



# National Drug Control Strategy

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FY 2006  
BUDGET SUMMARY

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# National Drug Control Strategy, FY 2006 Budget Summary

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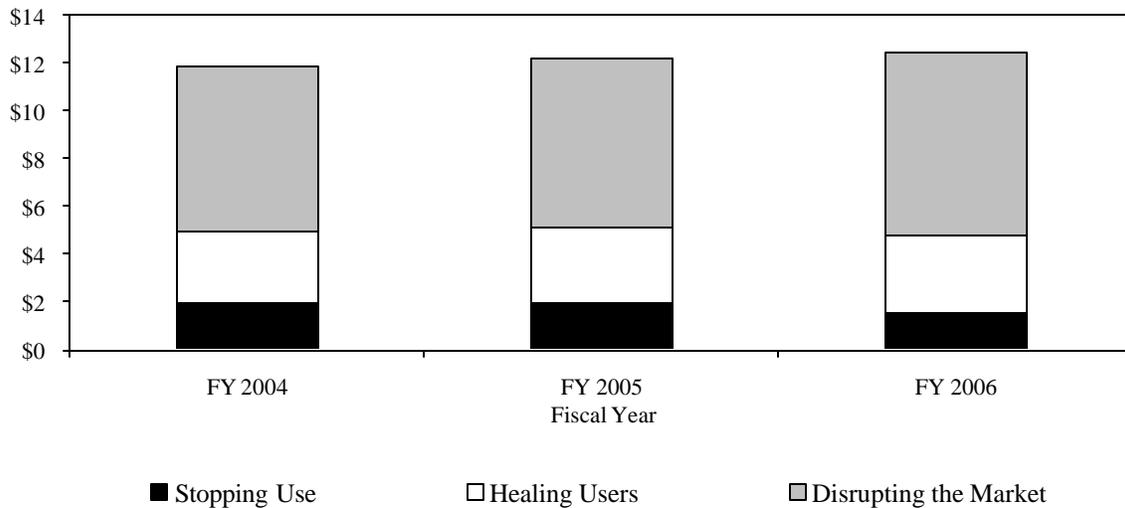


# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 Budget provides resources for reducing illegal drug use and abuse in the United States. Reducing the demand for illegal drugs and abuse of prescription drugs requires the involvement of the treatment system, families, the faith community, the criminal justice system, and communities. The proposed funding levels support the three key priorities of the *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)*. Priority I—Stopping Use Before it Starts: Education and Community Action receives support for effective science-based programs designed to help communities fight for a drug-free environment and encourage young people to reject drug use. Priority II—Healing America's Drug Users: Getting Treatment Resources Where They Are Needed—continues to focus on ensuring that treatment is available for those who need it. Additional funding is helping to expand access to clinically appropriate treatment and recovery services. The Strategy's Priority III—Disrupting the Market: Attacking the Economic Basis of the Drug Trade—targets individuals and organizations, who would profit from trafficking in illegal drugs. The budget provides resources to strengthen and focus market disruption efforts while at the same time dedicating new resources for emerging threats.

In total, recommended funding for FY 2006 is \$12.4 billion, an increase of \$268.4 million (+2.2 percent) over the FY 2005 enacted level of \$12.2 billion (Figure 1).

Figure 1: National Drug Control Budget (\$ Billions)



Demand reduction programs supported by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will maintain support for innovative approaches targeting early intervention and drug treatment. The President's Budget includes \$150 million for Access to Recovery which increases client choice and expands access to treatment by providing vouchers to individuals seeking treatment and recovery services. The budgets of HHS, Department of Education, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) also include funding to support important prevention efforts. Funding for supply reduction in the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, State, and Defense will support operations targeting the economic basis of the drug trade,

domestic and international sources of illegal drugs, and trafficking routes to and within the United States. The budget includes significant resources to aid drug interdiction efforts in Afghanistan while maintaining funding for Colombia and the Andean region.

## **Funding by Major Initiative**

### **Stopping Use Before It Starts: Education and Community Action**

- **Education—Student Drug Testing: +\$15.4 million.** The President's FY 2006 budget proposes \$25.4 million for student drug testing programs. This initiative provides competitive grants to support schools in the design and implementation of programs to randomly screen selected students and to intervene with assessment, referral, and intervention for students whose test results indicate they have used illicit drugs.

Funding of \$2 million made available during the first two years of this initiative was used by 79 middle and high school administrators for drug testing programs. These efforts sent a message that local community leaders care enough to help those students showing warning signs of drug abuse and that they want to provide a drug-free learning environment to all students. With increased funding in FY 2006, more schools will have access to this powerful tool.

- **Education—Research-Based Grant Assistance to Local Educational Agencies: +\$87.5 million.** This enhancement will support the implementation of drug prevention or school safety programs, policies, and strategies that research has demonstrated to be effective in reducing youth drug use or violence and for implementation and scientifically based evaluation of additional approaches that show promise of effectiveness. Under this proposed new activity, grantees would be required either to carry out one or more programs, practices, or interventions that rigorous evaluation has demonstrated to be effective, or to carry out a rigorous evaluation of a promising program, practice, or intervention to test its effectiveness and thereby increase the knowledge base on what works in the field. In making awards, the department would ensure the equitable distribution of grants among urban, suburban, and rural LEAs.

### **Healing America's Drug Users: Getting Treatment Resources Where They Are Needed**

- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)—Access to Recovery: +\$50.8 million.** Through Access to Recovery (ATR), the President is committed to providing individuals seeking alcohol and drug treatment with vouchers for a range of appropriate community-based services. The FY 2006 budget proposes \$150 million for ATR, an increase of \$50.8 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. By providing vouchers ATR promotes client choice, expands access to a broad range of clinical treatment and recovery support services, and increases substance abuse treatment capacity. Vouchers may be used to access a variety of services, including those provided by faith- and community-based programs.

- **SAMHSA—Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT): +\$5.8 million.** The purpose of this initiative is to intervene early with users and stop drug use before it leads to abuse or dependence. This initiative will improve treatment delivery to achieve a sustained recovery for those who are dependent on drugs. SBIRT is designed to expand the continuum of care available to include screening, brief interventions, brief treatments, and referrals to appropriate care. By placing the program in both community and medical settings such as emergency rooms, trauma centers, health clinics, and community health centers, the program has the ability to reach a broad segment of the community.
- **Office of Justice Programs—Drug Courts Program: +\$30.6 million.** The President’s Budget includes funding of \$70.1 million for the drug courts program in FY 2006. This enhancement will increase the scope and quality of drug court services with the goal of improving retention in, and successful completion of, drug court programs. Funding also is included to generate drug court program outcome data. The drug courts program provides alternatives to incarceration, using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior by drug-dependent defendants with a combination of clear expectations, escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs.

### **Disrupting the Market: Attacking the Economic Basis of the Drug Trade**

- **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)—Priority Targeting Initiative: +\$22.6 million and 55 Special Agents.** This initiative will strengthen DEA’s efforts to disrupt or dismantle drug trafficking and money laundering Priority Targets, including those linked to trafficking organizations on the Attorney General’s Consolidated Priority Organization Target List.
- **DEA—Central/Southwest Asian Operations: +\$22 million.** This proposal includes permanent funding for Operation Containment in Afghanistan and will ensure full DEA support for the on-going interagency efforts of poppy investigation and enforcement. DEA, in combination with the Departments of State and Defense, is implementing a comprehensive counternarcotics strategy aimed at reducing heroin production in Afghanistan and contributing to the stabilization and redevelopment of the country.
- **Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF)—Fusion Center Initiative: +\$14.5 million.** This request provides base funding for the ongoing operations and maintenance of the OCDETF Fusion Center beyond FY 2005. The Fusion Center has been developed to collect and analyze drug trafficking and related financial investigative information and to disseminate investigative leads to the OCDETF participants.
- **OCDETF—Transfer of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Drug Resources: +\$50.0 million and 365 Special Agents.** This request transfers \$50 million from the FBI’s direct drug budget by providing these resources as part of OCDETF. This funding can be effectively focused on targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure. These resources will increase OCDETF’s ability to disrupt and dismantle major international, national and regional networks, particularly to the extent that such organizations are engaged in financial crimes, public corruption and other activities within the expertise of the FBI.

- **OCDETF—Assistant U.S. Attorney Initiative: +\$5.9 million.** This request provides 41 new attorney positions to address existing staffing imbalances within the U.S. Attorney workforce and, thereby, achieves an appropriate balance between investigative and prosecutorial resources. The additional attorney positions will enhance the quality and success of OCDETF investigations by ensuring that all investigations benefit from active attorney participation and support.
- **Department of State—Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI): \$734.5 million.** This request will fund projects needed to continue enforcement, border control, crop reduction, alternative development, institution building, administration of justice, and human rights programs in the region. The ACI budget provides support to Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela and Panama. Included in the FY 2006 ACI request is \$40.0 million for the Critical Flight Safety Program. This program will stop degradation and extend the life of Vietnam-era aircraft in order to maintain a viable fleet.
- **Department of State—Afghanistan: +\$166.2 million.** The President’s Budget includes an increase of \$166.2 million in support of counternarcotics programs in Afghanistan. This enhancement will bring total Afghanistan counternarcotics funding to \$188.0 million in FY 2006. Funds will be used to expand the Central Poppy Eradication Force of 100-member Afghan teams to continue the annual poppy crop eradication campaign. Further, these resources will support a demand reduction program and a public affairs campaign aimed at reducing use and publicizing the eradication program. With opium production in Afghanistan increasing, farmers must be presented with options to resist the lure of poppy planting.

## **Changes to the National Drug Control Budget**

The drug control funding data presented in this volume incorporate several modifications from prior years. These adjustments are primarily a result of ongoing reviews of agency methodologies for calculating their drug control budgets, changes in program management, and the inclusion of two additional drug control programs. This section summarizes key changes to the presentation of agency data for the *FY 2006 Budget Summary*.

### **Department of Education**

The School Emergency Preparedness Initiative provides competitive grants to local educational agencies to develop and implement programs and strategies that respond to the inclusion of the nation’s schools as part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Critical Infrastructure Plan. In particular, this program provides grants of \$50,000 to \$500,000, to schools regionally to add staff at the state or local level to respond to terrorist activity or other threats to the schools. The initiative has no drug control nexus, and will not likely contribute to reducing drug use among school-aged children. As a result, it is being removed from the drug control budget. Adjustments also have been made to remove this funding from the historical data series.

### **Department of Homeland Security and Department of the Treasury**

The OCDETF program was established in 1982 as a multi-agency partnership among federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, working side by side, to identify, dismantle and disrupt sophisticated national and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. In FY 2004 and 2005, the OCDETF funds for the Departments of Treasury and Homeland Security were appropriated in the Justice—Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) accounts. Beginning in FY 2006, Homeland Security and Treasury will request their ICDE funds directly from their respective Appropriations Committees as part of their direct appropriations.

### **Department of Justice**

Two programs from the Department of Justice (DOJ) are being added to the National Drug Control Budget. The Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup program, administered by the Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of Justice Programs' Prescription Drug Monitoring program are both important drug control efforts. Therefore, the total amount of funding for these two programs has been included in the drug control budget. Adjustments have also been made to include funding for these two programs in the historical data series.

### **Office of National Drug Control Policy**

The President's FY 2006 Budget proposes moving the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program to DOJ at a reduced funding level of \$100 million. This will enable law enforcement managers to target the drug trade in a strategic manner that is complementary of the reorganized OCDETF program, and that preserves the program's worthy elements such as intelligence sharing and fostering coordination among state and local law enforcement agencies. DOJ will retain the program's strong focus on supporting state and local law enforcement efforts, but will reformulate its operations to function within current funding levels. Criteria for retaining HIDTA designation will favor regions best able to support the priorities of the President's *Strategy* and the DOJ drug strategy.

### **Department of Veterans Affairs**

During the preparation of the President's FY 2006 Budget, the methodology for estimating drug treatment costs for the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) was examined. Prior to this year, VHA's annual drug control budget estimate for treating substance abuse summed estimates for two types of costs: Specialized Treatment and Other Related Treatment. Specialized Treatment includes the cost generated by the treatment of patients with a drug use disorder that are treated in substance abuse treatment programs, including: inpatient, outpatient, residential, and methadone maintenance. The Other Related Treatment category represents the cost of general medical care received by individuals with a primary drug abuse diagnosis.

In order to provide the most reliable estimates possible and ensure consistency with the restructured drug budget, only Specialized Treatment costs are included in the drug control budget. For comparison to last year's Budget Summary, the revised methodology has resulted in a scorekeeping adjustment of approximately \$355 million to the FY 2004 enacted amount. Adjustments also have been made to the historical data series for fiscal years in which VHA has reported drug control funding.

## **Performance**

This Budget Summary in furtherance of the Administration's commitment to integrating performance data more closely with budgets, moves away from the usual description of meetings and other outputs to a more results-oriented focus. Specifically, the Performance sections for each agency are drawn from their Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) documents—in particular, the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report—as well as the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) results. Additional information from budget justifications and internal management documents are included where appropriate.

The Administration's emphasis on integrating budget and performance was institutionalized through an annual assessment of federal programs as part of the budget process. The PART is used to review a set of federal programs every year. During the FY 2004 budget cycle, eight federal drug control programs were rated, and in the FY 2005 budget cycle, an additional four programs were reviewed. In the FY 2006 cycle, three more programs were assessed, bringing the total to 50 percent of the drug control budget. The PART evaluates a program's purpose, planning, management, and results to determine its overall effectiveness rating. Along each of these four dimensions, a program may receive a score from 0 to 100. It is an accountability tool that attempts to determine the strengths and weaknesses of federal programs with an emphasis on the results produced.

The Performance sections in this document present PART scores and the year of the review for each program. They also display performance targets and actual accomplishments, as reflected in agency GPRA documents. Outputs reflect the program products and services whereas outcomes reflect desired results. Supplementary qualitative information also is provided.

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## **II. Drug Control Funding Tables**

## Table 1: Federal Drug Control Spending By Function

**FY 2004–FY 2006**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	05 - 06 Change	
	Final	Enacted	Request	Dollars	%
<b>Function:</b>					
Treatment (w/ Research)	\$ 3,028.3	\$ 3,109.7	\$ 3,251.1	\$ 141.4	4.5%
<i>Percent</i>	25.5%	25.6%	26.2%		
Prevention (w/ Research)	\$ 1,962.8	\$ 1,969.5	\$ 1,565.2	\$ (404.4)	(20.5%)
<i>Percent</i>	16.5%	16.2%	12.6%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	\$ 3,182.9	\$ 3,289.2	\$ 3,359.0	\$ 69.8	2.1%
<i>Percent</i>	26.8%	27.0%	27.0%		
Interdiction	\$ 2,534.1	\$ 2,662.9	\$ 2,882.2	\$ 219.3	8.2%
<i>Percent</i>	21.4%	21.9%	23.2%		
International	\$ 1,159.3	\$ 1,131.3	\$ 1,373.6	\$ 242.2	21.4%
<i>Percent</i>	9.8%	9.3%	11.0%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,867.4</b>	<b>\$12,162.7</b>	<b>\$12,431.1</b>	<b>\$ 268.4</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>Supply/Demand Split</b>					
Supply	\$ 6,876.2	\$ 7,083.5	\$ 7,614.8	\$531.3	7.5%
<i>Percent</i>	57.9%	58.2%	61.3%		
Demand	\$ 4,991.1	\$ 5,079.2	\$ 4,816.2	(262.9)	(5.2%)
<i>Percent</i>	42.1%	41.8%	38.7%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,867.4</b>	<b>\$12,162.7</b>	<b>\$12,431.1</b>	<b>\$268.4</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

**Table 2: Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary**  
**FY 2004–FY 2006**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>
	<b>Final</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>	\$953.3	\$906.5	\$895.7
<b>Department of Education<sup>1</sup></b>	594.4	592.9	233.0
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>			
National Institute on Drug Abuse	987.7	1,006.1	1,010.1
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	2,488.7	2,490.5	2,498.8
<b>Total HHS</b>	3,476.4	3,496.5	3,508.9
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>			
Customs and Border Protection	1,070.5	1,429.0	1,510.9
Immigration and Customs Enforcement <sup>2</sup>	574.4	357.5	453.3
U.S. Coast Guard <sup>2</sup>	772.5	844.9	972.7
<b>Total DHS</b>	2,417.3	2,631.5	2,936.9
<b>Department of Justice</b>			
Bureau of Prisons	47.7	48.6	49.7
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,703.0	1,785.4	1,892.7
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement <sup>2</sup>	548.5	553.5	661.9
Office of Justice Programs <sup>3</sup>	241.7	283.9	317.8
<b>Total Department of Justice</b>	2,541.0	2,671.5	2,922.3
<b>ONDCP</b>			
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	41.8	41.7	30.0
Operations	27.8	26.8	24.2
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program	225.0	226.5	-
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	227.6	212.0	213.3
<b>Total ONDCP</b>	522.2	507.0	267.5
<b>Department of State</b>			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	949.5	898.7	1,075.7
<b>Department of Treasury</b>			
Internal Revenue Service <sup>2</sup>	-	-	55.6
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>			
Veterans Health Administration <sup>4</sup>	411.1	457.1	532.9
<b>Other Presidential Priorities<sup>5</sup></b>	2.2	1.0	2.5
<b>Total Federal Drug Budget</b>	<b>\$11,867.4</b>	<b>\$12,162.7</b>	<b>\$12,431.1</b>

<sup>1</sup>The reported amount does not include the School Emergency Preparedness Initiative which was removed from the drug budget.

<sup>2</sup>In FY 2004 and 2005, the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force funds for the Departments of Treasury and Homeland Security were appropriated in the Department of Justice Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) accounts. Beginning in FY 2006, the Departments of Homeland Security and Treasury will request their ICDE funds directly from their respective appropriations committees as part of their direct appropriations.

<sup>3</sup>The Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs includes two additional programs: Prescription Drug Monitoring and COPS' Meth Lab Cleanup. Also included beginning in FY 2006 is the Domestic Cannabis Suppression Program (formerly included in the Drug Enforcement Administration).

<sup>4</sup>The Department of Veterans Affairs excludes funding for Other Related Treatment Costs as these costs are not drug-related.

<sup>5</sup>Includes the Small Business Administration's Drug-Free Workplace grants and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Drug Impaired Driving program.

**Table 3: Historical Drug Control Funding by Function**  
**FY 1997–2006**  
 (Budget Authority in Millions)

FUNCTIONAL AREAS <sup>/1</sup> :	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Enacted	Request
<b>Demand Reduction</b>										
Drug Abuse Treatment	\$ 1,823.1	\$ 1,795.2	\$ 1,997.4	\$ 1,990.9	\$ 2,086.5	\$ 2,236.8	\$ 2,264.6	\$ 2,421.1	\$ 2,494.3	\$ 2,642.1
Drug Abuse Prevention	1,106.9	1,330.8	1,407.6	1,445.8	1,540.8	1,629.0	1,553.6	1,550.4	1,546.4	1,139.0
Treatment Research	309.6	322.2	373.5	421.6	489.0	547.8	611.4	607.2	615.4	609.0
Prevention Research	206.5	219.6	249.9	280.8	326.8	367.4	382.9	412.4	423.1	426.2
<b>Total Demand Reduction</b>	<b>3,446.1</b>	<b>3,667.7</b>	<b>4,028.4</b>	<b>4,139.1</b>	<b>4,443.1</b>	<b>4,781.0</b>	<b>4,812.4</b>	<b>4,991.1</b>	<b>5,079.2</b>	<b>4,816.2</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>47.7%</i>	<i>49.1%</i>	<i>44.6%</i>	<i>41.8%</i>	<i>47.2%</i>	<i>45.2%</i>	<i>43.7%</i>	<i>42.1%</i>	<i>41.8%</i>	<i>38.7%</i>
<b>Domestic Law Enforcement</b>										
	<b>1,836.3</b>	<b>1,937.5</b>	<b>2,100.6</b>	<b>2,238.3</b>	<b>2,462.8</b>	<b>2,794.7</b>	<b>2,954.1</b>	<b>3,182.9</b>	<b>3,289.2</b>	<b>3,359.0</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>25.4%</i>	<i>25.9%</i>	<i>23.3%</i>	<i>22.6%</i>	<i>26.1%</i>	<i>26.4%</i>	<i>26.8%</i>	<i>26.8%</i>	<i>27.0%</i>	<i>27.0%</i>
<b>Interdiction</b>										
	<b>1,549.3</b>	<b>1,406.5</b>	<b>2,155.6</b>	<b>1,904.4</b>	<b>1,895.3</b>	<b>1,913.7</b>	<b>2,147.5</b>	<b>2,534.1</b>	<b>2,662.9</b>	<b>2,882.2</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>21.5%</i>	<i>18.8%</i>	<i>23.9%</i>	<i>19.2%</i>	<i>20.1%</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<i>19.5%</i>	<i>21.4%</i>	<i>21.9%</i>	<i>23.2%</i>
<b>International</b>										
	<b>389.9</b>	<b>464.0</b>	<b>746.3</b>	<b>1,619.2</b>	<b>617.3</b>	<b>1,084.5</b>	<b>1,105.1</b>	<b>1,159.3</b>	<b>1,131.3</b>	<b>1,373.6</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>16.4%</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>10.3%</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>9.3%</i>	<i>11.0%</i>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 7,221.6</b>	<b>\$ 7,475.8</b>	<b>\$ 9,030.8</b>	<b>\$ 9,900.9</b>	<b>\$ 9,418.6</b>	<b>\$ 10,573.9</b>	<b>\$ 11,019.1</b>	<b>\$ 11,867.4</b>	<b>\$ 12,162.7</b>	<b>\$ 12,431.1</b>

<sup>/1</sup> Consistent with the restructured drug budget, ONDCP has made historical adjustments to the amounts reported for fiscal years 1997 - 2003 to eliminate the Veterans Affairs' - Other Related Treatment Costs, and the Education's - School Emergency Preparedness Initiative and to add the Justice Department's - Prescription Drug Monitoring and the Meth. Lab Cleanup programs.

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# **III. Agency Budget Summaries**



# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$125.316	\$134.381	\$128.421
Interdiction	499.867	431.841	468.550
Investigations	49.521	49.213	46.720
Prevention	110.782	120.141	122.345
Research & Development	14.357	18.284	16.347
State and Local Assistance	146.732	147.151	107.690
Treatment	6.680	5.511	5.668
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$953.255</b>	<b>\$906.522</b>	<b>\$895.741</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account	\$880.255	\$906.522	\$895.741
Afghanistan Supplemental Account	73.000	----	----
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$953.255</b>	<b>\$906.522</b>	<b>\$895.741</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,405	1,421	1,421
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	\$441.7	\$402.6	\$419.3
Drug Percentage	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Defense (DoD) performs:
  - mandatory counternarcotics detection and monitoring missions;
  - demand reduction activities;

- permissive counternarcotics support to domestic and host nation law enforcement and/or military forces; and
  - other counternarcotics missions that support the war on terrorism, readiness, national security, and security cooperation goals.
- DoD carries out these missions by:
    - acting as the single lead federal agency to detect and monitor the aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs toward the United States;
    - collecting, analyzing and disseminating intelligence on drug activity;
    - providing training for U.S. and foreign drug law enforcement agencies and foreign military forces with drug enforcement responsibilities; and,
    - approving and funding Governors' State Plans for National Guard use, when not in federal service, to support drug interdiction and other counternarcotics activities, as authorized by state laws.
  - In accordance with its statutory authorities, DoD will use its counternarcotics resources as effectively and efficiently as possible to achieve national and department counternarcotics priorities. DoD will focus on programs that fulfill statutory responsibilities, use military-unique resources and capabilities, and advance the national priorities of the *Strategy*. Finally, DoD will use its counternarcotics authorities and funding to support efforts in the war on terrorism to implement the Department's Security Cooperation Guidance.
  - While the DoD carries out drug demand reduction programs to maintain the Armed Forces as an effective fighting force; most of its drug control activities combat trafficking activity and, incidentally, the movement of other threats to the United States, its friends and allies. Accordingly, DoD will focus on counternarcotics activities that will contribute to:
    - The war on terrorism;
    - Security Cooperation Guidance;
    - Military readiness; and
    - National Security.
  - To best characterize and describe the support DoD provides, the department defined four mission areas to encompass the scope of the department's program. These mission areas are:
    - **Demand Reduction:** The department has assimilated the President's goal of a 25 percent reduction in drug use over three years into its strategic plan. The approach emphasizes prevention of drug use through pre-accession and random drug testing, anti-drug education and treatment. Emphasis is placed on deterring drug use through cost

effective drug testing with punitive consequences for members who are identified as drug users.

- **Domestic Support:** In light of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan and the department's continuing global war against terror, DoD will limit its domestic contributions to the war on drugs to those functions that are militarily unique and benefit the department's primary missions. Domestic support includes translation, intelligence, communications, aerial and ground reconnaissance, transportation, border fence and road construction, eradication (excluding contraband destruction), and training. Additionally, the department committed to improving information sharing between DoD and law enforcement agencies in support of counter-narcoterrorism objectives.
- **Intelligence and Technology Support:** DoD will continue to provide critical intelligence support to national efforts to dismantle narcotics trafficking and international terrorist organizations benefiting from drug trafficking. Most of the collection and analysis is unique, and is essential to national and international efforts. The use of new technology continues to be instrumental in combating narcoterrorist activities. DoD will continue to test, evaluate, develop and deploy technologies that are used to collect and survey suspect narcoterrorist smuggling operations by air, land, or sea.
- **International Support:** DoD has expanded its counternarcotics mission to include targeting those terrorists groups worldwide that use narcotics trafficking to support terrorist activities. In order to support the war on terrorism, DoD will use its resources in regions where terrorists benefit from illicit drug revenue or use drug smuggling systems.

### III. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 2005 Program

- The total DoD FY 2005 drug control budget is \$906.5 million. This funding supports the following activities:
  - **Demand Reduction (\$125.7 million):** A total of \$21.9 million is for the National Guard State Plans and Service outreach programs, and the Young Marines outreach program, and \$103.7 million is for the continued support of DoD Demand Reduction programs. These funds support drug testing for active duty military, National Guard and Reserve personnel, and DoD civilian employees; drug abuse prevention/education activities for military and civilian personnel and their dependents; and drug treatment for military personnel.
  - **Domestic Support (\$254.9 million):** This funding supports federal, state and local drug law enforcement agencies' (DLEAs) requests for domestic operational and logistical support, and will assist the DLEAs in their efforts to reduce drug-related crime. Of this amount, \$206.7 million is for the portion of the total National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement efforts and the counter-narcoterrorism schools; \$12.7 million is for Domestic Operational Support, such as US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) counter-narcoterrorism support to DLEAs and Title 10 National Guard

translation efforts; \$31.5 million is for domestic detection and monitoring efforts (i.e., Tethered Aerostats); and \$4.3 million is for the Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network.

- **Intelligence, Technology and Other (\$133.6 million)**: Intelligence programs collect, process, analyze, and disseminate information required for counter-narcoterrorism operations. Technology programs increase the department's abilities to target narco-terrorist activity. A total of \$77.9 million is for counter-narcoterrorism intelligence support and analysis; \$32.1 million is for signal intelligence (SIGINT) collection and processing; \$8.6 million is for Service and SOCOM command and control programs; and \$14.9 million is for Counternarcotic (CN) Technology efforts.
- **International Support (\$392.3 million)**: Counter-narcoterrorism programs support efforts in the U.S. Central Command, U.S. Southern Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S. European Command Area of Responsibilities (AORs) to detect, interdict, disrupt or curtail activities related to substances, material, weapons or resources used to finance, support, secure, cultivate, process or transport illegal drugs. A total of \$163.4 million supports operations in these AORs, including Section 1033 support; \$165.2 million is for detection and monitoring platforms and assets; and \$63.6 million is for AOR Command and Control support, including operations of Joint-Interagency Task Forces West and South.

## 2006 Request

- The department's FY 2006 Central Transfer Account request of \$895.7 million reflects price growth of \$18.7 million and a program decrease of \$29.4 million from the FY 2005 enacted amount of \$906.5 million. The department's FY 2006 counter-narcoterrorism budget will continue to fund, within fiscal constraints, an array of effective programs that support the *Strategy's* and department's goals.
- **Demand Reduction (\$128.0 million)**: A total of \$19.8 million is for the National Guard State Plans and Service outreach programs, and the Young Marines outreach program, and \$108.2 million is for the continued support of DoD Demand Reduction programs.
- **Domestic Support (\$199.1 million)**: Of this amount, \$152.7 million is for the portion of the total National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement efforts and the counter-narcoterrorism schools; \$14.1 million is for Domestic Operational Support, such as NORTHCOM counter-narcoterrorism support to DLEAs and Title 10 National Guard translation efforts; and \$32.3 million is for Tethered Aerostats.
- **Intelligence, Technology and Other (\$139.6 million)**: A total of \$87.7 million is for counter-narcoterrorism intelligence support and analysis; \$25.8 million is for SIGINT collection and processing; \$12.1 million is for Service and SOCOM command and control programs; and \$13.9 million is for CN Technology efforts.
- **International Support (\$429.1 million)**: Funding of \$177.5 million supports operations in U.S. Central Command, U.S. Southern Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S.

European Command AORs, including Section 1033 support. Resources of \$180.7 million are for detection and monitoring platforms and assets; and \$70.9 million is for AOR Command and Control support, including operations of Joint-Interagency Task Forces West and South.

#### **IV. PERFORMANCE**

##### **Summary**

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from DoD's FY 2006/2007 Biennial Budget Estimate, with accompanying FY 2004 internal management performance accomplishments narrative. During the past year, DoD has made significant progress on the development of its first counternarcotics performance plan which outlines goals, effect on goals, program level performance results, and targets appropriate to their CN support role.
- The CN program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process. The outcome measures presented indicate in part how program performance is being monitored.
- DoD does not conduct counternarcotics interdictions, rather it is in a supporting role to law enforcement agencies. The CN functions include acting as the single lead federal agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime movement of illegal drugs toward the U.S.; collecting, analyzing and disseminating intelligence on illegal drugs; and providing training for United States and foreign drug law enforcement agencies and foreign military forces with drug enforcement responsibilities.
- DoD is on track to reduce drug use by 25 percent over the next few years. The actual active duty percent positive test rate was 0.62 percent against a projected annual target of 1.18 percent for FY 2004—a significant reduction.
- DoD assets provided significant support to domestic and foreign drug law enforcement agencies in the areas of training, communications support, infrastructure, intelligence, transportation, equipment, command and control, and detection and monitoring. Activities indicative of DoD support are in the chart below.

<b>Selected Measures of Performance</b>		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Not Reviewed		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. Demand Reduction		
Percent of active duty military personnel testing positive for drug use	1.18	0.62
b. Source Zone Partner Nation Support		
Total number of Colombian pilots receiving aviation training to fly USG-provided Plan Colombia helicopters	80	114
Number of basic rotary pilots trained/graduated	40/40	40/33
Number of Huey II pilots trained/graduated pilots	32/32	32/29
c. Domestic Support to Law Enforcement Agencies (Supply Reduction)	*	
Heroin seized with National Guard support	*	1,389 lbs
Marijuana seized with National Guard support	*	842,509 lbs
Cocaine seized with National Guard Assistance	*	102,382 lbs
Ecstasy seized with National Guard support	*	411,520 pills
d. Transit Zone International and Detection & Monitoring Programs	*	
# Below are a few examples of FY04 accomplishments.		
USS Crommelin and Curts supported record cocaine seizures.	*	75,000 lbs
USS John L. Hall intercepts multi-million dollar cocaine shipment in Eastern Pacific.		3,500 lbs
USS Samuel B. Roberts completes deployment after intercepting cocaine	*	23,500 lbs
USS Decatur intercepts hashish laden boat in Persian Gulf	*	3,780 lbs
USS Philippine Sea intercepts two dhows carrying heroin in Arabian Gulf		95 lbs

\* Note: DoD has not established targets for support external to DoD. As part of the development of its performance plan, DoD is assessing the feasibility of setting targets for its support functions.

## Discussion

- Demand Reduction: DoD set a goal of reducing the amount of drug use in the entire DoD population by 10 percent in two years and 25 percent in five years using FY 2000 as a baseline. This goal was established in FY 2002. The percentage of active duty personnel drug tests that return positive results for illicit drugs has dropped from 1.26 percent in 2003 to 0.62 percent in 2004. This puts DoD well below the projected glide slope for achieving the long-term targets.

- **Domestic Support:** The National Guard supported the maintenance and management of four regional counternarcotics training centers which provide training for regional law enforcement agencies. In addition to the seizure results shown in the chart, National Guard support to law enforcement resulted in over 61,000 arrests, and the confiscation of over 8,000 weapons, 15,000 vehicles, and \$216 million of currency from illicit drug traffickers. Narcotics-related documents were translated by National Guard personnel in support of law enforcement efforts.
- **Transit Zone:** DoD provided assets in support of CN detection and monitoring operations to both JIATF-E and JIATF-W. These assets include aircraft, (E-2, P-3, B200, C26, RC7, and HC-130), helicopters, naval ships, and radar, which are employed in concert with other assets from the U.S. Coast Guard and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. DoD also provides intelligence and communications support and command and control for JIATF-South and West and continues to develop appropriate support for CENTCOM. DoD assets normally have attached USCG Law Enforcement detachments that actually conduct the lawful search and seizure of suspect narco-trafficking vessels. In the CENTCOM area of operation, DoD assets conduct interdiction operations as part of the war against terrorism. In FY 2004, international narcotics seizures were at an all-time high. A few examples of DoD drug interceptions in the transit zone are listed in the chart.
- **Source Zone Partner Nation Support:** DoD maintains primary focus on supporting CN efforts in Colombia and in FY 2004, operations in Afghanistan. In addition to aviation training in Colombia, DoD provided medical supplies and training, mobility support, increased intelligence support, countermine equipment, and provided infrastructure support to assist in Colombia's Plan Patriota, an aggressive offensive operation against the FARC and other narcoterrorist organizations. Contracts were put in place to support counternarcotics operations in Afghanistan. This assistance includes training and equipping an Afghan narcotics interdiction unit and other police forces, mobility support, and infrastructure. The infrastructure piece consists of constructing facilities for provincial/highway/border police forces, an intelligence fusion center, and a border crossing check point. Communications equipment also has been ordered, which will be key to establishing command and control and passing actionable intelligence. The base for these Afghanistan projects was set-up in FY 2004 with completion expected in FY 2005. Training support was also provided to other partner nations including: Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Mexico, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, and Uzbekistan. Over 70 CN training deployments were conducted in FY 2004 resulting in training for over 7,000 personnel.

# DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$594.381	\$592.894	\$232.967
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$594.381</b>	<b>\$592.894</b>	<b>\$232.967</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) State Grants	\$440.908	\$437.381	\$0.000
SDFSC National Programs	153.473	155.513	232.967
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$594.381</b>	<b>\$592.894</b>	<b>\$232.967</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	----	----	----
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	\$55.6	\$56.6	\$56.0
Drug Percentage	1.1%	1.0%	0.4%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Education (ED) administers programs to improve and help ensure that all students can achieve challenging standards in the areas of elementary and secondary education, special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities, English language acquisition for limited English proficient and immigrant children, vocational and adult education, and higher education. In addition, ED carries out research, data collection, and civil rights enforcement activities.
- The programs funded under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) Act comprise the only ED programs included in the drug control budget. The SDFSC program provides funding for research-based approaches to drug and violence prevention. Under the SDFSC Act, funds may be appropriated directly for State Grants and for National Programs.
- SDFSC State Grant funds are allocated by formula to states and territories, half on the basis of school-aged population and half on the basis of each state's share of the prior-year's

federal funding for “concentration grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) for improving the academic achievement of disadvantaged students” under section 1124A of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Generally, Governors receive 20 percent, and state educational agencies (SEAs) 80 percent, of each state's allocation. SEAs are required to subgrant at least 93 percent of their allocations to LEAs; these subgrants are based 60 percent on LEA shares of prior-year funding under Part A of Title I of the ESEA, and 40 percent on enrollment. LEAs may use their SDFSC State Grant funds for a wide variety of activities to prevent or reduce violence and delinquency and the use, possession, and distribution of illegal drugs, and thereby foster a safe and drug-free learning environment that supports academic achievement. Governors may use their funds to award competitive grants and contracts to LEAs, community-based organizations, and other public and private organizations for activities to provide safe, orderly, and drug-free schools and communities through programs and activities that complement and support activities of LEAs.

- SDFSC National Programs authorizes funding for drug and violence prevention programs and for activities to help promote safe and drug-free learning environments for students. SDFSC National Programs also authorizes 1) mentoring programs, 2) Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence, a crisis response program that provides education-related services to LEAs in which the learning environment has been disrupted due to a violent or traumatic crisis), and 3) School Emergency Preparedness Initiatives. However, since these programs have no clear drug control nexus, funds for these three activities are not included in the drug control budget.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- The FY 2005 enacted level includes \$592.9 million for prevention activities that support the *Strategy*. This includes \$437.4 million for SDFSC State Grants and \$155.5 million for SDFSC National Programs. Within the SDFSC National Programs, \$9.9 million will be used to support school-based drug testing programs for students, and to launch a national evaluation of student drug testing. Also within National Programs, \$89.3 million will support the ED’s share of the “Safe Schools/Healthy Students” initiative, which the department funds jointly with the Department of Health and Human Services, for comprehensive programs between schools and their and communities that create safe, disciplined, and drug-free learning environments and promote healthy childhood development.

#### **2006 Request**

- The FY 2006 drug control request for ED’s drug prevention activities total \$233 million, a reduction of \$359.9 million from the FY 2005 enacted amount. Included in this reduction are a \$437.4 million decrease as a result of the elimination of the Safe and Drug Free Schools State Grant Program and a decrease of \$32.7 million for the Alcohol Abuse Reduction Program. These reductions are partially offset by a \$15.4 million increase to the Student Drug Testing Initiative, an \$87.5 million increase to implement research-based drug prevention grants for local educational agencies, and an increase of \$7.3 million in other National Programs. Program changes are highlighted below.

## **SDFSC State Grants**

- The President's FY 2006 Budget proposes to terminate funding for SDFSC State Grants, given the program's inability to demonstrate effectiveness and that grant funds are spread too thinly to support quality interventions. Instead, the request includes significant increases for SDFSC National Programs activities that provide direct support to LEAs, in sufficient amounts to make a real difference. The Administration's SDFSC National Programs proposal will support drug prevention and school safety projects that are structured in a manner that permits grantees and independent evaluators to measure progress, hold projects accountable, and determine which interventions are most effective. Key proposals where increases are being requested for the SDFSC National Programs are discussed below.

## **SDFSC National Programs**

- Key programs supported within the \$233 million request include:
  - \$25.4 million, an increase of \$15.4 million over the FY 2005 enacted level, to triple the number of grants for school-based drug testing of students (from an estimated 24 grants in 2005 to an estimated 72 in 2006). Drug testing funded by these grants must be part of a comprehensive drug prevention program in the schools served, and provide for the referral to treatment or counseling of the students identified as drug users. The projects funded by these grants must also be consistent with recent Supreme Court decisions regarding student drug testing and must ensure the confidentiality of testing results.
  - An increase of \$87.5 million to support the implementation of Research-Based Grants to Local Educational Agencies. This enhancement will support the implementation of drug prevention or school safety programs, policies, and strategies that research has demonstrated to be effective in reducing youth drug use or violence and for implementation and scientifically based evaluation of additional approaches that show promise of effectiveness. Under this proposed new activity, grantees would be required either to carry out one or more programs, practices, or interventions that rigorous evaluation has demonstrated to be effective, or to carry out a rigorous evaluation of a promising program, practice, or intervention to test its effectiveness and thereby increase the knowledge base on what works in the field. In making awards, the department would ensure the equitable distribution of grants among urban, suburban, and rural LEAs.

## **IV. PERFORMANCE**

### **Summary**

- This section on the accomplishments of the SDFSC program is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and Plan, the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report, and the FY 2004 PART review. The table below includes conclusions from the PART assessment, including scores on program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved. Also included is a comparison of targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above for the latest year for which data are available. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The PART rating, conducted during the FY 2004 budget process, concluded that the SDFSC State Grant program was “Ineffective,” due to the program’s inability to demonstrate effectiveness and the fact that grant funds are spread too thinly to support quality interventions. No update of this review has been undertaken.
- Outcome measures have been identified for National Program grant competitions and baseline data are expected late in 2005, after which targets will be established.

<b>Selected Measures of Performance</b>		
<b>PART Review of State Grant Programs</b>		
Purpose	60	FY 2004 Rating: <i>Ineffective</i> . Not updated in FY 2005. The program failed to
Planning	57	demonstrate effectiveness because it relied exclusively on national survey data that
Management	38	do not reflect state and local drug use. Grant funds are spread too thinly to support
Results	0	quality interventions.
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		
	<b>FY 2003</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
SDFSC State Grants		
a. The percentage of students in grades 9-12 who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months.	not available*	29
b. The percentage of students in grades 9-12 who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.	not available*	22
c. The percentage of students in grades 9-12 who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (that is, within a couple of hours) one or more times during the past 30 days.	not available*	28
	<b>FY 2004</b>	
d. The percentage of drug and violence prevention programs/practices supported with SDFSC State Grant funds that are research-based.	to be established**	not available***
e. The percentage of drug and violence prevention programs/practices supported with SDFSC State Grant funds that are implemented with fidelity.	to be established**	not available***
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>SDFSC National Programs</b>		
a. The percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees whose target students show a measurable decrease in binge drinking.	to be established**	not available***
b. The percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees that show a measurable increase in the percentage of target students who believe that alcohol abuse is harmful to their health.	to be established**	not available***
c. The percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees that show a measurable increase in the percentage of target students who disapprove of alcohol abuse.	to be established**	not available***
d. The percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that experience a decrease in substance use during the 3-year grant period.	to be established**	not available***
e. The percentage of grantees experiencing a 5 percent annual reduction in the incidence of drug use by students in the target population served by these grants.	to be established**	not available***
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		
	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. # awards -- drug testing initiative	none	8
b. # awards -- safe school/healthy students	none	93
c. # awards -- postsecondary prevention	none	14

\* 2003 targets are not available because the department did not establish this measure until 2004.

\*\* Targets to be established once baseline data become available.

\*\*\* Baseline data expected to be available in 2006.

Note: The department refined their performance measures to align with their Strategic Goal (Develop Safe Schools and Strong Character); these are shown above. Measures a, b, and c for the State Grants are based on FY03 YRBS, a biennial survey. The rest of the measures are based on departmental analysis.

## Discussion

- The FY 2004 PART rating of “Ineffective” for the SDFSC State Grants reflected the program’s failure to demonstrate effectiveness, relying as it did on national surveys that did not measure youth crime and drug abuse at state and local levels. The review recommended performance measures that would help improve local programming decisions.
- The PART review also cited the 2001 RAND study, which concluded the structure of the SDFSC State Grant program was “fundamentally flawed,” with grant funds being spread too thinly to support quality interventions.
- ED has established outcome measures for individual SDFSC National Programs grant competitions. The department’s grants for school-based drug testing of students provide funding for drug testing programs and evaluations of their effectiveness. In FY 2004, all eight drug testing grantees refined mechanisms for participant identification, test results accuracy, and referral to treatment. This will yield data and information for full-fledged program implementation in FY 2005. The department has set a target of a 5 percent annual reduction in drug use by students in the target population served by these grants.

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention Research	\$402.701	\$412.493	\$414.155
Treatment Research	584.991	593.589	595.975
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$987.692</b>	<b>\$1,006.082</b>	<b>\$1,010.130</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
National Institute on Drug Abuse	\$987.692	\$1,006.082	\$1,010.130
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$987.692</b>	<b>\$1,006.082</b>	<b>\$1,010.130</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	367	348	348
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$987.7	\$1,006.1	\$1,010.1
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Drug abuse continues to affect millions of Americans on a daily basis. Reducing the adverse health, economic, and social consequences to individuals, families, and communities that are associated with all drugs of abuse, including nicotine, is the ultimate goal of our nation's investment in drug abuse research. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), a component of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), through its scientific studies on all aspects of drug abuse and addiction, and in its collaborations with other NIH Institutes, federal agencies, including the ONDCP, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the private sector, is making great progress in reducing drug abuse and its detrimental consequences.
- NIDA will continue to support research that will provide the research-based tools and knowledge needed to reduce illegal drug use and nicotine. NIDA will also continue to form collaborations to ensure that science is used, including working with other National Drug Control Agencies to help achieve the President's national priorities.

- NIDA is working to ensure the rapid translation of its science-based findings into community-based settings. Armed with a comprehensive portfolio, that includes a strong neuroscience foundation, a robust health services research program, and newly established, expertly-designed, national prevention, treatment and criminal justice network infrastructures, NIDA is committed to reducing the lag time between a laboratory discovery and its direct application to the individual.
- NIDA's support of research has advanced the current understanding about drug abuse and addiction and how to approach it. Powerful research tools and extraordinary science advances have demonstrated that drug abuse is a preventable behavior and that drug addiction is a treatable disease. Drug addiction is a disease that targets the brain, modifying its function in ways that limit the individual's ability to make decisions on his/her behavior. The results are widespread and devastating, and can include family disintegration, child abuse, loss of work and income, accidents, criminal behavior, mental illness, and suicide.
- New research by NIDA and others is also revealing that drug addiction is a "developmental disease." That is, it often starts during the early developmental stages in adolescence and sometimes as early as childhood. Research indicates that exposure to drugs of abuse in adolescence may be a period of significantly increased vulnerability to drugs' effects because of all the changes occurring in the brain.

### III. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 2005 Program

The total drug control budget for FY 2005 is \$1.006 billion, a net increase of \$18.4 million over the FY 2004 level. Some of the priorities funded by NIDA include:

- **Prevention Research: Stopping Initiation and Intervening with Those Not Yet Addicted.** Research has shown that drug abuse is preventable. Preventing the initiation of drug use will continue to be a high research priority for NIDA. No matter how good prevention strategies are, some youth still are likely to experiment with drugs and it is critically important to get them to stop once they have begun. NIDA supports research on how to prevent escalation from early drug use to regular use, abuse and addiction.
- **Prevention and Treatment of Drug Abuse in Primary Care Settings.** General practitioners, clinicians, and other medical personnel are well positioned to help identify and address drug and alcohol problems. Their involvement however, has been less than optimal. Last year, NIDA launched an initiative to develop a research program to expand the role of primary care in drug abuse prevention and treatment intervention.
- **Support the Research Based Infrastructure Launched Under the Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJDATS).** NIDA will continue to support science that will fuel the development of more successful strategies to treat drug abusing criminal offenders. Left untreated, when released, drug addicted offenders often relapse to drug use and return to criminal behavior. NIDA, in collaboration with other agencies in the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Justice has established the CJ-DATS. The goal

of CJ-DATS is to establish and utilize a research infrastructure to develop and test models for an integrated approach to the treatment of incarcerated individuals with drug abuse or addictive disorders, including both treatment in jail or prison and treatment as part of re-entry into the community.

- **Testing new pharmacological and behavioral treatments in diverse populations through the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN).** As part of NIDA's efforts to improve the quality of drug addiction treatment nationwide, NIDA will continue to provide the infrastructure for testing science-based behavioral and pharmacological treatments in diverse patient and treatment settings, and the mechanism for promoting the rapid translation of new science-based treatment components into practice.
- **NIDA and SAMHSA: Facilitating the Translation of Research into Practice.** Through a collaborative "Blending" effort, NIDA worked with SAMHSA to take the findings from NIDA-supported research and to disseminate this research-based knowledge so that addiction treatment and public health/mental health personnel, institutional and community corrections professionals, and personnel in other related disciplines can adapt and adopt the research to best suit the needs of their patients. NIDA will continue this effort in FY 2005.
- **New Targets for Addiction Medications: From Molecules to Clinical Practice.** Bringing effective new addiction medications more rapidly to practitioners is a primary goal for NIDA. To take advantage of the new neurobiological discoveries and emerging technologies, NIDA and other interested NIH institutes launched a novel drug development initiative to facilitate the discovery of novel compounds. NIDA will continue to work with ONDCP and others to engage pharmaceutical companies in the development of anti-addiction medications.
- **Developing Medications for Marijuana.** NIDA initiated a number of activities to encourage researchers to more rapidly bring new preventions and treatments for cannabis-related disorders to fruition. Additionally, NIDA has encouraged more research to examine the effects of marijuana exposure on the developing brain, at points along a continuum of development from the prenatal period through the transition to adulthood. NIDA will continue research in this area in FY 2005

## 2006 Request

The FY 2006 request is \$1.010 billion. Given the important role that research plays in bringing effective prevention and treatment approaches, NIDA plans to continue to fund important work in these areas. Recent scientific discoveries have provided new insights into the human brain and its role in addiction development, treatment and prevention.

The following are some of the research activities that NIDA initiated previously and plans to continue to support in FY 2006.

- **Developing Medications for Marijuana.** NIDA will remain committed to developing new treatments for addiction to marijuana and other drugs of abuse. Increasing understanding of

the brain mechanisms involved in addiction will help identify new targets for medications, including testing new compounds for America's most abused illegal substance -- marijuana.

- **Prevention:** NIDA-supported researchers are finding that drug addiction is a “developmental disease,” that is, it often starts in adolescence and sometimes as early as childhood, times when the brain is undergoing dramatic development both structurally and functionally. Understanding the neurobiological consequences of environmental stressors during childhood and adolescence as it pertains to drug use and addiction is essential to drug abuse prevention efforts.
- **Bridging the Gap Between Treatment Research and Practice:** NIDA's National Drug Abuse Treatment CTN will continue to systematically test promising behavioral, pharmacological, and integrated drug abuse treatments in community settings across the country to improve the quality of treatment nationwide. NIDA will continue to work with SAMHSA and others to disseminate research findings directly to community providers and to bridge the gap between research and practice.
- **Reducing Prescription Drug Abuse.** Reducing prescription drug abuse, particularly among youth, will continue to be a priority for NIDA. NIDA will continue to develop science-based materials to educate the public and health care professionals and encourage research on all classes of abused prescription drugs.
- **Using Health Services Research Findings to Meet Future Prevention and Treatment Needs.** NIDA will continue to maintain a strong health services research portfolio to better understand how drug abuse prevention and treatment services are and should be delivered in “real life” settings and to ensure that research is used to identify the most effective ways to organize, manage, finance and deliver high quality care. Agencies such as SAMHSA then work with State agencies and providers to ensure the application of these evidence-based interventions into practice.

#### IV. PERFORMANCE

##### Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the NIH FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2004 Performance Report. No PART review of NIDA programs has been undertaken to date although the NIH extramural program reviewed as part of the FY 2006 budget included the extramural portion of NIDA programs. The table below includes a comparison of FY 2004 targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- As the lead agency responsible for drug abuse-focused scientific research, NIDA supported basic research on the cannabinoid receptor system, which may facilitate the development of new medications for alcoholism, drug abuse, obesity, and for new painkillers less likely to be abused. NIDA formed an Institute-wide working group and collaborates with agencies such as the SAMHSA and ONDCP to address the issue of prescription drug abuse. NIDA

encourages additional research in this area and developed educational materials to inform the public about the consequences of taking medications for non-medical use and to alert health care professionals about the problem. NIDA increased efforts to address the issue of marijuana abuse, especially to more rapidly develop safe and effective medications for marijuana addiction. New grants are being funded that will help develop new promising compounds that can be tested in clinical trials. Also, NIDA addressed the issue of marijuana abuse on adolescent brain development by identifying factors associated with risk and consequences of marijuana dependence. These results will guide the development of prevention and other intervention programs.

- In addition to supporting a comprehensive research portfolio, NIDA collaborates with SAMHSA to translate research discoveries into practice. NIDA continues to pursue collaborations with pharmaceutical companies in an effort to move their novel and promising compounds forward to clinical evaluation for the treatment of addiction disorders and/or to obtain research tools for NIDA investigators. NIDA participates in many of the activities undertaken as part of the NIH Roadmap, which will more rapidly advance research discoveries from the bench to the bedside.

<b>Selected Measures of Performance</b>	
<b>PART Review:</b> Not Reviewed	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>
<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. For SRO-5.5, FY 2004 Annual Target: adapt two treatment approaches from small-scale research settings to community-based settings for the purpose of bringing research-based treatments to communities.	a. Adapted three treatment approaches
b. For SRO-5.4, FY 2004 Implementation Strategies: The National Cooperative Drug Discovery Group (NCDDG) Program will be expanded to advance the development of new medications for mental disorders and nicotine addiction. The development of new PET and SPECT imaging probes will occur through collaborations with industry and academia.	b. NIDA's contribution: The NCDDG PA has been reissued. NIDA currently funds four grants under this mechanism. Progress includes the identification of eight novel small molecules for development as neuroimaging probes.
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>
<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. Develop two dissemination materials and/or implementation strategies for community practitioners based on NIDA research findings or CTN results.	a. "Blending Teams" developed two dissemination packages: 1. "Buprenorphine Treatment: A Training for Multidisciplinary Addiction Professionals" and 2. "S.M.A.R.T. Treatment Planning: Utilizing the Addiction Severity Index (ASI): Making Required Data Collection Useful"

## Discussion

- NIDA is a lead contributor toward NIH's scientific research goal of developing and testing evidence-based treatment approaches for specialized populations in community treatment settings. Using the National Drug Abuse Treatment CTN that NIDA established in 1999, NIDA exceeded the FY 2004 target by adapting three behavioral treatment approaches from small scale research settings. These adapted treatment approaches will be tested in randomized clinical trials in community settings associated with this network.
- NIDA's extensive research portfolio seeks to understand how drugs of abuse can impact the brain in order to develop new medications and research tools. NIDA is working with other Institutes to identify 20 small molecules that are active in models of nervous system function or disease and show promise as drugs, diagnostic agents, or research tools. NIDA identified eight novel small molecules for development as neuroimaging probes.
- The landmark initiative developed jointly (in 2001) by NIDA and SAMHSA to blend science and practice to improve drug abuse and addiction treatment, continues as NIDA provides its third year of funding to help support CSAT's Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Network and to conduct other activities such as sponsoring "Blending Clinical Practice & Research" Conferences, which provide an opportunity for clinicians and researchers to examine cutting-edge findings about drug abuse and addiction and their application to clinical practice.
- In collaboration with SAMHSA, NIDA has also developed a Blending initiative, comprised of teams of NIDA researchers, community treatment providers, members of CSAT's ATTCs. These "blending teams" work together to develop dissemination materials and implementation strategies for community practitioners based on NIDA research findings and CTN results. Two dissemination packages were completed in 2004: 1) "Buprenorphine Treatment: A Training for Multidisciplinary Addiction Professionals; and 2) "S.M.A.R.T. Treatment Planning: Utilizing the Addiction Severity Index (ASI): Making Required Data Collection Useful."

# SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)<sup>1</sup>

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b> <sup>1</sup>			
Prevention	\$572.670	\$572.597	\$557.823
Treatment	1,916.068	1,917.854	1,940.950
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,488.738</b>	<b>\$2,490.451</b>	<b>\$2,498.773</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b> <sup>1</sup>			
Programs of Regional & National Significance			
Prevention	\$198.458	\$198.725	\$184.349
Treatment	419.219	422.365	447.052
<i>Access to Recovery (non-add)</i>	<i>99.410</i>	<i>99.200</i>	<i>150.000</i>
Substance Abuse Block Grant <sup>2</sup>	1,779.146	1,775.555	1,775.555
Program Management <sup>3</sup>	91.915	93.806	91.817
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,488.738</b>	<b>\$2,490.451</b>	<b>\$2,498.773</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	470	486	486
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,351.0	\$3,391.8	\$3,336.0
Drug Percentage	74.3%	73.4%	74.9%

<sup>1</sup> Includes both Budget Authority and PHS Evaluation Funds. PHS Evaluation Fund levels are as follows: \$95.2 million in FY 2004, \$101.5 million in FY 2005, and \$99.5 million in FY 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Consistent with ONDCP guidance, the entire Substance Abuse Block Grant, including funds expended for activities related to alcohol is included in the drug budget. The Block Grant is distributed 20 percent to prevention and 80 percent to treatment.

<sup>3</sup> Consistent with ONDCP guidance, all SAMHSA Program Management funding is included. Program Management is distributed 20 percent to prevention and 80 percent to treatment.

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) supports the *Strategy* through a broad range of programs focusing on prevention and treatment of the abuse of illicit drugs. These programs, which include Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funding as well as funding from the competitive Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS), are administered through the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT).

### Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

- CSAP's mission is to bring effective prevention programs to all states and communities in order to reduce substance abuse. That mission will be accomplished through the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF), which incorporates SAMHSA's strategic goals of Accountability, Capacity, and Effectiveness. The SPF incorporates a five-step model: 1) organize the community to profile needs, including community readiness; 2) mobilize the community and build the capacity to address needs and plan for sustainability; 3) develop the prevention action (evidence-based activities, programs, strategies, and policies); 4) implement the prevention plan; and 5) conduct ongoing evaluation for quality improvement and outcomes. CSAP is in the process of realigning its programs to support the SPF.
  - Capacity: In addition to funds provided from the 20 percent Block Grant set-aside, CSAP has implemented several program efforts targeted to increasing the capacity of states and communities to provide effective substance abuse prevention services. The SPF State Incentive Grants (SIGs) are designed to address the specific and immediate prevention service capacity needs within states and communities. The SIGs represent a comprehensive effort to improve the quality and availability of effective evidence-based prevention services and to assist states and communities to address and close gaps in prevention services.
  - Effectiveness: CSAP prevention activities support the identification and promotion of model and promising prevention programs, primarily through the National Registry of Effective Programs and Practices. CSAP's objective is to significantly increase the number of identified model programs and the number of communities implementing evidence-based prevention programs. Many of the programs identified as models have been adapted to meet the specific needs of diverse target populations.
  - Accountability: CSAP promotes accountability throughout all of its activities by requiring the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of prevention programs. The SAPT Block Grant set-aside supports direct technical assistance and oversight to the states to implement their Block Grant funds, supports the development of state data infrastructures, and supports oversight of Synar Amendment implementation. Beginning in FY 2005, SAMHSA will initiate the State Outcome Measurement and Management System (SOMMS) to support expansion of current state data collection efforts to the requirements of the agreed-upon National Outcomes Measures (NOMS).

## Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

- In partnership with other federal agencies, national organizations, state and local governments, and faith-based and community-based providers, CSAT's goals are to:
  - 1) increase the availability of clinical treatment and recovery support services commensurate with need;
  - 2) improve and strengthen substance abuse clinical treatment and recovery support organizations and systems; and
  - 3) promote and sustain evidence-based practices.
- **Capacity:** The SAPT Block Grant is CSAT's primary program to support state alcohol and drug abuse treatment activities. Funding is allocated by formula to the states, and approximately 80 percent is used in support of treatment services (including up to 5 percent for state administration). CSAT also provides additional discretionary funding through PRNS, including Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) treatment service programs. TCE programs focus on reducing substance abuse treatment need by supporting strategic responses to demands for substance abuse treatment services. Response to treatment capacity problems may include communities with serious, emerging drug problems or communities struggling with an unmet need.
- **Effectiveness:** CSAT promotes effectiveness through evidence-based practice programs, which help communities and providers to identify, adapt, implement, and evaluate evidence-based practices. Programs include activities to bridge the gap between knowledge and practice by promoting the adoption of evidence-based practices, and by ensuring that services availability meets targeted needs. These programs also are used to disseminate information about systems and practices shown to be most effective.
- **Accountability:** CSAT continues to align outcome measurement in treatment programs across the NOMS. The goal is to enhance SAMHSA's accountability while simultaneously reducing reporting requirements for states and community-based organizations. The established domains of NOMS for both prevention and treatment programs are: Drug/Alcohol Use, Employment/Education, Crime and Criminal Justice, Family and Living Conditions, Social Connectedness, Access/Capacity, Retention in Treatment, Cost Effectiveness, Use of Evidence-Based Practices, and Client Perception of Care. The final three domains were added as a result of the 2003 PART review of SAMHSA's block grants. During FY 2004, collection of data for these domains was initiated within CSAT's Access to Recovery (ATR) program and CSAP's SPF SIGs program. States and Territories will remain partners and will serve as focal points for both data compilation from direct service providers and as the source of administrative data sets. As state data capabilities improve, the corresponding federal data reporting programs will adjust to the common measures, improved reporting timelines, streamlining reporting requirements, and enhancing data infrastructure capabilities. Beginning in FY 2005, SAMHSA will initiate SOMMS to support expansion of current state data collection efforts to the requirements of the agreed-upon NOMS.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- The total drug control budget supported by the FY 2005 enacted level is \$2.5 billion.

#### **Prevention**

- A total of \$198.7 million is available for PRNS activities. Funding will:
  - Expand the SPF SIGs program begun in FY 2004 in order to increase states' capacity to evaluate the progress and utilization of funds. Two more states will be funded at approximately \$5.8 million.
  - Continue focusing on underage drinking initiatives, including a new Service to Science SPF SIG program focusing on underage drinking, and expansion of the Reach Out Now program for the prevention of underage drinking among 5th and 6th graders.

#### **Treatment**

- A total of \$422.4 million is available for treatment PRNS activities and \$1.776 billion is available for the SAPT Block Grant.
  - Targeted Capacity Expansion programs: The FY 2005 level continues several important services programs at the prior year level, including the ATR voucher program and the *Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT)* program. CSAT also expects to invest approximately \$40.6 million from expiring projects to: expand the *Young Offender Reentry* program; establish a *State Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Coordination* grant program to help build infrastructure/capacity in states to provide effective, accessible, and affordable substance abuse treatment for youth and their families; and award a limited number of new grants in several existing TCE services programs.
  - SAPT Block Grant: A total of \$1.776 billion is available for the SAPT Block Grant. This represents a decrease of approximately \$3.6 million from the FY 2004 level.

#### **Program Management**

- The FY 2005 budget provides \$93.8 million for program management activities.

#### **2006 Request**

- A total of \$2.5 billion is requested for the drug control budget in FY 2006, including \$631.4 million for Prevention and Treatment PRNS funding, \$1.776 billion for the SAPT Block Grant, and \$91.8 million for Program Management. The request reflects a net increase of \$8.3 million over the FY 2005 enacted level.

## **Prevention**

- The FY 2006 request for Prevention PRNS is \$184.3 million, reflecting a program reduction of \$14.4 million compared to the FY 2005 enacted amount. At this level, SAMHSA proposes to:
  - Expand the SPF SIGs program, with the proposed award of approximately five new SPF SIG grants (\$12.5 million). The funds will be used to implement the five-step process known to promote youth development, reduce risk-taking behaviors, build on assets, and prevent problem behaviors that are built on a community-based risk and protective factors approach to prevention.

## **Treatment**

- The FY 2006 request for Treatment PRNS funds of \$447.1 million reflects an increase of \$24.7 million compared to the FY 2005 enacted level. The SAPT Block Grant in FY 2006 is maintained at the FY 2005 enacted level.
  - Within the total for PRNS, \$150 million is for the ATR program, an increase of \$50.8 million over the FY 2005 enacted amount. This increase in ATR funding will support approximately seven additional grants in FY 2006 for a total of 22 active grantees.
  - Also within the PRNS total, SBIRT will receive a \$5.8 million increase over the FY 2005 enacted level for a total of \$30.8 million. This increase will support approximately two additional grants in FY 2006 for a total of nine program grantees.

## **Program Management**

- A Program Management funding level of \$91.8 million is requested for FY 2006, a decrease of approximately \$2.0 million compared to the FY 2005 enacted level. This decrease will be in the area of non-substance abuse data collection.

## **IV. PERFORMANCE**

### **Summary**

- This section is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, the FY 2004 Performance Report, and PART reviews conducted during the FYs 2004, 2005, and 2006 budget cycles. The chart below includes conclusions from the PART assessment: scores on program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above, for the latest year for which data are available. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The PART reviews noted the key contributions of SAMHSA’s substance abuse programs in supporting prevention and treatment services in states, territories, and communities. The primary criticism from the reviews was the lack of outcome measures, targets, and/or data, without which programs could not demonstrate effectiveness. SAMHSA has made progress in working with the states to identify a set of “national outcomes” that will be monitored across all SAMHSA programs. The NOMS have been identified for both treatment and prevention programs as well as common methodologies for data collection and analysis.
- SAMHSA continues to assist states in developing their data infrastructures. SAMHSA is also working with the states to improve state accountability for the SAPT Block Grant program while increasing state flexibility by monitoring the NOMS through the block grant application. SAMHSA expects to develop baselines for cost bands for different types of prevention and treatment programs by December 2005. The TCE program’s web-based performance measurement system enables them to demonstrate considerable success in achieving desired treatment outcomes. Other programs are exploring similar web-based systems.

### CSAP Program Accomplishments

- The major programs are the 20 percent prevention set-aside from the SAPT Block Grant and PRNS. These programs are highlighted in the following sections.

#### SAPT Block Grant 20 Percent Prevention Set-aside

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	80	FY 2005 Rating: <i>Ineffective</i> . Without uniformly-defined and collected outcome information from each state, the program (including prevention and treatment) could not demonstrate its effectiveness.
Planning	50	
Management	89	
Results	8	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b> <b>Actual</b>
a. 30-day drug use/non-use among program participants (targets under development)		----      ----
b. Perception of harm of drug use among program participants (targets under development)		----      ----
c. Past year drug use (targets under development)		----      ----
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b> <b>Actual</b>
a. Percent of states satisfied with technical assistance (measure of program quality)		90%      92%

### Discussion

- The PART review recognized that the SAPT Block Grant is the only federal program that provides funds to every state to support statewide substance abuse treatment and prevention services. The PART review concluded that the program’s primary shortcoming was the lack of outcome measures and long-term targets, making it difficult to demonstrate results. It also noted that the program was developing new outcome measures. At present, states are not

collecting uniformly-defined information on the results or outcomes of the program although some states, such as Nebraska, are monitoring their own progress toward prevention outcomes.

- SAMHSA is moving toward a data-driven block grant mechanism which will monitor the new NOMS as well as improve data collection, analysis, and utilization. Three of the ten outcome areas - cost effectiveness, use of evidence-based practices, and client perception of care – resulted from PART review recommendations. States will begin reporting data in FY 2005. In addition, SAMHSA has initiated funding for a national evaluation of the Block Grant with results expected late 2006. It is also expediting the posting of disaggregated state-specific data on the Internet.
- The program is also developing an efficiency measure—services provided within identified cost bands. Targets and baselines are under development.

CSAP PRNS

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review of a group of programs funded under PRNS</b>		
Purpose	100	FY 2006 Rating: <i>Moderately Effective</i> . The program makes a unique contribution by focusing on regional, emerging problems. The program is developing two primary long-term outcome measures, which are already being used at the national level in the ONDCP National Drug Control Strategy and in Healthy People 2010 and directly measure the program's purpose to reduce and prevent substance use.
Planning	88	
Management	90	
Results	47	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target      Actual</b>
a. 30-day use of alcohol among youth age 12-17		*              ----
b. 30-day use of other illicit drugs age 12 and up		*              ----
c. Percent of program participants age 12-17 that rate the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great		**             61%
d. Percent of program participants age 12-17 that rate substance abuse as wrong or very wrong		***          ----
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target      Actual</b>
a. Number of evidence-based policies, practices, and strategies implemented by communities		1,300        1,450
b. Number of practices reviewed and approved through the National Registry of Effective Programs (NREP) process		**            153

\* Long-term measure-- no target set for FY 2004  
 \*\* Baseline developed-- no target set for FY 2004  
 \*\*\* No target set for FY 2004

- The PART review of the group of programs funded under PRNS found that the program makes a unique contribution, has an effective design, and compares favorably to other substance abuse prevention programs.

- CSAP awarded 21 SPF SIGs in FY 2004. The funds will be used to implement a five-step process known to promote youth development, reduce risk-taking behaviors, build on assets, and prevent problem behaviors. The success of the SPF will be measured by specific national outcomes, including abstinence from drug use and alcohol abuse, reduction in substance abuse-related crimes, attainment of employment or enrollment in school, increased stability in family and living conditions, increased access to services, and increased social connectedness. A comprehensive evaluation also will be performed.
- The program has set baselines and targets for FY 2010 for its long-term measures, part of the NOMS for prevention. Baselines and targets may be revised based on improved state epidemiological data that will be required from grantees. Evaluations suggest that some CSAP PRNS components are achieving these long-term goals.
- The program continues to make progress in achieving annual performance output goals, such as the large increase in state adoption of evidence-based policies, practices, and strategies. The number of science-based programs implemented by local sub-recipients in SIG states for FY 2004 was 1,450, exceeding the target of 1,300.
- The program has initiated steps to improve efficiencies. A number of small CSAP data and evaluation contracts are being consolidated into one larger contract, leading to efficiencies in administration and oversight. SAMHSA has also streamlined the grants application process. The program is moving away from having many small grant programs to having a few larger, longer-term programs. The agency is contracting for a cost bands study; when it is completed, CSAP and its grantees will be able to better monitor and control program costs.

### CSAT Program Accomplishments

- The major programs are the SAPT Block Grant and the PRNS. These programs are highlighted in the following sections.

#### The SAPT Block Grant – Treatment

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	80	FY 2005 Rating: <i>Ineffective</i> . Without uniformly-defined and collected outcome information from each state, the program (including prevention and treatment) could not demonstrate its effectiveness.
Planning	50	
Management	89	
Results	8	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2003*</b>
		<b>Target</b>
a. Percent technical assistance events that result in systems, program, or practice change		95%
b. Percent clients reporting change in abstinence at discharge from treatment (targets under development)*		---
		<b>Actual</b>
		91%
		---
		---
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2002**</b>
		<b>Target</b>
# clients served		1,751,537
		<b>Actual</b>
		1,882,584

\* Baseline data to be reported September 2005

\*\* FY 2003 results to be reported September 2005, and FY 2004 results in FY 2006

## Discussion

- The PART review stated that the Block Grant is the only federal program that provides funds to every state to support statewide substance abuse treatment and prevention services. It also noted that the program was developing new outcome measures. At present, states vary considerably in their ability to provide outcome information. SAMHSA and the states have, since, finalized the NOMS for treatment. These were included in the FY 2005 revision of the Block Grant application: hence, states will be reporting on them in FY 2005. SAMHSA will continue to work with the states to improve data collection, analysis, and utilization.
- An efficiency measure—percent of states that provide treatment services within approved cost-per-person bands according to the type of treatment—has been developed to monitor and improve cost-effectiveness. Targets and baselines are under development.
- State utilization of CSAT’s technical assistance has continued to be high, with over 90 percent reporting change in systems, programs, or practice as a result of the assistance provided.

## CSAT PRNS

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review of a group of programs funded under PRNS</b>		
Purpose	80	FY 2004 Rating: <i>Adequate</i> . While a 1997 study documented the effectiveness of the national program, PART recommended funding incentives and reductions based on grantee performance.
Planning	86	
Management	64	
Results	33	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b> <b>Actual</b>
Percent adults clients who:		
a. were currently employed/engaged in productive activities		45%      45%
b. had permanent place to live		89%      86.3%
c. had no/reduced involvement with criminal justice system		96%      95.1%
d. experienced no/reduced substance use-related consequences		83%      81.6%
e. had no past month substance use		63%      63%
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b> <b>Actual</b>
# TCE clients served		29,567      30,217

## Discussion

- The FY 2004 PART review found that PRNS makes a unique contribution since its service grants are designed specifically to fill gaps. While state and local governments support drug treatment, neither focus on regional, emerging problems. PRNS also include unique training, communications, and certification efforts.
- The 1997 *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study* indicated that the program’s demonstration grants were effective. No evaluation has been undertaken since. However,

evaluations of other major programs, such as the SBIRT and ATR programs, are being initiated.

- The chart above reflects success in meeting most of the FY 2004 targets. TCE's web-based system to collect and report outcome information from its grantees is a useful model for other SAMHSA programs.
- The PART review did not include the new ATR program initiated in FY 2004. The ATR program seeks to provide services to individuals through a voucher system so they may better access the care they require. Awards were made in August 2004 to 14 states and one Tribal organization. Baseline data will be reported in December 2005. Accountability is a key component of this program—the program will further strengthen the link between performance and the budget.

# CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$62.087	\$83.000	\$87.630
Interdiction	997.670	1,332.000	1,408.123
Research & Development	10.705	14.000	15.109
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,070.462</b>	<b>\$1,429.000</b>	<b>\$1,510.862</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$1,048.903	\$1,175.000	\$1,225.480
Construction	21.559	22.000	22.420
Air & Marine Operations		232.000	262.962
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,070.462</b>	<b>\$1,429.000</b>	<b>\$1,510.862</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9,618	9,742	9,799
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$4,898.8	\$5,333.3	\$5,575.6
Drug Percentage	21.9%	26.8%	27.1%

## II. METHODOLOGY

### Office of Field Operations

- The Office of Field Operations has identified 2,512 Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers positions that are specifically identified with drug enforcement. In August 2003, CBP established a Consolidated National Inspectional Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Team Policy (A-TCET). Under A-TCET, the former Contraband Enforcement Team (CET), Manifest Review Unit (MRU), Non-Intrusive Inspection, Canine, and Outbound teams will be united to form a single enforcement team, A-TCET. The A-TCET teams also work closely with the Passenger Enforcement Rover Team (PERT) and Passenger Analytical Unit (PAU) teams to coordinate all enforcement activities. Although the primary mission of the A-TCET teams is anti-terrorism, they will also focus on all types of contraband, including narcotics. In the past, 100 percent of CET Inspector time has been

devoted to drug enforcement. Since the primary focus of A-TCET is anti-terrorism, it is estimated that 85 percent of their time is devoted to drug enforcement. Although the primary focus of CET enforcement teams has changed, there is only a slight decrease in time devoted to drug enforcement due to similarities in function. The smuggling methodologies and their indicators are believed to be similar for both narcotics and anti-terrorism activities.

- As of October 2004, there are 804 Canine Enforcement Officers that are nearly 100 percent devoted to smuggling interdiction and 17 Currency Canine Enforcement Officers who are also 100 percent devoted to smuggling related interdiction.
- There are more than 14,000 other CBP Officers that, in addition to the interdiction of contraband, illegal drugs, and illegal aliens also enforce hundreds of laws and regulations of many other federal agencies. CBP subject matter experts estimate that 15-30 percent of these officers' time will be devoted to drug-related activities in FYs 2004-2006.

### **Office of Border Patrol**

- There are over 11,000 Border Patrol agents that are assigned the mission of detecting and apprehending any illegal entrants between the ports-of-entry along the 8,000 miles of the United States borders. These illegal entries include alien and drug smugglers, potential terrorists, wanted criminals, and persons seeking to avoid inspection at the designated ports of entry due to their undocumented status, thus preventing their legal entry. It has been determined that 15 percent of the total agent time nationwide is related to drug interdiction activities. These activities include staffing 26 permanent border traffic checkpoints nationwide including 398 canine units trained in the detection of humans and certain illegal drugs that are concealed within cargo containers, truck trailers, passenger vehicles and boats. In addition, agents perform line watch functions in targeted border areas that are frequent entry points for the smuggling of drugs and people into the United States. A fleet of over 100 fixed and rotary wing aircraft are operated along the borders and perform a multitude of missions that results in the interdiction of narcotics being smuggled into the United States.

### **Office of Information Technology**

- The Office of Information Technology (OIT) supports the drug enforcement mission through the research, development, acquisition, and support and maintenance of technology, such as non-intrusive inspection systems and targeting systems. Within the OIT, Applied Technology Division (ATD), 50 percent of base resources, 50 percent of support and maintenance resources, and 50 percent of non-intrusive imaging acquisition resources support the anti-drug, as well as the anti-terrorism missions.

### **Office of Air & Marine Operations (AMO)**

- AMO protects the United States by using an integrated and coordinated air and marine force to deter, interdict, and investigate acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from the threats of unlawful movement of people and goods across the nation's borders.

- Since September 11, 2001, AMO has redirected part of its mission to protecting the United States from acts of terrorism. As a result of the expanded mission requirements, resources that support the AMO program are considered to be 90 percent drug-related.

### **Office of Training and Development**

- The Office of Training and Development's (OTD) mission support, while vital to CBP mission, is not entirely drug-related. These figures include estimates of the resources for the Border Patrol and Immigration Officer Academies which now fall under the OTD.
- Training arrived at its estimates by reviewing all courses conducted to determine if the course contained drug enforcement related material. If the course was found to contain drug-related material, the funding attributed to the course was then multiplied by the drug content percentage based on the drug budget methodology. Other resources were attributed to drug enforcement activities at a rate of 25 percent based on the diverse nature of OTD's programs such as anti-terrorism, career development, and transition training of the legacy workforce.

## **III. PROGRAM SUMMARY**

### **CBP Authorities and Interdiction Efforts**

- Titles 18 U.S.C. and 19 U.S.C. authorize CBP to regulate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations. It is through this statutory authority that CBP plays a key role in the overall anti-drug effort at the border.
- CBP jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across our national borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank Secrecy Act, "USA PATRIOT Act," Money Laundering Control Act, and other CBP laws.
- CBP also enforces and administers immigration and nationality laws in conjunction with the inspection of all persons seeking admission into the United States, and identifies and counters drug-related criminal activity. CBP coordinates these efforts with the Departments of State and Agriculture, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and local port authorities.
- CBP has implemented aggressive border enforcement strategies that are designed to interdict and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across the nation's borders and dismantle the related smuggling organizations.
- CBP's Automated Targeting System (ATS) addresses targeting needs in the passenger and cargo (air, land and sea) environments in the United States and in foreign ports by CBP Officers targeting cargo under the Container Security Initiative (CSI). The system utilizes a battery of rules to vet all available information related to cargo and passengers and generates relative risk scores for cargo shipments and passengers.
- Under the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), CBP is engaging the trade in developing and implementing security programs to safeguard legitimate trade from being used to smuggle implements of terror and other contraband, including narcotics.

Under C-TPAT, CBP works closely with importers, carriers, brokers, freight forwarders, and other industry sectors to develop a seamless, security-conscious trade environment resistant to the threat of international terrorism. C-TPAT provides the business community and government a venue to exchange ideas, information, and best practices in an ongoing effort to create a secure supply chain, from the factory floor to U.S. port of entry. Under C-TPAT, Americas Counter Smuggling Initiative (ACSI), the Carrier Initiative Program (CIP), and the Business Anti-Smuggling Initiative (BASC) remain instrumental in expanding our anti-narcotics security programs with trade groups and governments throughout the Caribbean, Central and South America and Mexico.

### **Intelligence Program**

- The Intelligence Program provides support to CBP inspectional and border enforcement personnel in disrupting the flow of drugs by collection and analysis of all source information and dissemination of intelligence to the appropriate component. Also, the program provides strategic intelligence estimates to executive management for purposes of planning and resource allocation.

### **Field Operations Enforcement Technology**

- CBP is continuing to acquire and deploy additional large-scale, non-intrusive inspection (NII) systems to our nation's air, sea and land border ports of entry. These systems include the Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS), Mobile VACIS, Truck X-ray, Mobile Truck X-ray, Rail VACIS, Mobile Sea Container Systems and the Pallet Gamma-ray System. Large-scale NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable us to screen or examine a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and cargo.

### **Air & Marine Operations**

- AMO's P-3 aircraft are the primary U.S. Government aircraft used to fly in and over Colombia in support of detection and monitoring efforts. The P-3 AEW and slick aircrafts are critical to interdiction operations in the source and transit zones because they provide vital radar coverage in regions where mountainous terrain, expansive jungles and large bodies of water limit the effectiveness of ground-based radar.
- In the Transit Zone, AMO air and marine crews work in conjunction with the law enforcement agencies and military forces of other nations in support of their counter-narcotic programs. Counterdrug missions include detection and monitoring, interceptor support, and coordinated training with military and other law enforcement personnel.
- As in the support provided to other nations, AMO assists state and local law enforcement counter-narcotics programs in detection and monitoring, interceptor support and coordinated training with law enforcement personnel.

## **Canine Enforcement**

- Detector dog teams play a major role in operational enforcement efforts to seize and disrupt the flow of narcotics into the United States. CBP continues to breed potential detector dogs at the Canine Enforcement Training Center in Front Royal, Virginia, to provide enhanced detection capabilities. Seventeen currency detector dogs are assigned to 14 ports of entry to assist in the interdiction efforts.

## **Currency Interdiction**

- CBP interdicts undeclared bulk currency under 31 USC 5316/17, cutting off funds that fuel terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and criminal activities worldwide.
- CBP Inspectors perform Buckstop Operations, screening outbound travelers and their personal effects. Cashnet Operations focus on interdicting bulk currency exported in cargo shipments. CBP also uses mobile X-ray vans, and 17 specially trained currency canine teams to efficiently target individuals, personal effects, conveyances and cargo acting as vehicles for the illicit export of undeclared currency.

## **Border Patrol Operations**

- The Border Patrol's primary mission is to apprehend illegal aliens and alien smugglers that enter the U.S. illegally. As such, the Border Patrol is responsible for ensuring that the entry of persons into the U.S. between ports-of-entry is controlled in a manner that is consistent with national interests.
- All Border Patrol agents receive Drug Enforcement Administration Title 21 cross-designated authority as part of their basic training.
- The Border Patrol conducts border control activities from the decks of various sized marine craft along the coastal waterways of the U.S., Puerto Rico and the interior waterways common to the United States and Canada. The marine patrol consists of 107 vessels in 16 Border Patrol sectors, nationwide.

## **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

### **2005 Program**

- In FY 2005, CBP will direct \$1,429.0 million of its direct appropriations to drug control efforts. The FY 2005 funding will maintain operations at the FY 2004 level and includes the transfer of the AMO from the Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

### **2006 Request**

- In FY 2006, CBP estimates that it will direct \$1,510.9 million of its direct appropriations to drug control efforts. The FY 2006 budget provides the necessary manpower, non-intrusive technology inspection systems and the intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance

technology to deter and detect the smuggling of illegal drugs, especially along the Southwest Border and to address the problem of the smuggling of high-potency marijuana from Canada. Also included is a \$7.4 million increase for the Long Range Radar program. AMO shares the cost of the Long Range Radar program with the Federal Aviation Administration and DOD. This increase is CBP's share of a service life extension plan for the radars.

## V. PERFORMANCE

### Summary

- This section on CBP's drug control program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). CBP's drug control program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process. The output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- As a result of the creation in 2003 of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), CBP was established by combining immigration, agricultural inspection, border patrol and customs inspection and trade functions. CBP established the draft performance measures presented in the chart below with FY 2003-FY 2009 performance targets carried forward from the strategic plan of the now-defunct U.S. Customs Service. The chart does not include data from the Office of Air and Marine Operations which was transferred to CBP from ICE in FY 2005.

<b>Selected Measures of Performance</b>		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Not Reviewed		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
None at present	----	----
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Inspection Narcotics Seizures		
a. cocaine (thousands of pounds)	77.8	44.6
cocaine (number of seizures)	1,788.0	2,095.0
cocaine (pounds per seizures)	43.5	21.3
b. marijuana (thousands of pounds)	873.8	652.8
marijuana (number of seizures)	10,422.0	10,514.0
marijuana (pounds per seizures)	83.8	62.1
c. heroin (thousands of pounds)	3.9	2.8
heroin (number of seizures)	802.0	631.0
heroin (pounds per seizures)	4.9	4.5

### Discussion

- CBP presents one goal that focuses on the drug control program. The goal, "Contribute to a safer America by prohibiting the introduction of illicit contraband into the United States" and

the measure titled “Inspection Narcotics Seizures” is identified by CBP as a measure carried over from the former U.S. Customs Service.

- The FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report includes targets for FY 2004 for cocaine, marijuana, and heroin. These measures address only “outputs” rather than “outcomes” and do not convey a measure of the impact of CBP’s drug control program.
- FY 2004 actual data indicate several areas where targets were not met. The targets were based on prior fiscal year data which included both components of the former U.S. Customs Service Office of Field Operations (OFO) and Office of Investigations. CBP is now measuring progress under the new CBP structure which includes only the data for OFO.
- CBP is working to refine its performance measures and link them to the interagency estimates of drug availability currently under development. These interagency estimates are expected to be available in the fourth quarter of FY 2005.

# IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	2004 Final	2005 <sup>/1</sup> Enacted	2006 Request
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$7.158	\$7.287	\$9.256
Interdiction	199.091	0.000	0.000
Investigations	367.015	350.235	444.046
Prevention	1.100	0.000	0.000
<b>Total</b>	\$574.364	\$357.522	\$453.302
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$390.996	\$357.522	\$453.302
Operation and Maintenance	183.368	0.000	0.000
<i>Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force [non-add]</i>	----	----	43.678
<b>Total</b>	\$574.364	\$357.522	\$453.302
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,937	2,094	2,440
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget <sup>/2</sup>	\$3,594.4	\$3,645.2	\$4,134.8
Drug Percentage	16.0%	10.0%	11.0%

<sup>/1</sup> Effective October 1, 2004, Air and Marine Operations (AMO), including the Air and Marine Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement account, were transferred from the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

<sup>/2</sup> Total agency budget includes revenues and collections of security fees credited to the Federal Protective Services account.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### Investigations Program

- At inception of the Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in March 2003, 42 percent of ICE's investigative resources—transferred

from legacy U.S. Customs Service—were deemed dedicated to drug control. To reasonably quantify ICE’s level of involvement in drug control activities, and using FY 2004 actual data as a baseline, ICE has employed a methodology that uses the ratio of investigative hours specifically identified with narcotics and money laundering cases to the total investigative hours reported for the fiscal year to determine the dollar equivalent of resources. Based on the casework that ICE Special Agents complete, the ratio may fluctuate from year to year. For FY 2004, 33.7 percent of the Investigations program resources contributed towards drug enforcement operations.

### **Intelligence Program**

- ICE has employed a similar methodology to determine the dollar equivalent of resources for intelligence by using the ratio of hours dedicated to counterdrug operations to the total intelligence hours reported for the fiscal year. For FY 2004, the ratio was 24.8 percent. In addition, ICE relies on the professional judgment of subject matter experts who estimate that 75 percent of the resources devoted to tactical intelligence activities—for which no case hours are recorded—contribute toward drug enforcement operations. The same methodology was used to estimate the FY 2005 and FY 2006 drug control levels.

## **III. PROGRAM SUMMARY**

### **Investigative Operations**

- ICE is authorized to enforce the regulations concerning the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the United States and other nations, which enables ICE to play a key role in the overall anti-drug effort with a nexus to the border.
- ICE has broad authority to investigate international financial crime and money laundering. ICE’s jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across the nation’s borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank Secrecy Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, and the Money Laundering Control Act.
- Money Laundering - ICE financial investigations target the systems used by international criminal organizations to launder the proceeds of their crime. ICE has implemented an aggressive strategy to combat money laundering by: combining interdiction efforts with our international law enforcement counterparts, interagency coordination efforts, undercover investigations, and regulatory interventions that target those systems.
- Currency Interdiction - ICE investigations lead to interdiction of undeclared bulk currency, cutting off funds that fuel narcotics trafficking and criminal activities worldwide.
- ICE is a primary participant in the 15 Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs) that are located across the Northern Border. IBETs are multi-agency international task forces designed to enhance border integrity and security with Canada by identifying, investigating, and interdicting persons and organizations that pose a threat to national security or are engaged in other organized criminal activity.

- ICE participates in and actively supports the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF). ICE OCDETF Coordinators sit on each of OCDETF's nine regional task forces and actively interact with other federal law enforcement agencies, local police chiefs, and state and local prosecutors. ICE dedicates resources to participate in highly complex OCDETF investigations targeting major drug smuggling organizations.
- ICE is an active participant and partner in the Special Operations Division, a multi-agency program involving the Department of Justice, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Internal Revenue Service.

### **Intelligence Operations**

- The Office of Intelligence provides support to all ICE investigative, detention and removal components, as well as many other departmental entities, in disrupting the flow of drugs by collecting and analyzing all source information and disseminating tactical intelligence to the appropriate operational component.

## **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

### **2005 Program**

- The ICE drug control budget for FY 2005 is \$357.5 million. This budget reflects a net reduction of \$217.1 million below the FY 2004 level. This reduction is primarily associated with the transfer of AMO to Customs and Border Protection.

### **2006 Request**

- The FY 2006 drug control proposal is \$453.3 million. This amount is \$95.8 million above the FY 2005 enacted level. The increase reflects an upward adjustment for inflation, technical adjustments to base, and the inclusion in ICE's direct appropriation funding (\$43.7 million) previously provided as a reimbursement from the OCDETF program.

## **V. PERFORMANCE**

### **Summary**

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR).
- ICE's Office of Investigations (OI) was reviewed under the PART process as part of the FY 2006 Budget Request process. However, individual components, such as the drug control functions, were not reviewed separately. Therefore, there are no separate findings for the drug control component of OI's mission.
- OI is currently in the process of developing a new performance measurement system that will tie its various program components and their results to vulnerabilities in the nation's trade, transportation, immigration, and financial infrastructures.

<b>Selected Measures of Performance</b>		
<b>PART Review</b>		
The Office of Investigations (OI) was reviewed in PART as one program. Therefore, there are no separate findings for the Drug component of OI's mission.		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
For FY 2004, the outcome measure for the OI as a whole was the number of completed cases that had an enforcement consequence defined as arrest, indictment, conviction, seizure, or penalty.	58.7%	43.8%
Explanation of FY 2004 Results: The target was based on the FY 2003 accumulation of immigration and customs law enforcement statistics from two separate reporting systems. October 1st, 2003, started the mandate to enter all ICE law enforcement data on the TECS database. The complete transition of ICE agents entering law enforcement data on TECS was not complete until the 3rd quarter of FY 2004. Since TECS was originally a trade law investigative database, and not all immigration law enforcement statistics directly cross over for entry, this performance measure, as currently defined and reported from one system, is not going to provide the same representation of immigration enforcement results in FY 2004 as had been reported in previous years on a separate system. However, the calculated "Actual" percentage did increase in each quarter of FY 2004.		
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Narcotics Seizures		
a. cocaine (thousands of pounds)	*	330.6
cocaine (number of seizures)	*	1,908.0
cocaine (pounds per seizures)	*	173.3
b. marijuana (thousands of pounds)	*	1,592.6
marijuana (number of seizures)	*	5,575.0
marijuana (pounds per seizures)	*	285.7
c. heroin (thousands of pounds)	*	3.0
heroin (number of seizures)	*	575.0
heroin (pounds per seizures)	*	5.2

\* Note: Pending development of new/revised department/ICE measures, ICE has carried forward the data above from previous U.S. Customs Service measure that did not have established targets.

## Discussion

- ICE is undergoing a major shift in the traditional approach to performance measurement. As mentioned above, OI is currently in the process of developing a new performance measurement system that will tie its various program components and their results to vulnerabilities in the nation's trade, transportation, immigration, and financial infrastructures. Therefore, while traditional measures such as drug seizures will still be kept, measurement emphasis will be on the impact of drug control efforts on the systems by which drugs and drug money are moved and stored. As such, ICE will continue to provide output measures to support the outcomes developed by ONDCP.

# UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$770.252	\$843.451	\$972.711
Research & Development	2.200	1.484	0.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$772.452</b>	<b>\$844.935</b>	<b>\$972.711</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Operating Expenses (OE)	\$586.830	\$655.730	\$720.269
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (AC&I)	171.475	173.446	236.991
Reserve Training (RT)	11.947	14.275	15.451
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)	2.200	1.484	0.000
<i>Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force [non-add]</i>	----	----	0.626
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$772.452</b>	<b>\$844.935</b>	<b>\$972.711</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	5,494	5,629	5,837
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$7,012.0	\$7,575.9	\$8,146.9
Drug Percentage	11.0%	11.2%	11.9%

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The Coast Guard does not have a specific appropriation for drug interdiction activities. All drug interdiction operations, capital improvements and acquisitions, reserve training, and research and development activities are funded out of the appropriations specified herein.
- Reflecting the multi-mission nature of Coast Guard units, the accounting system is keyed to operating and support facilities, rather than to specific missions. Consistent with that approach, personnel and other costs are administered and tracked along operational and support capability lines requiring sophisticated cost accounting techniques.

- Coast Guard uses a Mission Cost Model (MCM) methodology to compute its drug attribution. The MCM allocates funding across Coast Guard missions in the Performance-based Budget (PBB) presentation. The MCM allocates all direct and support costs to mission-performing units (e.g., a 378-foot cutter). Established baselines of operational activity are used to further allocate those costs to the various missions.

### **Operating Expenses (OE):**

- OE funds are used to operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and recruit, train, and sustain all active duty military and civilian personnel. Budget presentations for current and future years use the most recent OE asset cost data. The MCM systematically allocates all OE costs in the following way:
  - Direct Costs: Applied directly to the operating assets (high endurance cutter, HC-130 aircraft, 41' utility boat) that perform missions;
  - Support Costs: Applied to assets for which cost variability can be specifically linked to operating assets (based on carefully-developed allocation criteria); and
  - Overhead Costs: Applied to assets based on proportion of labor dollars spent where cost variability cannot be specifically linked to operating assets. This is a standard industry approach to overhead allocation.
- Once all OE costs are fully loaded on mission-performing assets, those costs are further allocated to Coast Guard missions (Drug Enforcement, Search and Rescue, etc.) using actual or baseline projections for operational employment hours.

### **Acquisition, Construction & Improvements (AC&I) Appropriation:**

- The MCM model is used to develop an allocation of costs by mission areas for proposed AC&I projects. For example, if a new asset is being proposed for commissioning through an AC&I project, costs would be applied to missions using the operational profile of a comparable existing asset.

### **Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E) Appropriation:**

- RDT&E funding is allocated across all mission areas based on a project-by-project analysis similar to the method used for AC&I. Effective in FY 2006, RDT&E funding will be consolidated within the department's Science & Technology Directorate.

### **Reserve Training (RT) Appropriation:**

- A portion of the funds available to the drug control mission areas are included in the RT appropriation. RT funds are used to support Selected Reserve personnel who in turn support and operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and assist in sustaining all operations. In the RT budget, allocating a share of budget authority using the same methodology used for OE derives the amount allocated to the drug control mission area.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Coast Guard enforces federal laws in the transit and arrival zones as the nation's principal maritime law enforcement agency with jurisdiction on, under and over the high seas and U. S. territorial waters. As part of its strategic goal in maritime security, the Coast Guard's drug interdiction objective is to reduce the flow of illegal drugs entering the United States by denying smugglers their maritime routes.
- The Coast Guard has developed a ten-year counterdrug strategic plan, Campaign STEEL WEB. This plan is a comprehensive approach to maritime counterdrug law enforcement in the transit and arrival zones. The cornerstones of this plan are:
  - Maintain a strong interdiction presence highlighted by agile and flexible operations in the transit and arrival zones guided by improved actionable intelligence and information to deny smugglers access to maritime routes and deter trafficking activity;
  - Strengthen ties with source and transit zone nations to increase their willingness and ability to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs within their sovereign boundaries, including territorial seas. This will be accomplished through increased engagement designed to deny smugglers safe havens and enhance the law enforcement capabilities of partnering nations' maritime forces;
  - Support interagency and international efforts to combat drug smuggling through increased cooperation and coordination; and
  - Promote efforts to reduce illegal drug use in the maritime environment.
- The Coast Guard aims to conduct effective and agile interdiction operations directed at high threat drug smuggling activity to significantly affect maritime trafficking routes and modes through seizures, disruption and displacement. To this end, the Coast Guard:
  - Deploys a fleet of vessels and aircraft that is equipped with sensors, communications systems and detection technologies guided by coordinated intelligence to surveil, detect, classify, identify, and interdict suspected drug traffickers in the maritime transit and arrival zones. These deep-water cutters, patrol boats, maritime patrol aircraft, helicopters and various small boats provide a critical maritime interdiction presence;
  - Participates in coordinated and joint operations with law enforcement agencies, Department of Defense, and international partners to enhance the effectiveness of transit and arrival zone interdiction efforts. The Coast Guard plans and executes cooperative operations enhancing surveillance, detection, classification, identification, and prosecution in the transit and arrival zones;
  - Deploys Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments aboard U.S. Navy and foreign naval vessels to provide maritime law enforcement expertise and authority required to carry out interdiction operations throughout the transit zone;

- Conducts combined law enforcement operations with source and transit zone nations. These operations provide training, bolster the participating nations' law enforcement capabilities and strengthen their political will to fight the adverse impacts of illicit smuggling;
- Negotiates maritime counterdrug agreements in conjunction with the Department of State. These agreements promote seamless law enforcement efforts and facilitate the exercise of host nation authority. Through such initiatives, the Coast Guard strives to make territorial boundaries as functionally transparent to law enforcement forces as they are to the smuggling community; and
- Provides ongoing support to lead agencies focused on programs that are designed to reduce the flow of drugs from source countries. These efforts include providing intelligence resources concentrating on source country activities and personnel for international training in source countries.

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

##### **2005 Program**

- The total FY 2005 drug control request for all accounts is \$844.9 million. This level will provide for drug interdiction related activities in support of *Strategy* priorities. This total includes \$655.7 million for OE, \$173.4 million for AC&I, \$14.3 million for RT, and \$1.5 million for RDT&E.
- The budget provides \$724 million (\$151.8 million drug-related) for the continued development of the Integrated Deepwater System (IDS) acquisition. The Deepwater project will re-capitalize the aging legacy surface and air fleets. It will ensure the Coast Guard is properly equipped and outfitted to enable long-term strategies, such as Campaign STEEL WEB to reap success well into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
- The OE program supports end-game capability through continued implementation of the very successful Operation NEW FRONTIER. The ability to intercept, stop, and board go-fast smuggling boats will be enhanced with armed helicopters, capable of delivering non-deadly force to stop fleeing suspect vessels, working in tandem with Over-the-Horizon (OTH) boats launched from cutters. OE funding will provide support for the helicopters as well as the personnel, maintenance, operations, facilities and training associated with this initiative.
- The FY 2005 program was designed to enable the Coast Guard to build upon Campaign STEEL WEB successes and maintain effective interdiction in the transit zone. The underlying operations of STEEL WEB will continue, including FRONTIER SHIELD in the transit zone off Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
- The Coast Guard program will also support additional efforts in the Eastern Pacific Theater of operations. The Coast Guard will also continue limited support to Joint Inter-Agency Task Force (JIATF)-South's Operation CAPER FOCUS deep in the transit zone off the west coasts of Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador.

- The OE program will continue to fund critical intelligence collection and support that will improve the Coast Guard's ability to identify, intercept and efficiently board smuggling vessels. This includes personnel to support enhanced training and technical assistance engagement with the maritime forces in source and transit zone nations as part of the STEEL WEB strategy.
- The RDT&E program level includes funding to: develop technologies to improve detection of hidden contraband in locations that were previously impossible to search; improve tactical communications systems to improve interagency coordination, command and control; and develop technologies that give commanders a wider range of options to stop fleeing vessels.

## **2006 Request**

- The total FY 2006 drug control proposal for all accounts is estimated at \$972.7 million. This total includes \$720.3 million for OE, \$237 million for AC&I, and \$15.5 million for RT.
- The request represents another milestone in IDS acquisition as it provides \$966 million (\$210.6 million drug-related) for the fourth full year of building out the system.

## **Operating Expenses:**

- Funding continues deployment of Operation NEW FRONTIER assets, which include specially equipped helicopters, and OTH cutter boats designed to stop the go-fast boat smuggling threat.
- Funding will provide for an interdiction presence for Operation FRONTIER SHIELD and other supply reduction pulse operations in the Caribbean transit zone.
- Funding will increase the number of Maritime Patrol Aircraft flight hours by 1,500, thereby allowing greater coverage for known departures, and creating greater awareness in the transit zone and hand off to end game assets.
- Funding will provide interdiction efforts in the maritime regions along the Southwest Border. The Coast Guard maritime interdiction efforts off the coast of south Texas and the coast of southern California are designed to complement the combined efforts of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to reduce trafficking across the Southwest Border. As part of the Southwest Border Initiative, the Coast Guard will continue efforts to enhance international cooperation through its relationship with the Mexican Navy.
- The FY 2006 drug program will allow the Coast Guard to continue combined international intelligence operations with Caribbean, Central and South American countries. The program will include supporting the U.S. Southern Command's source country initiative to disrupt production and transportation of illicit drugs. Coast Guard participation includes forward deployed aircraft.
- This budget will continue a series of multilateral counterdrug operations in the Caribbean involving Belgian and United Kingdom resources and regional law enforcement authorities.

These highly mobile operations are designed to focus on the highest threats in the region using local assets and law enforcement agencies in conjunction with multi-national maritime forces.

- The Coast Guard will continue to operate a Caribbean Support Tender (CST) with a multi-national crew to provide mobile and professional training and technical assistance to various transit zone nations.
- The Coast Guard will continue periodic bilateral counterdrug operations such as Operation CONJUNTOS with Panama, Operation RIP TIDE with Jamaica, and Operation DAGGER with the Colombian Navy. These efforts focus heavily on training and professional exchanges among law enforcement units with the goal of strengthening international coordination.

### **Acquisition, Construction, & Improvements:**

- One of the greatest challenges facing the Coast Guard today is that its Deepwater assets (cutters and aircraft) are aging and technologically obsolete. To meet this challenge the Coast Guard, through the Integrated Deepwater System, has begun to re-capitalize and modernize its assets, including sensors and communications equipment for its aging Deepwater cutters and aircraft. The start of this effort has been addressed in the President's FY 2002-2005 Budgets and is continued in the FY 2006 request. The FY 2006 proposal provides \$966 million for Deepwater (an increase of \$242 million over the FY 2005 enacted level), significantly advancing the program. Specifically, the FY 2006 budget begins funding the revised Deepwater Implementation Plan (updated to reflect post-9/11 maritime security mission requirements) by:
  - Continuing production of the Maritime Security Cutter Large (3<sup>rd</sup> WMSL);
  - Upgrading legacy aircraft assets with improved RADAR and avionics suites;
  - Acquiring Vertical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles;
  - Accelerating HH-65 (short-range helicopter) re-engining;
  - Advancing the design of the Maritime Security Cutter Medium (WMSM); and
  - Completing six legacy medium endurance cutter mid-life extension projects.
- The FY 2006 AC&I proposal includes funding to arm the HH-65B aircraft, which will increase the Coast Guard's end game effectiveness.
- Also included in the AC&I request is continued missionization of C-130J aircraft to increase MPA resources, allowing greater coverage in the departure and transit zones

### **Reserve Training:**

- RT funds will be used to support Selected Reserve personnel who in turn support and operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and assist in sustaining all operations. The funding assumes a drug control allocation equivalent to that of the OE program costs since RT personnel augment OE program functions.

## **V. PERFORMANCE**

### **Summary**

- This section on Coast Guard drug control program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request, the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), and FY 2004 PART assessment. The chart below includes sectional and overall scores from the PART assessment. The Coast Guard has not undergone a PART update review.
- The final FY 2004 flow information, which allows for the calculation of the cocaine removal rate (outcome measure) has not yet been published. However, FY 2004 seizure data (output measures) strongly suggest that the Coast Guard will surpass its FY 2004 target of a 15 percent cocaine removal rate.
- While the Coast Guard's FY 2004 performance results are attributable to a host of factors, three stand out as particularly noteworthy. An increase in actionable intelligence (i.e., raw intelligence coupled with necessary analytical capabilities) allowed for quicker and more thorough sorting of targets and more efficient use of surface and air resources. Second, the Coast Guard continued to capitalize on and expand the highly effective OPERATION NEW FRONTIER program, which employs the use of armed helicopters against drug laden "go-fast" vessels. Third, the International Maritime Interdiction Support provisions in several of the Coast Guard's bilateral counter-drug agreements, coupled with outstanding interagency post-seizure coordination, were instrumental in conveying detainees and evidence to the U.S. for prosecution while keeping assets in theater for continued interdiction.

<b>Selected Measures of Performance</b>		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	100	FY 2004 Rating: Results Not Demonstrated. The program was found to be generally well-managed but faced challenges in strategic planning and performance. In the three years that have passed since the FY 2004 review, the program has made great progress toward addressing OMB's recommendations.
Planning	65	
Management	83	
Results	25	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b>
Non-commercial maritime cocaine removal rate		15%
		<b>Actual</b>
		Available 4/2005
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2003</b>
		<b>Actual*</b>
		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Actual*</b>
a. Amount of cocaine seized (metric tons)		62.1
b. Amount of cocaine removed (metric tons)		n/a
c. Amount of total drugs seized (metric tons)		68.5
		121.0

\* Target data is not shown because the removal rate measure replaces these output measures.

## Discussion

- The Coast Guard's Strategic Goal related to illegal drug interdiction focuses on securing maritime routes by halting the flow of illegal drugs, aliens and contraband; preventing illegal incursions of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, and suppressing maritime federal law violations. The strategic goal is monitored by the long-term performance goal of reducing the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S. via maritime routes.
- The Coast Guard's performance measure changed from Cocaine Seizure Rate to Cocaine Removal Rate in FY 2004. The Removal Rate is defined as the amount of cocaine removed as a percent of estimated cocaine flow through the transit zones. This new measure records drugs removed from the market and more accurately reflects Coast Guard counterdrug efforts and results. It includes seizures, jettisonings, sinkings, burnings, and other non-recovered events and is based upon values. For the FY 2004 outcome measure, total non-commercial maritime flow data will not be available until April 2005 when the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement (IACM) is published. At that time, an actual cocaine removal rate will be published for FY 2004.
- The FY 2004 PART review, which was conducted during the spring of 2002, found the program "generally well-managed" but needed to address some strategic planning issues. Long-term performance targets were needed, as were regular comprehensive evaluations. To address these findings, the Coast Guard has established long-term performance targets out to FY 2010, and through the Center for Naval Analyses, is actively engaged in program evaluations. The Coast Guard is also developing new strategies, and is pursuing new authorities, capabilities, competencies, and partnerships to further improve mission performance.

# BUREAU OF PRISONS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Treatment	\$47.709	\$48.642	\$49.745
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47.709</b>	<b>\$48.642</b>	<b>\$49.745</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Inmate Programs	\$47.709	\$48.642	\$49.745
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47.709</b>	<b>\$48.642</b>	<b>\$49.745</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	417	437	443
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$4,755.9	\$4,776.5	\$5,065.8
Drug Percentage	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- In response to the rapid growth in the federal inmate population having drug abuse histories, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has and continues to develop a strong and comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy. This strategy consists of five components: screening and assessment; drug abuse education; non-residential drug abuse counseling services; residential drug abuse program; and community transitional drug abuse treatment. It is estimated that by FY 2006 more than 34 percent of the sentenced inmate population will have a diagnosable substance use disorder which requires some type of drug abuse treatment program.
- **Drug Program Screening and Assessment.** Upon entry into a BOP facility, an inmate's records are assessed to determine whether:
  - there is evidence in the pre-sentence investigation that alcohol or other drug use contributed to the commission of the instant offense;

- the inmate received a judicial recommendation to participate in a drug treatment program; and
- the inmate violated his or her community supervision as a result of alcohol or other drug use.

If an inmate's record reveals any of these elements, the inmate must participate in a Drug Abuse Education course, available at every BOP institution.

In addition, as part of the initial psychological screening, inmates who are identified as having a drug use history are referred to the institution drug program coordinator for further assessment in an effort to determine their need for BOP drug abuse treatment options.

- **Drug Abuse Education.** Participants in Drug Abuse Education are taught to weigh the consequences against the perceived benefit of drug use including a self assessment of the physical, social, and psychological impact of inmate's substance use on their lives, the lives of their family, and on their community.

All inmates who undergo drug abuse education are assessed for a substance use disorder and oriented to drug treatment. Those inmates who are identified as having a further treatment need are urged to volunteer for and enter the BOP's Non-Residential or Residential Drug Abuse Treatment program.

- **Residential Drug Abuse Treatment.** The Residential Drug Abuse Treatment program provides treatment planning, intensive unit-based treatment with extensive assessment, and individual and group counseling. The programs are typically nine months long and provide a minimum of 500 hours of drug abuse treatment.
- **Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment.** Unlike residential programs, inmates are not housed together in a separate unit; they are housed in and with the general inmate population. Non-residential treatment was designed to provide maximum flexibility to meet the needs of the offenders, particularly those individuals who have relatively minor or low-level substance abuse impairment. These offenders do not require the intensive level of treatment needed by individuals with moderate-to-severe addictive behavioral problems.

A second purpose of the program is to provide those offenders who have a moderate to severe drug abuse problem with supportive program opportunities during the time they are waiting to enter the residential drug abuse program or for those who have little time remaining on their sentence and are preparing to return to the community.

- **Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment.** Community transitional drug abuse treatment is available to inmates who have completed the residential drug abuse treatment program, have been identified by community corrections staff as having a drug use disorder or are being transferred to the community corrections centers under BOP custody. As part of their community program plan, and to assist in the adjustment back into society, these inmates continue treatment with a community-based treatment provider.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- The FY 2005 drug-related enacted budget includes \$48.6 million in treatment resources to support the projected population.

#### **2006 Request**

- The FY 2006 drug-related request includes \$49.7 million in treatment resources to support the projected population.

### **IV. PERFORMANCE**

#### **Summary**

- Program performance is drawn from BOP's FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and FY 2004 Performance Report. The chart below includes conclusions from BOP's FY 2005 PART assessment: scores on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- The FY 2005 PART assessment of BOP's Salaries and Expenses budget, which includes the drug treatment portion of Inmate Programs, concluded that BOP's overall program is strong but needs improvement in long-term goal setting and outcome orientation. The PART scores in the accompanying chart are associated with the aggregate assessment of BOP Salaries and Expenses programs. BOP was assigned an overall rating of "Moderately Effective." The BOP is currently establishing a recidivism measure for its Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program. BOP did not update the PART review in FY 2006.

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	80	FY 2005 Rating: <i>Moderately Effective</i> . The program is strong overall but needs to improve long-term goal setting and outcome orientation.
Planning	85	
Management	86	
Results	75	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b>
		<b>Actual</b>
No current measure of recidivism for drug abuse treatment-related programs. **		----
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		
a. # of inmates participated in drug abuse education programs		*
b. # of inmates participated in residential drug abuse treatment		*
c. # of inmates participated in non-residential drug abuse treatment		*
d. # of inmates participated in community transition drug abuse treatment		*
		22,105
		18,278
		13,014
		16,517

\* Target is 100 percent of eligible inmates.

\*\* A new recidivism measure is planned to be in place by the end of FY 2006.

## Discussion

- BOP’s comprehensive drug treatment strategy consists of five components: screening and assessment; drug abuse education; residential drug abuse treatment programs; non-residential drug abuse treatment programs; and community transition drug abuse treatment programs.
- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 requires the BOP to provide appropriate substance abuse treatment to 100 percent of “eligible” inmates by the end of 1997 and each year thereafter. The BOP has been providing drug abuse treatment to 100 percent of all eligible offenders.
- The Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment component is a critical component of the BOP’s overall drug treatment program. This component was developed for those inmates who have successfully completed the residential drug abuse treatment program and have been released to the community under BOP custody. The BOP is establishing a recidivism measure for its Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program.

# DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
	<b>Final</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$190.071	\$204.547	\$225.529
International	243.679	255.217	312.744
Investigations	1,247.986	1,303.826	1,343.241
Prevention	8.658	8.891	0.000
State and Local Assistance	12.644	12.917	11.208
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,703.038</b>	<b>\$1,785.398</b>	<b>\$1,892.722</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Domestic Enforcement	1,237.748	1,273.979	1,327.650
International Enforcement	252.455	264.205	323.153
State and Local Assistance	94.274	92.998	43.353
<b>Total Salaries &amp; Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,584.477</b>	<b>\$1,631.182</b>	<b>\$1,694.156</b>
Diversion Control Fee Account	\$118.561	\$154.216	\$198.566
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,703.038</b>	<b>\$1,785.398</b>	<b>\$1,892.722</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	8,807	9,189	9,232
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,703.0	\$1,785.4	\$1,892.7
Drug Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- DEA's mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to support non-enforcement programs

aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

- To accomplish its mission, DEA has a five-year strategic plan for fiscal years 2003-2008 consistent with the Department of Justice's (DOJ) strategic plan, which arrays DEA's resources into four strategic focus areas to achieve the maximum impact against the full spectrum of drug trafficking activities. The plan's four strategic focus areas are as follows:
  - International Enforcement: This strategic focus area encompasses DEA's interaction with foreign counterparts and host nations to attack the vulnerabilities in the leadership, production, transportation, communications, finance, and distribution sectors of major international drug trafficking organizations.
  - Domestic Enforcement: Through effective enforcement efforts and associated support functions, DEA disrupts or dismantles the leadership, command and control, and infrastructure of drug trafficking organizations threatening the United States. This strategic focus area contains the majority of DEA's resources, including domestic enforcement groups, state and local task forces, other funded federal and local task forces, and intelligence.
  - State and Local Assistance: Through this strategic focus area, DEA supports activities to advise, assist, and train state and local law enforcement to ensure a consistent national approach to drug law enforcement. DEA's training enhances state and local enforcement capabilities while providing access to the latest intelligence and investigative methods.
  - Diversion Control: This strategic focus area enables DEA to carry out the mandates of the Controlled Substances Act and the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act, which ensures that adequate supplies of controlled drugs and chemicals are available to meet legitimate domestic medical, scientific, industrial, and export needs. The goal of DEA's Diversion Control program is to prevent, detect, and eliminate the diversion of these substances into the illicit drug market.
- DEA focuses its resources on attacking Priority Targets—drugs supply and money laundering organizations operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels having a significant impact upon drug availability in the United States. DEA is guided by key drug enforcement programs, such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) to accomplish its mission. In September 2002, the OCDETF member agencies developed the first annual Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, which represents the “Most Wanted” drug supply and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the nation's illicit drug supply. DEA is a leading participant in OCDETF's efforts to disrupt or dismantle CPOT targets through multi-agency investigations.

### III. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 2005 Program

- The FY 2005 enacted appropriation with rescissions provides 9,391 positions (including 4,220 Special Agents), 9,189 FTE, and \$1,785.4 million. This includes 8,361 positions (including 4,202 Special Agents), 8,250 FTE, and \$1,631.2 million for the Salaries & Expenses account; and, 1,030 positions (including 18 Special Agents), 939 FTE, and \$154.2 million for the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA). The FY 2005 enacted appropriation with rescissions represents a net change of 240 positions (including 50 Special Agents), 382 FTE, and \$82.4 million from the FY 2004 enacted appropriation (with rescissions) of 9,151 positions (including 4,170 Special Agents), 8,807 FTE, and \$1,703.0 million.

#### 2006 Request

- The FY 2006 President's Budget for DEA requests 9,393 positions (including 4,152 Special Agents), 9,232 FTE, and \$1,892.7 million. This request includes 8,266 positions (including 4,082 Special Agents), 8,137 FTE, and \$1,694.2 million for the S&E account; and, 1,127 positions (including 70 Special Agents), 1,095 FTE, and \$198.6 million for the DCFA. The FY 2006 request represents a net change of 2 positions, 43 FTE, and \$107.3 million from the FY 2005 enacted level.
- Significant program increases include:
  - **Overseas Rightsizing**: 31 positions (including 19 Special Agents), 24 FTE, and \$34.7 million to annualize the costs associated with DEA's Overseas Rightsizing plan, address the impact of Afghan heroin, and increase operational effectiveness in Central Asia and the Middle East. This initiative includes:
    - *Overseas Rightsizing Reprogramming*: \$12.7 million (including \$3.9 million in non-personnel funding) for the annualization and office opening and renovation costs associated with the reprogramming of 58 positions (including 40 Special Agents) from the domestic to the foreign arena in FY 2005. The personnel associated with the reprogramming will support offices in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Matamoros, Mexico; Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Nogales, Mexico; and Paramaribo, Suriname; create an additional heroin task force and maritime enforcement group in Cartagena, Colombia; establish an additional money laundering task force and heroin task force in Mexico City, Mexico; and expand Lima, Peru, Country Office.
    - *Operation Containment Permanent Funding*: 17 positions (including 12 Special Agents) and \$8.2 million (including \$2.7 million in non-personnel funding) to establish permanent base funding for *Operation Containment*. In addition to funding DEA's operations in Afghanistan, this initiative supports an existing Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) in Uzbekistan, and planned SIUs in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

- Foreign Advisory Support Teams (FAST) Personnel Funding Support: \$4.3 million in non-personnel funding to provide continuing support for DEA's involvement in the U.S. Embassy Kabul's, Counternarcotics Implementation Plan for Afghanistan.
- Central Asia and the Middle East Initiative: 14 positions (including 7 Special Agents) and \$9.5 million (including \$4.8 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance DEA's presence in Central Asia and the Middle East. The request includes establishing an aviation capability in the region; opening a new office in Dushanbe, Tajikistan; and providing an additional nine positions (including 4 Special Agents) for the Kabul Country Office.
- **Intelligence Sharing**: 36 positions (including 2 Special Agents), 18 FTE, and \$15.6 million to fully exploit, gather, analyze and share intelligence information, and maintain and upgrade DEA's intelligence capabilities. This initiative includes:
  - Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information System (NADDIS): 2 positions and \$3.0 million (including \$2.9 million in non-personnel funding) for the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information System (NADDIS) for modernization and development of standard interfaces to facilitate updating, record comparing, and data sharing of information.
  - Speedway: 26 positions (including 14 Intelligence Analysts) and \$9.0 million (including \$6.9 million in non-personnel funding) for Speedway to expand intelligence sources and support additional personnel needed to analyze new intelligence.
  - Internet Investigations: 8 positions (including 2 Special Agents and 4 Intelligence Analysts) and \$3.6 million (including \$2.7 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance Internet Investigations by creating a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to provide connectivity between DEA Field Divisions, Resident Offices, District Offices, and Headquarters. Specifically, the VPN will serve as a delivery system for NetWitness software to exploit Internet-related data. In addition, the VPN will provide the field secure Internet connectivity in an undercover capacity through dedicated Internet undercover workstations at each DEA field division.
- **Priority Targeting**: 55 Special Agent positions, 28 FTE, and \$22.6 million (including \$13.0 million in non-personnel funding) to strengthen DEA's investigations of drug trafficking and money laundering Priority Targets in FY 2006. This initiative includes:
  - Title III Support: \$4.0 million in non-personnel funding to provide critical Title III wire intercept support to investigations targeting Financial, Latin American/Caribbean, Southwest Border, and European/Asian Priority Target Organizations. The non-personnel funding will support DEA's Special Operations Division (SOD) as follows: \$2.9 million for linguist costs and \$1.1 million for operational expenses.

- *Priority Target Investigations:* 55 Special Agent positions and \$9.6 million to increase efforts towards disrupting or dismantling Priority Targets, and maintain DEA's drug agent staffing at the pre-September 11, 2001, level.
- *Investigative Technology:* \$9.0 million in non-personnel funding to support DEA's telecommunications intercept equipment, such as the Translation/Transcription Support System (T2S2), and investigative technology/surveillance equipment (e.g., audio, video, and tracking).
- **Diversion Control Enforcement:** 109 positions (including 52 Special Agents), 81 FTE, and \$27.0 million (including \$8.3 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance investigations and enforcement actions against the illegal sale, use, or diversion of controlled substances and strengthen the Diversion Control program in FY 2006.
- The President's Budget also includes programmatic reductions/transfers totaling \$61.2 million through the following proposals:
  - **Transfer of Programs from S&E Account to DCFA:** Transfer funding and positions (33 positions, 96 FTE and \$19.1 million) from the S&E account to the DCFA for costs associated with investigations and enforcement actions against the illegal sale, use, or diversion of controlled substances.
  - **Demand Reduction: Eliminate 40 positions and costs (\$9.3 million) associated with the elimination of DEA's Demand Reduction program to focus on supply reduction efforts.**
  - **State and Local Vehicles:** Eliminate \$1.3 million for vehicle purchases for State and Local Task Force Officers.
  - **Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) Program Reduction:** Reduce 138 positions and \$29.1 million from the MET program in order to support other higher priority initiatives.
  - **Savings Associated with e-Training and e-Travel initiatives:** Achieve economies of scale and cost savings of \$2.5 million as a result of participation in, and the implementation of, e-Training and e-Travel initiatives.
  - **Improve Management Systems and Efficiencies:** Absorb \$4.5 million in non-personnel base resources to improve financial and vehicle fleet management systems and ensure compatibility with information technology systems being developed DOJ-wide.

#### IV. PERFORMANCE

##### Summary

- Program performance is drawn from DEA's FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, DOJ's FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), and DEA's FY 2005 updated PART assessment. The chart below includes conclusions from DEA's FY 2005

updated PART assessment: scores on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The FY 2005 updated PART assessment concluded that DEA has made progress in achieving its performance goals and has made other significant progress, including: revising budget submissions to track performance; developing appropriate long-term and annual measures; revising the strategic plan to encompass all of DEA's programs; and implementing targeting and reporting systems to enable DEA headquarters to review the allocation of investigative resources. DEA was assigned an overall rating of "Adequate."
- DEA accomplishes its general goal to reduce drug availability by working to disrupt or dismantle Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets. During FY 2004, DEA disrupted or dismantled 51 International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and 315 International and Domestic Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets.

Selected Measures of Performance			
<b>PART Review</b>			
Purpose	100	FY 2005 Update Rating: <i>Adequate</i> . DEA has made progress achieving its performance goals and has made other significant progress, including: revising budget submissions to track performance; developing appropriate long-term and annual measures; revising the strategic plan to encompass all of DEA's programs; and implementing targeting and reporting systems to enable DEA headquarters to review the allocation of investigative resources.	
Planning	88		
Management	83		
Results	26		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	
		<b>Actual</b>	
a. Contribution to DOJ's FY 2008 Outcome Goal to achieve a 10 percent reduction in the supply of illegal drugs available for consumption in the U.S.		N/A	New measure under development
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. # of International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled		37	51
b. # of International and Domestic Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled		316	315

## Discussion

- While drug seizure data are readily available, they do not capture the total impact of disrupted or dismantled Priority Targets on drug availability. In an effort to evaluate DEA's impact on the availability of drugs entering the United States, DEA piloted the Significant Investigation Impact Measurement System (SIIMS) in FY 2004. SIIMS is a system designed to assess the impact that the disruption or dismantlement of major drug trafficking organizations has on a wide range of variables such as drug availability, crime statistics and

other quality-of-life factors. Under SIIMS, DEA collects and analyzes comprehensive enforcement, public health and social service statistics for each investigation assessed. To date, DEA has conducted a SIIMS assessment of *Operation Candy Box*. *Operation Candy Box* targeted a significant drug trafficking organization with a base of operations in Canada, which transported drugs to cities around the United States. DEA will use the information collected to develop a report that documents the influence DEA investigations have on a wide range of variables, including drug availability, crime statistics, and other quality of life factors.

- DEA exceeded its FY 2004 target for disrupting or dismantling Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets by 38 percent and just missed its FY 2004 target for disrupting or dismantling Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets by one disruption. This level of performance is the result of DEA's increased focus on Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets. DEA has embraced the importance of coordinated attacks against entire drug networks from the source of supply, through the transporters, to the distribution cells on the streets of the U.S.
- In FY 2004, DEA experienced significant success in dismantling Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and not linked to CPOT targets. DEA's objective is to dismantle organizations so that reestablishment of the same criminal organization is impossible. DEA exceeded its FY 2004 targets for the number of total Priority Targets dismantled by 23 percent.

# INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function<sup>2</sup></b>			
Prevention	----	----	\$1.215
Treatment	----	----	1.927
Investigation	416.297	398.549	433.653
Intelligence	27.909	33.413	69.636
Prosecution	104.313	121.577	143.069
State & Local	----	----	0.000
Law Enforcement Research	----	----	0.928
Interdiction	----	----	11.512
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$548.519</b>	<b>\$553.539</b>	<b>\$661.940</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Investigations:			
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$172.697	\$190.380	\$198.525
Federal Bureau of Investigation	136.204	135.363	188.842
U.S. Marshals Service	2.147	6.400	9.199
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	47.821	33.469	0.000
Internal Revenue Service	73.230	54.462	0.000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	11.482	11.188	11.449
Fusion Center	---	0.101	14.693
U.S. Coast Guard	0.625	0.599	0.000
Sub-Total	\$444.206	\$431.962	\$422.708
Prosecution:			
U.S. Attorneys	\$100.603	\$117.658	\$135.504
Criminal Division	2.716	2.957	2.733
Tax Division	0.994	0.962	0.995
Sub-Total	104.313	121.577	139.232
HIDTA:	0.000	0.000	100.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$548.519</b>	<b>\$553.539</b>	<b>\$661.940</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	----	----	----
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$548.5	\$553.5	\$661.9
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

<sup>1/</sup> The FY 2004 Appropriation directed DEA to use \$25 million in available FY 2003 balances to create a Drug Intelligence Fusion Center. The FY 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act includes 60 positions, 30 FTE and \$6.3 million to enhance operations of the Fusion Center. These resources are included as part of the individual agency funds. The \$0.1 million for FY 2005 represents the salary/operating costs for 1 OCDETF Executive Office program manager. The FY 2006 request includes a program increase of \$14.5 million to provide permanent funding for on-going operations of the OFC. In FY 2004 and 2005, Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) funding was consolidated within the Department of Justice (DOJ) appropriation and distributed to participating agencies in the Departments of Homeland Security (DHS) and Treasury on a reimbursable basis. Beginning in FY 2006, DHS and Treasury will request their ICDE funds directly from their respective appropriations committees as part of their direct appropriations.

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2006 is the first year that HIDTA will operate out of DOJ with funding provided through the OCDETF account. HIDTA resources in the amount of \$100 million have been included in the FY 2006 Drug Resources by Function; however, the actual distribution is indeterminate given the anticipated refocusing of the HIDTA Program in FY 2006. The above distribution of HIDTA dollars by function, therefore, was simply prorated based upon the FY 2005 enacted level.

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program was established in 1982 as a multi-agency partnership among federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, working side by side, to identify, dismantle and disrupt sophisticated national and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its member federal agencies—Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Coast Guard—in cooperation with the Department of Justice Criminal Division, the Tax Division, the 94 U.S. Attorneys’ Offices, and state and local law enforcement.
- The OCDETF program identifies, disrupts and dismantles major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises—from the foreign-based suppliers, to the domestic transportation and smuggling systems, to the regional and local distribution networks and the financial operations. OCDETF’s attack on all the related components of these major trafficking organizations not only will disrupt the drug market, resulting in a reduction in the drug supply, but also will bolster law enforcement efforts in the fight against those terrorist groups supported by the drug trade.
- The following major program initiatives are a focus for the OCDETF program:
  - The Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List – a unified agency list of the international “command and control” drug trafficking and money laundering targets—is a major priority for the OCDETF program. The vast majority—87 percent—of the 732 investigations linked to CPOT targets in FY 2004 were OCDETF investigations.
  - As part of the strategic planning process, each of the OCDETF regions identified regional priority organization targets (RPOTs) representing the most significant drug and money laundering organizations threatening the region. For FY 2004, 332 RPOTs have been identified and have become targets of active OCDETF investigations.

- In July of 2002, OCDETF mandated the inclusion of a financial investigation, aimed at identifying and destroying the financial systems that support drug organizations, in every OCDETF investigation. OCDETF also has placed greater emphasis on the tracking and seizure of organizational assets. OCDETF participants are directed to seriously pursue financial charges and convictions against individuals who finance the drug trade or who participate in the transport and laundering of illicit drug proceeds.
- OCDETF originally was formed as part of a task force approach against sophisticated criminal organizations, with prosecutors and law enforcement personnel working side-by-side in the same location. As part of its return to its original mission, OCDETF has encouraged the development of co-located OCDETF task forces in key cities around the country, which not only aggressively target the highest-level trafficking organizations but also function as a central point of contact for OCDETF agents and prosecutors nationwide, gathering intelligence and disseminating leads throughout the neighboring areas. These task forces are now operating in New York, Miami, Houston, Boston and Atlanta.
- OCDETF management is continuing to examine the allocation of both new and existing program resources to ensure those resources align with the drug threat and to reward performance consistent with program goals.

## **Department of Justice**

- DEA is the agency most actively involved in the OCDETF program with a participation rate in investigations that has exceeded 80 percent almost every year. DEA is the only federal agency in OCDETF that has drug law enforcement as its sole responsibility. The agency's vast experience in this field, its knowledge of international drug rings, its relationship with foreign law enforcement entities, and its working relationships with state and local authorities all have made DEA essential to OCDETF.
- FBI brings to OCDETF its extensive expertise in the investigation of traditional organized crime and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and to undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance. The FBI direct drug resources focus on the goal of targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure.
- USMS is the specialist agency responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who flee apprehension only to continue their criminal enterprise elsewhere. Their arrest by the USMS immediately makes the community in which they were hiding and operating a safer place to live. The USMS is responsible for apprehension of approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF fugitives.
- ATF agents focus on major drug traffickers who have violated laws related to the illegal trafficking and misuse of firearms, arson and explosives. A significant portion of today's violent crime is directly associated with the distribution of drugs by sophisticated drug trafficking organizations. Indeed, firearms often serve as a form of payment for drugs and, together with explosives and arson, are used as tools of drug organizations for purposes of

intimidation, enforcement and retaliation against their own members, rival organizations, or the community in general. Thus, ATF's jurisdiction and expertise make it a well-suited partner with other agencies participating in the war against illegal drugs.

- United States Attorneys' early involvement in the development of case strategy is key to the success of OCDETF investigations and prosecutions. Experienced OCDETF attorneys are able to coordinate investigative efforts more efficiently and minimize the risk of legal challenges, because of their familiarity with the intricacies of drug trafficking investigations. Their involvement ensures that the prosecutions are well prepared, comprehensively charged, and expertly handled.
- The Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO) offers direct operational support to U.S. Attorneys offices as it reviews all applications for electronic surveillance and assists agents and attorneys by providing guidance on the justification for and development of such applications. Prompt, thorough processing of time-sensitive Title III applications is crucial to the success of coordinated, nationwide investigations, which are Title III intensive.
- The Criminal Division's Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section (NDDS) and Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Sections (AFMLS) also provide assistance to and/or participate directly in OCDETF prosecutions when they have available resources from their direct appropriation and are requested to do so by the United States Attorneys' offices. With the increasing complexity and scope of OCDETF cases, senior attorneys are called upon with greater frequency to assist in the supervision and prosecution of OCDETF cases. NDDS attorneys, in particular, play a critical role in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations through their work with the DEA's Special Operations Division (SOD). In FY 2003, OCDETF obtained funding to support a squad of NDDS attorneys who are dispatched to U.S. Attorneys' Offices across the country to assist in drafting wiretap applications and assisting with wiretap investigations.
- The Tax Division provides nationwide review and coordination of all tax charges in OCDETF cases, as well as assistance in OCDETF money laundering investigations. Tax Division attorneys communicate frequently with regional IRS Coordinators to remain aware of new developments and they maintain a clearinghouse of legal and investigative materials and information available to OCDETF personnel.

### **Department of the Treasury**

- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) special agents work to dismantle and disrupt major narcotics and narcotics money laundering organizations by applying their unique financial investigative skills to investigate all aspects of the individual/organization's illegal activities. The IRS uses the tax code, money laundering statutes, and asset seizure/forfeiture laws to thoroughly investigate the financial operations of the organizations. With the globalization of the U.S. economy and the increasing use of electronic funds transfers, investigations of these organizations have become more international in scope.
- In FY 2006, funding for IRS participation in OCDETF is being requested as part of the Department of the Treasury's appropriation.

## **Department of Homeland Security**

- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) participation is vital to the success of OCDETF. First, virtually all of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations—including, in particular, those on the CPOT List—are populated by criminal aliens. ICE agents, therefore, contribute immigration expertise and valuable intelligence that can be utilized to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets, particularly during the pendency of a multi-jurisdictional investigation. Second, ICE personnel are valuable assets in regional, national, and international drug and money laundering investigations. Their automated systems are extremely sophisticated in targeting and tracking the transportation of illicit drugs into the United States and these agents have the capability to target certain high-risk commercial containers for intensive inspection.
- Coast Guard is primarily focused on drug interdiction and has found itself in a unique position to support the work of OCDETF. The USCG Coordinator in each of the coastal OCDETF regions is the maritime expert for OCDETF and provides valuable intelligence and guidance on cases with maritime connections and implications. USCG Coordinators also serve as valuable liaisons with the military services and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.
- In FY 2006, funding for OCDETF participation by ICE and the Coast Guard is being requested as part of the Department of Homeland Security appropriation.

## **State and Local Law Enforcement**

- State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 85 percent of all OCDETF investigations. State and local participation significantly expands the available resource base and broadens the choice of venue for prosecution. OCDETF has received assistance from more than 65,000 state and local officers nationwide.

## **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas**

- For the first time in FY 2006, resources for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program will be provided to the Department of Justice through the OCDETF account. The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the ONDCP's reauthorization, P.L. 105-277, to coordinate the drug control efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement entities in critical regions most adversely affected by drug trafficking. The HIDTA program will be moved to the Department of Justice at a reduced funding level of \$100 million, which still should enable law enforcement to target the drug trade in a manner that is strategic and complementary of the reorganized OCDETF program, and that preserves the program's worthy elements, such as intelligence sharing and fostering coordination among state and local law enforcement.

### III. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 2005 Program

- The FY 2005 OCDETF budget totals \$553.5 million. The FY 2005 funding is to be used to reimburse participating agencies and components for their investigative and prosecutorial efforts toward disrupting and dismantling the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. Specific activities include:
  - **Investigations:** This decision unit includes \$432.0 million and 3,044 FTE to reimburse the following participating agencies: DEA, FBI, USMS, ATF, ICE, Coast Guard and IRS. Also included are the reimbursable resources that support the intelligence activities of DEA and FBI.
  - **Prosecutions:** This decision unit includes \$121.6 million and 1,024 FTE to reimburse the U.S. Attorneys, Criminal Division, and Tax Division for their investigative support and prosecutorial efforts in OCDETF cases.

#### 2006 Request

- The FY 2006 request totals \$661.9 million, which includes \$561.9 million for OCDETF and \$100 million in HIDTA resources. This is a net increase of \$108.4 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. The FY 2006 budget does not include funding for the IRS, ICE or the U.S. Coast Guard. Funding for these OCDETF-member agencies is being requested as part of their respective departments' direct budget.
- The FY 2006 budget directly supports efforts to reduce the threat of illegal drugs by disrupting and dismantling major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations.
- The net increase of \$108.4 million is comprised of the following: redirection of non-DOJ resources amounting to \$87.6 million; net base adjustments of \$23.5 million; and net program enhancements that total \$172.5 million, of which \$100 million represents the transfer of HIDTA funding to DOJ. The FY 2006 enhancements are highlighted below:
  - **Transfer of FBI Drug Resources: +\$50.0 million and 365 Special Agents.** This request transfers \$50 million from the FBI's direct drug budget by providing these resources as part of the OCDETF program, where they can be effectively focused on targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure. The infusion of these resources will increase OCDETF's ability to disrupt and dismantle major international, national and regional networks, particularly to the extent that such organizations are engaged in financial crimes, public corruption and other activities within the expertise of the FBI.
  - **OCDETF Fusion Center Initiative: +\$14.5 million.** This request provides base funding for the ongoing operations and maintenance of the OCDETF Fusion Center beyond FY 2005. The Fusion Center has been developed to collect and analyze drug trafficking and related financial investigative information and to disseminate investigative leads to the OCDETF participants.

- **Assistant U.S. Attorney Initiative: +\$5.9 million.** This request provides 41 new attorney positions to address existing staffing imbalances within the U.S. Attorney workforce and, thereby, to achieve an appropriate balance between investigative and prosecutorial resources. The additional attorney positions will enhance the quality and success of OCDETF investigations by ensuring that all investigations benefit from active attorney participation and support. This enhancement also includes nine administrative support personnel—one for each of the nine OCDETF regions—to provide critical administrative support to OCDETF’s performance and accountability system.
- **OCDETF Fugitive Apprehension Initiative: +\$2.1 million.** This enhancement represents Phase II of a multi-year plan to increase the capacity of the USMS to apprehend OCDETF fugitives and to support the OCDETF program. Nine U.S. Marshals positions are being requested to support fugitive apprehension units within the OCDETF regions. The apprehension units are critical to ensure that drug traffickers not only are investigated and indicted, but also are apprehended, prosecuted, and forced to serve prison terms. These U.S. Marshals resources also will enhance the capacity of the USMS to provide pre-seizure planning assistance in OCDETF investigations.
- **HIDTA Resources: +\$100.0 million.** FY 2006 is proposed to be the first year that the HIDTA Program will operate out of the Department of Justice, with funding provided through the OCDETF account. The overall HIDTA funding level is \$100 million, which represents a significant reduction from prior years. The Department of Justice will reformulate the operations of the HIDTA program to operate within FY 2006 funding levels and to target the drug trade in a manner that is strategic and complementary of the OCDETF program. At the same time, the department will preserve the HIDTA program’s most worthy and effective elements, such as intelligence sharing and fostering multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional law enforcement coordination.
- **FBI Program Offset: -\$5.1 million.** Historically, the FBI has received funding to support Regional Drug Intelligence Squad (RDIS) personnel. These agents and investigative analysts provide valuable support in the field to OCDETF investigations. In particular, these RDIS positions assist in making critical links among organizations operating in disparate districts or regions around the country. However, the OCDETF Fusion Center, once operational, is intended to be the focus of the OCDETF program’s intelligence-driven, strategic enforcement effort, as the Fusion Center’s intelligence capabilities will vastly exceed those that currently exist throughout the OCDETF program. Accordingly, OCDETF proposes reducing the FBI’s remaining, non-Fusion Center RDIS resources by 46 positions and \$5.1 million. Although this cut will diminish the number of investigations supported and the number of intelligence products developed by FBI analyst personnel, OCDETF intends that these activities will be carried out by the Fusion Center.

## IV. PERFORMANCE

### Summary

- This section on OCDETF'S program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The OCDETF program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process. The chart below includes a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- OCDETF measures performance in two program areas: investigations and prosecutions. Specific performance measures focus on investigations related to the CPOT List and the RPOT as well as on indictments and convictions of OCDETF defendants, including those linked to the CPOT and RPOT.
- The OCDETF program continues to refine outcome oriented measures to accurately capture the program's impact on the nation's drug supply.

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Not Reviewed		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. Percent of aggregate domestic drug supply related to dismantled/disrupted CPOT-linked organizations	TBD	TBD
b. Number and percent of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOT	TBD	345/6%
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. Number of OCDETF investigations connected to CPOT	450	640
b. Number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled/disrupted*	38	156**

\*This represents CPOT-linked organizations disrupted/dismantled pursuant to OCDETF investigations. Overall the Department of Justice reported in the FY 2004 PAR a total of 195 CPOT-linked organizations dismantled/disrupted.

\*\*Total numbers are substantially higher than target because disruptions pending dismantlements have been added to total disruption numbers.

### Discussion

- The DOJ's drug enforcement strategy refocused the OCDETF on identifying, disrupting and dismantling major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises. The "command and control" organizations on the Attorney General's CPOT List are a top priority for the OCDETF program, and approximately 87 percent of all investigations linked to FY 2004 CPOT List targets are OCDETF investigations.

- As a direct result of OCDETF's efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain, regionally, nationally, and internationally, and all related components of targeted organizations, the total number of OCDETF cases initiated increased by 25 percent (704 to 880) between FY 2003 and FY 2004.
- OCDETF has required participating law enforcement agencies to include a financial component aimed at identifying and destroying the financial systems that support targeted drug organizations in all investigations. More than 90 percent of OCDETF investigations initiated in FY 2004 utilized financial investigative techniques. During FY 2004, the percent of OCDETF indictments charging financial violations, and the number of defendants convicted of financial violations also increased.
- OCDETF's renewed focus on attacking entire drug networks operating nationwide is most evident in the growing number of investigations, which have expanded beyond the originating district to neighboring districts, states and regions where related components of the targeted organization may be operating. Nearly 90 percent of OCDETF investigations initiated in FY 2004 are multi-jurisdictional and over 45 percent are international in scope.

# OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$31.730	\$37.283	\$12.460
State and Local Assistance	171.908	185.840	191.206
Treatment	38.095	60.789	114.179
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$241.733</b>	<b>\$283.912</b>	<b>\$317.845</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Regional Information Sharing System	\$29.684	\$39.466	\$45.049
Underage Drinking Prevention Program	24.737	24.666	0.000
Executive Office for Weed and Seed	57.926	61.172	59.599
Drug Court Program	38.095	39.466	70.060
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0.000	24.666	44.119
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program	1.200	3.157	6.500
Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative	29.684	29.599	48.418
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program <sup>1</sup>	6.926	9.866	5.000
Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup <sup>1</sup>	53.481	51.854	20.000
Domestic Cannabis Eradication <sup>2</sup>	0.000	0.000	19.100
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$241.733</b>	<b>\$283.912</b>	<b>\$317.845</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	75	75	75
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,096.8	\$1,943.4	\$1,235.0
Drug Percentage	11.5%	14.6%	25.7%

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2006 Budget Summary includes two programs that were not reported in prior modified drug control budgets. They are: the Prescription Drug Monitoring and the Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup Programs.

<sup>2</sup> In FY 2006, the Domestic Cannabis Eradication program was transferred from DEA.

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 established the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OJP supports collaboration of law enforcement at all levels in building and enhancing networks across the criminal justice system to function more effectively. Within OJP's overall program structure, there are specific resources dedicated to aid in the fight against drugs in support of the National Drug Control Strategy. Drug control efforts at OJP include:
  - Supporting a variety of prevention programs, which discourage the first-time use of controlled substances and encourage those who have begun to use illicit drugs to cease their use. These activities include programs that promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups and assistance to state, local and tribal criminal justice agencies;
  - Providing financial and technical assistance to traditional law enforcement organizations and agencies whose primary purpose is to investigate, arrest, prosecute or incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs; as well as those activities associated with the incarceration and monitoring of drug offenders; and
  - Programming support to encourage/assist regular users of controlled substances to become drug-free through coerced abstinence drug testing, counseling services, in-patient and out-patient care, research into effective treatment modalities, and research into effective treatment modalities.

## III. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 2005 Program

- The FY 2005 drug control budget totals \$283.9 million, which includes:
  - **Drug Prevention Activities: \$37.3 million.** This funding includes resources for the following activities: providing information to promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups; and providing assistance to state and local law enforcement. Also included in this amount is \$3.2 million for the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program.
  - **State and Local Assistance: \$185.8 million.** Program funding includes support of state and local law enforcement entities or activities that assist state and local law enforcement efforts to investigate, arrest, prosecute, incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs.
  - **Treatment: \$60.8 million.** Funding includes resources to support criminal justice drug testing, treatment and intervention activities.

## 2006 Request

- The total drug control request for FY 2006 is \$317.8 million, a net increase of \$33.9 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. The FY 2006 request includes the following adjustments:
  - **Regional Information Sharing System (RISS): +\$5.6 million.** The mission of RISS is to assist state and local law enforcement in protecting public safety by providing secure, national, online information sharing capabilities, investigative analysis support, and specialized investigative equipment. Through this system, RISS improves local law enforcement's ability to target, investigate, and prosecute crime and also provides valuable collaboration with others who have experienced similar crime problems or who are investigating the same or similar crime.
  - **Drug Court Program: +\$30.6 million.** The Administration recommends a funding level of \$70.1 million for the drug courts program in FY 2006. This enhancement will increase the scope and quality of drug court services with the goal of improving retention in, and successful completion of, drug court programs. Funding also is included to generate drug court program outcome data. The drug courts program provides alternatives to incarceration, using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior by drug-dependent defendants with a combination of clear expectations, escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs.
  - **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT): +\$19.4 million.** RSAT provides formula grants to states to help them develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs that provide individual and group treatment activities for offenders in residential facilities operated by state correctional agencies.
  - **Southwest Border Prosecution: +\$18.8 million.** This program provides funding for local prosecutor offices in the four states (California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas) along the Southwest Border for the costs incurred of processing, detaining, and prosecuting drug and other cases referred from federal arrests or federal investigations. The program also protects against foreign threats by supporting costs associated with targeting resources in a border area with significantly more vulnerability than many other areas in the continental United States.
  - **Federal Arrestee Drug Use Reporting Program: +\$3.3 million.** The President's Budget proposes an increase of \$3.3 million for this program (i.e., formerly known as the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program).
  - **Domestic Cannabis Eradication program + 19.1 million:** In FY 2006 the President's Budget proposes transferring this program from DEA to OJP.
  - **Overall reduction of \$63 million:** The budget proposes to eliminate the Underage Drinking Prevention Program and recommends lower funding levels for the following programs: Weed and Seed program, Prescription Drug Monitoring program, and the Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup program.

## IV. PERFORMANCE

### Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the OJP FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) and the FY 2004 PART assessment. The charts below address the 2004 PART assessment scores based on the program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved. The scores determine an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness. Also included in the chart below is a comparison of FY 2004 targets and actual achievements from the FY 2004 PAR. The outcome measures and selected output measures presented indicate both Drug Court and RSAT program performance and how they are being monitored.
- The Drug Courts program received an overall FY 2004 PART rating of “Results Not Demonstrated” due in part to annual performance measures that focus on outputs (the number of drug courts) instead of the effectiveness of the courts. The PART review was not updated during the FY 2005 budget cycle.
- The RSAT program received an overall FY 2004 PART rating of “Results Not Demonstrated” due in part to annual performance measures that focus on outputs (the number of offenders treated) instead of the effectiveness of the treatment toward reducing recidivism. The PART review was not updated during the FY 2005 budget cycle.

### Discussion

#### Drug Courts Program

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	100	FY 2004 Rating: <i>Results Not Demonstrated</i> . The program is generally well-managed but faces challenges in developing outcome-oriented measures focusing on post-program recidivism.
Planning	57	
Management	82	
Results	53	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b> <b>Actual</b>
a. Percent increase in graduation rate of participants in the Drug Courts program (new measure in 2004)		*Baseline not established
b. Percent of drug court program participants that do not commit other crimes while in the program.	80%	**
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b> <b>Actual</b>
Total number of drug courts (cumulative)	570	591

\* The Drug Court program did not finalize and award grant funding until September 2004; therefore, data for this new measure was not collected and is expected to be available at the end of FY 2005.

\*\*Data collection for this measure did not occur due to final awards not being available until September 2004. This measure is being replaced by the new measure above.

- As noted in the chart above, the total number of drug courts in FY 2004 exceeded the target of 570 drug courts by 21 (total 591 drug courts).

- OJP developed new measures that will address the number of clients who are arrested while in program and the number of clients who graduate from the program. These new measures were implemented beginning in FY 2005. Data is expected to be available at the end of FY 2005.
- An NIJ study released in 2003 stated that from a sample of 17,000 drug court graduates nationwide only 16.4 percent had been rearrested and charged with a felony offense within one year of program graduation (Roman, Townsend & Bhati, 2003).
- OJP is currently funding through the NIJ, a multiyear, longitudinal study, which will study recidivism of drug court graduates. Results will be available in 2007.

### Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	60	FY 2004 Rating: <i>Results Not Demonstrated</i> . The program is generally well-managed but faces challenges in developing outcome-oriented measures focusing on the effectiveness of treatment on post-program recidivism.
Planning	71	
Management	56	
Results	20	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b>
* Improve public safety and reduce recidivism (new measure under development)		----
		<b>Actual</b>
		----
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b>
**Number of participants in RSAT		20,000
		<b>Actual</b>
		33,239

\* Discussions on measure development have been delayed in part because of possible program restructure which may effect program focus.

\*\* Previously titled "Number of offenders treated for substance abuse annually."

- As noted in the chart above, the total number of offenders treated annually in FY 2003 was 33,239. OJP exceeded its target of 20,000 because this is the first full year of the mandatory pass-through requirement. Beginning with FY 2003 appropriations, at least 10 percent of the total state allocation is to be made available to local correctional and detention facilities (provided such facilities exist) for either residential substance abuse treatment programs or jail-based substance abuse treatment programs. These jail-based treatment programs have shorter treatment periods (3 months vs. 6-12 months) and lower costs.
- Beginning in 2005, OJP requires grantees to collect data for new measures addressing treatment costs related to residential and aftercare programs, recidivism, and reduction in substance abuse.

# COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Research & Development	\$17.894	\$17.856	\$10.000
State and Local Assistance	23.858	23.808	20.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41.752</b>	<b>\$41.664</b>	<b>\$30.000</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Research	\$17.894	\$17.856	\$10.000
Technology Transfer	23.858	23.808	20.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41.752</b>	<b>\$41.664</b>	<b>\$30.000</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$41.8	\$41.7	\$30.0
Drug Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) was established within the ONDCP as the central counterdrug technology research and development (R&D) organization of the U.S. Government. Section 708 of the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-277) re-authorized CTAC.
- Since 1990, CTAC has been overseeing and coordinating a counterdrug R&D program that supports the goals of the *Strategy*. The CTAC R&D program provides support to law enforcement supply reduction by developing advancements in technology for improved capabilities, such as drug detection, communications, surveillance and methods to share drug crime investigative information. In addition, funding is available in the R&D program for demand reduction activities. Further, CTAC supports the Technology Transfer Program (TTP) to enhance the capabilities of state and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) with developments stemming from the federal R&D programs.

- ONDCP has interagency agreements with the U.S. Army (Electronic Proving Ground), Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Research Service), and other federal agencies and departments to perform contracting and technical oversight services associated with CTAC-sponsored R&D initiatives and TTP.
- The R&D program allocates funding to initiatives in two areas: 1) supply reduction/law enforcement applied technology development initiatives, and 2) demand reduction/drug abuse research and technology initiatives.
- Within the two areas of supply and demand reduction, the CTAC R&D budget apportions funds for an outreach effort that informs academic, private sector, and international government organizations on progress in counterdrug R&D. The outreach effort provides a forum to solicit innovative solutions to satisfy the Science and Technology needs. The R&D budget also apportions funds for technical support to develop and administer the R&D program.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- CTAC is continuing the TTP in FY 2005 with \$23.8 million to deliver advanced drug crime-fighting technology, training and support to state and local law enforcement agencies across the country.
- FY 2005 plans include \$1.7 million for R&D programs that support supply reduction efforts.
- The FY 2005 R&D program includes plans to spend \$13.4 million for projects that support demand reduction activities. Demand reduction projects concentrate on equipping leading academic and addiction research institutions with advanced neuroimaging technology and medical instrumentation for drug abuse research.
- The FY 2005 R&D program includes \$2.8 million for contracting and technical oversight services.

#### **2006 Request**

- The FY 2006 request includes \$10.0 million for the counterdrug R&D program and \$20.0 million for the TTP. The proposed initiatives are presented in five categories:
  - federal law enforcement R&D;
  - supply reduction R&D;
  - substance abuse prevention and treatment research;
  - testbed evaluations, outreach activities, and contracting and technical support; and
  - technology transfer program.

## IV. PERFORMANCE

### Summary

- This section on CTAC’s program accomplishments is drawn from the ONDCP FY 2006 Budget Request and GPRA Performance Plan and FY 2004 Performance Report. Also included is material from the CTAC biannual reports submitted to the Appropriations Subcommittees on March 2004 and December 2004. The charts below include conclusions from the PART assessment conducted during the FY 2005 budget cycle: scores on program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved are synthesized into an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness. The PART review was not updated during the FY 2006 budget cycle. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- The OMB FY 2005 PART rating of “Results not Demonstrated” was based on a finding that both R&D and TTP programs utilized unsystematic prioritization processes, lacked baselines and performance targets, and had not conducted independent evaluations. Since then new measures have been developed for FY 2004 that include outcome-oriented measures that demonstrate the effectiveness of both the TTP and R&D programs.

### Research and Development Program

Selected Measures of Performance			
<b>PART Review</b>			
Purpose	80	FY 2005 Rating: <i>Results Not Demonstrated</i> . Baselines and targets are needed.	
Planning	30	Program lacked prioritization of submitted proposals. Performance results should be made public.	
Management	70		
Results	7		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>			<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a.. Cumulative number of published articles in peer reviewed articles associated with drug abuse research using CTAC sponsored equipment. (Long term)		10	16
b. Complete the installation of neuroimaging systems at two research institutions each year. (Annual)		2	3
c. The percentage of prototypes procure ured.		20%	25%
d. The percentage of supply reduction R&D funding allocated to Interagency Working Group for Technology needs		75%	36%
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>			
a. Conduct three regional workshops and one major regional symposium		These measures were replaced for FY 2004 with the outcome-oriented measures above.	
b. Develop and field five technology prototypes to address counterdrug law enforcement and drug treatment requirements			
c. Open a new brain imaging facility			

### Discussion

- CTAC has taken steps to address each of the PART findings. Annual and long-term performance measures, baselines, targets and timeframes, have been developed. CTAC has

also committed to the prioritization of proposals received under its R&D program. Proposals will be evaluated by subject matter experts and peers for technical merit and relevance and undergo additional scrutiny based on cost feasibility and “best value” for the government.

- The R&D program either met or exceeded the majority of its FY 2004 targets. Progress was documented on the completion of three neuroimaging centers as well as research publications. The Interagency Working Group for Technology (IAWG-T) provided information on potential projects for supply reduction R&D. Thirty-six percent of the supply reduction R&D funding was utilized to fund the IAWG-T prioritized projects. The remaining funding was used to fund *Strategy* priorities for research and development.

### Technology Transfer Program

Selected Measures of Performance			
<b>PART Review</b>			
Purpose	80	FY 2005 Rating: <i>Results Not Demonstrated</i> . Baselines and targets are needed. Program lacked prioritization, operated on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Performance results should be made public.	
Planning	38		
Management	60		
Results	11		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	
		<b>Actual</b>	
a. Percentage of recipient agencies that report improved efficiency relative to officer safety, investigative capability, and improved officer effectiveness. (Long term)		75%	Avail 3/2005
b. Percentage of total costs dedicated to administrative costs.		<10%	6%
c. Percentage of TTP recipients that report that equipment has provided a technical solution to an investigative requirement.		95%	Avail 3/2005
d. Percentage of TTP recipients that report that TTP equipment training was adequate.		95%	95%
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>			
a. Continue to develop and refine the nationwide deployment strategy for the Technology Transfer Program.		This measure was replaced for FY 2004 with the outcome-oriented measures above.	

### Discussion

- CTAC has taken steps to address each of the PART findings. Annual and long-term performance measures, baselines, targets and timeframes have been developed. CTAC is committed to improving the quality of its TTP data collection and to effectively use the data for better management of the program. TTP has taken steps to improve the application process, and has revised the recipient surveys to capture more meaningful performance-related data. Using new performance data, TTP managers will be able to manage the program better with a more equitable and efficient equipment distribution scheme.
- The FY 2004 administrative expenses for the TTP remained at the six percent level, exceeding the target of ten percent. Also on target is the goal of a 95 percent satisfaction level with the training for equipment that was provided. Interim data for the other outcome-oriented goals indicate they will be met or exceeded when final data is received.

# OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY: OPERATIONS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$3.708	\$3.563	\$3.207
International	3.708	3.563	3.207
Investigations	2.119	2.035	1.833
Prevention	6.093	5.852	5.269
Research & Development	1.342	1.339	1.316
State and Local Assistance	5.563	5.343	4.810
Treatment	5.298	5.089	4.582
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27.831</b>	<b>\$26.784</b>	<b>\$24.224</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Operations	\$24.998	\$25.445	\$22.908
Research: Policy	1.342	1.339	1.316
Model State Drug Laws	1.491	0.000	0.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27.831</b>	<b>\$26.784</b>	<b>\$24.224</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	103	123	123
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$27.8	\$26.8	\$24.2
Drug Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The ONDCP provides the President's primary Executive Branch support for drug policy development and program oversight. ONDCP advises the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies and works to ensure the effective coordination of drug programs within the federal departments and agencies. ONDCP responsibilities include:

- Develop and publish the President's Strategy.
- Develop a consolidated National Drug Control Budget for presentation to the President and the Congress.
- Certify that the counterdrug budgets of National Drug Control Program Agencies are adequate to implement the *Strategy*.
- Coordinate and oversee federal counterdrug policies and programs.
- Encourage private-sector and state and local government drug prevention and control programs.
- Conduct policy analysis and research to determine the appropriateness of drug programs and policies in addressing the *Strategy's* priorities.
- Operate the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) to serve as the central counterdrug research and development organization for the federal government.
- Develop and oversee a National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign—a multi-faceted communications campaign that harnesses the energies of parents, mass media, corporate America, and community anti-drug coalitions.
- Oversee the Drug-Free Communities Program, which serves as a catalyst for increased citizen participation to reduce substance abuse among our youth and provides community anti-drug coalitions with much needed funds to carry out their important missions.

### III. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 2005 Program

- The total FY 2005 budget for ONDCP is \$26.8 million and 123 FTE.
- **Operations.** In FY 2005, ONDCP intends to spend almost \$25.5 million to pursue activities that allow the agency to support drug policy development and provide oversight on major programs such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; the Drug-Free Communities Program; and the HIDTAs. Additionally, ONDCP provides coordination and policy oversight to a number of agencies and organizations involved in drug control.
- **Policy Research.** The budget includes over \$1.3 million for policy research to fund such projects as: regional and state patterns of drug use; the determination of availability of drugs for consumption; the price and purity of illicit drugs; determining the economic costs to society of drug abuse; and coordinating activities addressing the development of a market disruption model.

## **2006 Request**

- The total FY 2006 budget for ONDCP includes a request of \$24.2 million and 123 FTE. This request represents a decrease of \$2.56 million from the FY 2005 enacted level. This decrease is partially a result of the Office of Administration to fund ONDCP's costs of the health unit and space rental payments to the General Services Administration as part of the effort to centrally administer common enterprise service for the Executive Office of the President.

## **IV. PERFORMANCE**

- ONDCP has responsibility for operating four major programs: HIDTA, CTAC, the Drug-Free Communities program, and the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. Performance information for each program is provided in the respective sections of this document, except for HIDTA which is being proposed for transfer to the Department of Justice.

# HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request <sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$49.647	\$49.647	\$0.000
Interdiction	25.903	25.903	0.000
Investigations	131.630	133.242	0.000
Prevention	2.826	2.826	0.000
Prosecution	8.634	8.634	0.000
Research & Development	2.088	1.984	0.000
Treatment	4.287	4.287	0.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$225.015</b>	<b>\$226.523</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
HIDTA	\$225.015	\$226.523	\$0.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$225.015</b>	<b>\$226.523</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$225.0	\$226.5	\$0.0
Drug Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	N/A

<sup>1</sup> In FY 2006, the Administration proposes to transfer the HIDTA program to the Department of Justice. The program will be funded at \$100 million in FY 2006.

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The HIDTA program provides resources to local, state, and federal agencies within each of the 28 HIDTA's for implementing their regional joint strategy. The program empowers local, state, and federal officials to institutionalize their collaborative efforts and fosters innovation and systems solutions.

- A HIDTA usually consists of the following:
  - A 16-member executive committee, composed of local, state, and federal representatives, which manages the budget and daily activities of the HIDTA;
  - A task force(s) of co-located law enforcement representatives;
  - Co-located drug and money laundering task forces;
  - A regional joint intelligence center and information sharing network; and
  - Other supporting initiatives to sustain law enforcement activities.
- The HIDTA program has brought together representatives from law enforcement, criminal justice, and demand reduction disciplines to forge partnerships for developing effective multi-agency, multidisciplinary responses to regional drug problems.
- The following is a designation history of the current 28 areas designated as HIDTAs: In 1990, ONDCP established the following five HIDTAs: the Southwest Border, (California, Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, and South Texas), Los Angeles, Houston, South Florida, and the New York/New Jersey HIDTAs. In 1994, it designated Puerto Rico-U.S. Virgin Islands and Washington-Baltimore as HIDTAs. In 1995, Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia-Camden were added as HIDTAs. In 1996, ONDCP established HIDTAs in the Northwest (Washington State), Lake County (Indiana), and the Midwest (including Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota; focused on methamphetamine use, production and trafficking), Rocky Mountain (Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming), and the Gulf Coast (Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi). In 1997, the San Francisco Bay Area and Southeastern Michigan were designated as HIDTAs. In FY 1998, Congress provided \$10 million for the creation of four new HIDTAs in Appalachia (Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee); Central Florida; North Texas and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Congress also provided additional funding for methamphetamine reduction programs in HIDTAs. In 1999, areas in Central Valley, California; Hawaii; New England (Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont); Ohio and Oregon were designated as HIDTAs. Finally, in 2001, areas in North Florida and Nevada were designated as HIDTAs.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- The FY 2005 budget of \$226.5 million includes \$133.2 million for investigations, \$49.7 million for intelligence, \$8.6 million for prosecution, \$25.9 million for interdiction, \$2.8 million for prevention, \$4.3 million for treatment, and \$2.0 million for auditing services and research activities.
- All HIDTAs have joint drug task forces that target drug trafficking organizations for dismantling and disruption, which increases the safety of America's citizens. HIDTAs integrate federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecution agencies to develop

sophisticated investigations of domestic and international drug trafficking organizations. HIDTA drug task forces conduct intensive surveillance of drug organizations; infiltrate street gangs; assist prosecutors in developing cases; and use specialized techniques to conduct sophisticated intelligence gathering, wire taps and investigations.

## **2006 Request**

- The President's FY 2006 Budget proposes to transfer this program to the Department of Justice.
- The HIDTA program started in 1990 with the designation of the five most problematic drug trafficking areas in the country (New York City, Miami, Los Angeles, Houston, and the Southwest Border). For four years those were the only HDTAs. Since 1994, however, 23 additional HDTAs have been designated, an average of almost three a year. HDTAs are now located in 43 of the 50 states.
- More than one-third of the 23 HDTAs designated since 1994 were explicitly mentioned in annual appropriations acts, and many of the others were designated as HDTAs after the accompanying Appropriations Committee reports directed ONDCP to consider their designation. Annual funding for the program has grown from \$82 million in 1991, the first year the five HDTAs were fully operational, to \$226.5 million in fiscal year 2005.
- While the HIDTA program has been effective in encouraging cooperation among federal, state, and local agencies, and fostering the development of deconfliction and intelligence infrastructures, the expansion of the program has taken place despite the absence of robust program performance measures. Efforts by ONDCP to focus the HDTAs on the President's *Strategy* priority of targeting high-level organizations such as the Consolidated Priority Organization Targeting List have not been successful, and have in fact been hindered by the practice of funding individual HDTAs at the same level from year to year.
- Starting in FY 2006, the Department of Justice will reformulate the operations of the HIDTA program to operate within FY 2006 funding levels and to target the drug trade in a manner that is strategic and complementary of the OCDETF program. At the same time, the department will preserve the HIDTA program's most worthy and effective elements, such as intelligence sharing and fostering multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional law enforcement coordination.

## OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
	<b>Final</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$2.982	\$1.984	\$0.000
Prevention	213.732	198.400	200.000
Research & Development	9.941	10.862	12.300
Treatment	0.994	0.744	1.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$227.649</b>	<b>\$211.990</b>	<b>\$213.300</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	\$144.145	\$119.040	\$120.000
Drug-Free Communities	69.587	79.360	80.000
United States Anti-Doping Agency	7.158	7.440	7.400
Counterdrug Intelligence Executive Secretariat	2.982	1.984	0.000
National Drug Court Institute	0.994	0.744	1.000
Performance Measures Development	1.988	0.992	2.000
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	0.795	1.438	2.900
National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws	0.000	0.992	0.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$227.649</b>	<b>\$211.990</b>	<b>\$213.300</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1	1	1
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$227.6	\$212.0	\$213.3
Drug Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Activities supported by Other Federal Drug Control Programs include the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign (Media Campaign); the Drug-Free Communities Program (DFCSP); the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA); the Counterdrug Intelligence Executive (CDX) Secretariat; Performance Measures Development (PMD); the

National Drug Court Institute, World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) dues and the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws.

### III. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 2005 Program

- The FY 2005 total program of \$212 million includes \$198.4 million for prevention, \$0.7 million for treatment, \$10.9 million for research & development, and \$2.0 million for intelligence activities. This funding supports the following programs:
  - **Media Campaign (\$119 million).** The Media Campaign is an integrated effort that combines TV, radio, print, and interactive media with public communications outreach to youth and parents. Anti-drug messages conveyed in national advertising are supported by web sites, media events, outreach to the entertainment industry, and the formation of strategic partnerships with public health organizations, NGOs, and other government and private sector entities that enable the anti-drug messages to be amplified in ways that personally resonate with audiences. In particular, the Media Campaign focuses the majority of its efforts on educating 14-16 year olds and their parents on the negative consequences of using marijuana. Advertising depicting the consequences of marijuana use will be supported by local roundtables that bring together community leaders, media, experts, teens, and their parents to raise awareness. Materials and resources will continue to be developed in order to fulfill public requests for information received by national clearinghouses and through the Media Campaign's web sites.
  - **DFCSP (\$79.4 million).** This program supports the development and expansion of community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States. Initially created as a five-year program (FY 1998 through FY 2002) authorized by the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997, the program was re-authorized by Congress for an additional five-year period that will extend the program through FY 2007. The program provides up to \$100,000 per year in grant funding to local community, anti-drug coalitions, which must be matched by local communities. These grants are awarded through peer-reviewed annual competitions. Community coalitions typically strive to increase community involvement and effectiveness in carrying out a wide array of drug prevention strategies, initiatives, and activities. Additionally, some funds will be used for a grant to continue support to a private sector National Community Coalition Institute.
  - **USADA (\$7.4 million).** Funding will continue USADA's effort to educate athletes on the dangers of drug use and eliminate its use in Olympic sports. These funds will be used to assist the USADA in administering a transparent and effective anti-doping program in preparation for the upcoming winter Olympic Games in Torino, Italy. Specifically, these funds will support athlete drug testing programs, research initiatives, educational programs, and efforts to inform athletes of the newly adopted rules governing the use of prohibited substances outlined in the World Anti-Doping Code, the ethics related to doping, and the harmful health consequences of drug use.

- **CDX (\$2 million).** The FY 1998 Treasury and Government Appropriations Act required ONDCP to improve counterdrug intelligence coordination, production and sharing, and eliminate unnecessary duplication. FY 2005 funding will support the CDX's continuing work toward completing the most important remaining action items contained in the General Counterdrug Intelligence Plan.
- **PMD (\$0.7 million).** These resources will continue to assist in research and evaluation efforts to develop means for continually assessing the effectiveness of drug market disruption programs. These projects include measurement of changes in drug availability patterns, improving data collection and analyses techniques, and integrating multiple data sets into a coherent picture of the drug market. Additionally, the requested funds will be used to conduct evaluations of programs to determine why they are not achieving their objectives. These evaluations will be performance-focused and will assist in improving future budget decisions.
- **NDCI (\$1.0 million).** The NDCI supports the expansion and improvement of drug courts through its research, training, and technical assistance programs. NDCI has researched and reported on successful methods of financing and sustaining drug courts and will provide technical assistance to court systems wishing to adopt these methods. NDCI has developed and fosters standard drug court data collection practices, which allow for comparisons across drug court systems. Over the medium-term, NDCI plans to develop and maintain a bank of standardized data from all drug courts in the country. NDCI has formulated training materials to help courts increase their participant retention and completion rates, with an 87 percent completion rate as the target for success. As a next step, NDCI will provide court-specific technical assistance to those courts working to improve their retention and completion rates.
- **WADA (\$1.4 million).** WADA's mission is to combat performance enhancing and illicit drug use in Olympic sports. The organization is jointly funded by national governments and the international sporting movement. FY 2005 funding will cover the full participant membership by the U.S. government for CY 2004. The United States continues to play a leadership role in WADA's development by serving on WADA's governing Foundation Board and chairing the influential Ethics and Education Committee. Funds will be applied to drug testing, athlete drug education and prevention efforts, and research.
- **National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws (MSDL) (\$1 million).** The National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws: 1) will prepare for and conduct state model law summits, 2) assist state officials in the promotion and adoption of summit-based laws, 3) draft and distribute updated model laws, and 4) produce and distribute analyses of state laws and bills involving drug issues.

## 2006 Request

- A total of \$213.3 million is requested in FY 2006, a net increase of \$1.3 million from the FY 2005 enacted level. This net increase includes the following adjustments: elimination of the Counterdrug Intelligence Executive Secretariat and the National Alliance of Model State

Drug Laws. Also included in this net increase are program increases of \$3.7 million identified below:

- **DFCSP (+\$0.6 million).** These additional resources will bring total funding for the DFCSP to \$80 million in FY 2006. This program provides matching grant monies to local community anti-drug coalitions that are working to prevent substance abuse among young people in their communities.
- **NDCI (+\$0.3 million).** These additional funds will support expansion and improvement of drug courts through its research, training, and technical assistance programs.
- **Media Campaign (+\$1 million).** These additional resources will help purchase additional media time and space.
- **WADA (+\$1.5 million).** These additional resources will cover full participant membership for both CY 2005 and 2006. This one-time budget increase from the FY 2005 level is to ensure dues are paid at the beginning, instead of at the end, of the calendar year. This one-time increase will ensure that the U.S. is not in arrears on assessed dues.
- **PMD (+\$0.3 million).** These additional resources will increase assistance in the research and evaluation efforts to develop improved means for assessing the effectiveness of drug market disruption programs.

#### IV. PERFORMANCE

##### Summary

- This section on the performance of the major programs—DFCP and the Media Campaign—is drawn from ONDCP’s FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, the FY 2004 Performance Report, and the FY 2005 PART review. The charts include observations from the PART assessment: scores on program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved are synthesized into an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of FY 2004 targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above, for the latest year for which data are available. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- The FY 2005 PART rating of “Adequate” for DFCP reflected strong program management and planning. Although outcome measures have been identified, baselines and targets are needed. The review recommended public reporting of performance and an evaluation of program performance. In response, the program has made several changes in how data is collected from coalitions and how that data should be interpreted. Further, the coalitions themselves are being evaluated under a new performance management system to ensure continued progress in their objectives. Meanwhile there is anecdotal evidence of coalition effectiveness.

- The FY 2005 PART review found that the Media Campaign program had made improvements in planning and management, including the establishment of reasonable and measurable performance goals. However, the results of the independent evaluation (managed by NIDA) detected no connection between the program advertisements and youth attitudes and behavior toward drug use. Other evidence, such as the findings from MTF, NSDUH, and PATS, suggest there maybe a positive effect on youth attitudes and behavior.

### Drug-Free Communities Program

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	100	FY 2005 Rating: <i>Adequate</i> . Program management is strong.
Planning	50	Baselines and targets are needed. Performance information
Management	80	should be made public.
Results	42	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target      Actual</b>
a. Decrease risk factors in the community		35%      *
b. Increase protective factors		35%      *
c. Decrease substance abuse indicators		35%      *
d. Increase the number of coalitions that have developed external funding streams		TBD      *
e. Increase the number of coalitions implementing evidence-based prevention strategies		50%      *
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target      Actual</b>
a. Percent coalitions that reported increased citizen participation		TBD      *
b. Percent coalitions reporting they have provided training on various coalition capabilities		TBD      *
c. Percent coalitions using data on long-term outcomes		80%      *
d. Increase the number of coalitions trained and assisted by the Coalition Institute in economically disadvantaged communities		10%      *

\* Not Available

### Discussion

- The program has taken the necessary steps to address each of the PART findings. DFCP is currently designing a monitoring system to track individual grantee performance in order to aid the development of appropriate baselines, realistic future goals according to coalition typology, and the reporting of performance data. This change is expected to yield more useful real-time data as a management tool. Meanwhile, output measures have been augmented with more appropriate outcome-oriented measures, e.g., the percent of coalitions that change risk/protective factors, and the percent of coalitions that change key indicators such as drug use. These are now required to be reported from all grant applicants.
- The shift to a new federal partner (SAMHSA) for administering the program plus the establishment of a new performance management system have resulted in a break in the data collected from the coalitions. While data are not currently available for the performance targets, there is still some evidence of success. For example, the Tri-County Northland

Coalition in Kansas City, MO saw reductions in marijuana use (22 percent decline) and tobacco use (38 percent decline) for 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the county's two largest school districts. Coalitions across the nation are working with local businesses to reduce liquor and tobacco sales to minors, and are also working throughout each community to educate parents and young people of the dangers of substance abuse.

- The DFCP grant application has been revised to require grantees to report the best available data to their community on a regular basis. In September of FY 2004, the national competition for grants resulted in 153 first-year grants being awarded; DFCP currently funds a total of 714 grantees, which includes first-year through seventh-year grantees.

### National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Selected Measures of Performance			
<b>PART Review</b>			
Purpose	100	FY 2005 Rating: <i>Results Not Demonstrated</i> . Improvements in planning and management have occurred, however there is little evidence of direct favorable campaign effects on youth; there is evidence of some favorable effects on parents.	
Planning	67		
Management	70		
Results	6		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a.	Percent of 10th graders who report use of marijuana within the past 30 days	18.9%	15.9%
b.	Percent youth ages 12-18 who believe there is great risk/harm in occasional marijuana use	44.5%	*
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a.	Percent matching pro bono private sector contributions obtained	100%	101%
b.	Percent increase in user sessions to the Campaign's flagship Web sites: theAntiDrug.com and Freevibe.com.	10%	61%

\* To be reported March 2005

### Discussion

- The Media Campaign has taken several steps to address the PART findings. The program has used data from the semi-annual reports from the independent evaluation to initiate significant changes in the program's operation. The creative development process has been modified to increase ONDCP involvement in the entire process, streamline the approval process, decrease the lag time between ad planning and production, and allow for more rapid responses to changing societal norms that may necessitate changes in ad messages. The program has also strengthened its ad testing standards by narrowing the number of message platforms used and focusing on the effectiveness of each advertisement. All Campaign TV ads now undergo three levels of testing: formative creative evaluation panels consisting of focus groups of youth and parents providing initial feedback; quantitative copy testing with youth and parents providing feedback to ensure that the program's ads communicate the intended messages and do not generate any unintended negative consequences; and advanced tracking allowing ONDCP to monitor and modify in real time the performance of aired advertisements. This new, more intensive level of testing has enabled the Media Campaign

to more effectively evaluate ads prior to airing them, allowing more specific refinements as indicated by the copy testing.

- In FY 2003 ONDCP shifted the focus of the program to concentrate on marijuana, which is the most common illicit drug used by youth and offers the best opportunity for meaningful reductions in overall drug use. The program's youth target audience has shifted upward from ages 11-13 to ages 14-16, targeting those at greatest risk for initiating drug use. Appropriate goals and corresponding measures were introduced in the FY 2004 Performance Plan. In 2005, ONDCP is exploring the possibility of either expanding the current youth brand name or introducing a new one. Additionally, the Campaign is looking at innovative, aggressive ways of reaching the youth target in non-traditional ways, as their consumption of traditional media continues to decline.
- Concerns have been raised by ONDCP regarding the sensitivity of the evaluation to detect a level of change in drug use commensurate with the policy goal. The University of Michigan's Monitoring the Future (MTF) study and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) are both reliable data sources for information on drug use trends. These surveys assist ONDCP in judging the program's efforts. MTF data from 2004 indicate use of any illicit drug in the past 30 days (current use) among students declined 17 percent, from 19.4 percent in FY 2001 to 16.1 percent in FY 2004. MTF also found that use of marijuana, the most commonly used illicit drug among youth and the drug of primary interest to the Media Campaign, also declined significantly by 18 percent (from 16.6 percent to 13.6 percent in the same time period). In terms of exposure, the MTF suggest that over the course of the Media Campaign there has been an increase in the percentage of youth who believe that anti-drug ads have made them to a great or very great extent feel less favorable toward drugs, and in the percentage of youth who think anti-drug ads have made them less likely to use drugs. Additionally, in the calendar year 2003 NSDUH, a majority (83.6 percent) of youth aged 12 to 17 reported having seen or heard alcohol or drug prevention messages outside of school in the past year. Youths who had seen or heard these messages indicated a lower past month use of an illicit drug (10.8 percent) than youths who had not seen or heard these types of messages (13.7 percent). Specific exposure questions were added to the Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS) in 2003, and special tabulation undertaken of data from the 2004 PATS study for youth and adults. These have assisted ONDCP in assessing the impact of the Marijuana Campaign. Findings from analyses of the PATS data suggest that youth with high exposure to the Media Campaign are more likely to have better anti-drug attitudes, beliefs and intentions than those with low exposure.
- Last year the nation exceeded the President's two-year goal for youth drug use reduction and ONDCP believes there is evidence that the Media Campaign made a substantial contribution to the declines. ONDCP is well on its way to meeting the President's goal of decreasing drug use by 25 percent in 5 years, with the 3-year decline of 17 percent (MTF 2004). This year, we are ahead of the projected 5-year goal.

# BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$37.577	\$26.175	\$18.115
International	911.881	872.552	1,057.625
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$949.458</b>	<b>\$898.727</b>	<b>\$1,075.740</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
International Narcotics Control & Law Enforcement (INCLE)	\$161.871	\$173.575	\$341.240
Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI)	737.587	725.152	734.500
<i>Transfer from FMF to ACI - [non-add]</i>	<i>10.900</i>		
Afghanistan Supplemental Account	50.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$949.458</b>	<b>\$898.727</b>	<b>\$1,075.740</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	204	205	221
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,461.3	\$1,051.3	\$1,218.4
Drug Percentage	65.0%	85.5%	88.3%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The primary mission of the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is to develop implement and monitor U.S. Government international counternarcotics control strategies and foreign assistance programs that support the *Strategy*.
- INL programs are designed to advance international cooperation in order to reduce the foreign production and trafficking of illicit coca, opium poppy, marijuana and other illegal drugs. INL commodity and technical assistance programs improve foreign government institutional capabilities to implement their own comprehensive national drug control plans

that will reduce trafficking in illicit drugs and money laundering activities. Training and assistance also supports prevention and treatment programs and projects designed to increase public awareness of the drug threat to strengthen the international coalition against drug trafficking. An INL interregional aviation program supports drug-crop eradication, surveillance and counterdrug enforcement operations.

- Projects funded by INL are directed at improving foreign law enforcement and intelligence gathering capabilities and enhancing the effectiveness of criminal justice sectors to allow foreign governments to increase drug shipment interdictions, effectively investigate, prosecute and convict major narcotics criminals, and break up major drug trafficking organizations.
- INL is responsible for foreign policy formulation and coordination and for advancing diplomatic initiatives in counter-narcotics in the international arena.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- The FY 2005 enacted level is \$898.7 million. Of this amount, \$725.2 million is for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) account and \$173.6 million is for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account.
- The FY 2005 budget request includes \$26.2 million to support interdiction drug control efforts that will fund programs primarily in the transit zone of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. INL programs will provide training, equipment and technical assistance to develop effective intelligence and enforcement organizations that work closely with U.S. government agencies involved in drug interdiction and law enforcement activities.
- The FY 2005 budget includes \$872.6 million for international drug control efforts. This includes \$724.5 million for Latin American programs, \$4 million for Africa, Asia, Middle East, \$45.1 million for Afghanistan/Pakistan, \$69.4 million for Interregional Aviation Support, \$0.69 million for Systems Support and Upgrades, \$5.0 million for International Organizations, \$9.9 million for Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction programs, and \$13.9 million for Program Development and Support expenses.
- INL programs address the unique counternarcotics issues in source and transit countries and improve foreign government capabilities to implement comprehensive drug control plans.

#### **Andean Counterdrug Initiative**

- The goals of the ACI are to reduce and disrupt the flow of drugs to the United States, assist host country efforts to eradicate drug crops, stop the transportation of drugs and illicit proceeds within and outside of these countries, and in the case of Colombia support a Colombian campaign to battle narco-terrorism in its national territory. It encompasses and coordinates four major bilateral programs (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru) and three support bilateral programs (Brazil, Panama, and Venezuela). The ACI targets the production

of cocaine and heroin (cultivation of raw materials and the refining process), supports regional and global efforts to disrupt world trafficking of illegal drugs and attacking drug organizations, and promotes legal alternatives for those involved in this illegal industry.

- **Bolivia:** INL provides training, equipment and technical assistance for twenty-six counternarcotics programs designed to: support Bolivian efforts to halt exportation of cocaine; increase interdiction of essential chemicals and cocaine products through eradication and interdiction of illicit coca; promote strong, cohesive democratic government institutions capable of stopping narcotics production and trafficking in Bolivia; create sustained economic growth in the Chapare and Yungas regions in order to reduce the impact of the drug trade on the Bolivian economy; improve investigations into alleged human rights violations; and strengthen and improve the efficiency of the Bolivian criminal justice system.
- **Colombia:** The counterdrug program for Colombia will support programs to eradicate coca and poppy crops, disrupt trafficking and address the related illegal activities that provide funding to narco-terrorists. A prime goal is to spray all remaining coca and opium poppy in Colombia. Repeated spraying will deter replanting and allow the Government of Colombia to reduce coca cultivation. Support will be provided for the reestablished Air Bridge Denial program, including the air assets shifted from Peru; equipment and infrastructure support for Colombian Army and Colombian National Police operations that will be expanded to include added presence in conflict zones; and alternative development and institution building programs designed to provide viable income and employment options to discourage the cultivation of illicit crops, protect threatened individuals and offices, protect human rights, expand judicial capabilities and promote transparency and accountability in public offices.
- **Peru:** The USG program in Peru will support interdiction and border control efforts to preempt spillover from the greatly enhanced Colombia counternarcotics efforts. In addition, funding will support the continuation of manual eradication, alternative development and institution building initiatives.
- **Ecuador:** The program in Ecuador will allow the government to continue to strengthen the presence of security forces on the northern border where spillover effects from Colombia counternarcotics operations, already threatening Ecuador's national security, are increasing daily. Law enforcement, border security and alternative development projects initiated in FY 2002/2003 to meet this challenge will continue.
- **Brazil, Venezuela and Panama:** Programs in Brazil and Venezuela will be used to combat the growing problem of cross-border narcotics trafficking by focusing on improving police and military operations. The program in Panama will train law enforcement units to improve drug detection, money laundering and precursor chemical investigations and prosecutions, and provide assistance for other critical institution building efforts.
- **Airbridge Denial Program:** Programs in Colombia and Peru will be used to support Contractor Logistical Support (CLS) including maintenance of aircraft, spare parts, and training and USG safety monitor oversight. Programs will support up to three additional forward operating locations in order for the Colombian Air Force to conduct ABD operational missions in different parts of Colombia. Additionally, training will be provided

to pilots and sensor operators for the Cessna Citation 560 and C-26 aircraft and to ensure that the aircraft are maintained properly while supporting fully operational ABD interdiction missions. Colombia's airbridge denial equipment complement has been augmented with the aircraft formerly stationed in Peru, giving Columbia additional resources to fulfill its mission.

### **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement**

- INCLE country programs focus on reducing the amount of illegal drugs entering the United States by targeting drugs both at the source and in-transit. Programs are designed to reduce drug cultivation through enforcement, eradication, and alternative development; strengthen the capacity of law enforcement institutions to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations; improve the capacity of host national police and military forces to attack narcotics production and trafficking centers; and foster regional and global cooperation against drug trafficking.
- Mexico is a vital partner in security and law enforcement. Programs in that country will assist the government in improving interdiction and eradication capabilities and will support reforms to the criminal justice sector, particularly activities to promote professional development and combat corruption. Border monitoring technology to detect smuggling, as well as high-level cooperation with the law enforcement community, built up during 2004 will reap benefits and lead to additional operations in 2005. In addition, vital programs related to border security and frontier monitoring will continue to be developed and implemented in 2005.
- Central America and the Caribbean: Programs in Central America and the Caribbean (and certain non-Andean countries of South America) will support efforts to upgrade drug interdiction and law enforcement capabilities and to modernize judicial sector institutions in order to detect and prosecute narcotraffickers, financial crimes and governmental corruption. INL will provide training and information systems and communications equipment to enhance intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities.
- Africa, Asia and the Middle East: Programs in this region provide training, technical assistance and equipment to strengthen counter-narcotics law enforcement and judicial institutions in Afghanistan, Laos and other nations in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, including Nigeria, South Africa, Morocco, and Indonesia. Funding also is used to support positions in India and U.S. Mission to the European Union, Brussels.
- Afghanistan: Counternarcotics programs will support a number of initiatives. Funds will be used to expand the training program for drug enforcement forces beyond Kabul to include interdiction, investigation and intelligence gathering. Additional funds will provide training and equipment for the counter-narcotics border police, justice sector reforms, and to support eradication efforts. With the opium production of Afghanistan increasing, farmers must be presented with options to resist the lure of opium planting. Funds will be used to support alternative development and income generation programs designed to provide sustainable alternative crops and income opportunities in major poppy growing areas experiencing eradication.

- Pakistan: INL assistance will include the Border Security Program, which is designed to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies in Pakistan to secure the western border against terrorists, criminal elements, and narcotics traffickers. Additional commodities to enhance communication and mobility will be supplied to border security agencies and aviation funding will provide for maintenance, support and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing. Funds will also be used to provide border control training, develop the National Criminal Data Base project, and construct border security roads in the federally administered Tribal Areas. Counternarcotics funding will be used for programs to eliminate opium poppy cultivation, which has recently extended to several non-traditional areas. Funds will be used to complete crop control programs in the Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies and support crop control operations in Khyber Agency and areas of new or expanded opium poppy cultivation.
- Aviation Support: The funds will help support aviation services to a tremendously expanded aviation program that has grown to over 160 aircraft operating in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Pakistan. The program supports cooperating government efforts to eradicate illicit drug crops by conducting fast moving and cost effective spray campaigns; providing logistical support for manual destruction; providing mobility for operations against drug processing facilities; conducting reconnaissance missions; and, transporting personnel and equipment in support of drug control operations. This program also provides extensive training and institution building to enable foreign governments to increase their own ability to perform these functions.
- System Support and Upgrades: The program will support sensor packages in Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and Colombia, as well as the maritime surveillance and intelligence collection programs in Peru.
- International Organizations: INL provides direct funding to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and, through them, to smaller sub-regional programs and organizations. These organizations foster increased regional and international cooperation in a wide variety of counter-drug efforts, including drug control activities in source countries where U.S. bilateral assistance is not feasible.
- Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness: The program will support a variety of international demand reduction programs that address Presidential priorities, including programs with faith-based organizations that provide prevention, intervention and recovery maintenance services.
- Program Development and Support (PD&S): PD&S funds are used for domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff, including salaries and benefits, field travel and administrative support expenses.

## **2006 Request**

- The FY 2006 request of \$1,075.7 million is \$177 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. Of this amount, \$734.5 million is for the ACI account and \$341.2 million is for the INCLE account.
- The FY 2006 request includes \$18.1 million for the interdiction drug control function that will fund programs primarily in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.
- The FY 2006 request also includes \$1,057.6 million in the international drug control function. This includes \$737.0 million for Latin American programs, \$2.8 million for Africa, Asia and the Middle East, \$70.0 million for Interregional Aviation Support, \$10.0 million for International Organizations, \$3.0 million for Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction programs, \$220.8 million for Afghanistan/Pakistan and \$14.0 million for Program Development and Support expenses.

## **Andean Counterdrug Initiative**

- The FY 2006 request of \$734.5 million, an increase of \$9.3 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. The request will fund projects needed to continue the enforcement, border control, crop reduction, alternative development, institution building, and administration of justice and human rights programs in the region. The ACI budget provides support to Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela and Panama.
- Colombia: The FY 2006 request of \$463.0 million for Colombia will support programs to eradicate coca and poppy crops, disrupt trafficking and address the related illegal activities that provide funding to narco-terrorists. A prime goal in CY 2004 and FY 2005 is to spray all remaining coca and opium poppy in Colombia. Repeated spraying will deter replanting and allow the Government of Colombia to reduce coca cultivation. The FY 2006 program will focus on a “maintenance spraying” phase. Nonetheless field dispersal, smaller fields and aircraft range limitations will keep eradication flight hours high. Support will be provided for the reestablished Air Bridge Denial program; equipment and infrastructure support for Colombian Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade and Colombian National Police operations that will be expanded to include forward operating counternarcotics bases in conflict zones; and alternative development and institution building programs designed to provide public security in the conflict zones, produce viable income and employment options to discourage the cultivation of illicit crops, protect threatened individuals and offices, protect human rights, expand judicial capabilities and promote transparency and accountability in public offices.
- Bolivia: The \$80 million request for Bolivia will support Bolivian efforts to eliminate the remaining illegal coca in Bolivia, halt exportation of cocaine, increase interdiction of essential chemicals and cocaine products, foster alternative economic development, expand the numbers and efficiency of prosecutors in narcotics related cases, support drug awareness efforts and improve the transparency and anti-corruption efforts in the Bolivian government. An increasing portion of the funds is dedicated to making the National Police more self-sufficient. Bolivia remains one of the poorest countries in the hemisphere. Without USG

assistance, Bolivia would be unable to support the present level of counternarcotics and alternative development programs.

- Peru: The \$97 million request for Peru will support interdiction and border control efforts to preempt spillover from the greatly enhanced Colombia counternarcotics efforts. In addition, funding will support significant law enforcement operations planned in major coca-growing valleys, the continuation of manual eradication, alternative development and institution building initiatives, demand reduction programs and establishing the infrastructure requisite to the resumption of an Air Bridge Denial program.
- Ecuador: The \$20 million requested for the program in Ecuador will allow the government to continue to strengthen the presence of security forces at its land and seas ports and on the northern border where spillover effects from Colombia counternarcotics operations already threaten Ecuador's national security. Other projects will include law enforcement skills training, support for the money-laundering unit, and increasing the reach of alternative development projects initiated in prior years.
- Brazil, Venezuela and Panama: Funding in the amount of \$6 million for programs in Brazil and \$3 million in Venezuela will be used to combat the growing problem of cross-border narcotics trafficking by focusing on improving police and military operations while focusing on port and airport security. Funding of \$4.5 million for Panama will be used to train law enforcement and customs units to promote narco-terrorist interdiction capabilities, improve drug detection, money laundering and precursor chemical investigations and prosecutions, and provide assistance for other critical institution building efforts.
- Air Bridge Denial: Funding of \$21 million will support training, logistical support, and equipment to maintain operational readiness of the Colombian Air Bridge Denial aircraft (including the aircraft shifted from Peru following the closure of that country's Air Bridge Denial program), and will help establish a series of forward operating locations.
- Critical Flight Safety Program: Funding of \$40.0 million will be used to stop degradation and extend the life of a Vietnam-era aircraft fleet in order to maintain a viable fleet for counter-narcotics missions. These aircraft will be upgraded and refurbished to restore structural integrity, sustain airworthiness, and make the aircraft commercially supportable. Additional helicopters will be acquired for search and rescue and expanded mission requirements in Colombia.

### **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement**

- Afghanistan: Afghanistan: Funding of \$188 million (\$166.2 million increase over the FY 2005 level) for counternarcotics programs continue the expanded counternarcotics program started in FY 2005. Specifically, funding will support six Central Poppy Eradication Force teams during the annual poppy crop eradication campaign. In addition funds will be used to support a demand reduction program and a public affairs campaign aimed at reducing drug use and publicizing the eradication and alternative livelihoods programs.

- Pakistan: \$32.8 million: As a Major Non-NATO Ally and a partner in the GWOT, INL will assist Pakistan through the border security program by continuing to provide maintenance, support, and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing in Quetta and at forward operating base serving NWFP/FATA; provide additional patrol vehicles and communications and surveillance equipment; and build frontier roads to continue to open inaccessible areas in the FATA. Law enforcement development funds will also support training, technical assistance, and equipment to expand investigative skills and forensics capacities; build accountability and internal control structures; enhance the capacity of police training institutions; improve managerial and leadership expertise; and expand the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and a National Criminal Data Base to link federal and provincial law enforcement agencies and improve investigative capacities and cooperation. Counter-narcotics funding will also support crop control operations, with a focus on areas of new or expanded opium poppy cultivation, including the construction of roads to enable law enforcement to eradicate poppy crops and to promote farm-to-market access for legitimate crops, as well as financing demand reduction efforts and public awareness campaigns.
- Mexico: Funding of \$15 million will be used to provide programs to assist the government improve interdiction and eradication capabilities and support reforms to the criminal justice sector, particularly activities to promote professional development and combat corruption. Additional funds will enhance the capacity of the Treasury Ministry to detect suspicious transactions and investigate and prosecute offenses. Funding will also assist demand reduction and drug awareness programs to combat the soaring drug abuse problem.
- Central America and the Caribbean: Funding of \$5.7 million for Central America and the Caribbean (and certain non-Andean countries of South America) will be used to upgrade drug interdiction and law enforcement capabilities and modernize judicial sector institutions in order to detect and prosecute narcotrafficking, financial crimes and governmental corruption. INL will provide training and information systems and communications equipment to enhance intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities. Other funds will support demand reduction efforts to resist the growing drug use problem in the region.
- Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Near East and Asia Regional: Funding of \$2.8 million will be used to provide training, technical assistance and equipment to strengthen counternarcotics law enforcement and judicial institutions in Nigeria, Mozambique, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, Morocco,. INL funding will support alternative development programs in Burma through the UNODC and NGOs.
- Aviation Support: The \$70.0 million requested for Aviation Support will help support aviation services in the areas of eradication, reconnaissance, mobility, interdiction, and logistics to a tremendously expanded aviation program that has grown to over 160 fixed wing and rotary aircraft of ten types operating in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Pakistan.
- Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction: The FY 2006 request of \$3 million will allow for the funding of a variety of international demand reduction programs that address Presidential priorities, including programs with faith-based organizations that provide prevention, intervention and recovery maintenance services.

- Other Line Items: Funding in the amount of \$10.0 million for International Organizations is requested for FY 2006, while the Program Development and Support (PD&S) funding level of \$14 million.

#### **IV. PERFORMANCE**

##### **Summary**

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the department's FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), and the FY 2006 PART Assessment of INL's ACI and INCLE programs in the Western Hemisphere (WHA). The chart below includes a comparison of targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- The FY 2006 PART assessment for ACI indicated that INL is on track to meet or exceed its long-term goals for reducing the production of pure cocaine and interdicting drug shipments from the Andean region but noted that partner agency USAID needs to develop long-term outcome measures for the alternative development component of the program. The assessment for INCLE WHA pointed to mixed results in pursuing long-term and annual goals. To address financial management weaknesses identified by the assessment of both programs, INL is implementing a new financial management system to track and report information needed to inform strategic planning and resource allocation systems. The ACI and INCLE WHA programs each received an overall score of "Adequate".
- ACI has begun paying high dividends in the fight against illegal cocaine and heroin from the Andean region of South America. In 2003, the Andean coca crop dropped to its lowest levels since USG estimates began back in 1986, with overall cultivation down 16 percent over the previous year. For 2004, based on preliminary estimates, the aerial eradication operation is on a glide path for a third straight year of reduced coca and opium poppy cultivation. Final data on cultivation will not be available until March 2005.
- In South East Asia, opium poppy cultivation is projected to continue the sharp decline of recent years, to the point where the region, once the primary world source, no longer produces enough opium poppy to meet regional demands. In Afghanistan, cultivation surged during the 2003-2004 growing season, increasing by nearly 240 percent, to approximately 206,000 hectares. Most of Afghanistan's opium and heroin remains in the region or is trafficked to Europe and Russia, with only a very small fraction entering the United States.

Selected Measures of Performance			
<b>PART Review</b>			
	ACI	INCLE	FY 2006 Rating: <i>Adequate</i> . For ACI, INL is on track to meet or exceed it long-term goals but USAID needs to develop long-term outcome measures for the alternative development program. The INCLE WHA had mixed long-term and annual results.
<b>Purpose</b>	100	100	
<b>Planning</b>	63	75	
<b>Management</b>	43	43	
<b>Results</b>	34	33	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. Reduce cultivation of coca, in hectares		154,000	available in Mar 05
b. Reduce cultivation of opium poppy, in hectares, key source c countries		119,000	available in Mar 05
c Disrupt/reduce flow of cocaine and heroin entering US arrival zone by improving host government interdiction, in metric tons		210/12.2	available in Mar 05

## Discussion

- Targeting coca, opium poppies, and marijuana during cultivation is the single most effective means of reducing the quantity of such drugs entering the international market and the United States. The U.S.-backed aerial eradication program in Colombia, the primary source of cocaine entering the United States, has been particularly effective. Despite the increase in cultivation in Bolivia, both Peru and Bolivia remain well below the peak years of the mid-1990s and substantially below the level in Colombia. Opium poppy cultivation in Colombia, which, along with Mexico, provides 90 percent of the illegal heroin consumed in the United States, also declined in 2003, by 10 percent and is projected to drop further in 2004.
- Although the continuing reduction in opium poppy cultivation in South East Asia, primarily Burma, represents an important advance, declines there are more than offset by the large increase in Afghanistan during the 2003-2004 growing season. Despite the counternarcotics assistance of the UK, US and others, the Government of Afghanistan has had only limited success in extending its police and counterdrug authority to outlying provinces where most of the opium poppy is produced. To meet this growing challenge, the U.S. plans to substantially increase its counterdrug assistance to Afghanistan to step up both eradication and interdiction. Although cultivation in Afghanistan more than tripled, net production of opium poppy is estimated to have increased only 73 percent due to weather, plant disease, and other factors.
- The Department of State, as outlined in its FY 2006 GPRA Performance Plan, has appropriately focused its current efforts on the Administration's directive to target aggressively international drug and criminal activities by contributing to the disruption and dismantlement of major criminal organizations and strengthening international law enforcement and judicial systems. Further, the Department has initiated focused efforts to address the PART findings by developing long-term and annual outcome measures and vigorously pursuing the President's Management Agenda by linking annual funding requests to relevant program goals.

# NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$0.539	\$0.000	\$0.900
Prevention Research and Development	\$0.650	\$0.000	\$0.623
<b>Total</b>	\$1.189	\$0.000 <sup>/1</sup>	\$1.523
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Drug Impaired Driving Program	\$1.189	\$0.000	\$1.523
<b>Total</b>	\$1.189	\$0.000 <sup>/1</sup>	\$1.523
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2	2	2
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$449.3	\$450.7	\$696.3
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%

<sup>/1</sup> NHTSA received no specific dollar amount in FY 2005 for its Drug Impaired Driving Program. The agency plans to spend approximately \$1.2 million on drug impaired driving out of its base impaired driving program.

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Drug Impaired Driving Program, part of the agency's Impaired Driving Program, addresses the problem of drug impaired driving by conducting research concerning the nature and incidence of the problem, maintaining and developing the Drug Evaluation and Classification program, and providing leadership, guidance and resources to assist states and communities implement effective programs to reduce the problem. The program also provides technical assistance and the development of training programs to prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- NHTSA received no specific appropriation for the Drug Impaired Driving Program in the FY 2005 budget. However, NHTSA plans to spend approximately \$1.2 million on drug impaired driving out of its base impaired driving program. The program focuses on greater consistency in enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, prevention, education, drug testing, and treatment for drug use and abuse.
- **Training (\$0.6 million)**
  - Technical assistance will be provided to support training of Drug Recognition Experts and professional administrators involved in the development and implementation of the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program and Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professions.
  - Training programs related to drug impaired driving will be developed and disseminated to prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials.
  - NHTSA will assist with development and expansion of drug and DWI courts to enable a more proactive prevention and intervention system.
- **Public Information, Education & Outreach (\$0.3 million)**
  - NHTSA will develop and deliver public education materials on the consequences of drug-impaired driving targeted to youth. Findings from focus group research will be incorporated in message development and marketing strategies.
  - Strategies will be developed for reaching diverse high-risk groups with alcohol and drug impaired driving prevention and intervention programs.
  - New outreach activities will be evaluated, such as programs focusing on employers of young people (e.g. fast food restaurants) as a strategy for communicating messages about alcohol and drug impaired driving.
- **Drug Impairment Research and Data Collection (\$0.3 million)**
  - NHTSA will assess methods by which states are currently enforcing and prosecuting drugged driving laws.
  - An expert panel will be convened to establish consensus on methods for determining drug concentrations that are associated with driver impairment.
  - NHTSA will support the collection of critical data from evaluation and tangible evidentiary arrests made by law enforcement officers utilizing the Drug Evaluation and

Classification program, and provide guidance concerning the use this data for program evaluation.

- New hand held data collection devices will be demonstrated to streamline the process of drug impaired driving evaluation and arrest.

## **2006 Request**

- The total drug control request for FY 2006 is \$1.5 million. The Drug Impaired Driving budget will continue to provide technical support for the Drug Evaluation and Classification program, focusing on the following areas:
  - Conduct national research to determine the extent and nature of the drug impaired driving problem, including a roadside drug prevalence survey and studies of multiple medication interaction and effect on driver function.
  - Evaluate alternative training programs to detect drug-impaired drivers.
  - Maintain programs for training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges.
  - Develop and deliver public information concerning drug-impaired driving to high-risk populations.
  - Collect and analyze data concerning drug evaluations and drug-impaired driving arrests.

## **IV. PERFORMANCE**

### **Summary**

- This section on NHTSA's program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan. No PART review has been undertaken of the Drug Impaired Driving program.

### **Discussion**

- The program contributes to the department's long-term goal of reducing the highway fatality rate to no more than 1.0 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled by the end of 2008.
- Although no outcome or output measures are currently identified, NHTSA will continue to improve the collection of evaluation and tangible evidentiary arrest data for this program. The program continues its efforts to streamline the collection of data relating to drug impairment. These research and evaluative efforts will contribute to the future monitoring of program effectiveness through the identification of measures and targets.

# INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$55.584
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>	<b>\$55.584</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement <sup>/1</sup>	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$55.584
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>	<b>\$55.584</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	N/A	N/A	329
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	N/A	N/A	\$10,679.3
Drug Percentage	N/A	N/A	0.5%

<sup>/1</sup> The FY 2006 estimates shown above reflect the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement resources transferred to the IRS Tax Administration and Operations Appropriation.

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in federal law enforcement's anti-drug efforts is to utilize the financial expertise of its special agents to identify and impede the transfer of illegal proceeds generated by the manufacture and distribution of illegal drugs. The mission focuses on the investigation, disruption and dismantling of the country's major domestic and international narcotic and narcotic money laundering organizations through investigation, prosecution, and asset forfeiture proceedings. Prosecutions involve the criminal statutes contained in the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26), the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31), and the Money Laundering Control Act (Title 18) of the United States Code.
- The IRS promulgated an international strategy that placed special agents in strategic foreign posts to facilitate the development and use of information obtained in host nations in support of criminal investigations. The international strategy provides for direct foreign source support to the investigations over which IRS has investigative jurisdiction.

- The IRS supports the mission by the investigation of criminal violations under its jurisdiction through three program areas: the Legal Income Tax Crimes Program, the Illegal Income Financial Crimes Program, and the Narcotic-Related Financial Crimes Program (Narcotics Program). The Narcotics Program supports the *Strategy* and the National Money Laundering Strategy through continued support to joint agency task forces including the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), and the High Risk Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Areas (HIFCA). Additionally, IRS is identifying emerging issues and establishing initiatives to be used as a catalyst for the development of significant tax, narcotic, and non-narcotic money laundering cases. The IRS also assists other nations in developing money laundering and asset forfeiture legislation through international training and assistance programs.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2006 Request**

- The IRS is requesting a total of \$55.6 million and 329 FTE in FY 2006. This represents the transfer of ICDE resources into the IRS Tax Administration and Operations appropriation. Of this amount, \$53.9 million is the FY 2005 enacted level transferred from Justice and \$1.7 million is an increase for pay and other cost increases.
- Criminal Investigation will use these resources in support of the FY 2006 OCDETF/ICDE programs.

### **IV. PERFORMANCE**

- FY 2004 performance measures are included in the Department of Justice OCDETF program.

# VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Treatment	\$401.943	\$448.022	\$524.047
Research & Development	9.200	9.100	8.900
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$411.143</b>	<b>\$457.122</b>	<b>\$532.947</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Medical Care	\$401.943	\$448.022	\$524.047
Research	9.200	9.100	8.900
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$411.143</b>	<b>\$457.122</b>	<b>\$532.947</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	4,348	4,665	5,289
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$62,016.6	\$69,435.6	\$70,385.4
Drug Percentage	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%

## II. METHODOLOGY

- During the development of the FY 2006 budget, the methodology for estimating drug treatment costs for the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) was examined by ONDCP and VHA. Based on this review VHA's drug control account was restructured to include only Specialized Treatment (ST) costs and no longer take account of Other Related Treatment (ORT) expenses. This change was made in order to provide the most reliable estimates possible and ensure consistency with the restructured drug budget. The ST category includes the cost generated by the treatment of patients with a drug use disorder that are treated in a substance abuse treatment program, including: inpatient programs, outpatient treatment, residential treatment, and methadone maintenance. The ORT category represented the cost of general medical care received by individuals with a primary drug abuse diagnosis.

- Specialized Treatment Costs – VHA’s drug budget estimates include all costs generated by the treatment of patients with drug use disorders treated in specialized substance abuse treatment programs.
- This budget accounts for drug-related costs for VHA Medical Care and Research. It is not all encompassing of drug-related costs for the agency. VA incurs costs related to accounting and security of narcotics and other controlled substances and costs of law enforcement related to illegal drug activity, however; these costs are assumed to be relatively small and would not have a material effect on the aggregate VA costs reported.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), through its VHA, operates a national network of 215 substance abuse treatment programs located in the department’s medical centers, domiciliaries and outpatient clinics. These programs include 15 medical inpatient programs, 64 residential rehabilitation programs, 37 “intensive” outpatient programs, and 99 standard outpatient programs.
- Inpatient programs provide acute, in-hospital care and may provide detoxification and stabilization services as well. They typically treat patients for 14-28 days and then provide outpatient aftercare. As inpatient programs have become less prevalent in VA, they are usually reserved for severely impaired patients (e.g., those with co-occurring substance abuse and serious mental illness). The rest of VA’s 24-hour care settings are classified as residential rehabilitation. They are based in on-site VA domiciliaries and in on and off site residential rehabilitation centers. They are distinguished from inpatient programs in having less medical staff and services, and for their longer lengths of stay (about 50 days).
- Most drug dependent veterans are treated in outpatient programs. Intensive outpatient programs provide more than 4 hours of service per day to each patient, and patients attend them 4-6 days per week. Standard outpatient programs typically treat patients for an hour or two per treatment day, and patients attend them 1 or 2 days a week.
- VA recently completed a Drug and Alcohol Program Survey (DAPS) of 100 percent of its substance abuse programs, which described their staffing, structure, services and history in detail. This report was provided to many agencies, including ONDCP, and is available on line at <http://www.chce.research.med.va.gov/chce/pdfs/2004DAPS.pdf>.
- The investment in health care and specialized treatment of veterans with drug abuse problems, funded by the resources in Medical Care, helps avoid future health, welfare and crime costs associated with illegal drug use.
- In FY 2003, VHA provided specialty substance abuse treatment to almost 70,000 veterans who use illegal drugs. The most prevalent drug used was cocaine, followed by heroin, cannabis and amphetamines, respectively. About two-thirds of these drug abuse patients were in Mean Test Category A, reflecting very low income. About one fourth of these patients had a service-connected disability (The term “service connected” refers to injuries sustained in military service, especially those injuries sustained as a result of military action).

- The dollars expended in research help to acquire new knowledge to improve the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, and acquire new knowledge to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility and quality of veterans' health care.
- The VA, in keeping with modern medical practice, continues to improve service delivery by expanding primary care and shifting treatment services to lower cost settings when clinically appropriate. Included in this shift to more efficient and cost effective care delivery has been VA's substance abuse treatment system. Recent data trends suggest these shifts in care delivery will continue to impact budgets in future years. The full extent of the impact cannot be determined until additional data becomes available.

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

##### **2005 Program**

- The FY 2005 estimate is \$457.1 million, which consists of \$448.0 million for medical care and \$9.1 million for drug abuse related research. This represents a \$46.0 million increase over the FY 2004 estimate.
- In conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Defense (DoD), VA will make available to both Departments its expertise in drug treatment theory and program development. The emphasis will be on the establishment of a treatment continuum, the implementation of patient/treatment matching and methods of evaluating treatment outcome and implementing and assessing the effectiveness of clinical practice guidelines. VA will be able to accomplish this within existing resources, primarily through its Center of Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education (CESATE) and its Program Evaluation and Resource Center (PERC). These two entities already provide these services within VA and will be made available for integration into similar activities within HHS and DoD.
- Increase treatment efficiency and effectiveness. Provide information on successful methods in various programs and the number of referrals that enter treatment. The dollars expended in research help to meet this goal and objective by 1) acquiring new knowledge to improve the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, and 2) acquiring new knowledge to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility and quality of veterans' health care.
- Use effective outreach referral and case management efforts to facilitate early access to treatment. In coordination with CSAT on how best to employ outreach models, VA has been and will continue to be a participant in the Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) initiative developed by CSAT of SAMHSA, Department of Health and Human Services. A component of this project is the specific development of a TIP relating to case management and the associated facilitation of access to treatment. Previously issued TIPs have been made available to VA treatment programs, and have been used in VA's continuing education activities. This effort will continue in the future.

## 2006 Request

- The FY 2006 estimate is \$532.9 million, which consists of \$524.0 million for medical care and \$8.9 million for drug abuse related research. This represents a \$75.8 million increase over FY 2005 estimate or a 16.6 percent increase.

## VA POLICY ACTIONS

- In an effort to overcome the difference between available resources and the demand for VA health care services forecast by the actuarial model for 2005, VA assumes the suspension of new Priority 8 veterans in 2005. Additional policy actions to reduce health care demand may occur in FY 2006. These actions would help ensure that the remaining, higher priority veterans are able to access needed health care services in a timely and medically appropriate manner. The effect of the policy options on the number of drug patients that VA treats is expected to be minimal.
- In June of 2004, the Secretary of VA mandated that VA facilities with limited substance abuse treatment services should expand those services to bring accessibility up to the national average by the end of FY 2005. The Secretary directed that VA facilities use the VHA's Clinical Practice Guidelines for Substance Abuse Treatment to guide their efforts to restore substance abuse treatment services.

## V. PERFORMANCE

### Summary

- This section on VHA's program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and internal management documents. No PART review has been undertaken as yet. The chart below examines existing performance targets and actual achievements. The current program ensures appropriate continuity of care for patients with primary addictive disorders, highlighting the timing and frequency of outpatient visits. Targets have been identified for FY 2004 and FY 2005. FY 2006 targets will be established after review of FY 2005 third quarter data. VHA also anticipates the establishment of specific outcome measures for 2006 - these should be available by the last quarter of 2005.

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Not Reviewed		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Under development	----	----
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Percent clients receiving appropriate continuity of care (includes alcohol)	32%	28%

## Discussion

- The program monitors its progress by tracking the percent of patients with primary addictive disorders who receive appropriate continuity of care, defined in terms of timing and frequency of outpatient visits. The target of 32 percent was met in the fourth quarter although the annual average for FY 2004 was 28 percent. The FY 2005 target is 36 percent.
- In FY 2003, VHA provided services to patients of whom 50 percent used cocaine, 34 percent used opioids, and 38 percent had coexisting psychiatric diagnoses. FY 2004 data should be available by March, 2005.
- Through the Quality Enhancement Research Initiative program, VHA is steadily expanding the availability of methadone maintenance clinics for heroin-dependent veterans.
- The PERC, Palo Alto Healthcare System, has conducted a major process-outcome evaluation of substance abuse programs. The data has been collected, including at one, two, and five-year follow-up periods. As documented in a series of scientific articles and reports, this evaluation indicates the effectiveness of VHA's two-most widely employed treatment modalities: 12-step and cognitive-behavioral treatment.

# U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$0.989	\$0.987	\$1.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.989</b>	<b>\$0.987</b>	<b>\$1.000</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Education	\$0.989	\$0.987	\$1.000
Drug-Free Workplace Grants			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.989</b>	<b>\$0.987</b>	<b>\$1.000</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$786.2	\$611.2	\$593.0
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%

Notes:

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- SBA's Drug Free Workplace (DFWP) Demonstration Program was established by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. It was renamed the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program December 21, 2000.
- The Program allows the Small Business Administration (SBA) to:
  - Award grants to eligible intermediaries to assist small businesses financially and technically in establishing DFWP programs.
  - Award contracts to the Small Business Development Centers to provide information and assistance to small businesses with respect to establishing DFWP programs.
- Among the activities that are performed by the recipients are:

- Providing financial assistance to small businesses as they set up DFWP programs. This may include free and/or reduced costs for training sessions, management/supervisor consultants, EAP services, drug testing, etc.
- Providing technical assistance to small businesses as they set up DFWP programs. This may include performing needs assessments, writing/reviewing policies and procedures, providing consultation to management on program development, providing consultation to supervisors on when and how to enforce the DFWP policy, and how to make referrals to drug testing or EAPs, etc.
- Educating small businesses on the benefits of a drug-free workplace.
- Educating parents that work for small businesses on how to keep their children drug-free.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- SBA was appropriated \$1.0 million for the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program, but received \$0.987 million due to rescissions.

#### **2006 Request**

- SBA requests \$1.0 million to continue funding intermediaries, resulting in additional small businesses implementing drug-free workplace programs.

### **IV. PERFORMANCE**

#### **Summary**

- This section on SBA's program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and the draft FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report. No PART review has been conducted of this program. The program monitors the number of small businesses that establish drug-free workplace programs. The addition of outcome measures in FY 2005 will indicate how effective the program is in reducing drug use in the workplace.

<b>Selected Measures of Performance</b>		
<b>PART Review</b>	Not Reviewed	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% businesses w. decrease in turnover*	Under development	
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		
# firms educated about drug-free workplace benefits	12,000	19,400
# businesses establishing drug-free workplace programs	1,500**	1,075

\* One of several outcome measures under development.

\*\* Target was not adjusted to reflect actual appropriation.

## **Discussion**

- From September 1999 (when the program started) through December 2004, approximately 56,232 small businesses set up drug-free workplace programs with financial and technical assistance from the SBA program.
- In FY 2005, several outcome measures will be added - percentages of businesses that showed decrease in employee turnover, absenteeism, tardiness, workplace accidents, insurance premiums, damaged or stolen property, and productivity.