Services | 77.8 | 80.6 | 83.6 |
| Fees of Jurors | 27.4 | 28.4 | 27.3 |
| Court Security | 8.1 | 8.6 | 9.8 |
| Administrative Office | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Federal Judicial Center | <u>0.6</u> | <u>0.6</u> | <u>0.7</u> |
| Total | \$405.6 | \$452.9 | \$505.5 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 3,548 | 4,255 | 4,444 |
| Total FTEs | 3,548 | 4,255 | 4,444 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$2,467.3 | \$2,662.4 | \$3,007.1 |
| Drug Percentage | 16.4% | 17.0% | 16.8% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

NOTE: The drug percentage is based on review of prior years' 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. In addition to personnel and overhead, Judiciary costs include payments to jurors, payments to defense attorneys for indigent defendants, court reporting and interpreting, and facility security (court security officers, screening equipment at entrances, alarm systems, and closed circuit television monitoring systems).

Drug-Related Activities

- Drug-related activities of the Federal Judiciary are comprised of:
 - 1) the drug cases filed and defendants processed; and
 - 2) persons receiving drug treatment under U.S. Court supervision.

Drug Cases and Drug-Related Defendants

- The U.S. Courts' primary function is to decide civil and criminal cases. In 1993, about 17 percent of all cases filed in the U.S. District Courts were criminal and approximately 27 percent of these were drug-related. However, due to the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (which sets time limits for criminal cases) and other factors, approximately 47 percent of all cases brought to trial (versus filed) that began in 1993 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 (1.93 average) and complex legal issues.

Persons Receiving Drug Treatment Under U.S. Courts Supervision

- Through the oversight of the Probation and Pretrial Services system, the U.S. Courts operate the Substance Abuse Treatment Program (SATP). Persons under SATP come from:

The Judiciary — all defendants awaiting trial and all convicted defendants under court supervision, including parolees, probationers, and supervised releases; and,

Other agencies — persons identified as substance abusers (unrelated to conviction) while incarcerated with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons are assigned to SATP as part of their supervised release.

- SATP is also seen as an economical and effective sentencing alternative.
- The basic goal of the SATP is to identify and treat substance abusers under the supervision of the U.S. Probation Office with the intent of protecting the community and assisting offenders in eliminating their substance abuse. The size and scope of the substance abuse program has increased dramatically as a result of increased prosecution of drug-related offenses and increased identification of substance abusers.
- Currently, Probation and Pretrial Services Division is pursuing cost containment measures. An expert panel composed of various Federal, State, and academic representatives, appointed by the Probation and Pretrial Services 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, 1994.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

General Trends

- The lack of growth in persons under supervision is due to a combination of factors: persons serving probation terms as a sentence have declined more than anticipated, while this decrease has not been offset by the growth of persons under supervised release. It is likely that the current lack of growth is temporary due to the sentencing guidelines. Defendants convicted of drug offenses are serving longer prison sentences, without parole. As a result many of these defendants have not yet been released from prison to begin serving terms of supervised release. As they are released, persons under supervision are expected to begin increasing again by FY 1994.

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 level provides for a drug-related total of 4,255 FTEs for the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial activities to handle the drug-related workload. Drug-related cases, at the district court level, are estimated to be 13,000 or 27 percent of all criminal cases. There is an anticipated average of 1.95 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 24,900 persons on probation and 25,500 new defendants designated by the court or probation officers to receive such services.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 request of \$505.5 million and 4,444 FTEs represents an increase of \$52.6 million and 189 FTEs over 1994.

1995 Highlights

- In FY 1995, drug-related cases are expected to total 13,100 or 27 percent of all criminal cases within the U.S. District Courts.
- The additional resources proposed for 1995 will provide a total of 189 additional FTEs in the judiciary to handle the anticipated 25,500 new drug defendants and 40,172 persons under drug-related supervision or treatment in 1995. Of these, 97 FTEs are designated for prosecution and related activities, including providing public counsel to indigent defendants and 92 FTEs are for pretrial and probation services, which includes correction and treatment activities.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Drug Defendants and Persons Receiving Drug Treatment Under U.S. Court Supervision | | | |
| Total Persons in Pretrial Services and Probation | 62,285 ¹ | 65,194 | 65,672 |
| – In Pretrial Services (drug defendants filed) | 24,858 ² | 25,500 | 25,500 |
| – In Probation (persons under U.S. Court Supervision for drug offense and/or receiving drug treatment) | 35,967 | 39,694 | 40,172 |

¹ Year ended December 31, 1992 data.

² The number of drug defendants appears below as well. This number excludes drug defendants of the District of Columbia, where there are no pre-trial services.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS (continued)

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cases Filed and Defendants — Number and Percentage That Are Drug-Related | | | |
| Total Cases (Civil and Criminal) | 276,012 ³ | 274,400 | 273,600 |
| Criminal Cases | 47,850 ³ | 48,900 | 48,900 |
| – Number of Criminal Drug Cases | 12,884 ³ | 13,100 | 13,100 |
| – Drug Cases as a Percentage of Criminal Cases | 27% | 27% | 27% |
| Criminal Defendants | 67,867 ³ | 69,000 | 69,000 |
| – Drug Defendants | 24,858 ³ | 25,500 | 25,500 |
| – Drug Defendants as a Percentage of Criminal Defendants | 37% | 37% | 37% |
| – Number of Drug Defendants Per Case | 1.93 | 1.95 | 1.95 |

³ Year ending March 31, 1993 data.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| State and Local Assistance | \$193.5 | \$212.5 | \$228.5 |
| International | 11.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Law Enforcement | <u>279.5</u> | <u>350.6</u> | <u>246.0</u> |
| Total | \$484.3 | \$575.6 | \$487.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Definite Budget Authority | \$55.1 | \$55.0 | \$55.0 |
| Permanent Indefinite Authority | <u>429.2</u> | <u>520.6</u> | <u>432.0</u> |
| Total | \$484.3 | \$575.6 | \$487.0 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Balance, Start-of-Year | \$147.6 | \$130.3 | \$28.8 |
| Total Deposits | 555.7 | 520.0 | 490.0 |
| Less: | | | |
| Asset Management Expenses | 41.0 | 46.0 | 47.0 |
| Other Asset Specific Expenses | 79.9 | 100.0 | 70.0 |
| Program Management Expenses | <u>72.9</u> | <u>80.0</u> | <u>74.0</u> |
| Equals: Excess of Revenues Over Expenses | \$509.5 | \$424.3 | \$327.8 |
| Distribution of Excess of Revenues Over Expenses: | | | |
| Equitable Sharing Payments | \$204.8 | \$225.0 | \$225.0 |
| Investigative Expenses | 53.6 | 55.0 | 55.0 |
| Transfer to ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund | 28.5 | 30.0 | 0.0 |
| State and Local Overtime: Joint Federal and State Task Forces | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>16.0</u> |
| Total Distribution | \$286.9 | \$310.0 | \$296.0 |
| Transfers From Balances ("The Super Surplus"): | | | |
| From 1991 Super Surplus (P.L. 102-27, 102-140) | \$5.8 | \$0.1 | \$0.0 |
| From 1993 Surplus (P.L. 102-395) U.S. Attorneys, Legal Education Program | 22.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Support of U.S. Prisoners | 27.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| From Appropriated Authority AG's Transfer Authority | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Obligations From Balances: | | | |
| From 1992 Super Surplus (P.L. 102-140) | 30.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prior Year Obligations | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ There are no FTEs associated with this program.

- All Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Funds are drug-related. However, agencies receiving transfers for super surplus 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 and 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.

Qualifying 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, asset seizure and forfeiture training, the storage, protection, and destruction of controlled substances, and contracting for services directly related to the identification of forfeited assets.

- **Investigative Expenses:** included 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; and
- Equipping of conveyances for drug law enforcement functions.

— **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, 1993, and amended on October 28, 1993, by P.L. 102-140, and again by P.L. 102-395, provided for the transfer of any excess monies at the end of the fiscal year to any Federal agency to procure vehicles, equipment, and other investment items for law enforcement prosecution, and correctional activities, and related activities. The 1994 Commerce, Justice, State, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act deleted this authority to use surplus balances.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 level totals \$575.6 million.
- Deposits to the Fund are expected to reach \$520.0 million in FY 1994, down from the record level of receipts in FY 1991 of \$644.3 million. This record level is largely due to forfeitures related to the Michael Milken case in the amount of \$198.5 million. FY 1992 deposits totalled \$531.0 million, and FY 1993 deposits totalled \$555.7 million.
- Equitable sharing with foreign, State, and local governments is expected to be \$225.0 million in FY 1994, about 43 percent of the total deposits to the fund.
- Currently, no excess revenues from new deposits to the Assets Forfeiture Fund are expected to be transferred to the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1995, which is administered by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The Assets Forfeiture Fund does not currently have statutory authority to transfer surplus balances to the Special Forfeiture Fund after 1993. Previously, in accordance with P.L. 102-140, such transfers could 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 \$150.0 million.

1995 Summary of Request

- The request includes a total of \$487.0 million.
- Resources needed for program operations, a portion of the total resources, are expected to decrease \$14 million from the FY 1994 level of \$451 million to \$432 million in FY 1995. The vast majority of the reduction reflects the nonrecurring impact of the *U.S. v. McNamara Assets* case on both income and expenses in 1994. The amount of \$30 million will pass through both receipts and the Other Asset Specific Expenses category in 1994, which will not recur in 1995. Included as an increase to program operations expenses in 1995, is the amount of \$16 million for payment of overtime expenses to State and local gov-

ernments that participate in joint Federal and State law enforcement task forces. These overtime payments were paid through the Office of Justice Program's Bureau of Justice Assistance in 1994, but will be absorbed by the Assets Forfeiture Fund in 1995. In addition, non-salary costs of the U.S. Marshals Service Seized Assets Management Division will be assumed by the Fund, amounts previously paid by the USMS salaries and expenses appropriation. The request for program management and investigative expenses (definite budget authority) equals \$55.0 million, the same as the FY 1994 level.

- Total deposits are projected to decrease to \$490 million, a \$30 million decrease from the FY 1994 level. Again, this reflects the impacts of the *U.S. v. McNamara Assets* case on receipts to the fund.

1995 Highlights

- **Permanent Indefinite Authority:** The request for this decision unit is \$432.0 million, a net \$19.0 million decrease (excluding carryover funding) from the FY 1994 level, reflecting the nonrecurring expenses of the *U.S. v. McNamara Assets* case in 1994. This includes \$225 million for equitable sharing payments, primarily to State and local governments, and \$117 million for asset management, disposal, and other asset-specific expenses. In addition, payments to State and local governments for overtime associated with joint Federal and State law enforcement task forces will be authorized up to \$16 million.
- **Definite Budget Authority:** This decision unit covers the costs associated with program management and investigative expenses. The FY 1995 request is \$55.0 million, which is the same as the FY 1994 level.

— Estimated funding available for Awards for Information totals \$22 million, for Purchase of Evidence, \$12 million, Equipping of Conveyances, \$19 million, and for other investigative expenses, \$2 million.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| Dollars in Millions | 1993 Actual | 1994 Enacted | 1995 Projection |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Deposits From Forfeited Assets | \$555.7 | \$520.0 | \$490.0 |
| Equitable Sharing Payments | \$204.8 | \$225.0 | \$225.0 |

U.S. ATTORNEYS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prosecution | | | |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$207.2 | \$207.9 | \$208.7 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$285.3 | \$285.6 | \$284.1 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Criminal Litigation | \$193.0 | \$197.3 | \$199.1 |
| Legal Education | 7.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Management and Administration | 6.9 | 8.8 | 8.0 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$207.2 | \$207.9 | \$208.7 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$285.3 | \$285.6 | \$284.1 |
| ONDCP HIDTA Resources ¹ | \$6.3 | \$4.6 | TBD |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions (w/o OCDE) | 2,221 | 2,189 | 2,158 |
| Total Positions (w/ OCDE) | 3,167 | 3,121 | 3,070 |
| Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE) | 1,226 | 1,210 | 1,194 |
| Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE) | 1,742 | 1,719 | 1,691 |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 2,162 ² | 2,079 | 2,048 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 3,049 | 2,994 | 2,943 |
| Attorney FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 1,281 | 1,104 | 1,088 |
| Attorney FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 1,777 | 1,607 | 1,579 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$797.0 | \$818.4 | \$830.3 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 26% | 25% | 25% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$875.1 | \$891.5 | \$905.7 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 33% | 32% | 31% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1995 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

² Authorized FTEs totalled 2,088.

- The methodology for calculating this account's drug-related resources is based on the percentage of time spent on drug-related cases by the U.S. Attorneys (USAs). Fifty percent of positions authorized for violent crime are included in the drug program.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- USAs are the principal litigators for the U.S. Government. USAs operate from 94 district offices. The account has four major decision units: Civil Litigation, Criminal Litigation, Legal Education, and Management and Administration. The first decision unit contains 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

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 enacted level includes \$207.9 million, 2,079 FTEs and 2,189 positions in drug-related resources for the USAs. This represents an increase of \$0.7 million and a reduction of 83 FTEs over 1993 actual levels.
- The United States Attorneys also receive \$77.7 million for 915 FTEs and 932 positions for its OCDE activities from the OCDE appropriation.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 total request is for \$208.7 million, 2,048 FTEs and 2,158 positions. This represents an increase of \$0.8 million and a reduction of 31 positions and 31 FTEs over FY 1994.
- For its 1995 OCDE activities, the USAs are requesting \$75.3 million, 895 FTEs and 912 positions from the OCDE appropriation. This a decrease of \$2.3 million, 20 FTEs and 20 positions over FY 1994.

1995 Highlights

- **Criminal Litigation:** The request includes a reduction of 31 positions (16 attorneys), 31 FTEs in support of the Administrations mandatory cuts. However, an increase of \$0.8 million is requested to support mandatory increases.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Drug-Related cases: | | | |
| - Cases Filed | 10,925 | 10,925 | 10,925 |
| - Cases Terminated | 10,423 | 10,423 | 10,423 |
| - Convictions (Defendants tried) | 2,697 | 2,697 | 2,697 |
| Guilty Pleas (Number of defendants) | 15,569 | 15,569 | 15,569 |

BUREAU OF PRISONS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Corrections | \$1,403.7 | \$1,379.6 | \$1,641.5 |
| State and Local Assistance | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Treatment | <u>21.1</u> | <u>21.6</u> | <u>22.2</u> |
| Total | \$1,432.3 | \$1,407.7 | \$1,670.2 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$1,085.3 | \$1,228.5 | \$1,540.4 |
| Buildings and Facilities | 339.5 | 172.8 | 123.2 |
| National Institute of Corrections | <u>7.5</u> | <u>6.4</u> | <u>6.5</u> |
| Total | \$1,432.3 | \$1,407.7 | \$1,670.2 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 15,732 | 16,526 | 18,758 |
| Total FTEs | 13,347 | 14,748 | 16,987 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Budget by Decision Unit: | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$1,750.0 | \$1,950.0 | \$2,407.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 62% | 63% | 64% |
| Buildings and Facilities | \$529.0 | \$270.0 | \$191.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 64% | 64% | 65% |
| NIC | \$12.0 | \$10.0 | \$10.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 63% | 64% | 65% |
| Total Agency Budget | \$2,291.0 | \$2,230.0 | \$2,608.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 63% | 63% | 64% |
| (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 number of inmates projected to be convicted of drug-related offenses during the year. 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 81,000 Federal inmates in 73 facilities. BOP is responsible for constructing and maintaining these facilities. It contracts with State and local correctional institutions to house over 3,600 Federal inmates, and houses over 4,600 inmates in contract Community Correction Centers. In addition, it houses over 6,600 Federal pre-trial detainees.

- BOP has five accounts: Salaries and Expenses, Buildings and Facilities, National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 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 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. BOP is reimbursed by the States and localities for this service, except that reimbursement from the District of Columbia is made to the U.S. Treasury's general fund.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- FY 1994 drug-related resources include \$1,407.7 million, 16,526 positions, and 14,748 FTEs. These resources represent an increase of 794 positions over FY 1993 levels. Drug-related funding for Salaries and Expenses is \$143.2 million above the FY 1993 actual.
- The 1994 rated capacity of the Federal Prison System will be 64,945, however, it is expected that operations will be at least 36 percent over this rated capacity. Funding requested and approved through FY 1994 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 over 35,000 new beds, once completed. With the addition of all beds requested and approved through FY 1994, the Bureau will reduce the overcrowding rate to approximately 14 percent by 1997.
- Drug Treatment resources in FY 1994 of \$21.6 million represent a \$0.5 million increase over 1993. In response to the rapid growth in the Federal inmate population having drug abuse histories, BOP has developed a comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of five components: drug abuse education; non-residential drug abuse counseling services; intensive non-residential drug abuse treatment; residential drug abuse program; and community-transitional services programming. It is estimated that 30.5 percent of the sentenced inmate population is "drug dependent" and requires some type of drug abuse treatment program.
 - The drug abuse education component provides the inmate with specific instruction on the risks involved in drug using and abusing behaviors; presents strategies toward living a drug-free lifestyle, while introducing the inmate to the concepts of drug treatment; and motivates the inmate to volunteer for participation in the Bureau's residential drug abuse treatment program.
 - Non-residential drug abuse counseling services offer the flexibility for those who do not meet the requirements for the residential drug abuse treatment program. This program is also available for aftercare treatment, as needed once an inmate has completed the residential treatment program.

— Intensive non-residential treatment programming follows the same regimen as the residential units, without unit-based living. The goal is to identify which program works best and to offer an alternative.

— The residential drug abuse program is voluntary, with a length of stay of nine or twelve months (varies by facility/program). It provides unit-based living with extensive assessment, treatment planning, and individual and group counseling.

— Community transition programs are available to inmates who have completed the residential drug abuse treatment program and are released to the community under Bureau custody; and to inmates still in Bureau custody as part of their community program plan, to assist in the adjustment back into society.

- At the end of FY 1993, BOP had 12,000 inmates in its drug education program; 2,000 inmates in non-residential programs; 500 inmates in the after care program, and 3,600 inmates in the residential drug program.

1995 Summary of Request

- The request for FY 1995 includes drug-related resources of \$1,670.2 million, 18,758 positions, and 16,987 FTEs. This represents an increase of \$262.5 million, 2,232 positions, and 2,239 FTEs over 1994 levels.

1995 Highlights

- Funding increases in operations reflects increased costs associated with prison activations and prisoner population growth.
- The drug-related portion of prison construction expenditures is \$123.2 million, a decrease of \$49.6 million over 1994.
- If approved, the FY 1995 construction request will add 4,224 beds for a projected total of over 100,000. Construction will add one facility in Pollock, LA, and also provide site planning resources for a facility in Beaumont, Texas, and one in the Western Region, as well as additional lease space in Oklahoma.
- Activation funds will bring on-line approximately 8,437 new beds at new facilities and three expansions.
- BOP will allocate over \$22 million for treatment, education, and counseling services in 1995.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Additional Beds Funded/Proposed | 3,878 | 1,536 | 4,224 |
| Additional Beds to Come On-Line | 9,083 | 9,257 | 8,431 |
| Total Rated Capacity | 57,610 | 66,867 | 75,304 |
| Overcrowding Rate | 39% | 33% | 28% |

NOTE: These data are BOP totals, not drug-related portions. Information shown reflects actual construction beds planned in budget submissions for FY's 1993, 1994, and 1995. 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 1993 and estimates developed in BOP's capacity expansion plan for FY's 1994 and 1995.

CRIME CONTROL FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$283.8 |
| Other Law Enforcement | <u>0.0</u> | <u>0.0</u> | <u>283.8</u> |
| Total | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$567.6 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Community Policing Program | <u>\$0.0</u> | <u>\$0.0</u> | <u>\$567.6</u> |
| Total | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$567.6 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 0 | 0 | 310 |
| Total FTEs | 0 | 0 | 155 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$1,720.0 |
| Drug Percentage | — | — | 33.0% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Crime Control Fund replaces the Federal/State Partnership Program as the Administration's crime control investment initiative to implement key public safety and violence prevention initiatives that the Administration has proposed for inclusion in the 1993 Crime Bill. Creation of the Fund is contingent on passage of the Crime Bill.

— Within the Crime Control Fund, the Community Policing Program will serve as a vehicle for the Administration's strategy to fight violent crime by increasing the number of State and local police officers, promoting the use of community policing techniques and implementing other violence prevention initiatives.

— The Community Policing Program will primarily award grants to State and local law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, and community groups to achieve the goals of the program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- This activity represents a new program. No resources are provided for 1994.

1995 Summary of Request

- For FY 1995, the Community Policing Program is requesting a total of 310 positions, 155 FTEs, and \$1,720 million.
- The drug-related request totals \$567.6 million.

1995 Highlights

- **Community Policing:** This activity focuses on fighting crime by directing grant resources to units of State and local government, and to other public and private entities, to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise enhance public safety. A total funding level of \$1,720 million, including \$16.6 million for grant administration, is requested for this program in 1995. Of this amount, \$567.6 million is drug-related.
- **Other Programs:** The 1995 Crime Control Fund will likely include other initiatives which support the President's drug strategy. Specifically, innovative programs such as boot camps and drug courts will be promoted by the Administration. Final funding requests for these programs will be determined upon enactment of a crime bill.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prosecution | \$18.0 | \$19.1 | \$19.2 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$18.0 | \$19.1 | \$19.2 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$18.7 | \$19.9 | \$20.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Organized Crime and Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Prosecution International | \$11.9 | \$8.9 | \$9.0 |
| Prosecution Support | 0.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Management and Administration | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$18.0 | \$19.1 | \$19.2 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$18.7 | \$19.9 | \$20.0 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions (w/o OCDE) | 219 | 192 | 188 |
| Total Positions (w/ OCDE) | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE) | 112 | 98 | 96 |
| Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE) | 115 | 101 | 99 |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 189 | 195 | 191 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 195 | 201 | 197 |
| Attorney FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 97 | 100 | 98 |
| Attorney FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 100 | 103 | 101 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$73.2 | \$75.7 | \$75.6 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$74.0 | \$76.5 | \$76.4 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 25% | 26% | 26% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Criminal Division resources are 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, International, Prosecution Support, and Management and Administration.
- 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 Office 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 court 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

1994 Base Program

- In FY 1994, drug-related resources total \$19.1 million, 192 positions, and 195 FTEs for the Criminal Division. This represents an increase of \$1.1 million and an increase of 6 FTEs over the 1993 actual level. In addition, \$1.2 million, and an increase of 6 FTEs are available for the Criminal Division's OCDE activities.

1995 Summary of Request

- Increases of \$0.1 million are requested for the Criminal Division's drug-related activities in FY 1995. In FY 1995, the OCDE account will provide \$0.1 million.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Drug-Related Cases | | | |
| – Filed | 47 | 57 | 62 |
| – Pending | 66 | 66 | 69 |

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 ¹ Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Salaries and Expenses: | | | |
| Investigations | \$462.0 | \$450.0 | \$451.0 |
| International | 172.6 | 170.7 | 168.5 |
| Intelligence | 67.1 | 73.4 | 71.7 |
| Enforcement Assistance | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.9 |
| Regulatory and Compliance | 24.7 | 14.0 | 13.8 |
| Drug Abuse Prevention | <u>1.9</u> | <u>1.9</u> | <u>0.8</u> |
| Total Salaries and Expenses (w/o OCDE) | \$744.6 | \$726.0 | \$723.7 |
| Total Salaries and Expenses (w/ OCDE) | \$844.0 | \$825.2 | \$819.6 |
| Diversion Control Fee: | | | |
| Investigations | \$6.0 | \$21.1 | \$21.7 |
| Enforcement Assistance | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Regulatory and Compliance | <u>5.7</u> | <u>19.8</u> | <u>20.4</u> |
| Total Diversion Control Fee | \$12.0 | \$42.1 | \$43.4 |
| Total Resources by Function (w/o OCDE) | \$756.6 | \$768.1 | \$767.1 |
| Total Resources by Function (w/ OCDE) | \$856.0 | \$867.3 | \$863.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Domestic Enforcement | \$205.6 | \$200.4 | \$204.5 |
| Foreign Cooperative Investigations | 106.8 | 109.9 | 109.1 |
| Diversion Control | 44.4 | 21.8 | 21.8 |
| State and Local Task Forces | 60.8 | 73.3 | 73.2 |
| Intelligence | 56.1 | 62.2 | 60.9 |
| Laboratory Services | 25.8 | 23.4 | 25.5 |
| Training | 21.2 | 25.2 | 24.7 |
| Research, Engineering, and Technical Operations | 97.5 | 84.9 | 84.6 |
| ADP | 51.2 | 39.9 | 39.4 |
| Management and Administration | <u>75.2</u> | <u>85.2</u> | <u>80.0</u> |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$744.6 | \$726.0 | \$723.7 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$844.0 | \$825.2 | \$819.6 |
| ONDCP HIDTA Resources | \$13.1 ² | \$11.2 | TBD ³ |
| Diversion Control Fee | \$12.0 | \$42.1 | \$43.4 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions (w/o OCDE) ⁴ | 6,057 | 6,026 | 5,933 |
| Total Positions (w/ OCDE) | 7,112 | 7,049 | 6,933 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Actuals include transfers of \$2 million from the Treasury/Postal Appropriation for Operation Mt. Pass and an architectural and engineering study to expand the El Paso Intelligence Center; \$2.6 million for equipment from the Capital Surplus Fund; and \$6 million from the Department of Justice for a special project.

² Budget authority for \$13,094,000; however, only \$13,083,000 was actually obligated at the end of FY 1993.

³ 1995 HIDTA is unknown at this time.

⁴ Includes 30 positions reimbursable to DEA from INM for 1993. Includes 30 positions reimbursable to DEA from INM and 588 positions funded through the Diversion Control Fee Account for 1994 and 1995.

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY (continued)

| Information | (Budget Authority in Millions) | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | 1993 ⁵ Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$756.6 | \$768.1 | \$767.1 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$856.0 | \$867.3 | \$863.0 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 100% | 100% | 100% |

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

⁵ Actuals include transfers of \$2 million from the Treasury/Postal Appropriation for Operation Mt. Pass and an architectural and engineering study to expand the El Paso Intelligence Center; \$2.6 million for equipment from the Capital Surplus Fund; and \$6 million from the Department of Justice for a special project.

- All DEA activities are drug-related.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency for the enforcement of narcotics and controlled substance laws and regulations. The agency's priority mission is the long-term immobilization of major trafficking organizations through the removal of their leaders, termination of their trafficking networks, and seizure of the assets on which they depend. DEA's primary responsibilities include:

- Investigation and case preparation for the prosecution of high-level members of major organizations who violate the controlled substance laws and operate at interstate and international levels of trafficking;

- Enforcement of the Controlled Substances and Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Acts as they pertain to the production, distribution, and dispensing of legally-produced controlled substances and chemicals;

- Management of the National Narcotics Intelligence System, in cooperation with Federal, State, local, and foreign officials;

- Seizure and forfeiture of organizational profit and operating capital derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for drug trafficking;

- Coordination of drug investigations and drug intelligence collection with foreign governments and participation in multilateral supply reduction programs and mutual efforts;

- Training of Federal, State, local, and foreign officials in drug law enforcement;

- Coordination and cooperation with Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies in joint investigations, supply reduction programs, and other mutual efforts;

- Cooperation with international organizations on matters relating to global supply and demand reduction; and,

- Participation in the development and support of the national supply and reduction strategy.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- **Resources:** In support of its primary investigative, coordination, and intelligence responsibilities in FY 1994, directly appropriated funding resources include \$768.1 million.
- Funds provided to DEA through the 1994 budget request will be allocated to meet agency operational and support needs in the following program areas:
 - **Domestic Enforcement:** Through its 19 domestic field divisions, DEA conducts high-level investigations into the trafficking of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and dangerous drugs.
 - **Special Enforcement Operations/Programs:** DEA often targets illicit trafficking organizations through its Special Enforcement Operations/Programs (SEO/SEP). SEO/SEPs 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. DEA's top investigative priority—Targeted Kingpin Organizations (TKO)—is funded through this program area. These investigations target the top cocaine and heroin kingpins and their organizations. DEA currently has 30 active SEO/SEPs and 10 TKOs.
 - **Foreign Cooperative Investigations:** In supporting a worldwide drug reduction effort, DEA's Foreign Cooperative Investigations Program encompasses 72 offices located in 50 countries throughout the world. Special Agents and support personnel assigned to foreign offices establish diplomatic liaison, collect intelligence, and provide investigative assistance and training to host country officials.
 - **Intelligence Program:** DEA's Intelligence Program provides analytical support for cocaine, heroin, cannabis, dangerous drugs, and financial investigations. The Intelligence Program also provides a strategic overview of drug trafficking patterns and trends. DEA's intelligence operations include support for the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), a multiagency, all source, tactical intelligence center which tracks the movement of drugs, weapons, and illegal aliens. The Intelligence Program also provides support to the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
 - **State and Local Task Force Program:** State and local task forces are key elements in the Federal drug enforcement effort as the jurisdictional expertise of State and local law enforcement agencies is combined with the drug investigative expertise of the Federal drug enforcement agencies. DEA's State and Local Task Force Program also provides State and local agencies with the ability to make a significant impact on drug trafficking and the related violence in their communities. DEA's State and Local Task Force Program, through a 10 percent investment of the agency's Special Agent resources, yielded 28 percent of DEA's total arrests and 17 percent of its total asset seizures. DEA currently supports 81 funded and 22 provisional State and local task forces.
 - **Research, Engineering, and Technical Operations:** DEA's operations are enhanced through high quality technical/investigative support, radio communications, and polygraph support. DEA also maintains and operates a fleet of more than 100 aircraft, including sophisticated turboprop aircraft, which provide for domestic investigative support as well as foreign intelligence gathering and operational support.

— **Diversion Control:** DEA's Diversion Control Program reduces the diversion of legitimately produced controlled substances and chemicals into illicit channels at all levels of distribution. This program also provides the leadership and support necessary to ensure both that State and local agencies, and pharmaceutical and chemical industries establish and maintain programs and policies to control drug use and chemical distribution.

In the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (Public Law 102-395), DEA was directed to recover the costs associated with the Diversion Control Program by increasing the amount collected in registration fees. In 1994, resources associated with the Diversion Control Program will be transferred from the Salaries and Expenses Budget to the newly established Diversion Control Fee Account Budget. In 1994, the Diversion Control Program will be entirely fee funded. The diversion program will receive a 60-position enhancement (11 Special Agents, 21 diversion investigators, one chemist, and 27 support positions) to support regulatory operations.

— **Management and Administration:** This program is responsible for maintaining, developing, and providing effective and efficient management, executive direction and control, and administrative support functions to ensure maximum achievement of DEA's mission. This program ensures the effective development and utilization of agency resources so that DEA's strategic goals and objectives are realized.

— **Laboratory Services:** Through its eight forensic laboratories, the Laboratory Services Program provides critical support services for the enforcement, intelligence, and diversion control activities of DEA. Enforcement activities are supported through the timely analysis of drug evidence and presentation of expert testimony in court; intelligence activities through drug signature analyses; and diversion control activities through the ballistic examination of tablets, capsules, and papers. This program also provides assistance to other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies through the analysis of exhibits and training.

— **Training:** DEA's Office of Training provides agency personnel with the skills and knowledge necessary to fulfill the agency's mission-related requirements. Specialized training courses include entry level training, advanced and in-service specialty training, management and supervisory training, international training for foreign officials, and foreign language training. DEA also provides training in basic, advanced, and specialized drug law investigation methods and techniques to State and local agencies, the military, and other Federal agencies.

— **ADP:** ADP systems are the backbone of DEA's infrastructure and support all ongoing drug investigations. DEA continues to enhance its Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information Systems (NADDIS), Multi-Source Query (MSQ), TOLLS and Events systems among others. Additionally, DEA has installed a commercial based Nation Telephone Directory (NTD) as part of its Central Reference System. The NTD, which contains 170 million records, is being successfully used in active DEA investigations.

— **Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program:** The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program is a cornerstone of the National Drug Control Strategy. The program provides the additional personnel and resources necessary to expand multiagency investigations such as money laundering initiatives. DEA has been a major participant in the OCDETF program. In fact, DEA has been integrally involved in 85 percent of the program's investigations since the inception of the program in 1982. In 1994, DEA has requested 1,023 positions (789 Special Agents) and \$99.2 million for the OCDETF program, which includes a base decrease of

16 positions (12 Special Agents), an additional reduction of 16 positions (12 Special Agents), and a corresponding reduction of \$1 million.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 President’s budget requests a total of \$767.1 million and 5,933 FTEs.
- The 1995 request of OCDE is \$95.9 million and 1,000 FTEs.

1995 Highlights

- The DEA will meet administrative cost savings by reducing various discretionary accounts such as replacement bases for laboratory equipment, technical investigative equipment, and vehicles. As additional measures, DEA has reduced travel and postponed office alteration projects. Moreover, operating accounts and purchase of evidence and purchase of information (PE/PI) funds have been frozen at last year’s levels.
- However, DEA will continue to pursue its priority investigations against kingpins at last year’s funding level. Over the past two years, the Targeted Kingpin Organization (TKO) Strategy has proven to be an effective mechanism in attacking the kingpins, as evidenced by the investigation of the Helmar HERRERA organization.
- In this case, DEA was able to fragment and immobilize two New York cells of the HERRERA organization, a criminal enterprise that, according to seized documents, reaped \$389 million in profits over a two-year period. In a more recent investigation, DEA has identified a primary operative of the Cali Cartel. Intelligence suggests this operative is the single most influential trafficker in the United States. The trafficker and his organization are the targets of DEA investigations in several DEA field offices.
- In 1995, DEA will continue to assess its administrative and operational methods to achieve additional cost savings without jeopardizing enforcement capabilities.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993¹ Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| DEA Initiated Arrests | 7,680 | 8,362 | 8,362 |
| Other Federal Arrests | 1,134 | 1,235 | 1,236 |
| DEA Cooperative Arrests | 3,524 | 3,837 | 3,837 |
| State and Local Task Force Arrests | 6,762 | 6,445 | 6,145 |
| Foreign Cooperative Arrests | 4,960 | 4,792 | 4,577 |
| Clandestine Labs Seized | 387 | 387 | 387 |
| Value of Assets Seized (\$000): | | | |
| – DEA | \$372.1 | \$405.1 | \$405.1 |
| – DEA/OCDE | 371.1 | 358.5 | 342.5 |
| – State and Local Task Force | 119.9 | 113.9 | 108.6 |
| Federal Lab Exhibits Analyzed | 6,577 | 6,577 | 6,577 |

¹ Actual workload statistics are not yet available for 1993.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Investigation | \$207.5 | \$201.1 | \$204.3 |
| Intelligence | 39.6 | 48.0 | 49.1 |
| International | 3.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Research and Development | 6.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$257.0 | \$257.2 | \$262.4 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$371.1 | \$371.5 | \$369.4 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Organized Criminal Enterprises | \$204.7 | \$207.7 | \$210.1 |
| Violent Crime | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| White Collar Crime/Applicants | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| ADP and Telecommunications | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Training | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| Forensic Services | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Information Management | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Technical Field Support | 13.6 | 11.3 | 12.4 |
| Criminal Justice Services | 10.7 | 9.8 | 10.9 |
| Management and Administration | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$257.0 | \$257.2 | \$262.4 |
| HIDTA Resources ¹ | \$3.9 | \$3.6 | TBD |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 2,959 | 2,933 | 2,872 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 4,144 | 4,088 | 3,945 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$2,046.7 | \$2,042.3 | \$2,138.7 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 12.6% | 12.6% | 12.3% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$2,157.5 | \$2,153.0 | \$2,245.8 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 17.2% | 17.3% | 16.5% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ In 1994 additional funding of \$4.2 million for HIDTAs has been proposed for the FBI, of which \$3.6 million has been transferred.

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) anti-drug program includes the drug-related portion of the Organized Criminal Enterprises (OCE) Decision Unit, as well as a proportionate share of many other FBI activities, including: White Collar Crime; Violent Crime; Technical Field Support and Equipment; Training; Forensic Services; ADP; Criminal Justice Services; Information Management; and miscellaneous functions and services. These other activities account for approximately 28 percent of the FBI's anti-drug budget in FY 1995.

- In FY 1992 the FBI restructured both the field and Headquarters coordination elements of the Organized Crime and Drug Programs. The aim of this restructuring is to focus the FBI's resources on the major international and domestic criminal organizations and important regional groups controlling significant

segments of the illegal activities in the United States. This restructuring encompassed a new national strategy to join together the FBI's National Drug Strategy and the Organized Crime National Strategy in a combined effort to focus on major international and domestic organized crime/drug enterprises.

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 terrorism, 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.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 drug budget consists of 2,933 FTEs, including 1,480 Agent positions and 1,453 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 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.

1995 Summary of Request

- The total drug-related request for FY 1995 is \$262.4 million.
- Base changes include mandatory increases, and a base re-alignment. The base re-alignment will allow for a reprioritization of resources to address critical mission-oriented functions. These changes result in four additional positions for digital telephony workload, and an increase in budget authority of \$5.6 million.
- The 1995 program decreases include reductions of 31 support FTEs/positions. These decreases are the effect of absorbing the 1994 and 1995 locality pay increases and the mandated FTE reductions associated with the Presidential executive order to reduce the Federal Government by 100,000 positions.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Reflects data from OCE decision unit and does not represent workload associated with ONDCP FTE figures.

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Investigations Completed | 20,538 | 18,500 | 18,500 |
| Indictments/Informations | 5,054 | 4,900 | 4,900 |
| Convictions | 3,986 | 3,800 | 3,800 |

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Interdiction | \$71.0 | \$75.6 | \$77.4 |
| Investigations | 33.7 | 35.1 | 41.5 |
| Intelligence | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Corrections | 40.5 | 44.8 | 47.4 |
| Research and Development | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | <u>\$147.0</u> | <u>\$157.4</u> | <u>\$168.3</u> |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$158.0 | \$168.3 | \$178.9 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Inspections | \$12.7 | \$13.0 | \$13.1 |
| Border Patrol | 54.2 | 59.6 | 61.3 |
| Investigations | 33.5 | 34.9 | 41.3 |
| Detention and Deportation | 40.4 | 44.8 | 47.3 |
| Intelligence | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Training | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Data and Communications | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Research and Development ¹ | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Management and Administration | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | <u>\$147.0</u> | <u>\$157.4</u> | <u>\$168.3</u> |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$158.0 | \$168.3 | \$178.9 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions (w/o OCDE) | 9,517 | 10,411 | 10,677 |
| Total Positions (w/ OCDE) | 9,637 | 10,529 | 10,791 |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 1,754 | 1,752 | 1,877 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 1,874 | 1,870 | 1,791 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$977.9 | \$1048.6 | \$1,149.5 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) ² | 15.0% | 15.0% | 14.6% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$988.9 | \$1,059.5 | \$1,160.2 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) ² | 16.0% | 15.9% | 15.4% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Beginning in 1994, the R&D program is merged into the Data Communications program.

² The drug percentage reflects estimated work years devoted to INS' drug mission. The three largest components of the INS drug program are the Border Patrol, the Detention and Deportation and the Investigations activities. INS counts 15 percent of Border Patrol, 25 percent of Detention and Deportation, and 24 percent of Investigations 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 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 3,900 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

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 drug program level is \$157.4 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 1,752 FTEs. This level will enable INS to increase its interdiction program activities and its detention and deportation program activities and maintain its baseline activities in most other program activities.
- Congress approved enhancements to the Border Patrol and the Detention and Deportation programs in FY 1994. There was no other program growth.

1995 Summary of Request

- The total drug-related request for FY 1995 is \$168.3 million, an increase of \$10.9 million.

1995 Highlights

- **Investigations.** The FY 1995 budget request for this decision unit is \$41.5 million, including a program increase of 36 FTEs and \$6.4 million to improve and expand the Service's efforts to strengthen control of our borders through an expanded and improved Employer Sanctions program.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Smugglers Apprehended | 13,388 | 13,700 | 13,700 |
| Number of Seizures | 10,572 | 10,500 | 10,500 |

INTERPOL – U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| International | <u>\$1.9</u> | <u>\$1.9</u> | <u>\$2.0</u> |
| Total | \$1.9 | \$1.9 | \$2.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Drug-Related Activities | <u>\$1.9</u> | <u>\$1.9</u> | <u>\$2.0</u> |
| Total | \$1.9 | \$1.9 | \$2.0 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$6.2 | \$6.4 | \$6.5 |
| Drug Percentage | 31% | 30% | 31% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- 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 United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) coordinates the exchange of criminal information among 174 INTERPOL member-countries and U.S. law enforcement at the Federal, State, and local level.
- In the past few years, progress has been made on several important initiatives that maximize the opportunity for successful worldwide 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 investigation information and inhibit border crossings by drug traffickers; and,
 - Improved delivery services to domestic law enforcement through establishment of the INTERPOL State Liaison Program, a network of State liaison offices throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, U.S. territories, and 18 international airports.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- INTERPOL USNCB drug program resources for FY 1994 totaled \$1.9 million and 15 FTEs.
- The USNCB's FY 1994 program reflects full implementation and integration of technology improvements into the USNCB program operations that improve case management and broaden services offered to the domestic and international investigative community.
- Resources support the following programs:
 - A USNCB Drug Unit, an investigative division devoted to drug cases and drug-related matters, with an assistant chief and two agents/analysts from DEA. Negotiations are underway for detailees from the U.S. Coast Guard and the Food and Drug Administration;
 - INTERPOL U.S.-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 communications 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 sub-bureaus 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.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request totals \$2.0 million and 15 FTEs for its drug-related activities.

1995 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 1994 Base.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total INTERPOL Cases | 7,217 | 7,300 | 7,300 |
| Drug Cases | 1,020 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Drug-Related Cases | 638 | 650 | 650 |
| Total Drug and Drug-Related Cases | 1,658 | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| Percent of Total Cases that are Drug or Drug-Related | 23% | 24% | 24% |

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

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Investigation | \$30.2 | \$29.8 | \$32.0 |
| International | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Prosecution | <u>216.2</u> | <u>203.7</u> | <u>222.1</u> |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$247.9 | \$235.1 | \$255.6 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$249.0 | \$236.3 | \$256.8 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Protection of Judicial Process | \$138.1 | \$132.6 | \$156.1 |
| Prisoner Transportation and Detention | 34.0 | 27.0 | 27.5 |
| Fugitive Apprehension | 31.7 | 31.3 | 33.5 |
| Seized Assets Management | 28.8 | 28.2 | 21.5 |
| D.C. Superior Court | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.7 |
| Training | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| ADP and Telecommunications | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Management and Administration | <u>2.7</u> | <u>2.8</u> | <u>2.6</u> |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$247.9 | \$235.1 | \$255.6 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$249.0 | \$236.3 | \$256.8 |
| ONDCP HIDTA Resources ¹ | \$0.7 | \$0.7 | TBD |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions (w/o OCDE) | 2,375 | 2,357 | 2,464 |
| Total Positions (w/ OCDE) | 2,388 | 2,370 | 2,477 |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 2,387 | 2,341 | 2,422 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 2,400 | 2,354 | 2,435 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$355.1 | \$339.8 | \$365.9 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 70% | 69% | 70% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$356.2 | \$340.9 | \$367.1 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 70% | 69% | 70% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1995 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

1994 Base Program

- In FY 1994, the U.S. Marshals drug-related resources include \$235.1 million, 2,357 positions, and 2,341 FTEs. This represents a decrease of \$12.8 million, 18 positions, and 46 FTEs from 1993 levels (including 1993 obligations from transfers and carryover).
- In addition, FY 1994 resources include \$1.2 million to fund 13 positions and 13 FTEs for the U.S. Marshals' OCDE activities.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request totals \$255.6 million, 2,464 positions, and 2,422 FTEs for drug-related resources. This represents an increase of \$20.6 million, 107 positions, and 81 FTEs over FY 1994.
- In addition, for the 1995 OCDE activities, the U.S. Marshals requests \$1.2 million for 13 positions and 13 FTEs.

1995 Highlights

- The FY 1995 request will provide a drug-related program net increase of \$13.4 million which consists of 161 positions, and 81 FTEs for the following:
 - \$11.3 million, 102 positions, and 51 FTEs will be used to enhance judicial security, prisoner security and prisoner transportation operations;
 - \$0.6 million, 2 positions, and 1 FTE will help strengthen operations at the D.C. Superior Court; and,
 - \$1.5 million, 57 positions, and 29 FTEs will improve the management and disposal of seized assets.
- In addition, \$17.6 million is requested for adjustment to base programs.
- A reduction of \$7.7 million in direct drug resources is requested as part of a proposal to make USMS non-personnel expenses for seized asset management activities to be reimbursable from the Assets Forfeiture Fund.
- A transfer of resources from Seize Assets Management to Protection of the Judicial Process will result in a net reduction in drug resources of \$0.8 million.
- A reduction of \$3.0 million, 36 positions, and 36 FTEs is requested to implement the Administration's FTE and administration cost reductions.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Criminal Bench Hours | 136,840 | 156,832 | 179,744 |
| Prisoners Produced | 330,515 | 356,956 | 385,512 |
| Witness Security Program: | | | |
| – New Witnesses | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| – Total Witnesses | 5,282 | 5,452 | 5,622 |
| Property Seizures (# of items) | 42,600 | 42,048 | 43,200 |
| Property in Custody (# of items) | 32,540 | 32,198 | 31,238 |

NOTE: Bench Hours, Prisoners Produced, and Witness Security data reflect 85 percent of Marshals Service workload (from the related units) in 1993, 1994, and 1995. Property-related data reflect 100 percent of the workload in 1993 and 96 percent in 1994 and 1995 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) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| State and Local Assistance | \$547.5 | \$409.8 | \$88.4 |
| Research and Development | 18.1 | 16.3 | 17.4 |
| Prevention | 44.5 | 43.7 | 14.0 |
| Treatment | <u>51.3</u> | <u>50.4</u> | <u>15.9</u> |
| Total | \$661.4 | \$520.1 | \$135.7 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| National Institute of Justice | \$11.5 | \$11.3 | \$11.5 |
| Bureau of Justice Statistics | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention | 7.9 | 8.3 | 10.8 |
| Bureau of Justice Assistance: | | | |
| – Byrne State and Local Anti-Drug Abuse Program | 616.0 | 474.5 | 100.0 |
| – Regional Information Sharing System | 13.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 |
| Management and Administration | <u>11.1</u> | <u>11.7</u> | <u>11.9</u> |
| Total | \$661.4 | \$520.1 | \$135.7 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 137 | 137 | 140 |
| Total FTEs | 137 | 137 | 140 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$845.8 | \$708.5 | \$364.7 |
| Drug Percentage | 78% | 73% | 37% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) anti-drug efforts include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Formula and Discretionary Drug Grant Programs and Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Program, as well as the drug-related share of the following organizations: The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). OJP management and administration drug-related costs are also included.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was initially established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, 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 United States, establishes the policies and priorities, and manages and coordinates for the organizations within OJP.
- Through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, 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

Bureau makes grants for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those defined in the Controlled Substances 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 Grant program, BJA supports programs that are national and multistate in scope, such as the National Crime Prevention (McGruff the Crime Dog) Campaign. The discretionary grants, unlike the Formula Grant program, do not require matching funds. BJA also administers the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) program.

- 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. Statistical series conducted by BJS produce a wealth of drug-related data including: drug-use history of criminal offenders; offenders under the influence of alcohol or drugs, as perceived by the victim; drug prosecution and sentencing of drug law violators; case processing of drug offenses; drug availability, prevention and education classes in school; drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs in the correctional community; and the relationship of drugs and crime. Principal BJS activities in support of the anti-drug effort include:

- The Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse provides a centralized source of information on drugs and crime. The Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse has two components: 1) data user services; and 2) data analysis and evaluation activities. During 1992, the Clearinghouse responded to 6,528 inquiries and distributed 70,088 statistical reports on drugs and crime. The Data Center component continues its efforts to increase knowledge and awareness about drugs and crime by conducting secondary analyses of existing but under-utilized data bases and assessing the quality and utility of existing data survey and series for public policy formulation. In addition, the Center and Clearinghouse assists State agencies in developing the strategies required by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, and continues to assist agencies involved with national drug policy formulation.

- 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, 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 charged with addressing the needs of the juvenile justice system. OJJDP's goal is to aid in the prevention, reduction, and treatment of juvenile crime and delinquency and to improve the administration of juvenile justice by providing financial and technical support to State and local units of government, public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- OJP's 1994 drug-related resources total \$520.1 million, which represents a decrease of \$141.3 million below 1993. This is mostly attributable to reductions in the Byrne Formula Grant Program.

- The 1994 appropriation for Bureau of Justice Assistance State and Local Assistance/Anti-Drug Grants is \$474.5 million. This amount is \$141.5 million less than the 1993 level of drug-related resources for the program. The Byrne Formula grants were reduced by \$65 million, from \$423 million in 1993 to 358 million in 1994, while the Discretionary program and special projects were increased by \$43.5 million. The remainder of the decrease is attributable to the inclusion of \$120 million of the \$150 million 1993 COPS Hiring Supplement program in 1993 drug resources. The COPS program will be continued in 1995 as the Community Policing Program within the Crime Control Fund. Of the total provided for the Edward Byrne State and local program in 1994, \$13 million will be available to the FBI for fourth-year costs of implementing the National Crime Information Center 2000 project. This will be the last year of funding for the NCIC initiative from the Edward Byrne grant program. In addition to the Byrne Discretionary Program (\$50 million), funds are provided for Community Policing (\$25 million), Correctional Options (\$12 million), overtime costs for State and local law enforcement officers participating in Federal Task forces (\$16 million), and an Anti-Car Theft program initiative (\$0.5 million).
- Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) grants total \$13 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 augments local resources and enhances coordination and communications among participating agencies in efforts to address multijurisdictional crime.
- **BJS and NIJ:** \$12.7 million. These funds are provided to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) (\$11.3 million) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) (\$1.4 million) for their drug-related research and statistical efforts.
- **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP):** \$8.3 million. These funds are in support of OJJDP's anti-narcotics and dangerous drugs programs, specifically programs that address gangs and youth at high risk of drug use.
- **Management and Administration:** \$11.7 million and 137 FTEs. These resources represent administrative costs for the drug-related activities of OJP, BJA, OJJDP, NIJ, and BJS.

1995 Summary of Request

- For 1995, the total amount requested for drug-related activities is \$135.7 million, a decrease of \$384.4 million below 1994.
- The 1995 request provides \$100 million for the Byrne Anti-Drug Abuse/State and local law enforcement assistance program, a reduction of \$374.5 million below 1994. The funds are requested for the Byrne Discretionary program. The proposal provides no funding for the Formula grant program. It is anticipated that most of the activities provided by the Byrne will be supported by programs requested as part of the 1993 Crime Bill.
- The RISS program will not be continued in 1995, which amounts to a reduction of \$13 million below 1994 drug-related resources.
- The 1995 request for NIJ is \$11.5 million, which is an increase of \$0.2 million over 1994. The request restores NIJ's drug-related resources to the 1993 level. NIJ's drug-related research, demonstration, and evaluation initiatives include the Drug Market Analysis (DMA) program, the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, gangs and crime initiatives, drug testing programs, and drug prevention programs.

- The 1995 request for BJS totals \$1.5 million, an increase of \$0.1 million over the 1994 level of drug-related resources. BJS will continue several statistical series that produce drug-related data, however, resources will not be available to support the Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse (DCCC). The Office of National Drug Control Policy makes extensive use of the DCCC and has requested \$0.5 million in FY 1995 in its Salaries and Expenses Budget to support the Clearinghouse.
- The 1995 budget proposal for Juvenile Justice programs provides \$10.8 million, an increase of \$2.5 million over 1994. OJJDP resources are focused on developing, testing, and evaluating, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, effective program models to serve the needs of youth at greatest risk of delinquency, youth entering the juvenile justice system, and chronic, serious, and violent juvenile offenders. OJJDP discretionary funds will be used for programs to prevent and control juvenile delinquency and illegal drug use and prevention and treatment programs relating to juvenile gangs and drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- For 1995, an increase of \$0.2 million and 3 FTEs is requested for Management and Administration, for a total of \$11.9 million and 140 FTEs. The increase of 3 FTEs is attributable to a program enhancement requested for OJJDP.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| BJA Drug Formula Grants Monitored Instances of Technical Assistance to State and Local Governments by BJA | 168 | 168 | 112 |
| BJA Demonstration Projects Funded | 900 | 900 | 1,500 |
| Juvenile Justice High Risk Youth Training Projects | 65 | 75 | 75 |
| Juvenile Justice Prevention and Treatment Program Relating to Juvenile Gangs and Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 18 | 18 | 18 |

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Investigations | \$289.0 | \$288.3 | \$278.6 |
| Intelligence | 15.7 | 13.9 | 13.6 |
| Prosecution | 80.1 | 79.8 | 77.3 |
| Research and Development | <u>0.4</u> | <u>0.4</u> | <u>0.4</u> |
| Total | \$385.2 | \$382.4 | \$369.9 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Drug Law Enforcement: | | | |
| – Drug Enforcement Administration | \$97.1 | \$96.9 | \$93.7 |
| – Federal Bureau of Investigation | 99.3 | 99.2 | 95.5 |
| – Immigration and Naturalization Service | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.6 |
| – U.S. Marshals Service | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| – U.S. Customs Service | 29.2 | 29.2 | 28.1 |
| – Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| – Internal Revenue Service | 38.7 | 38.5 | 37.1 |
| – U.S. Coast Guard | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Drug Intelligence: | | | |
| – Regional Drug Intelligence Squads (RDISs) | \$15.7 | \$13.8 | \$13.6 |
| Prosecutions: | | | |
| – U.S. Attorneys | \$78.1 | \$77.7 | \$75.3 |
| – Criminal Division | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| – Tax Division | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Administrative Support: | | | |
| – Executive Office | <u>\$1.3</u> | <u>\$1.4</u> | <u>\$1.5</u> |
| Total | \$385.2 | \$382.4 | \$369.9 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 4,316 | 4,153 | 4,051 |
| Agent Positions | 2,373 | 2,271 | 2,236 |
| Attorney Positions | 531 | 524 | 512 |
| Total FTEs | 4,260 | 4,097 | 3,995 |
| Agent FTEs | 2,342 | 2,240 | 2,205 |
| Attorney FTEs | 522 | 515 | 503 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$385.2 | \$382.4 | \$369.9 |
| Drug Percentage | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) Program constitutes a nationwide structure of 13 regional Task Forces which utilize the combined resources and expertise of its member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target major narcotic trafficking and money laundering organizations. The 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 Program was again established in 1990. The agencies participating in the OCDETF Program are now reimbursed for their involvement from the single OCDETF appropriation.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 OCDETF appropriation is \$382.4 million. This will fund 4,153 positions (4,097 FTEs) in the 11 participating agencies. The largest participants are the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Attorneys.

1995 Summary of Request

- **Total Resources:** The 1995 request for the OCDE Task Forces Program totals \$369.9 million, 4,051 positions, 3,995 FTEs and includes resources for drug enforcement, drug intelligence, prosecution and administrative support for the 11 member agencies. This request represents a net decrease of 102 positions, 102 FTEs, and \$12.5 million over the 1994 estimate.
- **Drug Law Enforcement:** This activity provides resources for the investigations conducted by the 13 regional OCDE Task Forces. The total resources requested for 1995 are 2,930 positions, 2,893 FTEs, and \$277.5 million, a net decrease of 79 positions and FTEs and \$9.9 million over the 1994 estimate.
- **Drug Intelligence:** Resources for Regional Drug Intelligence Squads (RDISs) are included for the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation at a level of 176 positions and FTEs and \$13.6 million for 1995. This represents a net decrease of 3 positions and FTEs and \$0.3 million over the 1994 estimate.
- **Prosecutions:** The 1995 request for the OCDETF prosecution activity totals 932 positions, 913 FTEs, and \$77.3 million. This represents a net decrease of 20 positions and FTEs and \$2.4 million over the 1994 estimate. 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.
- **Administrative Support:** The 1995 request for the Administrative Unit totals 13 positions and FTEs and \$1.5 million. The Task Force Administrative Unit represents approximately 0.4 percent of the total Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Program's budget for 1995.

1995 Highlights

- A net decrease of \$12.5 million includes adjustments to base of \$5.2 million and a program decrease of 102 positions and FTEs and \$17.6 million for implementation of the final phase of the Administration's directive to reduce civilian employment by 4 percent. The program decrease distribution by agency follows:

FTE Savings and Locality Pay Absorption

Drug Enforcement Administration: A decrease of 22 positions (10 agents and 12 support), 22 FTEs, and \$4.6 million is requested.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: A program decrease of 32 positions (9 agents and 7 support), 32 FTEs, and \$5.0 million is requested.

Immigration and Naturalization: A program decrease of 4 support positions, 4 FTEs, and \$0.5 million is requested.

United States Marshals Service: A program decrease of \$.01 million is requested.

U.S. Customs Service: A program decrease of 7 positions (5 agents and 2 support), 7 FTEs, and \$1.3 million is requested.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms: A program decrease of 3 agent positions, 3 FTEs, and \$0.4 million is requested.

Internal Revenue Service: A program decrease of 11 positions (8 agents and 3 support), 11 FTEs, and \$1.7 million is requested.

United States Coast Guard: A program decrease of \$.01 million is requested.

Regional Drug Intelligence Squads: A program decrease of 3 support positions, 3 FTEs, and \$0.4 million is requested.

United States Attorneys: A program decrease of 20 positions (12 attorneys and 8 support), 20 FTEs, and \$3.7 million is requested.

Criminal Division: A program decrease of \$.01 million is requested.

Tax Division: A program decrease of \$.02 million is requested.

Executive Office: A program decrease of \$.02 million is requested.

Adjustments to Base Program: Changes include mandatory increases of \$7.6 million and decreases of \$2.4 million for a net change of \$5.2 million. This represents changes from 1994 that are not highlighted in the program decreases for each agency above. This adjustment for mandatory cost increases provides for the projected 2 percent pay raise, with-in grade increases, GSA rent increases, general pricing level adjustments, and financial operations support increases. The decrease is for one less compensable workday and efforts designed to achieve the Administration deficit reduction goals.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993¹ Actual | 1994¹ Estimate | 1995¹ Projection |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Investigations | 848 | 815 | 794 |
| Indictments | 2,631 | 2,528 | 2,464 |
| Individuals Indicted | 8,235 | 7,913 | 7,712 |
| Convictions | 5,188 | 4,986 | 4,859 |

¹ Excludes workload impact of Regional Drug Intelligence Squads.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Corrections | <u>\$196.8</u> | <u>\$222.1</u> | <u>\$262.6</u> |
| Total | \$196.8 | \$222.1 | \$262.6 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Care of U.S. Prisoners ¹ | <u>\$196.8</u> | <u>\$222.1</u> | <u>\$262.6</u> |
| Total | \$196.8 | \$222.1 | \$262.6 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs ² | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$277.1 | \$312.9 | \$369.9 |
| Drug Percentage ³ | 71% | 71% | 71% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Commencing in 1994, newly appropriated Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP) resources will be a part of the Bureau of Prison's (BOP) Buildings and Facilities (B&F) appropriation. The Support of U.S. Prisoners appropriation still has \$11.2 million (\$7.95 million drug-related) in prior year carry-over funds for CAP that were not obligated in FY 1993.

² There are no FTEs associated with this program.

³ The drug percentage is based on the actual number of prisoners (71 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. Obligations from this account will stem from carryover prior to FY 1994, at which time CAP resources were requested under the BOP's B&F appropriation.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- FY 1994 enacted level includes \$222.1 million in drug-related resources for Support of U.S. Prisoners. Congress approved \$21.2 million of the \$35.9 million requested to fund additional contract jail days for drug-related offenders.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 total drug-related request for Support of U.S. Prisoners is \$262.6 million, an increase of \$40.5 million over FY 1994.

1995 Highlights

- **Care of U.S. Prisoners:** Increases are requested to fund an additional 356,763 contract jail days for drug-related offenders.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Care of U.S. Prisoners Jail Days (000) | | | |
| Total | 7,041 | 7,554 | 8,104 |
| Drug-Related | 4,999 | 5,363 | 5,754 |

Note: Drug-related amounts are estimated based on percent of drug-related offenders — 71 percent total.

TAX DIVISION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prosecution | \$1.2 | \$1.2 | \$1.2 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$1.2 | \$1.2 | \$1.2 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$2.4 | \$2.5 | \$2.5 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Criminal Tax Prosecution | \$1.2 | \$1.2 | \$1.2 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$1.2 | \$1.2 | \$1.2 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$2.4 | \$2.5 | \$2.5 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions (w/o OCDE) | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| Total Positions (w/ OCDE) | 28 | 28 | 27 |
| Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE) | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE) | 22 | 21 | 20 |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 13 | 13 | 11 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 25 | 25 | 23 |
| Attorney FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Attorney FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Criminal Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$13.0 | \$13.7 | \$13.7 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 18.5% | 18.2% | 18.2% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$56.8 | \$59.5 | \$59.9 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 2.1% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$58.0 | \$60.7 | \$61.2 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 4.1% | 4.1% | 4.1% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Tax Division Criminal Tax Prosecution program dedicates approximately 10 percent of its current non-OCDETF resources (14 FTEs) to drug-related criminal tax enforcement cases. However, the combined OCDETF and non-OCDETF resources employed by the Tax Division comprised 18.8 percent of the total budget authority and 17.1 percent of the FTEs utilized by our Criminal Enforcement Section in FY 1993. The Division's remaining three decision units, including Federal Appellate Activity, Civil Tax Litigation, and Management and Administration, contain no drug-related resources.
- The Tax Division relies upon Federal tax laws and the Internal Revenue Code as the bases 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 the liaison to the IRS, the U.S. Attorneys offices, the OCDE Task Forces, and the other agency participants in the National Drug Control Strategy program. In this role, our Criminal Enforcement attorneys 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 often handled personally by Tax Division Criminal Enforcement attorneys.

- The Tax division also participates in international enforcement efforts with significant implications for narcotics prosecutions. The Division has assisted in programs targeting offshore money laundering of proceeds obtained through illegal drug activities and has helped negotiate Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties which facilitate the exchange of information involving international drug cartels.
- The Tax Division's drug-related caseloads also includes cases handled by the nationwide OCDE Task Forces.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 enacted appropriation includes \$1.2 million, 14 positions, and 13 FTEs in drug-related resources for the Division's Criminal Tax Prosecution program.
- The Division anticipates receiving reimbursements of \$1.3 million to fund 14 positions, and 13 FTE workyears for its OCDETF activities. This represents an increase of \$13,000 above the 1993 level for mandatory increases.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 request for the Division's Criminal Tax Enforcement drug-related program includes \$1.2 million, enough funds to support 13 positions and 11 FTEs.
- For its 1995 OCDETF activities, the Tax Division is requesting \$1.3 million in reimbursable funding to support 13 positions and 11 FTEs. The 1995 base includes \$9,000 to cover costs associated with mandatory increases.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projected |
|--|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Case Receipts: | | | |
| - Complex Cases (non-OCDE) | 79 | 77 | 75 |
| - Complex Cases (OCDE) | <u>124</u> | <u>122</u> | <u>122</u> |
| Total | 203 | 199 | 197 |
| - Grand Jury Investigations (non-OCDE) | 72 | 70 | 70 |
| - Grand Jury Investigations (OCDE) | <u>28</u> | <u>28</u> | <u>28</u> |
| Total | 100 | 98 | 98 |

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS (continued)

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Case Closings: | | | |
| – Complex Cases (non-OCDE) | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| – Complex Cases (OCDE) | <u>58</u> | <u>58</u> | <u>58</u> |
| Total | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| – Grand Jury Investigations (non-OCDE) | 30 | 29 | 27 |
| – Grand Jury Investigations (OCDE) | <u>14</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>13</u> |
| Total | 44 | 42 | 40 |

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| State and Local Assistance | \$6.6 | \$6.6 | \$6.7 |
| Total | \$6.6 | \$6.6 | \$6.7 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Weed and Seed Grants | \$6.2 | \$6.2 | \$6.3 |
| Executive Office for Weed and Seed | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Total | \$6.6 | \$6.6 | \$6.7 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total FTEs | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$13.2 | \$13.2 | \$13.5 |
| Drug Percentage | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Weed and Seed Program Fund, which continues the Weed and Seed strategy initially funded by the Office of Justice Programs and the U.S. Attorneys, was established as a separate program in the 1993 Appropriations Act, P.L. 102-395. The program is charged with national implementation of Operation Weed and Seed. Operation Weed and Seed is a comprehensive, multiagency approach to combatting violent crime, drug use, and gang activity in high-crime neighborhoods. The goal is to “weed out” crime from targeted neighborhoods and then to “seed” the sites with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs, as well as human service agency resources to prevent crime from recurring. The Strategy emphasizes the importance of a coordinated approach, bringing together Federal, State, and local government, the community, and the private sector to form a partnership to create a safe, drug-free environment. Of the funds appropriated to the Weed and Seed Program fund, 50 percent are considered to be drug-related resources.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The Weed and Seed Program provides funding assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes and drug offenses in “Weed and Seed” designated communities to execute the Weed and Seed program strategy. The strategy is comprised of four basic elements: (1) coordinated law enforcement efforts to “weed out” violent offenders in targeted neighborhoods; (2) Community Oriented Policing, which operates in support of intensive law enforcement suppression activities and provides a “bridge” to programs aimed at prevention, intervention and treatment,

and neighborhood reclamation and revitalization; (3) increased availability of human services in demonstration neighborhoods—such as drug and crime prevention programs, educational opportunities, drug treatment, family services, and recreational activities—to create a crime-free environment; and, (4) economic development and expanded opportunities for residents to revitalize distressed neighborhoods.

- The Executive Office for Weed and Seed develops policy for Operation Weed and Seed and serves as the primary point of contact for information and decision making for the program nationally. The Office also supports the U.S. Attorneys, who are responsible for the locally-driven development and implementation of the Weed and Seed strategy in communities across the country, and serves as liaison to the various Federal agencies whose activities support the Weed and Seed concept.
- In 1994, funding will be continued for the 21 sites that received Weed and Seed grants in 1993.

1995 Summary of Request

- For 1995, the request totals 7 positions, 7 FTEs, and \$6.7 million. This request represents an increase of \$0.1 million over the 1994 estimate and includes inflationary increases of \$0.3 million and a program reduction of \$.02 million for government-wide FTE cuts and administrative savings.

1995 Highlights

- No new initiatives are requested.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | <u>\$65.1</u> | <u>\$64.8</u> | <u>\$80.5</u> |
| Total | \$65.1 | \$64.8 | \$80.5 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Employment and Training Administration | \$62.8 | \$62.6 | \$78.3 |
| Departmental Management | <u>2.3</u> | <u>2.2</u> | <u>2.2</u> |
| Total | \$65.1 | \$64.8 | \$80.5 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$9,954.1 | \$10,596.1 | \$11,707.9 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) 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.
- The Fiscal Year 1995 estimate for the JTPA program including the Job Corps AODA program is \$78.3 million. The Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992 contain provisions stressing substance abuse counseling of program participants. Employment and Training Administration (ETA) will modify the reporting system to require grantees to report on their substance abuse control efforts.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The ETA administers the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA — P.L. 102-367), amended in September 9, 1992 and effective beginning Program Year 1993 (July 1, 1993). The amended program requires individual assessments for each program participant and specifically encourages outreach activities aimed at individuals who face severe barriers to employment such as drug and alcohol abuse, and sets, as program

goals, coordination of JTPA programs with other community service organizations such as drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment programs. The amendments also created the Youth Fair Chance program which specifically addresses the needs of at-risk youth. JTPA also authorizes the Jobs Corps program to screen trainees for drug and alcohol problems and provide prevention and intervention services.

- For 1993 and 1994, Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) 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 education and counseling services. This is the cost estimating methodology used in all previous budget submissions. For 1995, a new methodology has been used which may, over time, provide more sound estimates. In this new method, drug resource levels are derived by estimating the drug incidence among likely JTPA participants using data from the 1991 National Household Survey, and applying direct services cost per participant to estimate the total substance abuse prevention costs for the JTPA Title II-A Adult Training Grant and Title II-B Youth Training Grant programs. Participation in these job training programs is recognized as not only a means to gaining employment but also as a means to deter drug and alcohol abuse. The estimates resulting from this methodology are projections of activity that ONDCP and the Department of Labor (DOL) are not in a position to mandate or guarantee, since decisions on which participants are provided what types of services under JTPA are reserved to States and localities. By next year, DOL may have some additional data with which to test the validity of the new estimates and make adjustments to them. At that time, DOL will consider applying these projections to other programs.

- Departmental Management includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, and the Working Capital Fund. The former provides central policy development and program implementation for workplace substance abuse initiatives including public awareness, information collection and dissemination, and public support to employer and employee groups. 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).

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 base contains a total of \$64.8 million of which \$62.6 million is for the Job Training Partnership Act.

1995 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of \$80.5 million, an increase of \$15.7 million.

1995 Highlights

- **Employment and Training Administration:** A total of \$78.3 million is estimated for JTPA drug abuse prevention efforts which are highlighted in the table below.

ETA Funding Summary
(In Millions of Dollars)

| Program Component | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Job Corps | \$12.6 | \$13.0 | \$13.4 |
| Other | <u>52.5</u> | <u>49.6</u> | <u>64.9</u> |
| Total | \$65.1 | \$62.6 | \$78.3 |

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

- **Departmental Management:** The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy will provide information on workplace substance abuse through continued development and operation of the Substance Abuse Information Database and continue to work with employer and employee groups to raise awareness of the problems of workplace substance abuse and what can be done to most effectively address those problems.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| JTPA Participants | 1993¹ Actual | 1994¹ Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Adult Training Grants | -- | -- | 9,384 |
| Youth Training Grants | -- | -- | 10,482 |
| Job Corps | <u>---</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>65,000</u> |
| Total | -- | -- | 84,866 |

¹ Data have not been calculated for FY 1993 or FY 1994 based on the revised methodology.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY: OPERATIONS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY¹

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| State and Local Assistance | \$4.8 | \$3.7 | \$3.1 |
| Other Law Enforcement | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Prevention | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Treatment | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Research and Development | <u>0.9</u> | <u>0.7</u> | <u>0.6</u> |
| Total | <u>\$15.4</u> | <u>\$12.0</u> | <u>\$10.0</u> |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$15.2 | \$11.7 | \$10.0 |
| Gift Fund | <u>0.2</u> | <u>0.3</u> | <u>0.0</u> |
| Total | <u>\$15.4</u> | <u>\$12.0</u> | <u>\$10.0</u> |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 112 | 40 | 40 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$15.4 | \$12.0 | \$10.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ This resource summary includes resources appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) through its Salaries and Expenses, Gift Fund account, and for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs).

- For the Counter-narcotics Technology Assessment Center (CTAC), ONDCP funds only the salaries expenses of the Chief Scientist of the Center. All research and development funding for CTAC is found in the Special Forfeiture Fund.
- All ONDCP resources are drug-related. The amounts shown in the resources 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.

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.

- ONDCP's Mission includes:
 - Developing an annual Drug Control Strategy;
 - Developing a consolidated National Drug Control Budget for presentation to the President and the Congress (including budget certifications and 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 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, and providing program oversight and policy direction; 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.
- The CTAC was established by Public Law 101-509 in 1993. The CTAC is headed by a 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

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 Salaries and Expenses budget for ONDCP's operations is \$11.7 million and 40 positions. ONDCP also has gift authority. The current balance in the Gift Fund is \$0.3 million. Representatives from other Federal Agencies also participate with ONDCP on task forces and projects of mutual interest.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request totals \$10.0 million and 40 positions for Salaries and Expenses—a decrease of \$2 .0 million from the FY 1994 level. No deposits to the Gift Fund are expected.
- The FY 1995 request includes \$0.5 million to support efforts for the Department of Justice Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- 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.
- In September, 1993, ONDCP published the Interim National Drug Control Strategy: *Breaking the Cycle of Drug Abuse*.
- ONDCP produces “White Papers,” “Bulletins,” and other publications on selected topics of interest or concern to the drug control community. During the last year ONDCP published: *State and Local Spending on Drug Control Activities* and *Price and Purity of Cocaine*.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY¹

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Other Law Enforcement | \$49.3 | \$43.0 | \$43.0 |
| State and Local Assistance | <u>36.7</u> | <u>43.0</u> | <u>55.0</u> |
| Total | \$86.0 | \$86.0 | \$98.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | <u>\$86.0</u> | <u>\$86.0</u> | <u>\$98.0</u> |
| Total | \$86.0 | \$86.0 | \$98.0 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$86.0 | \$86.0 | \$98.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 100% | 100% | 100% |

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

¹ Resources appropriated for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) are part of ONDCP's Salaries and Expenses appropriation. In FY 1994, 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 pages.

- 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 authorized 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 the designations mandatory. These designations 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 include:

- 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.
 - Agencies in these “gateways” are focused on dismantling the most significant drug trafficking and drug money laundering organizations in accordance with measurable objectives and milestones.
 - The “equal partnership” of Federal, State, and local agencies has improved effectiveness and reduced duplication of efforts. HIDTA Executive Committees, which oversee HIDTA multiagency activities, are composed of State/local and Federal agencies.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- \$86 million was appropriated in FY 1994 for the HIDTA program. \$43 million is being provided to Federal law enforcement agencies, and \$43 million is being provided to State and local entities for drug control activities that are consistent with the ONDCP Program Guidance.
- The \$86 million is used to leverage multiagency cooperation and individual agency resources (e.g., in Miami, the \$5.8 million in State and local funds influenced contributions of nearly \$36 million of in-kind services and resources).
- The FY 1994 program continues to emphasize concepts such as collocated task forces to improve efficiency, to develop long term teamwork and synergy, and to focus efforts on the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. In FY 1994, improvements in shared intelligence and linkages between interdiction, intelligence and investigations are expected.

1995 Summary of Request

- The President’s FY 1995 budget requests \$98 million for the HIDTA program. This level will provide additional resources to expand the HIDTA program to include resources for drug treatment.

1995 Highlights

- The FY 1995 request reflects an increase of \$12 million to address those areas where there is an extensive distribution of drugs to hardcore users. The HIDTA program has demonstrated its ability to empower regional Federal, State, and local officials of heavily impacted drug trafficking areas to address their most significant problems collectively and comprehensively. This has significant advantages over individual agency programs and grants which are not normally linked with others in the impacted communities.

- Further, the 1995 budget request contains \$12 million for an additional HIDTA in the Baltimore/Washington area.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| ONDCP HIDTA Program FY1993 – FY 1995 | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Agency (\$ Millions) | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
| Drug Enforcement Administration | \$13.1 | \$14.0 | TBD |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation | 3.9 | 4.2 | TBD |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service | 5.9 | 4.2 | TBD |
| U.S. Attorneys ¹ | 6.3 | 4.6 | TBD |
| U.S. Marshals | 0.7 | 0.7 | TBD |
| Office of Justice Programs ² | <u>36.7</u> | <u>42.0</u> | <u>TBD</u> |
| Subtotal, Justice | \$66.6 | \$69.9 | TBD |
| U.S. Customs Service | \$12.8 | \$10.7 | TBD |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network | 0.1 | 0.2 | TBD |
| Internal Revenue Service | 4.4 | 3.1 | TBD |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms | 1.7 | 1.6 | TBD |
| Secret Service | <u>0.0</u> | <u>0.1</u> | <u>TBD</u> |
| Subtotal, Treasury | \$19.0 | \$15.8 | TBD |
| Coast Guard | \$0.1 | \$0.1 | TBD |
| National Park Service | 0.1 | 0.2 | TBD |
| The Federal Judiciary | <u>0.2</u> | <u>0.1</u> | <u>TBD</u> |
| Total ONDCP HIDTA Program ³ | \$86.0 | \$86.0 | \$98.0 |
| HIDTA (\$ Millions) | | | |
| Baltimore/Washington | — | — | TBD |
| Houston | \$11.6 | \$11.5 | TBD |
| Los Angeles | 11.8 | 12.1 | TBD |
| Miami | 12.2 | 11.8 | TBD |
| New York | 12.4 | 12.6 | TBD |
| Southwest Border | <u>38.0</u> | <u>38.0</u> | <u>TBD</u> |
| Total | \$86.0 | \$86.0 | \$98.0 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ In 1994, \$1 million is being transferred to State and local governments through reimbursable agreements.

² Funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) are provided as cooperative agreements to State and local governments.

³ In 1993, \$5.7 million was obligated by ONDCP and the balance of appropriations transferred to other Federal agencies. In 1994, \$34.1 million has been transferred to other agencies.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Treatment | \$0.0 | \$1.0 | \$45.0 |
| Research | 15.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Other Law Enforcement | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| Prevention | <u>0.0</u> | <u>1.0</u> | <u>0.0</u> |
| Total | \$15.0 | \$12.5 | \$52.5 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Special Forfeiture Fund | <u>\$15.0</u> | <u>\$12.5</u> | <u>\$52.5</u> |
| Total | \$15.0 | \$12.5 | \$52.5 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Transfers to Federal Agencies: | | | |
| – SAMHSA Hardcore Initiative | \$60.7 | \$40.0 | \$45.0 |
| – CTAC | 15.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| – ONDCP Director's Discretionary Funds | <u>0.0</u> | <u>5.0</u> | <u>0.0</u> |
| Total | \$75.7 | \$52.5 | \$52.5 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- In 1993, a total of \$75.7 million was appropriated of which \$60.7 million was transferred to other agencies: SAMHSA, \$33.7 million; DEA, \$2 million; FinCen, \$2.8 million; BJA, \$2 million; Law Enforcement Training Center, \$5 million; Border Patrol, \$7 million; Customs, \$5.7 million; Marshals Service, \$2.5 million. In 1994, \$52.5 million was appropriated of which \$40 million was transferred to other agencies: SAMHSA, \$25 million; DEA, \$4 million; IRS, \$6 million; ATE, \$5 million.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- 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 drug control programs.
- Deposits to the Fund come from the DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) and the Treasury Assets Forfeiture Fund after they meet certain necessary expenses (see the "DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund" discussion elsewhere in this document).

— 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.

- \$28.4 million was deposited into the SFF in FY 1993, supplemented by investment earnings of \$0.5 million. Of the total FY 1994 appropriation of \$52.5 million, \$24.5 million was funded through direct appropriations. An estimated \$40 million will be deposited in FY 1994 and \$30 million in FY 1995, supplemented by estimated earnings of \$0.5 million. Of these deposits, \$20 million will be transferred to the Department of Education for drug prevention services.
- Deposits from the Assets Forfeiture Funds to the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) are not expected to keep pace with the SFF request. Based on current estimates of available deposits and appropriations, the deficit will be \$7.5 in FY 1995, requiring a direct appropriation of this amount.
- 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

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 appropriation provided \$52.5 million for the following purposes:
 - **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):** \$25 million, of which \$10 million is for community partnership grants, \$5 million for the residential women/children program, and \$10 million for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant to the States.
 - **Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC):** \$7.5 million to ONDCP's CTAC for counternarcotics research and development activities, and for substance abuse addiction and rehabilitation research.
 - **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF):** \$5.0 million for gang resistance education and training programs.
 - **Internal Revenue Service (IRS):** \$6.0 million to the IRS "tax law enforcement" account for criminal investigations.
 - **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA):** \$4.0 million for enhancement of the El Paso Intelligence Center.
 - **ONDCP Director's Discretionary Funds:** \$5.0 million to drug control agencies in amounts to be determined by the Director upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committee on Appropriations.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request is \$52.5 million, the same as FY 1994.

1995 Highlights

- The FY 1995 request focuses on addressing hardcore drug abusers:
 - **SAMHSA:** \$45 million is requested for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant to States to provide treatment services for hardcore drug users.
 - **CTAC:** \$7.5 million is requested for CTAC to continue its counternarcotics research and development activities. R&D efforts will focus on both demand-and-supply issues.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- The majority of Special Forfeiture Fund resources are transferred to other agencies and included in their anti-drug programs.

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | <u>\$0.2</u> | <u>\$0.2</u> | <u>\$0.2</u> |
| Total | \$0.2 | \$0.2 | \$0.2 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Education/Information Dissemination | \$0.1 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 |
| Program Administration | <u>0.1</u> | <u>0.1</u> | <u>0.1</u> |
| Total | \$0.2 | \$0.2 | \$0.2 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (S&E) ¹ | \$416.0 | \$410.0 | \$395.0 |
| Drug Percentage | .05% | .05% | .05% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Excludes Disaster Assistance and Inspector General.

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 continuing to disseminate information to small businesses about substance abuse prevention in the workplace.
- 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 substance abuse prevention activities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- SBA was designated as a drug control program agency in Fiscal Year 1993. SBA is allocating \$0.2 million for substance abuse prevention activities in Fiscal Year 1994.

1995 Summary of Request

- No increase is requested in Fiscal Year 1995.

1995 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 continue 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. SBA will continue to provide each of its field offices with information about resources available to help small businesses implement anti-drug programs. This information will be disseminated to local small business communities across the nation.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 ¹ Actual | 1994 ¹ Estimate | 1995 Request |
| International | \$336.4 | \$147.1 | \$227.8 |
| Prevention | <u>5.0</u> | <u>9.9</u> | <u>4.0</u> |
| Total | \$341.4 | \$157.0 | \$231.8 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| International Narcotics Control Program: | | | |
| Assisting Institutions in Other Nations | | | |
| – Judicial and Police Assistance | \$113.2 | \$53.8 | \$93.1 |
| – Indigenous Interdiction Support (Airwing) | 40.2 | 19.0 | 30.0 |
| – Crop Control and Environment | 8.4 | 6.2 | 7.0 |
| – Development/Economic Assistance | 145.0 | 46.4 | 61.0 |
| – Public Awareness and Demand Reduction | 2.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| – Training | <u>9.9</u> | <u>8.0</u> | <u>9.2</u> |
| Subtotal, Assisting Institutions | \$319.0 | \$136.5 | \$204.3 |
| International Cooperation | \$6.8 | \$5.0 | \$11.5 |
| Administrative Support | <u>15.6</u> | <u>15.5</u> | <u>16.0</u> |
| Total | \$341.4 | \$157.0 | \$231.8 ² |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 125 | 124 | 123 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$356.9 | \$172.3 | \$252.1 |
| Drug Percentage | 95.7% | 91.1% | 91.9% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ In FY 1993 and 1994, funding for Foreign Military Financing (FMF), Economic Support Fund (ESF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), and Development Assistance (DA) programs were not included in the International Narcotics Matters (INM) budget. In FY 1995, the consolidated International Narcotics Trafficking, Terrorism, and Crime Bureau (NTC) budget includes funding for these programs. For presentation purposes, the totals in FY 1993 and FY 1994 include funding for INM, FMF, ESF, IMET, and DA programs.

² \$7.2 million of the \$231.8 million is attributed to programs in Asia.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM) responsibilities include: developing, implementing, and monitoring U.S. international counternarcotics strategies and programs in support of the *President's National Drug Control Strategy*. INM functions also include foreign policy formulation and coordination, program management, and diplomatic initiatives.
- Funding from the FY 1993 and FY 1994 Agency for International Development Economic Support Fund and Development Assistance has been included in the FY 1993 and FY 1994 International Narcotics Control Program (INCP) estimates.

Narcotics

- The President has identified international narcotics control as a major U.S. foreign policy objective. The Department of State and other agencies will work together to respond to the international narcotics problem by highlighting a new strategy that will stress greater multilateral efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, making them more effective in fighting international trafficking syndicates.
- The reorganization of international narcotics control and the 1995 budget are designed to focus increasingly on source countries where the trade and trafficking organizations are most confined and vulnerable. The funding level reflects our most extensive effort yet to integrate police and military law enforcement activities, training, and sustainable economic growth into comprehensive regional and country counternarcotics programs. Measures of success include:
 - increasing the international awareness of the global drug threat and building momentum for further international cooperation;
 - strengthening democratic institutions abroad and helping to stabilize economies previously dependent on narcotics trafficking; and,
 - disrupting the narcotics trade by intensifying pressure on the vertically integrated kingpin organizations, seizing their drugs and assets, and destroying their crops.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 comparable base program includes a of total \$158.8 million for counternarcotics efforts.

1995 Summary of Request

- For FY 1995, a total of \$231.8 million is requested to support counternarcotics efforts.
- **Latin America:** \$165.9 million. The FY 1995 program will focus on the cocaine source countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia and help other Latin American governments dismantle trafficking organizations, seize drug shipments, and reduce illicit drug production.
 - **Bolivia:** \$68 million. The economic, political, and security situation in Bolivia, the second largest producer of illicit coca, provides an opportunity to implement a new comprehensive narcotics control program that focuses on developing the institutional capacities of counternarcotics police and military law enforcement, coca eradication, sustainable economic growth, judicial reform, and public drug awareness, and prevention.
 - **Colombia:** \$40 million. The Colombian trafficking organizations remain the largest suppliers of cocaine to the U.S. and pose a serious security threat to the Colombian government. Program funds will support counternarcotics police and military law enforcement activities; eradication of coca and opium poppy cultivations; public awareness and drug prevention; and judicial reform.
 - **Peru:** \$42 million. Strong funding for Peru, the largest producer of coca, is important to a suc-

successful counternarcotics strategy in Latin America. Funding will support an integrated Peruvian strategy to provide judicial reform, dismantle key Peruvian trafficking organizations, and provide sustainable economic growth to communities that support the eradication of coca cultivations. The program includes assistance to police and other law enforcement agencies, local, and national government agencies involved in sustainable economic growth, and public awareness and education activities.

— **Latin America and the Caribbean:** \$15.9 million. Funding will support institution building in the potential source and transit countries to fight trafficking organizations, interdict shipments of precursor chemicals and drug products, improve intelligence capabilities, eradicate illicit narcotics cultivations, and enhance public awareness of drug programs.

- **Asia/Africa/Europe:** \$7.2 million.

— **Thailand:** \$1 million. Thailand is assuming a larger share of funding for its counternarcotics program. Small amounts of U.S. assistance will be available for carefully selected programs to improve Thailand's investigative and judicial institutions, and drug awareness education. Funds will also support U.S. oversight of counternarcotics programs and efforts to influence Thai narcotics policy.

— **Laos:** \$2 million. The program provides equipment support for police and customs counternarcotics personnel and for completing an alternative development project which has already resulted in a 39 percent decline in Laotian opium production over the last three years.

— **Pakistan:** \$2.5 million. The Pakistan program will continue to support efforts to expand the ban on opium poppy cultivation and extend crop control and rural development projects to additional areas of the Northwest Frontier Province. Funds will also be used to improve the government's law enforcement capabilities providing training, equipment, and operational and technical support.

— **Turkey:** \$0.4 million. Program funds assist the national police efforts to disrupt heroin trafficking and the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor licit opium production.

— **Asia/Africa/Europe Regional:** \$1.3 million. Funds will be used to increase narcotics cooperation of transit countries in the region and for a limited pilot crop control effort in Afghanistan. The European Union and other countries in Europe will be encouraged to increase their direct and multilateral involvement in narcotics control programs. We will also provide limited training and equipment for Eastern Europe.

- **Inter-Regional Aviation Support:** \$30 million. U.S. aviation assistance supports counternarcotics efforts in Latin America. The U.S.-owned aircraft are based in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Guatemala, and are capable of making temporary deployment throughout Latin America. As a result of successful institution building activities, the Air Wing's 56 aircraft (44 owned by State and 12 by Defense) are increasingly flown and maintained by host government units. These efforts are supplemented by a U.S.-funded aviation services contractor. In FY 1995, the increased funding will further enhance host government aviation capabilities, support law enforcement operations against cocaine and heroin traffickers, and eradicate coca and opium crops.

- **International Organizations:** \$11.5 million. The FY 1995 budget request will provide increased funding for U.S. contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Colombo Plan (a consultative Asian forum), and other

international organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force. International programs are especially important in connection with such transnational issues as drug money laundering and improving international controls on chemicals used in manufacturing illicit drugs. We will increasingly support UNDCP's efforts to target the heroin industry, particularly in areas where U.S. efforts are limited by political or resource constraints, such as Central Asia and Southeast Asia. We will monitor international organization programs closely for effectiveness, and we will key our contributions to demonstrated results in specific areas of priority to the U.S. Government.

- **Inter-Regional Program:** \$11.2 million. In FY 1995, the Department will support international narcotics control training and demand reduction, which together provide an important complement to the Department's bilateral narcotics control efforts.

- The Department will continue to fund specialized courses for foreign officials conducted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard. This training focuses on enforcement techniques for investigations, interdiction, and asset seizure, as well as the use of narcotics detector dogs. Law enforcement training funds will also focus on multilateral efforts to meet counternarcotics objectives.

- The Department's Washington-based public awareness and demand reduction programs contribute to international narcotics control by mobilizing support for narcotics control policies and programs around the world. These projects encourage greater political public awareness of the link between domestic drug abuse, international trends in drug production and trafficking, and the steps which societies and governments can take to control drugs and meet their international commitments. The epidemiology program also provides technical assistance in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment, and related research.

- **Program Development and Support:** \$6.3 million. The FY 1995 budget will maintain and support a Washington-based staff of technical and administrative personnel responsible for supporting and coordinating International Narcotics Matters worldwide programs and activities.

1995 Highlights

- The international drug trade poses fundamental threats to our domestic and foreign interests. The programs are designed to stem the flow of drugs to the U.S. and support our domestic goals of reducing drug availability and use. The programs are also instrumental in weakening the threat drug violence, corruption, and wealth pose to democracy, rule of law, and sustainable development abroad.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- **Narcotics:** 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 U.S., but also to provide critical assistance and technical expertise to other nations committed to controlling their own drug problem. This program complements the efforts that individual countries undertake on their own.

- Recent program accomplishments include:

- U.S.-supported efforts to eradicate narcotics crops include: the program in Colombia to stop the

fast-developing opium crop — some 12,000 hectares were destroyed in 1993; the precedent set by Panama by conducting the first-ever serial eradication of coca crops; the virtual elimination of the opium poppy crop in Guatemala; and the 39 percent reduction in opium production over the past three years.

— Increased multilateral and other organizations response to the drug threat. The U.N. is implementing programs in Afghanistan and Burma where our influence is limited. Our support for public awareness and demand reduction programs trained over 3,000 officials in 33 countries in drug education, prevention, treatment, and policy development in 1993.

— The Government of Colombia capped the destruction of the notorious Medellin trafficking empire run by Pablo Escobar and ended his campaign of terror when the government's task force killed the kingpin in a shootout.

— Bolivian law enforcement efforts, with U.S. assistance, made key arrests involving the dismantling of three major trafficking networks in 1993. Drug seizures were over two tons, and asset seizures totaled \$2.2 million in Bolivia.

— Peru's commitment to more aggressive operations has been reflected in moves by the Air Force to control municipal airstrips, civic action initiatives, and other police and military actions to expand counternarcotics operations in the Huallaga Valley and adjoining areas.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| International | \$0.1 | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Total | \$0.1 | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Narcotics Rewards ¹ | \$0.1 | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Total | \$0.1 | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs ² | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$8.0 | \$7.8 | \$7.8 |
| Drug Percentage | 1.3% | 3.9% | 3.9% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Includes publicity initiatives.

² There are no FTEs associated with the rewards programs.

- The narcotics rewards request, as well as the drug percentage, represent one fifth of the \$1.5 million requested by the Department of State for terrorism rewards, including narcoterrorism.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Narcotics rewards are located in the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS Account) appropriation of the U.S. Department of State. The EDCS 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 terrorism and narcoterrorism activities.

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

— The current total authorized funding level is \$10 million for international terrorism and narcoterrorism reward payments.

— The 1989 INCA increased the individual ceiling on these rewards to \$2 million.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY**1994 Base Program**

- \$0.3 million represents one fifth of the total State Department EDCS Account request for international terrorism and narcoterrorism reward payments.

1995 Summary of Request

- The President's request includes \$0.3 million which represents one fifth of the State Department EDCS Account request for international terrorism and narcoterrorism reward payments.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Number of Narcotics Rewards | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Dollar Amount of Narcotics Rewards ¹ | \$0 | \$300,000 | \$300,000 |

¹ Includes publicity initiatives.

U.S. COAST GUARD

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Interdiction | \$308.1 | \$313.4 | \$262.1 |
| Research and Development | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$310.5 | \$314.6 | \$263.1 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$311.4 | \$315.5 | \$263.1 ¹ |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Operating Expenses | \$267.1 | \$257.7 | \$250.4 |
| Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (AC&I) | 41.0 | 55.7 | 11.7 |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$310.5 | \$314.6 | \$263.1 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$311.4 | \$315.5 | \$263.1 ¹ |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 2,031 | 2,006 | 1,977 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 2,041 | 2,015 | 1,977 ¹ |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$3,649.3 | \$3,662.9 | \$3,810.2 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 9% | 9% | 7% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$3,650.2 | \$3,663.8 | \$3,810.2 ¹ |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 9% | 9% | 7% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Assumes elimination of OCDE Task Force reimbursable activities as proposed in the FY 95 U.S. Coast Guard budget request.

- 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, as an armed force-military readiness, and more recently, migrant interdiction operations. As such, nearly all of Coast Guard's 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 drug 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

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 program level is estimated at \$314.6 million (excluding OCDE resources).
- **Operating Expenses:** These funds are used to operate Coast Guard facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and recruit, train, and sustain an all-volunteer workforce. The FY 1994 drug program is estimated at \$257.7 million for operating expenses. The estimate assumes that the FY 1993 level of migrant interdiction operations will continue in FY 1994 and reflects a Congressionally mandated \$9.0 million reduction in Coast Guard drug law enforcement operations. Should international conditions improve, permitting a reduction in the number of cutters and aircraft currently committed to migrant interdiction operations, it is likely that Coast Guard drug law enforcement operations would return to the FY 1992 level, less FY 1994 mandated reductions. To meet the FY 1994 reduction target the Coast Guard will decommission one medium endurance cutter and three surface effect ships, lay up five HU-25 air-interdiction dedicated aircraft, discontinue participation in C3I West, disestablish Caribbean squadron staff and reduce participation in C3I East.
- **Acquisition, Construction and Improvements:** \$55.7 million was provided under this account for new, replacement, or renovated vessels, aircraft, and other equipment necessary to carry out the drug law enforcement (LE) mission. Estimates for Multi-mission assets were developed based on the expected percentage of resource hours each will be employed in support of drug law enforcement activities. The AC&I account is zero-based each year.
- **Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:** \$1.2 million was provided in FY 1994 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.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 drug-program request is \$263.1 million, \$51.5 million less than FY 1994. As previously noted, the FY 1995 estimate assumes that the FY 1993 level of migrant interdiction operations will continue through FY 1995, and it reflects annualization of the FY 1994 \$9.0 million reduction, which results in an additional \$11.8 million reduction in FY 1995.

- The lower FY 1995 request also reflects completion of the Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) Helicopter Replacement program (\$40 million of the FY 1994 AC&I request). Meeting FY 1995 budget targets will require the Coast Guard to further downsize its workforce and cutter and aircraft fleets. Dedicated drug law enforcement assets figure heavily in this downsizing scenario. As these actions will eliminate most dedicated drug law enforcement assets, any subsequent reductions to the Coast Guard's budget will fall mostly on Coast Guard multi-mission assets that primarily support other Coast Guard missions such as Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Alien Migrant Interdiction, and Fisheries Enforcement.

1995 Highlights

- **Operating Expenses (OE):** The FY 1995 OE drug program budget is estimated at \$250.4 million, \$7.3 million below the FY 1994 level. This estimate assumes that the FY 1993 level of migrant interdiction operations will continue through FY 1995. The FY95 estimate also reflects planned FY 1995 reductions of Coast Guard resources needed to meet Administration budget targets. Net of these deductions, are increases primarily related to annualizations of part-year funds.

- **Acquisition, Construction and Improvements:** The FY 1995 drug request is \$11.7 million, \$44 million below the FY 1994 level. This reduction is due primarily to completion of the Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) Helicopter Replacement program that totaled \$40 million in FY 1994 and a \$6.6 million decrease from FY 1994 in the requirement for the 210-foot (WMEC) MMA program.

- The \$11.7 million request is made up of the following AC&I projects:

Vessels

- \$6.4 million to renovate and modernize the 210-foot Medium Endurance Cutter (WMEC).
- \$0.9 million for the Shipboard Command and Control system which will enhance the command and control capabilities on 378-foot High Endurance Cutters (WHEC).
- \$0.5 million for Stalwart Class Renovations.
- \$1.3 million for the 47-foot Motor Lifeboat project.
- \$1.9 million for the 82-foot WFB capability replacement.

Aircraft

- \$0.1 million for the HH-65 Transmission Gearbox Upgrade.
- \$0.2 million for the Global Positioning System.
- \$0.4 million for the HU-25 Modification program.

- **Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:** The request for this decision unit is \$1.0 million, \$0.2 million less than the FY 1994 level. This decision unit is zero-based each year. FY 1995 projects include comprehensive law enforcement capabilities improvements, increased human resource management effectiveness, information system technologies, advance communications technology, and selected project research and development.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Drug Seizures: | | | |
| – Cocaine (lbs.) | 32,751 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| – Marijuana (tons) | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| Seizure Cases | 48 | 50 | 60 |

Note: (1) Output measures are not the only, nor necessarily the most critical, measure of program effectiveness. Displacement of drug smuggling routes and disruption of drug smuggling operations, while difficult to quantify, help achieve the goal of maritime route denial and must be counted as a significant benefit of Coast Guard law enforcement operations.

(2) FY 1995 seizure data projections assume that the FY 1993 level of migrant interdiction operations will continue through FY 1995. Should international conditions improve, permitting a reduction in the number of cutters and air craft currently committed to migrant interdiction operations, it is likely Coast Guard drug law enforcement operations would return to FY 1992 levels.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Interdiction | \$11.7 | \$17.3 | \$8.3 |
| Prevention | 7.8 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| Investigations | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Research and Development | <u>1.0</u> | <u>1.0</u> | <u>1.0</u> |
| Total | \$21.0 | \$24.8 | \$16.5 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Operations | \$16.0 | \$14.7 | \$15.5 |
| Facilities and Equipment | 4.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 |
| Research, Engineering, and Development | <u>1.0</u> | <u>1.0</u> | <u>1.0</u> |
| Total | \$21.0 | \$24.8 | \$16.5 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 309 | 285 | 289 |
| Total FTEs | 204 | 206 | 209 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$9,112.0 | \$8,644.8 ¹ | \$8,806.9 |
| Drug Percentage | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

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

¹ Excludes proposed rescission.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

- **Random Drug Testing:** Each year, the FAA conducts preemployment testing of all applicants for safety-related and critical positions as well as random drug testing of 25 percent of Category I employees.
- **Interdiction:** These efforts include the development and correlation of flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between air route traffic control centers and U.S. Customs/Coast Guard Command, Control, and Communications and Intelligence centers (C3I facilities). This enhanced communication also assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts, and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft.
- **Intergovernmental Assistance:** FAA has in place a drug interdiction unit to provide assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies that investigate and interdict drug smuggling by general aviation aircraft.
- **Airmen and Aircraft Registry Program Improvements:** This program aimed at improving the registration process of general aviation aircraft and the certification process of airmen.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- **Resources:** The FY 1994 budget includes \$24.8 million and 206 FTEs focused in the areas of prevention, investigation, interdiction, and research (\$17.3 million to support interdiction, \$0.5 million to support investigations, \$6.0 million to support drug-prevention efforts, and \$1.0 million to support research activities).
- The **Interdiction program** is composed of the following key elements:
 - \$10.4 million to support improvements in the Airmen and Aircraft Registry program (the Registry);
 - \$5.4 million to support the development and correlation of flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between air route traffic control centers and U.S. Customs facilities and to provide other services as part of the Air Traffic Program's involvement in the interdiction program; and,
 - \$1.5 million to support FAA's Drug Investigation Support Units.
- The **Investigation program** is comprised of the following key element:
 - \$0.5 million to support investigations in the Airmen and Aircraft Registry program (the Registry).
- The **Prevention program** is comprised of the following key elements:
 - \$2.9 million to provide for random drug testing of approximately 25 percent of 32,000 employees who are designated to be in critical safety positions; and,

— \$3.1 million to support FAA regulatory oversight of the anti-drug and alcohol misuse prevention programs administered by approximately 5,000 aviation industry entities and individual commercial operators.

- The **Research and Development program** is comprised of the following key element:

— \$1.0 million to support the analysis of post-mortem tissues and fluids from transportation accidents/incidents and assess the effects of drugs on performance of pilot and controller tasks.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request for the FAA is \$16.5 million and 209 FTEs, a net decrease of \$8.3 million an increase of 3 FTEs from the FY 1994 level. Most of the decrease is a result of full capital implementation of the Airmen and Aircraft Registry in FY 1994.

1995 Highlights

- **Operations:** FAA is requesting \$15.5 million and 202 FTEs for this decision unit, a net increase of \$0.8 million and an increase of 3 FTEs from the FY 1994 level. The increases include:

— \$0.1 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;

— \$0.3 million to support registration of aircraft and periodic renewal of pilots certificates; and,

— \$0.6 million which support the workload associated with the drug-abatement program and processing of the drug abatement plans and reports that will be submitted by the airline industry.

- **Facilities and Equipment:** This decision unit is not requesting new budget authority.

- **Research, Engineering, and Development:** The request for this decision unit is \$1 million, which is the same as the FY 1994 level. This unit provides support in the area of aeromedical research.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Airmen Certifications | 819,000 | 823,000 | 978,000 |
| Aircraft Registrations | 617,000 | 627,000 | 730,000 |
| Drug Interdiction Investigations | 470 | 470 | 550 |
| Drug Testing | 12,584 | 12,970 | 13,000 |

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | \$23.0 | \$32.8 | \$27.0 |
| Research | <u>0.8</u> | <u>1.6</u> | <u>0.7</u> |
| Total | \$23.8 | \$34.4 | \$27.7 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Highway Safety Programs | \$4.5 | \$4.9 | \$3.5 |
| 402 Formula Grants | 13.9 | 22.8 ¹ | 18.9 |
| 408 Alcohol Safety Incentive Grants | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| 410 Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grants | <u>3.4</u> | <u>4.6</u> | <u>5.3</u> |
| Total | \$23.8 | \$34.4 | \$27.7 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 19.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 |
| Total FTEs | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$269.9 | \$298.1 | \$277.2 |
| Drug Percentage | 9% | 12% | 10% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Includes \$8.0 million specifically earmarked for underage drinking.

- Drug control and underage drinking resources for grants under Sections 402, 408, and 410 of the Highway Safety Act are based on National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates of grant funding devoted to drug control and underage drinking activities in those States receiving these grants. Decisions on projects to be funded are made primarily by the States.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- NHTSA administers several programs that encourage and assist 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 and education campaigns, chemical testing programs, youth and adult prevention programs, and improved training for police, prosecutors, and courts. In FY 1994, Congress specifically directed that \$8 million of Section 402 funding be targeting to measures by the States to minimize underage drunk driving. Section 408 Alcohol Safety grants and Section 410 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures 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 program (DEC), evaluation of the training, public information and prosecutorial training, technology assessment of instruments and procedures intended to identify and/or document drug impairment, and other research in drugged driving countermeasures. FY 1995 marks a major change in the DEC program. Substantial NHTSA funding was required to assist States in implementing their DEC programs prior to FY 1995 due to significant expansion activities. Rapid expansion into new States will end by 1995 as most States with high drug-impaired driver populations will have established DEC programs.
- In the alcohol program area of underage drinking, NHTSA will continue two basic strategies with two specific emphases: youth and special populations. While drinking and driving has decreased even faster for youth than for adults, drivers under 21 are still over-involved in alcohol-related crashes. Extensive evidence demonstrates that both alcohol sale and drunk-driving laws are not well enforced for youth. The agency will complete a model youth community alcohol program demonstration in Washington, D.C. and document and evaluate the program for use by other communities.
- The agency also will conduct workshops to train local police in effective methods of enforcing laws prohibiting underage drinking and driving. Worksite traffic safety programs and policies for younger workers will be developed through a public-private coalition. Further, public information targeted specifically to youth will be developed using media approaches that appeal to youth. A State provisional licensing demonstration will be completed and evaluated to encourage States to close loopholes in their alcohol sale and purchase laws for minors and to assist them in enforcing these laws effectively. In addition, the agency will work closely with the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services in many of these activities to reduce underage drinking.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 request for NHTSA's drug control and underage drinking activities is \$34.4 million and 8 FTEs.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request is \$27.7 million and 5 FTEs. This represents a decrease of \$6.7 million and 3 FTEs from the FY 1994 request level.

1995 Highlights

- **Operations and Research:** The FY 1995 request is \$3.5 million which includes reduced funding of \$1.4 million for DEC and Highway Safety Research drug control and underage drinking activities. The DEC program can now be fully supported with reduced funding since many States have become self-sufficient and the remainder require relatively minor Federal assistance. NHTSA will work closely with the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services in many of its activities to reduce underage drinking.
- **Highway Traffic Safety Grants:** The FY 1995 request is \$24.2 million which includes funding for drug control and underage drinking activities in the Sections 402 and 410 grant programs.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Investigations | \$147.7 | \$149.8 | \$150.0 |
| Regulatory and Compliance | <u>3.3</u> | <u>4.0</u> | <u>3.6</u> |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$151.0 | \$153.8 | \$153.5 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$161.6 | \$163.8 | \$163.9 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Law Enforcement | \$147.7 | \$149.8 | \$150.0 |
| Compliance Operations | <u>3.3</u> | <u>4.0</u> | <u>3.6</u> |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$151.0 | \$153.8 | \$153.5 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$161.6 | \$163.8 | \$163.9 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 1,603 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 1,725 | 1,725 | 1,723 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$376.3 | \$372.4 | \$380.3 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 40% | 41% | 40% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$386.9 | \$383.1 | \$390.7 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 42% | 43% | 42% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- Based on the Bureau's evaluation of resources devoted to the anti-drug effort, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (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 41 percent of ATF's FY 1995 budget request (excluding OCDE) is drug-related.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The 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 24 Law Enforcement field divisions 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, more than half of the defendants arrested by ATF are involved in illegal drug activity.

- The Bureau's drug-related objectives are as follows:

— Detect and prevent distribution of firearms into illegal channels and into the possession of prohibited persons;

- Investigate arson-related incidents having a significant community impact;
- Assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence; and,
- Reduce illegal trafficking, possession and use of firearms, destructive devices, and explosives.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- ATF's drug-related resources (excluding OCDE) for FY 1994 total \$153.8 million. This funding level will allow the Bureau to continue its efforts against drug organizations.

1995 Summary of Request

- ATF's drug-related resources (excluding OCDE) for FY 1995 total \$153.5 million. This funding level will allow the Bureau to continue its efforts against drug organizations by targeting firearms and explosives-related crimes committed by career recidivist criminals involved in drug distribution and trafficking, illegal international trafficking in arms, and the trafficking of firearms along the Southwest border.
- ATF's compliance efforts also support the Firearms Program by providing a deterrent to diversion of firearms from legitimate channels to criminals use.

1995 Highlights

- The proposed program initiatives and decrement for Fiscal Year 1995 listed below have been developed in order to fulfill the Bureau's mission in the most effective, efficient manner possible. Additional resources will enable us to enhance capabilities to impact violent and drug-related crime.
- **Executive Order 12837 Administrative Expense Reduction – \$873,000:** In FY 1995, the 3 percent administrative expenses reduction mandated by Executive Order 12837 totals \$873,000 and has been spread evenly across the administratively defined object classes.
- **Special Agent Safety (LE Firearms) – \$275,000:** This initiative provides for the purchase of investigative equipment that will minimize the risks that special agents encounter during violent confrontations. It will complement the effectiveness of the Bureau's special response team concept. This request represents 55 percent of the overall Treasury initiative.
- **Presidential Firearms Policy – \$1,893,000:** This initiative, which supports the administration's firearms policy, includes funding to combine existing firearms data bases and to expedite the tracing of firearms that have been involved in criminal activities. This request represents 32 percent of the overall Treasury initiative.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Investigations | 5,790 | 6,249 | 6,249 |
| Suspects Recommended for Prosecution | 5,418 | 5,800 | 5,800 |
| Inspections | 2,811 | 3,112 | 3,112 |

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Interdiction | \$484.9 | \$460.1 | \$429.1 |
| Investigations | 59.3 | 59.2 | 60.6 |
| Intelligence | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.3 |
| Research and Development | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$561.0 | \$536.1 | \$505.5 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$590.2 | \$565.2 | \$533.6 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$435.5 | \$439.0 | \$426.6 |
| Operations and Maintenance | 77.5 | 45.5 | 78.9 |
| Air and Marine Procurement ¹ | 20.1 | 20.0 | — |
| Operations and Maintenance, P-3 Program ¹ | 23.3 | 26.6 | — |
| Air Facilities Construction ¹ | 4.6 | 5.0 | — |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$561.0 | \$536.1 | \$505.5 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$590.2 | \$565.2 | \$533.6 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) ² | 5,336 | 5,496 | 5,238 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 5,688 | 5,837 | 5,571 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$1,454.4 | \$1,454.0 | \$1,482.8 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 38.6% | 36.9% | 34.1% |
| Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$1,483.7 | \$1,483.2 | \$1,510.9 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 39.8% | 38.1% | 35.3% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ The FY 1995 Administration's request proposes combining these separate allocations into the Total O&M line.

² Includes reimbursable FTEs for Treasury Forfeiture Fund: FY 1993: 127, FYs 1994 and 1995: 139.

- Customs drug enforcement program estimates are based on separate percentages applied to programs in Customs Salaries and Expenses, Air and Marine Operations and Maintenance, and Facilities, Construction, Improvement, and Related Expenses Appropriations.

- 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 percent 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 percent of this program is scored as drug-related. The Tariff and Trade program enforces the Tariff Act and is not scored as drug-related.

- The FY 1993, Congress split the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation into three appropriations: the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation, which funds the non-personnel operating costs of the air and marine interdiction programs; the Operations and Maintenance P-3 Appropriation, which funds the non-personnel operating costs of the P-3 air interdiction programs; and the Air and Marine Procurement Appropriation, which funds equipment purchases, such as spare parts, for the air and marine interdiction programs. Appropriation and related accounts has been scored as drug-related. For FY 1995, the Administration proposes recombining the three appropriations.
- Depending on the projects funded, 100 percent of the Facilities, Construction, Improvement, and Related Expenses Appropriation, which funds the facilities-related costs of the air program, are scored as drug-related. This appropriation was expanded to include all Customs facilities construction and improvement cost in FY 1993.

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. Customs 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 air program objectives are the detection and apprehension of smuggling by private aircraft and the provision of assistance to other enforcement efforts of Customs and other law enforcement agencies.
- Aircraft operated by Customs include jet interceptors, fast utility and blue water-type vessels. These motor vessels are complemented with several different types of sophisticated marine radar systems, radio systems, and other marine electronic support equipment.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- **Resources:** The FY 1994 program level is \$536.1 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 5,496 FTEs. 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.

- 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 42,750 hours to intercept, track, and apprehend drug smuggling by general aviation aircraft.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request totals \$505.5 million and 5,238 FTEs, a net decrease of \$30.6 million and 258 FTEs from the FY 1994 level. The decreases are largely the result of the government-wide FTE and Administrative reductions, combined with reductions in the Customs Service air and marine programs.
- Reimbursements for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDE) will decrease by 8 FTEs and \$1 million.

1995 Highlights

- **Salaries and Expenses:** The request for this decision unit is \$426.6 million and 5,099 FTEs, a net decrease of 258 FTEs and \$12.4 million from the FY 1994 level. The decreases are largely the result of the government-wide FTE and Administrative reductions, combined with the personnel-related costs associated with the reduction of the Customs Service air and marine programs. There are no new drug enforcement initiatives.
- **Air and Marine Operations and Maintenance:** Based on the current drug threat, the Administration proposes reductions to the Customs Service air and marine programs. The request for this decision unit is \$78.9 million, a net decrease of \$18.2 million from the FY 1994 level. However, these proposed decreases will not affect the P-3 air surveillance program.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Assets Seized (Quantity): | | | |
| - Vessels | 207 | 207 | 203 |
| - Aircraft | 52 | 52 | 51 |
| - Vehicles | 9,781 | 9,781 | 9,585 |
| - Monetary Instruments | \$183.1M | \$183.1M | \$179.5M |
| Seizures (lbs.): | | | |
| - Heroin | 2,995 | 2,995 | 2,896 |
| - Cocaine | 175,317 | 175,317 | 171,811 |
| - Marijuana | 507,249 | 507,249 | 497,104 |
| - Hashish | 26,089 | 26,089 | 25,567 |
| Air Program Flying Hours | 56,134 | 58,750 | 43,800 |

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Investigations | \$21.9 | \$20.5 | \$18.2 |
| Total | \$21.9 | \$20.5 | \$18.2 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$16.0 | \$16.1 | \$15.9 |
| Acquisition and Construction | 5.9 | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| Total | \$21.9 | \$20.5 | \$18.2 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 160 | 158 | 156 |
| Total FTEs | 157 | 156 | 154 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$64.3 | \$60.2 | \$53.5 |
| Drug Percentage | 34% | 34% | 34% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) computes its drug program as approximately one-third of its budget. Drug awareness and identification training are provided in the FLETC basic programs. In addition, many of the generic skills taught at the FLETC, such as execution of a search warrant, laws of arrest, self defense, and others, are essential to properly train law enforcement officers to deal with drug-related crimes.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The FLETC is an interagency training facility serving 70 Federal law enforcement organizations. The major training efforts is in the area of basic programs to teach law enforcement skills to investigative and police personnel. The FLETC also conducts advanced programs in areas of common need, such as the use of microcomputers as an investigative tool, marine law enforcement, white collar crime, advanced law enforcement photography and several instructor training programs. In addition, the FLETC offers approximately 30 programs to State and Local law enforcement officers on a not to interfere with Federal training basis.
- The FLETC is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The FLETC conducts training at its headquarters in Glynco, GA, and its satellite facilities in Artesia, NM, and Tucson, AZ.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The FLETC's drug related program resources for FY 1994 consist of \$20.5 million and 156 FTEs. These support the FLETC's continuing training efforts as well as construction and facility maintenance.

- During FY 1994, in support of the participating agencies' drug enforcement training, the FLETC expects to conduct (based on April 1993 projections):

- Basic training for 3,029 students involving 18,441 student-weeks for an Average Resident Student Population (ARSP) of 355;
- Advanced training for 6,567 students involving 10,522 student-weeks for an ARSP of 202; and,
- State and local training for 983 students involving 1,473 student-weeks for an ARSP of 28.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 request totals \$18.2 million, a decrease of \$2.3 million and 2 FTEs.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Basic Training: | | | |
| – Students | 2,464 | 3,029 | 2,972 |
| – Student-Weeks | 14,417 | 18,441 | 17,688 |
| – ARSP | 277 | 355 | 340 |
| Advanced Training: | | | |
| – Students | 4,582 | 6,567 | 6,408 |
| – Student-Weeks | 7,394 | 10,522 | 12,382 |
| – ARSP | 142 | 202 | 238 |
| State and Local Training: | | | |
| – Students | 1,098 | 983 | 1,202 |
| – Student-Weeks | 1,388 | 1,473 | 1,803 |
| – ARSP | 27 | 28 | 35 |
| Total Training: | | | |
| – Students | 8,144 | 10,579 | 10,582 |
| – Student-Weeks | 23,199 | 30,436 | 31,883 |
| – ARSP | 446 | 585 | 613 |

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK (FinCEN)

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Intelligence | \$13.5 | \$13.1 | \$14.2 |
| Research and Development | <u>1.2</u> | <u>1.5</u> | <u>1.5</u> |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$14.7 | \$14.6 | \$15.7 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$14.7 | \$14.6 | \$15.7 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | <u>\$14.7</u> | <u>\$14.6</u> | <u>\$15.7</u> |
| Total (w/o OCDE) | \$14.7 | \$14.6 | \$15.7 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$14.7 | \$14.6 | \$15.7 |
| ONDCP HIDTA Resources ¹ | \$0.0 | \$0.2 | TBD |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions (w/o OCDE) | 134 | 133 | 131 |
| Total Positions (w/ OCDE) | 134 | 133 | 131 |
| Total FTEs (w/o OCDE) | 122 | 121 | 119 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 122 | 121 | 119 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE) | \$18.3 | \$18.3 | \$19.6 |
| Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE) | 80% | 80% | 80% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1995 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- Estimates of drug programs resources are based on a review of ongoing casework and the current distribution of employees by function.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- In July, 1989, the Department of the Treasury developed a comprehensive financial crimes enforcement strategy. It identified money as the motivation for most criminal activities and the power behind most criminal organizations. It also targeted money as one of the most vulnerable areas in any criminal conspiracy. With the approval of Congress, the Department of Treasury in April 1990 created the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to combat narcotics-related money laundering. FinCEN's mission is to be the central source for systematic identification, collation, and analysis of financial and other information to assist in the investigation and prosecution of drug-related financial crimes, and to aid in the formulation of enforcement and regulatory policy to combat such crimes. FinCEN's operation is driven by research and analysis of information from various law enforcement, financial, and commercial databases to which FinCEN has direct computer access. FinCEN obtains computer access to data maintained by Federal, State, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies through information sharing

agreements or memoranda of understanding (MOU). FinCEN signed its first foreign MOU in FY 1992 with TRACFIN (Traitement du Renseignement et Action Contre les Circuits Financiers Clandestins), its counterpart in France. Negotiations on similar MOU's are underway in the United Kingdom and Australia. FinCEN also interacts with the intelligence community to develop an overall picture of illicit financial activity throughout the world. The majority of money laundering crimes occurring in the United States today stem from the international drug trafficking trade and involve funds flowing through an international network of financial institutions.

- Using a multiagency, multidiscipline approach, FinCEN conducts analysis of information drawn from its multisource databases for use by law enforcement. Strategic and tactical analyses of this information are central to investigating narcotics-related financial crimes. FinCEN assists Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to better coordinate their investigations and presents informational programs and seminars for domestic and foreign law enforcement as well as the financial industry, and draws upon the expertise of the financial community and the public sector in its efforts to support drug-related financial investigations.
- 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;
 - Arrest, indict, 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.

- An Operations Center is the point of contact for participating agencies to request assistance. Analysts and agents can readily access available information system using link analysis techniques to determine the nature of a criminal enterprise's financial organization. The goal is to respond to all requests expeditiously and efficiently. FinCEN also assists in the coordination of major, multiagency investigations; responds to requests from participating agencies for analytical assistance and information; and maintains a high level of financial expertise in financial crimes enforcement, especially relating to money laundering investigations.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The FY 1994 drug budget portion is \$14.6 million and 121 FTEs. This includes \$0.5 million in annualizations and increases necessary to maintain current levels of operation; \$1.3 million for program changes for restoration of items delayed in FY 1993 to cover rent (\$425,000), commercial information systems, and information infrastructure/artificial intelligence; these increases are offset by \$1.5 million in non-recurring costs, \$0.4 million in reductions and savings.

1995 Summary of Request

- The 1995 budget request totals \$15.7 million and 119 FTEs, an increase of \$1.1 million.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Requests Received | 5,290 | 5,558 | 6,303 |
| Requests Closed | 5,214 | 5,753 | 6,524 |
| Subjects Submitted to FinCEN ¹ | 25,631 | 26,624 | 30,191 |
| Subjects Identified by FinCEN ¹ | 6,274 | 5,086 | 5,767 |
| Assets Identified ² | 21,916 | 28,680 | 32,523 |
| Units of Information Identified ³ | 71,698 | 96,601 | 109,545 |
| Proactive Reports Issued ⁴ | 392 | 489 | 555 |
| Total Number of Reports Issued | 5,571 | 6,080 | 6,894 |

¹ Subjects include suspects, witnesses, associates, accomplices, and targets.

² Assets include bank account numbers, real property (e.g., vehicles), and financial instruments (e.g., bearer bonds and securities).

³ Information includes phone numbers, addresses, SSNs, DOBs, etc.

⁴ Includes projects with multiple reports.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Investigations | \$91.8 | \$90.3 | \$94.6 |
| Total | \$91.8 | \$90.3 | \$94.6 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Investigations/Narcotics Crimes | \$68.7 | \$75.3 | \$79.6 |
| Regulatory and Compliance/CTR Processing | 23.1 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| Total | \$91.8 | \$90.3 | \$94.6 |
| Total (w/ OCDE) | \$130.5 | \$128.8 | \$132.1 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total Positions | 1,450 | 1,357 | 1,365 |
| Total Positions (w/ OCDE) | 1,923 | 1,811 | 1,808 |
| Agent Positions | 589 | 624 | 630 |
| Agent Positions (w/ OCDE) | 954 | 977 | 975 |
| Total FTEs | 1,381 | 1,293 | 1,300 |
| Total FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 1,831 | 1,730 | 1,726 |
| Agent FTEs | 561 | 595 | 600 |
| Agent FTEs (w/ OCDE) | 915 | 937 | 934 |
| Information | | | |
| Total IRS-CI Budget | \$312.7 | \$333.6 | \$327.6 |
| Drug Percentage | 29.4% | 27.1% | 28.9% |
| Total IRS-CI Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$351.4 | \$372.1 | \$365.1 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 37.1% | 34.6% | 36.2% |
| Total IRS Budget | \$7,260.1 | \$7,351.6 | \$7,612.6 |
| Drug Percentage | 1.3% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| Total IRS Budget (w/ OCDE) | \$7,298.8 | \$7,390.1 | \$7,650.1 |
| Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE) | 1.8% | 1.7% | 1.7% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)-Criminal Investigation (CI) enhance voluntary compliance with the laws under its purview through the effective enforcement of the tax code and related criminal statutes. Special agents of IRS-Criminal Investigation identify and investigate individuals and organizations which fail to comply with the criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26), the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31), and other criminal provisions of the general United States Code (Title 18). These financial investigations of tax, currency, and money laundering violations provide the basis for multiagency initiatives against those who engage in illegal narcotics-related activities and for the subsequent seizure and forfeiture of their drug-related assets.

- The mission of the IRS-Criminal Investigation in Federal law enforcement's antidrug effort is to utilize the financial expertise of its agents to identify and impede the transfer of drug-generated funds and to dis-

rupt and dismantle—through select investigation, prosecution, and asset forfeiture—the country's major narcotics and narcotics money laundering organizations.

- The Narcotics Crimes Program of IRS-Criminal Investigation includes the efforts of the function to investigate and prosecute those individuals and organizations who direct, supervise, and finance the illicit drug trade. The Currency Transaction Reports (CTR) Processing function transcribes, validates, and posts to the Currency and Banking Data Base, within the Detroit Computing Center, financial documents, such as CTRs, which are used to trace the flow of monies from illegal narcotics or money laundering activities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- In FY 1994, funding for IRS-Criminal Investigation antidrug activities (excluding OCDE) totals 1,357 positions, 1,293 FTEs, and \$90.3 million; this total includes 624 agent positions and 595 agent FTEs.
- The Management Activity of IRS-Criminal Investigation within the Internal Revenue Service consists of two narcotics-related components—the Narcotics Crimes Programs of IRS-Criminal Investigation and the Currency Transaction Reports function in the Detroit Computing Center.

— The primary mission of IRS-Criminal Investigation in its Narcotics Crimes Program is the financial disruption of major money laundering and narcotics-related organizations. This goal is accomplished through the function's expertise in financial investigations which enables it to identify the organizational structure and participants of an illegal enterprise, identify money and assets for seizure and forfeiture action, and to establish the basis for Title 21 violations or other charges which may be outside the statutory authority of the Internal Revenue Service.

— The Currency Transaction Reports Processing function provides an accurate data base which is used to assist in tracing the flow of currency. This intelligence/information often provides the basis for the initiation of investigative or enforcement actions relative to currency crimes, money laundering, and narcotics-related violations.

1995 Summary of Request

- For FY 1995, the request (excluding OCDE) includes 1,365 positions, 1,300 FTEs, and \$94.6 million.
- The request also includes 443 positions, 426 FTEs, and \$37.5 million for OCDE in FY 1995. The total reflects a decrease of 3 positions, 4 FTEs, an increase of \$3.3 million above the FY 1994 level.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Investigations Initiated (w/o OCDE) | 1,105 | 1,172 | 1,182 |
| Investigations Initiated (w/ OCDE) | 1,804 | 1,846 | 1,840 |
| Prosecution Recommendations (w/o OCDE) | 681 | 934 | 942 |
| Prosecution Recommendations (w/ OCDE) | 1,444 | 1,471 | 1,466 |
| Total Convictions (w/o OCDE) | 780 | 827 | 834 |
| Total Convictions (w/ OCDE) | 1,272 | 1,302 | 1,298 |
| Currency Transaction Reports Processed (In Millions) | 8.6 | 10.7 | 10.9 |

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| | (Budget Authority in Millions) | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Investigations | \$56.6 | \$57.1 | \$57.3 |
| Total | \$56.6 | \$57.1 | \$57.3 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Investigations | \$52.1 | \$52.7 | \$52.8 |
| Administration | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Protective Operations | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Total | \$56.6 | \$57.1 | \$57.3 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 54.3 | 58.4 | 56.7 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$480.5 | \$462.0 | \$471.8 |
| Drug Percentage | 12% | 12% | 12% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

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, Vice Presidential candidates; Former Presidents, their spouses and minor children; and visiting heads of foreign states or governments;
 - Provide security at the White House complex and other Presidential offices, at the official residence of the Vice President, and at foreign diplomatic missions;
 - Detect and arrest any person committing an offense against the laws relating to currency, coins, obligations, and securities of the United States or foreign governments; and,
 - Detect and arrest those violating laws pertaining to electronic funds transfer frauds, credit card and debit card frauds, fraud involving federally insured financial institutions, false identification documents or devices, and computer access fraud.
- Resources identified are based upon a methodology which incorporates pay, benefits, and support costs of FTEs devoted to drug enforcement activities. These include criminal investigations, Federal/State/local task force involvement, employee and applicant drug testing, protectee speeches, and protection for protectees involved in other drug-related activities. In FY 1993, this methodology reflected 39 percent of the Investigations Activity FTEs, 7 percent of the Administration Activity FTEs, and 1 percent of the Protective Operations Activity FTEs devoted to drug enforcement activities.

- It is estimated that 39 percent of the workload of the Investigations Activity is drug-related. This is based upon actual staff hours expended in the sample year of 1990 plus an additional 54 FTEs specifically earmarked by the Congress in FY 1992 for drug enforcement activities involving the use of West African task forces.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- In FY 1994, the Secret Service will shift the remaining resources devoted to the 1992 Presidential Campaign back to the Investigations Activity. Although the Service has proposed no new budgetary resources specifically for carrying out the National Drug Control Strategy, it will continue to devote an estimated 39 percent of its investigative FTEs to drug-related activities.

1995 Summary of Request

- In total, the President's budget request includes \$57.3 million for FY 1995, an increase of \$0.2 million to maintain current services.

1995 Highlights

- In FY 1995 the Secret Service will shift resources for the 1996 Presidential Campaign from the Investigations Activity to the Protective Operations Activity. Although the Service has proposed no new budgetary resources specifically for carrying out the National Drug Control Strategy, it will continue to devote an estimated 39 percent of its investigative FTEs to drug-related activities.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| Drug-Related Cases | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Counterfeiting | 200 | 204 | 207 |
| Forgery | 56 | 67 | 52 |
| Fraud | 87 | 113 | 159 |
| Other | <u>36</u> | <u>36</u> | <u>38</u> |
| Total | 379 | 420 | 456 |

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| State and Local Assistance | \$67.5 | \$91.4 | \$88.2 |
| Other Law Enforcement | <u>76.0</u> | <u>138.8</u> | <u>120.6</u> |
| Total | \$143.5 | \$230.2 | \$208.8 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Definite Budget Authority | \$13.5 | \$29.3 | \$13.5 |
| Permanent Indefinite Authority | <u>130.0</u> | <u>200.9</u> | <u>195.3</u> |
| Total | \$143.5 | \$230.2 | \$208.8 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$159.4 | \$255.8 | \$232.0 |
| Drug Percentage | 90% | 90% | 90% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The 1993 Treasury/Postal Appropriations Act established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). The TFF will receive deposits from forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties that fall under any law enforced or administered by a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization or the United States Coast Guard.
- In each of Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, the TFF shall transfer not more than \$10 million to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Special Forfeiture Fund for activities authorized under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3171 et seq.).
- Forfeited funds may be used for several purposes:
 - **Mandatory Expenses:** Those expenses incurred in connection with the seizure, detention, inventory, security, maintenance, advertisement, and disposal of property. Mandatory expenses also include investigative costs, remission and mitigation payments, satisfaction of valid liens and mortgages, and the necessary services of experts and consultants.
 - **Equitable Sharing Payments:** Includes payments to other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and foreign countries.
 - **Discretionary Expenses:** Those more general expenses incurred in carrying out forfeiture program responsibilities not necessarily related to any one specific seized or forfeited asset. These expenses included certain contain services, equipping Treasury as well as State and local enforcement vehicles, vessels and aircraft. State and local costs incurred in joint operations, reimbursing private persons for expenses incurred while cooperating with Treasury investigations and undercover operations, and training foreign law enforcement personnel in Treasury seizure and forfeiture activity.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- Total FY 1994 drug-related deposits are projected at \$230.2 million. Deposits represents those assets (i.e., forfeited cash and the proceeds of the sale of forfeited properties) that are seized and forfeited into the account. Definite and indefinite budget authority cover the necessary expenses to operate and maintain the Fund.
- The FY 1994 budget totals \$32.5 million for discretionary expenses, of which \$29.3 million is drug-related. In addition, \$223.3 million in indefinite budget authority was authorized to cover mandatory expenses of the Fund (\$200.9 million drug-related).
- **Permanent Indefinite Authority:** This authority provides for equitable sharing with other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and the necessary mandatory expenses associated with operating the Fund.
- **Definite Budget Authority:** This authority covers all discretionary expenses.

1995 Summary of Request

- The total request for drug-related activities is \$208.8 million, a decrease from FY 1994 of \$21.4 million.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| (\$ 000) | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Deposits From Forfeited Assets | 168 | 257 | 257 |
| Equitable Sharing Payments | 75 | 98 | 98 |

Estimates reflect totals, drug and non-drug.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| International | \$9.3 | \$9.8 | \$10.0 |
| Total | \$9.3 | \$9.8 | \$10.0 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Program Coordination, Production, and Support | \$1.1 | \$1.0 | \$0.6 |
| Overseas Missions | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.4 |
| Other Activities | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Total | \$9.3 | \$9.8 | \$10.0 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 148 | 146 | 143 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Agency Budget | \$1,409.1 | \$1,352.6 | \$1,430.4 |
| 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) overseas post.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- USIA is an independent organization that is responsible for the U.S. Government's overseas information, exchange, and cultural programs. Its Director reports to the President and receives policy 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 worldwide support for supply and demand reduction efforts.
- Agency operations in the narcotics area currently 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. Under the planned reorganization, a new office of policy and planning, which will report to the Director, will focus on narcotics among other global issues, and will provide policy guidance to all Agency elements engaged in antidrug programming.

— **Overseas Missions:** Over 200 posts operate in over 140 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 on 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 USIS posts; videotapes and documentaries; educational and cultural exchange programs; and research on drug issues and foreign public opinion.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- Program Coordination, Production, and Support will be funded at \$1.0 million for pamphlets, satellite and traveling speaker programs, the International Narcotics Information Network (ININ), and a workshop for foreign journalists.
- \$5.7 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 (\$5.0 million) continue to be the focus of a major effort designed to build public support for international cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs. Efforts are increasing in Europe and Asia.
- Other Activities provides \$3.1 million including \$0.4 million for drug-related programming for the Voice of America (VOA) and the Television and Film Service which provides radio programs, 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 (\$2.4 million) to support seminars, lectures, and participation of international visitors in antidrug programs and public opinion polls (\$0.1 million) on foreign attitudes on international drug issues.

1995 Summary of Request

- The total funding request for FY 1995 is \$10.0 million, an increase of \$0.2 million to cover, partially, increased costs of overseas and domestic salaries, and other operating costs. This will enable the Agency to continue to support a broad spectrum of worldwide drug control programs in FY 1995, although there will be some reductions as a result of the President's reductions in personnel and administrative costs.
- In addition, USIA's overall budget provides substantial resources in connection with establishing and enlarging democracy in new independent countries in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere. These programs on the rule of law, freedom of the press, democratic elections, ethics in government and institution-building complement the goal of developing increased international cooperation in the fight against illicit drug production and trafficking.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Participants in: | | | |
| – Hubert Humphrey Program | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| – Citizen Exchange Conferences | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| – International Visitor Program | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| – American Speakers Program | 36 | 15 | 15 |
| International Narcotics Information Network (ININ) Discs Placed Overseas | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Interactive Teleconferences | 35 | 25 | 25 |
| Media Workshops | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Participating Foreign Journalists | 55 | 30 | 30 |
| VOA Drug-Related News Reports | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Printed Publications (original and translated Versions) | 3 | 3 | 2 |

- In addition to the above output measures:
 - VOA produces and broadcast “Doble Filo,” a weekly program in Spanish placed on 528 local stations in Latin America that deals exclusively with the drug problem; and,
 - The Television and Film Service assisted seven foreign broadcasters visiting the U.S. to produce antidrug programs.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

| (Budget Authority in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Drug Resources by Function | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Prevention | \$0.3 | \$0.8 | \$0.8 |
| Treatment: | | | |
| – Specialized Treatment | \$314.4 | \$324.4 | \$335.6 |
| – Other Related Treatment | <u>584.7</u> | <u>612.9</u> | <u>642.9</u> |
| Treatment Total | \$899.1 | \$937.3 | \$978.5 |
| Research | <u>2.1</u> | <u>2.2</u> | <u>1.7</u> |
| Total | \$901.5 | \$940.3 | \$981.1 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Medical Care | \$899.4 | \$938.1 | \$979.4 |
| Research | <u>2.1</u> | <u>2.2</u> | <u>1.7</u> |
| Total | \$901.5 | \$940.3 | \$981.1 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs | 13,215 | 13,215 | 13,207 |
| Information | | | |
| Total Department Budget | \$36,018.7 | \$36,527.9 | \$37,822.8 |
| Drug Percentage | 2.5% | 2.6% | 2.6% |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

- The resources above reflect both the cost of operating the specialized drug abuse treatment programs and the other medical costs of patients diagnosed with a drug abuse problem.

Methodology

- “Treatment Costs” represent the cost for all inpatient and outpatient care of veterans with a primary or associated diagnosis of drug abuse. These figures include the cost of care for these patients in the following: specialized drug abuse treatment programs; specialized substance abuse programs treating veterans with alcohol and/or drug abuse problems; all other medical programs (e.g., medicine, surgery, psychiatry, etc.).
- For specialized drug abuse treatment programs, 100 percent of the costs are included. However, the majority of patients receiving specialized treatment for drug abuse problems receive their care in substance abuse treatment programs. Substance abuse treatment programs provide services to drug abusers, alcohol abusers and poly substance abusers. The costs allocated for the treatment of veterans with drug abuse problems in these programs are based upon an analysis of the proportion of drug abuse diagnoses within the total substance abuse population treated in the specialized programs. In determining the treatment costs for drug use disorders in specialized substance abuse treatment programs, 51.2 percent of the total costs of these programs is allocated.

- The other related medical costs for drug abuse patients (i.e., costs for care other than specialized drug treatment in dedicated drug or substance abuse programs) is comprised of five general components: 100 percent of the other related medical costs for patients with a drug diagnosis and treated in a specialized *drug* program; 100 percent of the other medical costs for patients with a primary drug diagnosis and treated in a specialized *substance abuse* treatment program; 100 percent of the other related medical costs for patients with a primary drug diagnosis and treatment in programs *other than* specialized drug or substance abuse programs; 50 percent of the other related medical costs for patients with a *second diagnosis* (not primary) involving drug abuse and treated in programs other than specialized drug or substance abuse programs; 25 percent of other related medical costs for patients with an *associated* (not first or second) *drug* diagnosis and treated in programs other than specialized drug or substance abuse program.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), through its Veterans Health Administration, operates a network of substance abuse treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers, domiciliarys and outpatient clinics. VA plays a major role in the provision of services to veterans who are "service connected" or indigent. (The term "service connected" refers to injuries sustained while in military service, especially those injuries sustained as a result of military action.)

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1994 Base Program

- The 1994 base contains \$938.1 million for medical care. This consists of \$337.6 million for outpatient drug abuse care and treatment and \$600.3 million for inpatient treatment. Evaluation of substance abuse treatment programs will continue in 1995.
- The 1994 base contains \$2.2 million for research and development to continue ongoing drug abuse related research.
- An additional \$38.7 million is requested to maintain the current service levels in Medical Care and an increase of \$0.1 million in research.

1995 Summary of Request

- The FY 1995 request is total of \$981.1 million, an increase of \$40.8 million.
 - **Current Services:** An increase of \$41.3 million is requested for Medical care current services. This constitutes an adjustment in overall funding which reflects increases projected for the medical consumer price and payroll indices. These adjustments will not result in any increase in the number of inpatient visits, outpatient visits, or halfway house placements.
 - The following is a breakdown of the amount of funding projected for drug dependent treatment programs and for medical related costs.

| Drug Portion Estimates (Dollars in Millions) | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Drug Treatment Programs: | | | |
| - Inpatient | \$235.1 | \$242.5 | \$250.8 |
| - Outpatient | <u>79.2</u> | <u>81.8</u> | <u>84.8</u> |
| Subtotal | \$314.4 | \$324.4 | \$335.6 |
| Medical Related Costs: | | | |
| - Inpatient | \$341.1 | \$357.8 | \$375.4 |
| - Outpatient | <u>243.9</u> | <u>255.8</u> | <u>268.4</u> |
| Subtotal | \$585.0 | \$613.7 | \$643.7 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

| Drug Portion Estimates of Related Medical Costs¹ (Dollars in Millions) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Request |
| Patients Treated in Specialized Treatment Programs | | | |
| | \$345.2 | \$362.1 | \$379.8 |
| All Other Patients | <u>239.9</u> | <u>251.6</u> | <u>263.9</u> |
| Total | \$585.0 | \$613.7 | \$643.7 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.) | | | |

¹ Includes Other Related Treatment and Prevention.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

| Drug and Drug-Related Diagnosis | 1993 Actual | 1994 Estimate | 1995 Projection |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Inpatients | 97,997 | 97,997 | 97,997 |
| Outpatient Visits | 2,459,610 | 2,459,610 | 2,459,610 |
| Halfway House Placements | 3,050 | 3,050 | 3,550 |
| Compensated Work Therapy Patients | 56,000 | 62,500 | 69,000 |

Additional Funding Tables

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | |
| Agricultural Research Service | | | |
| Research and Development | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| U.S. Forest Service | | | |
| State and Local Assistance | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Drug Control Operations | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 |
| Subtotal, Forest Service | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children | | | |
| Drugs Assessment and Referral Activities | 12.9 | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| Total, Agriculture | 28.9 | 30.7 | 31.0 |
| CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE * | | | |
| Domestic Volunteer Services Act | | | |
| Drug Alliance | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| VISTA | 5.2 | 5.7 | 8.0 |
| Other Programs | <u>3.9</u> | <u>4.3</u> | <u>4.5</u> |
| Subtotal | 9.7 | 10.0 | 12.5 |
| National and Community Services Act | | | |
| Drug Prevention Programs | — | 18.5 | 30.5 |
| Total, CNCS | 9.7 | 28.5 | 43.0 |
| DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE | | | |
| Dismantling Cartel | 76.2 | 47.5 | 58.4 |
| Source Nation Support | 180.9 | 147.5 | 146.9 |
| Detection and Monitoring | 405.4 | 277.3 | 255.7 |
| Law Enforcement Agency Support | 378.1 | 311.0 | 323.4 |
| Demand Reduction | <u>100.1</u> | <u>84.9</u> | <u>89.7</u> |
| Total, Defense | 1,140.7 | 868.2 | 874.2 |
| * Formerly ACTION. | | | |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | |

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION | | | |
| Office of Elementary and Secondary Education | | | |
| Drug Free Schools and Communities | | | |
| – State Grants | 498.6 | 369.5 | — |
| – School Personnel Training Grant | 13.6 | 13.6 | — |
| – National Programs | 61.5 | 59.5 | — |
| – Emergency Grants | 24.6 | 24.6 | — |
| Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities | — | — | |
| – SDFSC State Grants | — | — | 480.0 |
| – SDFSC Postsecondary Education Programs | — | — | 16.0 |
| – SDFSC National Programs | — | — | 64.0 |
| – Safe Schools | — | <u>20.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> |
| Subtotal, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education | 598.2 | 487.2 | 660.0 |
| Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services | | | |
| Rehabilitative Services Administration | | | |
| Vocational Rehabilitative State Grants | 73.3 | 79.0 | 81.2 |
| Special Demonstrations | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Office of Special Education Programs | | | |
| Grants for Infants/Families | 21.3 | 25.3 | 32.5 |
| Early Childhood Education | <u>2.8</u> | <u>2.5</u> | <u>3.0</u> |
| Subtotal, Office of Special Education Programs | 24.2 | 27.8 | 35.5 |
| Subtotal | 99.3 | 108.5 | 118.4 |
| Program Administration | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| Total, Education | 700.8 | 599.1 | 782.3 |

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES | | | |
| Administration for Children and Families | | | |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth | 14.6 | 14.6 | — |
| Youth Gang | 10.6 | 10.6 | — |
| Abandoned Infants Assistance | 13.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| Emergency Protection | 19.0 | 19.0 | |
| Head Start | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Child Abuse Programs | — | — | 19.0 |
| Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth | — | — | 14.6 |
| Youth Initiative Program | — | — | 10.6 |
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | — | — | 6.1 |
| Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries (Crack Babies) | <u>6.1</u> | <u>6.1</u> | <u>—</u> |
| Subtotal, Administration for Children and Families | 88.9 | 89.9 | 89.9 |
| Centers for Disease Control | | | |
| AIDS Drug Counseling | 31.2 | 36.6 | 36.6 |
| Food and Drug Administration | | | |
| Regulation of Methadone/Steroids | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Health Care Financing Administration | | | |
| Medicaid | 161.9 | 181.8 | 202.2 |
| Medicare | <u>70.0</u> | <u>80.0</u> | <u>90.0</u> |
| Subtotal, Health Care Financial Administration | 231.9 | 261.8 | 292.2 |
| Health Resources and Services Administration | | | |
| Ryan White C.A.R.E. Act [Drug Component] | 20.9 | 33.4 | 38.7 |
| Indian Health Service | | | |
| Antidrug Program | 44.9 | 43.3 | 51.2 |
| National Institutes of Health | | | |
| (National Institute On Drug Abuse) | | | |
| Basic Biomedical | 73.6 | 78.5 | 81.5 |
| Neuro-Behavioral | 58.5 | 63.6 | 68.9 |
| Prevention | 56.6 | 60.0 | 60.9 |
| Treatment | 123.4 | 128.1 | 136.4 |
| Epidemiology | <u>30.5</u> | <u>32.9</u> | <u>33.1</u> |
| Subtotal | 342.6 | 363.1 | 380.8 |
| Training | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| Intramural | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| Resource Management and Support | <u>30.1</u> | <u>30.1</u> | <u>30.6</u> |
| Subtotal, National Institutes of Health | 404.2 | 425.2 | 443.7 |

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (continued) | | | |
| Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration | | | |
| CSAP | | | |
| – Prevention Demonstrations | 217.9 | 228.1 | 223.1 |
| – Public Education and Dissemination | 11.8 | 10.8 | 13.8 |
| – Training | <u>14.5</u> | <u>14.5</u> | <u>16.5</u> |
| Subtotal, CSAP | 244.2 | 253.5 | 253.5 |
| CSAT | | | |
| – Treatment Demonstrations | 196.6 | 222.0 | 200.2 |
| – Addiction Treatment Training and AIDS Training | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| – Treatment Capacity Expansion Program | 15.3 | 10.0 | 6.8 |
| – Substance Abuse Block Grant | 803.5 | 834.3 | 1,146.6 |
| – Transfer from SFF* (Non-Add.) | <u>0.0</u> | <u>0.0</u> | <u>(45.0)</u> |
| Subtotal, CSAT | 1,023.6 | 1,074.6 | 1,316.8 |
| Program Management | 31.2 | 32.9 | 32.9 |
| Subtotal, SAMHSA | 1,299.0 | 1,360.9 | 1,603.2 |
| Social Security Administration | 4.6 | 20.0 | 22.8 |
| Total, Health and Human Services | 2,132.4 | 2,278.1 | 2,585.2 |
| DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| Drug Elimination Grants/COMPAC | 175.0 | 265.0 | 265.0 |
| Empowerment Zones | — | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Total, Housing and Urban Development | 175.0 | 315.0 | 315.0 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | |

* \$45 million will be transferred from the ONDCP Special Forfeiture Fund account for hardcore treatment.

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | | |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | | | |
| Education | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Substance Abuse Coordination Office | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tribal Services | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Law Enforcement | 14.2 | 15.7 | 14.2 |
| General Administration | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Construction | <u>2.4</u> | <u>3.9</u> | <u>2.3</u> |
| Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Affairs | 19.4 | 22.4 | 18.1 |
| Bureau of Land Management | | | |
| Resource Protection and Law Enforcement | 9.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| General Administration | <u>0.2</u> | <u>0.2</u> | <u>0.2</u> |
| Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management | 10.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | | | |
| Refuges and Wildlife | <u>1.0</u> | <u>1.0</u> | <u>1.0</u> |
| Subtotal, FWS | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| National Park Service | | | |
| Park Management | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| External Administrative Costs | <u>0.2</u> | <u>0.3</u> | <u>0.3</u> |
| Subtotal, National Park Service | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Office of Territorial and International Affairs | | | |
| Administration of Territories | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Total, Interior | 40.6 | 38.7 | 34.1 |
| THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | 288.2 | 331.2 | 380.4 |
| Defender Services | 77.8 | 80.6 | 83.6 |
| Fees of Jurors | 27.4 | 28.4 | 27.3 |
| Court Security | 8.1 | 8.6 | 9.8 |
| Administrative Office | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Federal Judicial Center | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Total, Federal Judiciary | 405.6 | 452.9 | 505.5 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | |

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | | | |
| Assets Forfeiture Fund | | | |
| Definite Budget Authority | 55.1 | 55.0 | 55.0 |
| Permanent Indefinite Budget Authority | <u>429.2</u> | <u>520.6</u> | <u>432.0</u> |
| Subtotal, Assets Forfeiture Fund | 484.3 | 575.6 | 487.0 |
| U.S. Attorneys | | | |
| Criminal Litigation | 193.0 | 197.3 | 199.1 |
| Legal Education | 7.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Management/Administration | <u>6.9</u> | <u>8.8</u> | <u>8.0</u> |
| Subtotal, U.S. Attorneys | 207.2 | 207.9 | 208.7 |
| Bureau of Prisons | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | 1,085.3 | 1,228.5 | 1,540.4 |
| Buildings and Facilities | 339.5 | 172.8 | 123.2 |
| National Institute of Corrections | <u>7.5</u> | <u>6.4</u> | <u>6.5</u> |
| Subtotal, Bureau of Prisons | 1,432.3 | 1,407.7 | 1,670.2 |
| Crime Control Fund | | | |
| Community Policing (100,000 Cops) | — | — | 567.6 |
| Criminal Division | | | |
| Organized Crime and Narcotics | 11.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| International | 0.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Litigation Support | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Management and Administration | <u>2.4</u> | <u>2.6</u> | <u>2.6</u> |
| Subtotal, Criminal Division | 18.0 | 19.1 | 19.2 |
| Drug Enforcement Administration | | | |
| Domestic Enforcement | 205.6 | 200.4 | 204.5 |
| Foreign Cooperative Investigations | 106.8 | 109.9 | 109.1 |
| Diversion Control | 44.4 | 21.8 | 21.8 |
| State and Local Task Forces | 60.8 | 73.3 | 73.2 |
| Intelligence | 56.1 | 62.2 | 60.9 |
| DEA Laboratory Services | 25.8 | 23.4 | 25.5 |
| DEA Training | 21.2 | 25.2 | 24.7 |
| Research, Engineering and Technical Operations | 97.5 | 84.9 | 84.6 |
| ADP and Telecommunications | 51.2 | 39.9 | 39.4 |
| Administrative Services | <u>75.2</u> | <u>85.2</u> | <u>80.0</u> |
| Subtotal, Drug Enforcement Administration | 744.6 | 726.0 | 723.7 |
| Diversion Control Fee Account Budget | 12.0 | 42.1 | 43.4 |
| Total, Drug Enforcement Administration | 756.6 | 768.1 | 767.1 |

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (continued) | | | |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation | | | |
| Organized Criminal Enterprises | 204.7 | 207.7 | 210.1 |
| Violent Crime/Other Field Programs | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| White Collar Crime | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| ADP and Telecommunications | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Training | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| Forensic Services | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Information Management | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Technical Field Support and Equipment | 13.6 | 11.3 | 12.4 |
| Criminal Justice Services | 10.7 | 9.8 | 10.9 |
| Management/Administration | <u>3.3</u> | <u>3.1</u> | <u>3.3</u> |
| Subtotal, Federal Bureau of Investigation | 257.0 | 257.2 | 262.4 |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service | | | |
| Inspections | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.1 |
| Border Patrol | 54.2 | 59.6 | 61.3 |
| Investigations | 33.5 | 34.9 | 41.3 |
| Detention and Deportation | 40.4 | 44.8 | 47.3 |
| Training | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Data and Communications | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Intelligence | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Research and Development | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Administrative Services | <u>2.1</u> | <u>1.0</u> | <u>1.0</u> |
| Subtotal, Immigration and Naturalization Service | 147.0 | 157.4 | 168.3 |
| INTERPOL | | | |
| Drug-Related Activities | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| U.S. Marshals Service | | | |
| Protection of Judicial Process | 138.1 | 132.6 | 156.1 |
| Prisoner Transportation and Detention | 34.0 | 27.0 | 27.5 |
| Fugitive Apprehension | 31.7 | 31.3 | 33.5 |
| Seized Assets Management | 28.8 | 28.2 | 21.5 |
| D.C. Superior Court | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.7 |
| Field Support and Training | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| ADP and Telecommunications | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Management and Administration | <u>2.7</u> | <u>2.8</u> | <u>2.6</u> |
| Subtotal, U.S. Marshals | 247.9 | 235.1 | 255.6 |
| Office of Justice Programs | | | |
| National Institute of Justice | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.5 |
| Bureau of Justice Statistics | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention | 7.9 | 8.3 | 10.8 |
| Bureau of Justice Assistance | | | |
| Regional Information Sharing System | 13.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 |
| Antidrug Abuse Program Grants | 616.0 | 474.5 | 100.0 |
| Management and Administration | <u>11.1</u> | <u>11.7</u> | <u>11.9</u> |
| Subtotal, Office of Justice Programs | 661.4 | 520.1 | 135.7 |

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (continued) | | | |
| Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces | | | |
| Drug Enforcement Administration | 97.1 | 96.9 | 93.7 |
| DEA - RDIS | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation | 99.3 | 99.2 | 95.5 |
| FBI - RDIS | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.4 |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.6 |
| U.S. Marshals Service | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| U.S. Customs Service | 29.2 | 29.2 | 28.1 |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| Internal Revenue Service | 38.7 | 38.5 | 37.1 |
| U.S. Coast Guard | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| U.S. Attorneys | 78.1 | 77.7 | 75.3 |
| Criminal Division | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Tax Division | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Executive Office | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Undistributed | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Subtotal, OCDETF | 385.2 | 382.4 | 369.9 |
| Support of U.S. Prisoners | | | |
| Care of U.S. Prisoners | 196.8 | 222.1 | 262.6 |
| Subtotal, Support of Prisoners | 196.8 | 222.1 | 262.6 |
| Tax Division | | | |
| | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Weed and Seed Program Fund | | | |
| Weed and Seed Grants | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Executive Office for Weed and Seed | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Subtotal, Executive Office Weed and Seed | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Total, Justice | 4,803.3 | 4,762.5 | 5,184.3 |
| DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | | | |
| Employment Training Administration | 62.8 | 62.6 | 78.3 |
| Departmental Management | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Total, Department of Labor | 65.1 | 64.8 | 80.5 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | |

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses, Operations | 15.2 | 11.7 | 10.0 |
| Salaries and Expenses, HIDTA | 86.0 | 86.0 | 98.0 |
| Gift Fund | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Special Forfeiture Fund | | | |
| CTAC | 15.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Director's Discretion | — | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Treatment Infrastructure Services Expansion (CSAT) | — | — | 45.0 |
| Subtotal, Special Forfeiture Fund | 15.0 | 12.5 | 52.5 |
| Total, ONDCP | 116.4 | 110.5 | 160.5 |
| SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| Education/Information Dissemination | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Program Administration | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total, Small Business Administration | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT * | | | |
| Economic Support Fund | 130.0 | 35.0 | — |
| Development Assistance | 9.8 | 9.9 | — |
| Total, Agency for International Development | 139.8 | 44.9 | — |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | |
| Bureau of International Narcotics Matters * | | | |
| Latin America | 78.3 | 53.7 | — |
| Asia/Africa/Europe | 12.4 | 8.3 | — |
| Interregional Aviation Support | 40.2 | 19.0 | — |
| International Organizations | 4.0 | 5.0 | — |
| Interregional Programs | 6.9 | 8.0 | — |
| Program Development and Support | 6.0 | 6.0 | — |
| Subtotal, International Narcotics Matters | 147.8 | 100.0 | — |
| Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs * | | | |
| Foreign Military Financing | 48.5 | 13.2 | — |
| International Military Education and Training | 3.8 | 2.2 | — |
| Subtotal, Military Assistance | 52.3 | 15.4 | — |
| Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| * Funding for FY 1995 for the Agency for International Development, the Bureau of International Narcotics, and the Bureau of Politico and Military Affairs will be requested within the proposed International Narcotics Control Program. | | | |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | |

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE (continued) | | | |
| International Narcotics Control Program * | | | |
| Assisting Institutions In Other Nations | | | |
| – Judicial and Police Assistance | — | — | 93.1 |
| – Indigenous Interdiction Support (Airwing) | — | — | 30.0 |
| – Crop Control and Environment | — | — | 7.0 |
| – Development/Economic Assistance | — | — | 61.0 |
| – Public Awareness and Demand Reduction | — | — | 4.0 |
| – Training | — | — | 9.2 |
| Subtotal, Assisting Institutions | — | — | 204.3 |
| International Cooperation | — | — | 11.5 |
| Administrative Support | — | — | 16.0 |
| Subtotal, International Narcotics Control Program | — | — | 231.8 |
| Total, Department of State | 200.2 | 115.7 | 232.1 |
| * The INC Program proposal for FY1995 incorporates the funding for Economic Support Fund, Developmental Assistance, (formerly scored within the Agency for International Development budget), International Narcotics Matters funding, Foreign Military Financing and International Military Education and Training (formerly scored within the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs budget). | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| U.S. Coast Guard | | | |
| Operating Expenses | 267.1 | 257.7 | 250.4 |
| Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements | 41.0 | 55.7 | 11.7 |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Subtotal, Coast Guard | 310.5 | 314.6 | 263.1 |
| Federal Aviation Administration | | | |
| Operations | 16.0 | 14.7 | 15.5 |
| Facilities and Equipment | 4.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 |
| Research, Engineering, and Development | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Subtotal, Federal Aviation Administration | 21.0 | 24.8 | 16.5 |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Administration | | | |
| Highway Safety Program | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Traffic Safety Program | 19.3 | 29.5 | 24.2 |
| Subtotal, NHTSA | 23.8 | 34.4 | 27.7 |
| Total, Transportation | 355.3 | 373.8 | 307.3 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | |

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | | | |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms | | | |
| Law Enforcement | 147.7 | 149.8 | 150.0 |
| Compliance Operations | <u>3.3</u> | <u>4.0</u> | <u>3.6</u> |
| Subtotal, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms | 151.0 | 153.8 | 153.5 |
| U.S. Customs | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | 435.5 | 439.0 | 426.6 |
| Operations and Maintenance, Air and Marine Program | 77.5 | 45.5 | 78.9 |
| Air and Marine Interdiction Program Procurement | 20.1 | 20.0 | — |
| Operations and Maintenance, Customs P-3 Program | 23.3 | 26.6 | — |
| Facilities, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses | <u>4.6</u> | <u>5.0</u> | <u>—</u> |
| Subtotal, U.S. Customs | 561.0 | 536.1 | 505.5 |
| Federal Law Enforcement Training Center | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | 16.0 | 16.1 | 15.9 |
| Construction | <u>5.9</u> | <u>4.3</u> | <u>2.3</u> |
| Subtotal, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center | 21.9 | 20.5 | 18.2 |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) | | | |
| | 14.7 | 14.6 | 15.7 |
| Internal Revenue Service | | | |
| Investigations/Narcotics Crime | 68.7 | 75.3 | 79.6 |
| Regulatory and Compliance/CTR Processing | <u>23.1</u> | <u>15.0</u> | <u>15.0</u> |
| Subtotal, Internal Revenue Service | 91.8 | 90.3 | 94.6 |
| U.S. Secret Service | | | |
| Investigations | 52.1 | 52.7 | 52.8 |
| Administration | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Protective Operations | <u>2.5</u> | <u>2.3</u> | <u>2.5</u> |
| Subtotal, U.S. Secret Service | 56.6 | 57.1 | 57.3 |
| Treasury Forfeiture Fund | | | |
| Definite Budget Authority | 13.5 | 29.3 | 13.5 |
| Permanent Indefinite Budget Authority | <u>130.0</u> | <u>200.9</u> | <u>195.3</u> |
| Subtotal, Treasury Forfeiture Fund | 143.5 | 230.2 | 208.8 |
| Total, Treasury | 1,040.5 | 1,102.6 | 1,053.6 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | |

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

| | FY 1993 Actual | FY 1994 Estimate | FY 1995 Request |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY | | | |
| Program Coordination, Production, and Support | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Overseas Missions | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.4 |
| Other Activities | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Total, U.S. Information Agency | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS | | | |
| Veterans Health Administration | | | |
| Medical Care | 899.4 | 938.1 | 979.4 |
| Research | <u>2.1</u> | <u>2.2</u> | <u>1.7</u> |
| Subtotal, Veterans Health Administration | 901.5 | 940.3 | 981.1 |
| Total, Veterans Affairs | 901.5 | 940.3 | 981.1 |
| TOTAL DRUG BUDGET | 12,265.3 | 12,136.2 | 13,179.8 |
| (Detail may not add to totals due to rounding) | | | |

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION, FY 1981-1995

| (\$ Millions) | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 Request |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| INTERDICTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 854.4 | 631.5 | 432.5 | 427.8 |
| 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 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Office of Territorial & Int'l Affairs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 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 | 67.7 | 71.0 | 75.6 | 77.4 |
| 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 | 431.2 | 308.1 | 313.4 | 262.1 |
| 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 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 17.8 | 8.9 |
| U.S. Customs | 122.0 | 124.0 | 103.6 | 183.7 | 245.3 | 239.7 | 367.1 | 317.5 | 427.0 | 488.3 | 481.8 | 588.8 | 484.9 | 460.1 | 429.1 |
| Payments to Puerto Rico | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total, Interdiction | 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 | 1,960.2 | 1,511.1 | 1,299.9 | 1,205.6 |
| INVESTIGATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 18.5 | 15.2 | 17.5 | 14.5 |
| 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 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 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 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| 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 | 455.4 | 468.0 | 471.0 | 472.7 |
| 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 | 181.3 | 207.5 | 201.1 | 204.3 |
| Immigration & Naturalization Service | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 17.1 | 28.5 | 29.3 | 27.6 | 31.7 | 33.7 | 35.1 | 41.5 |
| 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 | 36.0 | 30.2 | 29.8 | 32.0 |
| Organized Crime Drug Enforcement T.F. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 160.5 | 252.8 | 308.8 | 289.0 | 288.3 | 278.6 |
| 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 | 133.0 | 147.7 | 149.8 | 150.0 |
| 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 | 59.3 | 59.2 | 60.6 |
| Federal Law Enforcement Training Center | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 20.8 | 16.8 | 21.9 | 20.5 | 18.2 |
| 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 | 91.8 | 90.3 | 94.6 |
| 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 | 42.9 | 56.6 | 57.1 | 57.3 |
| Total, Investigations | 211.3 | 235.9 | 369.1 | 410.1 | 489.0 | 537.8 | 712.2 | 804.8 | 959.7 | 1,090.4 | 1,288.2 | 1,408.0 | 1,440.9 | 1,439.2 | 1,443.8 |
| INTERNATIONAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agency for International Development | 0.0 | 15.7 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 23.5 | 7.1 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 54.5 | 189.6 | 250.2 | 134.8 | 35.0 | 0.0 |
| 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Assets Forfeiture Fund | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 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 | 161.4 | 172.6 | 170.7 | 168.5 |
| International Narcotics Control Program | 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 | 0.0 | 227.8 |
| 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 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | 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 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| 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 | 144.8 | 147.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| INTERPOL | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| 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 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Treasury 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 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 | 75.3 | 52.3 | 15.4 | 0.0 |
| Emerg. Diplomatic & Consular Service | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 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 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Total, International | 66.8 | 87.8 | 83.9 | 95.8 | 109.2 | 147.7 | 220.9 | 209.3 | 304.0 | 500.1 | 633.4 | 660.4 | 523.4 | 351.4 | 427.8 |
| PROSECUTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judiciary | 26.3 | 30.5 | 33.0 | 41.2 | 52.4 | 68.0 | 100.1 | 133.4 | 146.3 | 152.8 | 179.0 | 233.8 | 269.4 | 296.3 | 325.6 |
| U.S. Attorneys | 19.5 | 20.9 | 32.7 | 47.7 | 54.8 | 57.3 | 74.2 | 80.7 | 132.0 | 126.8 | 161.5 | 206.7 | 207.2 | 207.9 | 208.7 |
| Criminal Division | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 9.4 | 13.3 | 10.6 | 18.5 | 20.2 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 19.2 |
| 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 | 179.0 | 216.2 | 203.7 | 222.1 |
| Organized Crime Drug Enforcement TF | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.8 | 68.5 | 76.2 | 80.1 | 79.8 | 77.3 |
| Tax Division | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Total, Prosecution | 70.6 | 78.9 | 95.3 | 122.2 | 152.1 | 175.3 | 236.3 | 305.6 | 388.9 | 455.9 | 583.4 | 716.9 | 792.0 | 808.1 | 854.1 |

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION, FY 1981-1995

| (\$ Millions) | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 Request |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| CORRECTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judiciary | 7.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 18.2 | 26.8 | 35.7 | 39.2 | 73.4 | 80.5 | 89.6 | 95.6 | 109.8 | 126.1 |
| 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 | 1,226.8 | 1,403.7 | 1,379.6 | 1,641.5 |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 34.5 | 45.0 | 41.5 | 38.4 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 44.8 | 47.4 |
| 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 | 164.1 | 196.8 | 222.1 | 262.6 |
| Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP) | 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total, Corrections | 87.6 | 114.1 | 140.0 | 148.8 | 215.6 | 258.8 | 397.8 | 588.8 | 933.4 | 1,780.7 | 1,265.1 | 1,520.5 | 1,736.5 | 1,756.4 | 2,077.7 |
| INTELLIGENCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 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 | 53.2 | 67.1 | 73.4 | 71.7 |
| 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 | 17.4 | 39.6 | 48.0 | 49.1 |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service | 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 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Organized Crime Drug Enforcement TF | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 13.9 | 13.6 |
| Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP) | 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 | 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 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.3 |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 14.2 |
| Total, Intelligence | 23.1 | 25.6 | 29.2 | 30.9 | 35.4 | 35.6 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 53.4 | 64.9 | 104.1 | 98.6 | 150.9 | 163.4 | 162.8 |
| STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 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 | 189.0 | 375.0 | 320.3 | 317.2 |
| 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 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 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 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 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 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 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 | 181.9 | 204.8 | 212.5 | 228.5 |
| Treasury 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 | 67.5 | 91.4 | 88.2 |
| Bureau of Prisons | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| 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 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 18.2 |
| 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 | 425.0 | 547.5 | 409.8 | 88.4 |
| Organized Crime Drug Enforcement TF | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Weed & Seed Program 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 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 47.0 | 53.2 |
| Nat'l 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 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| U.S. Customs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 13.5 | 24.5 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 119.4 | 120.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total, State and Local Assistance | 27.6 | 25.0 | 32.5 | 33.4 | 51.2 | 61.7 | 307.5 | 186.5 | 334.1 | 696.5 | 1,015.5 | 992.7 | 1,267.0 | 1,115.4 | 810.9 |
| REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 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 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| 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 | 21.8 | 30.3 | 33.8 | 34.2 |
| 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 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Total, Regulatory and Compliance | 18.5 | 21.4 | 26.0 | 23.0 | 25.9 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 21.9 | 29.8 | 28.5 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 40.4 | 44.6 | 44.6 |
| OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 217.7 | 279.5 | 350.6 | 246.0 |
| Crime Control 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 | 0.0 | 283.8 |
| Treasury 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 | 76.0 | 138.8 | 120.6 |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 29.0 | 46.7 | 55.7 | 52.8 | 44.2 | 45.4 |
| Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP) | 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 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| Total, Other Law Enforcement | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 73.0 | 85.0 | 115.5 | 185.5 | 202.0 | 273.4 | 408.3 | 536.6 | 695.8 |

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION, FY 1981-1995

| (\$ Millions) | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 Request |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| U.S. Forest Service | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 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 | 91.6 | 34.1 | 30.0 | 39.5 |
| 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 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 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 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 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 17.4 |
| Organized Crime Drug Enforcement TF | 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 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 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 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Federal Aviation Administration | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| NHTSA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| 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 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NIH/NIDA – Prevention | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 164.3 | 174.8 | 181.0 |
| ADAMHA – Treatment | 41.5 | 33.2 | 35.3 | 39.1 | 45.4 | 44.6 | 74.1 | 74.4 | 122.7 | 158.1 | 185.7 | 191.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NIH/NIDA – Treatment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 239.9 | 250.4 | 262.7 |
| Dept. of 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 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Total, Research and Development | 76.5 | 64.7 | 73.6 | 81.7 | 93.8 | 99.0 | 157.6 | 171.8 | 230.6 | 327.7 | 450.1 | 504.5 | 499.1 | 504.6 | 531.6 |
| DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corp. for National and Comm. Service | 2.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 28.5 | 43.0 |
| Agency for International Development | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 |
| U.S. Forest Service | 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 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Women, Infants, & Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| 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 | 73.6 | 89.1 | 75.9 | 79.9 |
| Department of Education | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 203.0 | 229.8 | 354.5 | 541.7 | 609.1 | 626.1 | 601.4 | 490.5 | 663.9 |
| 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 | 57.0 | 57.5 | 57.5 |
| ADAMHA | 16.1 | 30.0 | 32.5 | 32.1 | 34.1 | 32.6 | 98.4 | 85.2 | 150.7 | 329.7 | 420.1 | 441.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SAMHSA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 418.9 | 435.5 | 437.3 |
| Centers for Disease Control | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 25.2 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 31.2 | 36.6 | 36.6 |
| 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 | 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 | 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 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Dept. of Housing & Urban Development | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 98.3 | 150.0 | 165.0 | 175.0 | 290.0 | 290.0 |
| 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 | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| 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 | 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 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Office of Territorial and Int'l Affairs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 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 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 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 | 44.5 | 43.7 | 14.0 |
| Crime Control 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 | 0.0 | 283.8 |
| Department of Labor | 43.4 | 25.9 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 33.1 | 41.1 | 37.5 | 38.6 | 46.0 | 60.9 | 61.5 | 65.1 | 64.8 | 80.5 |

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION, FY 1981-1995

| (\$ Millions) | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 Request |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP) | 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 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 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 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| International Narcotics Control Program | 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 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| 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 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| Nat'l Highway Traffic Safety Admin. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 32.8 | 27.0 |
| Department of Veteran Affairs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Community Investment Program | 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total, Drug Abuse Prevention | 86.4 | 101.9 | 124.9 | 128.1 | 146.0 | 145.0 | 444.3 | 464.7 | 725.4 | 1,238.0 | 1,479.2 | 1,538.7 | 1,556.5 | 1,602.4 | 2,050.7 |
| DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 17.4 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| 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 | 88.6 | 99.4 | 108.6 | 118.5 |
| 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 | 31.9 | 32.4 | 32.4 |
| ADAMHA | 156.1 | 120.0 | 130.1 | 128.5 | 136.5 | 130.7 | 263.3 | 281.0 | 463.9 | 727.9 | 774.9 | 829.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SAMHSA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 880.1 | 925.4 | 1,166.0 |
| 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 | 201.8 | 231.9 | 261.8 | 292.2 |
| Health Resources Service Administration | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 20.9 | 33.4 | 38.7 |
| 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 | 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 | 32.4 | 32.2 | 41.7 | 39.0 | 47.7 |
| Social Security Administration | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 20.0 | 22.8 |
| Dep't of Housing & Urban Development | 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 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Judiciary | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 15.9 | 21.2 | 23.3 | 31.9 | 34.6 | 36.5 | 40.7 | 46.8 | 53.7 |
| 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 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 22.2 |
| 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 | 80.0 | 51.3 | 50.4 | 15.9 |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 5.9 |
| Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP) | 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 | 1.0 | 45.0 |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 259.9 | 277.5 | 296.4 | 316.7 | 343.9 | 341.8 | 341.8 | 360.7 | 425.8 | 492.9 | 608.4 | 838.6 | 899.1 | 937.3 | 978.5 |
| Total, Drug Abuse Treatment | 513.8 | 505.6 | 549.1 | 582.2 | 625.3 | 635.7 | 827.1 | 868.5 | 1,148.2 | 1,638.9 | 1,877.3 | 2,204.7 | 2,339.1 | 2,514.1 | 2,874.4 |
| TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET | 1,531.8 | 1,718.9 | 1,997.1 | 2,363.2 | 2,750.9 | 2,881.0 | 4,792.2 | 4,707.8 | 6,663.7 | 9,758.9 | 10,957.6 | 11,910.1 | 12,265.3 | 12,136.2 | 13,179.8 |