

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

Budget Summary

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National Drug Control Strategy

Budget Summary

Foreword

This document is the companion volume to the *National Drug Control Strategy*, transmitted to Congress by the President in February, 1995 pursuant to Title I of Public Law 100-690. It consists of the following sections:

- **Section 1:** The first Section, entitled "Federal Drug Control Resource Priorities," outlines the President's Fiscal Year 1996 funding request for drug-related programs, as well as the drug-related priorities and objectives.
- **Section 2:** The second section, entitled "Budget Summary Tables," highlights drug control funding by Agency Summary for Fiscal Years 1994 through 1996, as well as a comprehensive Crime Control Act table for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996.
- **Section 3:** The third section, entitled "Agency Summaries," provides descriptions of the Fiscal Year 1996 budget request for each Department and agency drug-related accounts that are included in the National Drug Control Budget.
- **Section 4:** The final section, entitled "Additional Funding Tables," provides supplementary information on funding levels and historical funding levels by function for Fiscal Year 1981 through the President's Fiscal Year 1996 request.

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Federal Drug Control Resource Priorities

A total of \$14.6 billion in Federal drug control resources is requested in Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 for demand reduction and supply reduction activities. Recognizing the critical importance of the community in solving the problems of illicit drug use and trafficking, the President's budget expands the ability of communities to respond to their own drug problems. For the first time—as part of a new partnership between the Federal Government and States and localities—communities will have much greater flexibility in how they manage Federal resources for drug control purposes. At the same time, the Federal role in drug control—attacking drug organizations and traffickers, interdicting drugs both in the United States and abroad, developing and sharing intelligence, conducting national research, and improving prevention and treatment efforts—will be vigorously pursued.

The President's FY 1996 drug control budget will achieve the goals, priorities, and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy. It includes resources for prevention, treatment, law enforcement, intelligence, interdiction, international, and research programs that compose a balanced, national response to the problems of illicit drugs. This FY 1996 drug budget proposal provides a recipe for success: By supporting key initiatives in FY 1996, this Nation can reduce the tremendous economic and human costs posed by illicit drug use.

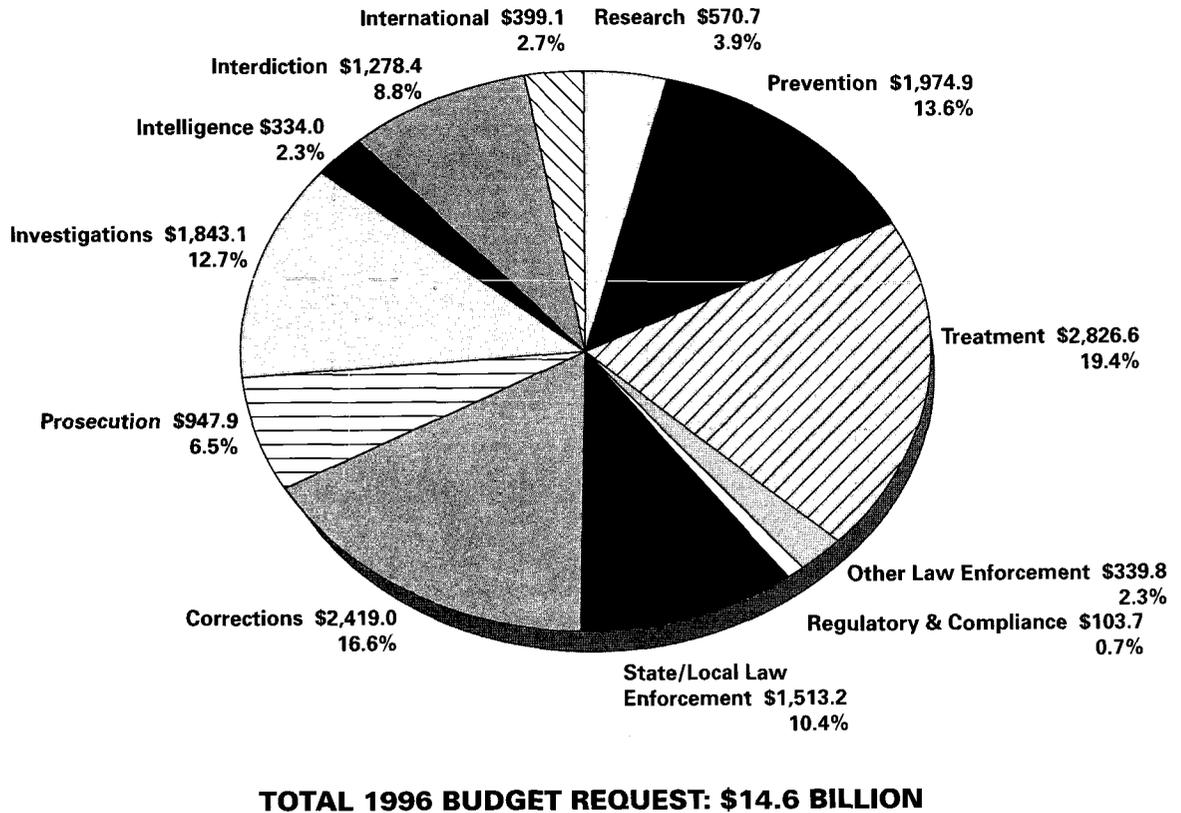
FY 1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

For FY 1996, the President has requested \$14.6 billion (see Figure 1) to fund drug control efforts.

This request represents an increase of \$1.3 billion, which is 9.7 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$13.3 billion. The following are among the major thrusts for FY 1996:

- Take a totally new approach to managing Federal resources provided by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to States for drug prevention and treatment activities. This approach removes the bulk of the Federal strings attached to prevention and treatment resources funded by HHS. One important string will remain—a set-aside for drug prevention services. Working with the States, communities will be given more discretion in developing and implementing programs tailored to their unique needs and concerns, rather than attempting to solve their local problems using a federally mandated approach.
- Place a major emphasis on implementing the President's International Action Plan. The FY 1996 budget funds the Administration's plan (articulated last year) for a controlled shift of emphasis from centering on disrupting the flow of cocaine in the transit zones to a more balanced, long-term, and integrated approach that stresses efforts in the source countries.
- Place additional emphasis on programs to enhance community-based efforts, especially those that strengthen local law enforcement capabilities. The FY 1996 budget includes resources to increase community-based efforts aimed at addressing the problems of illicit drug trafficking and use, such as community policing and State and local law enforcement programs funded by the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program.

**Figure 1
President's Federal Drug Control Budget Request by Detailed Function, 1996 (Dollars in Millions)**



- Place additional emphasis on conducting research and analysis to inform policymakers about what works and what does not work in drug control efforts.

eral drug control budget.

The largest area of the Federal drug control budget is the criminal justice system. Of the total \$14.6 billion requested in FY 1996, \$7.2 billion is for the criminal justice system—an increase of \$854 million over last year. This program area is the largest spending category of the total drug control budget. Drug treatment is the next largest program area, with more than \$2.8 billion requested in FY 1996. And, at nearly \$2.0 billion, drug prevention is the third largest program area.

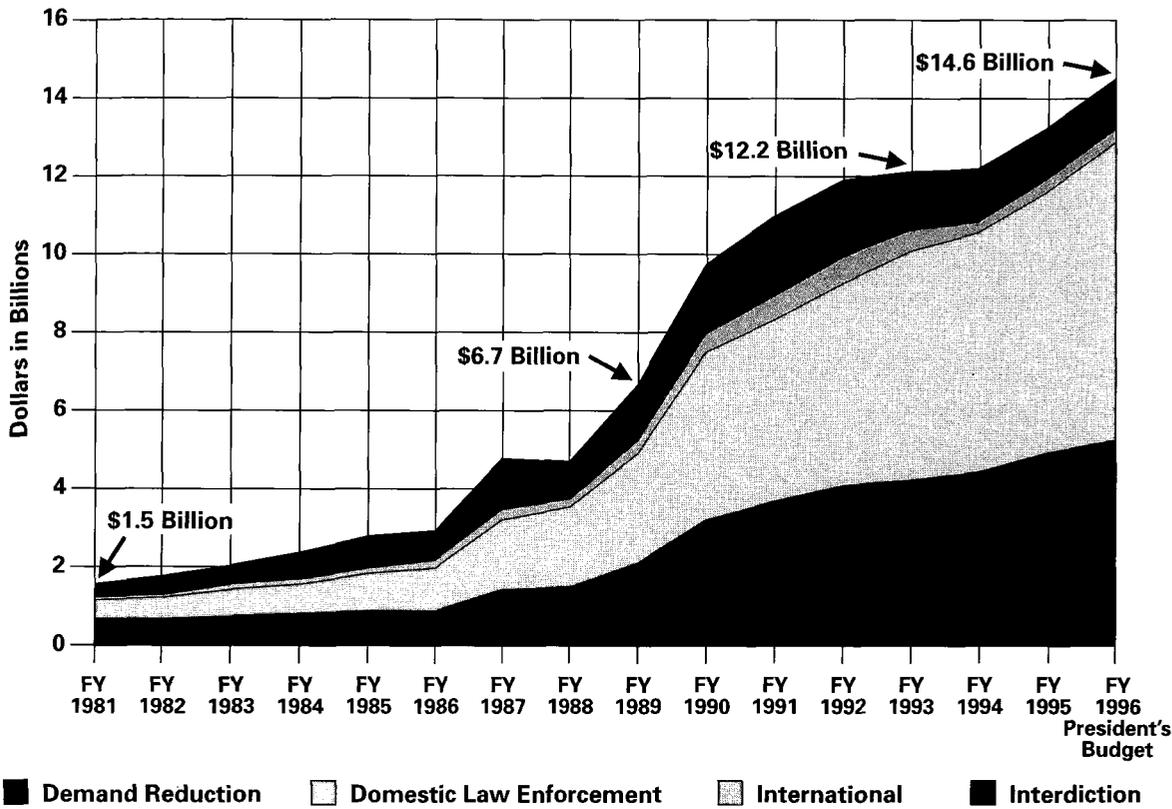
The international program budget represents a small but important share of total drug control spending. The total request for international programs is \$399.1 million, which is 2.7 percent of the President's total request for drug control. This program area increases by \$89.1 million in FY 1996,

The FY 1996 budget request includes important increases in all major program areas except interdiction.

Figure 2 presents a historical perspective of the Federal drug control spending by function. This diagram illustrates drug control spending from 1981 to the present by the four major functional areas of (1) demand reduction; (2) domestic law enforcement; (3) international; and (4) interdiction efforts.

The FY 1996 budget request includes important increases in all major program areas except interdiction. Table 1 illustrates Federal drug control spending among the functions tracked in the Fed-

**Figure 2
Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, 1981-96**



almost entirely to provide additional resources for the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), formerly the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM), to fund programs that are sorely needed in source countries.

A total of \$1.3 billion is requested for interdiction efforts, which is 8.8 percent of the total FY 1996 budget request. The FY 1996 request is \$14.9 million less than the resources provided last year. While all other agencies involved in drug interdiction will require additional resources in FY 1996, the U.S. Customs Service will not. Resources requested for the Customs Service's air program are less in FY 1996 than in FY 1995 because the agency is able to draw down excess balances that have accumulated during the past few years. Customs Service program efforts will

not be reduced by this budget request, because these excess balances are adequate to enable the agency to maintain its air interdiction activities.

MAJOR DRUG CONTROL BUDGET INITIATIVES IN FY 1996

Four major budget initiatives are included in the FY 1996 National Drug Control Strategy budget request. The first initiative gives communities more resources to better respond to their particular drug problems. The second initiative significantly changes the manner in which Federal prevention and treatment funds are provided to States. The third initiative focuses on reducing drug use by expanding drug treatment to those inside and out-

Four major budget initiatives are included in the FY 1996 National Drug Control Strategy budget request.

Table 1. Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Function	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request	FY 95–FY 96 Change	
				\$	%
Criminal Justice System	5,735.4	6,313.3	7,166.7	853.5	13.5%
Drug Treatment	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6	180.0	6.8%
Education, Community Action, and the Workplace	1,597.4	1,847.6	1,974.9	127.3	6.9%
International	329.4	309.9	399.1	89.1	28.8%
Interdiction	1,311.6	1,293.3	1,278.4	(14.9)	-1.2%
Research	520.3	538.2	570.7	32.5	6.0%
Intelligence	291.7	316.0	334.0	18.1	5.7%
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Function Areas					
Demand Reduction	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%
	36.3%	37.2%	36.1%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	6,118.9	6,727.1	7,616.4	889.4	13.2%
	50.2%	50.7%	52.3%		
International	329.4	309.9	399.1	89.1	28.8%
	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%		
Interdiction	1,311.6	1,293.3	1,278.4	(14.9)	-1.2%
	10.8%	9.7%	8.8%		
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Supply/Demand Split					
Supply	7,759.9	8,330.3	9,293.9	963.6	11.6%
Demand	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Demand Components					
Prevention (w/o research)	1,597.4	1,847.6	1,974.9	127.3	6.9%
Treatment (w/o research)	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6	180.0	6.8%
Research	428.4	440.3	455.0	14.7	3.3%
Total, Demand	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

side the criminal justice system. Finally, the fourth initiative enhances international programs to attack the problems of drug production and trafficking at the source.

The four major budget initiatives are outlined below.

Empowering Communities to Respond to Their Own Drug Problems

The FY 1996 request includes a number of specific initiatives to empower communities to confront their drug problems directly, including the following:

- A total of \$621.1 million in drug-related resources is requested in FY 1996 for the drug-related portion of the Community Policing Program authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322, hereafter referred to as the Crime Control Act). More than 1,200 grants that add almost 10,000 more police officers on the street have been awarded already. The goal is to bring the total to more than 40,000 police officers by the end of 1996.
- A total of \$500 million is requested for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, an increase of \$18.0 million over the FY 1995 enacted level. These resources are critical to local community efforts to educate youth about the dangers and consequences of illicit drug use.

Improving Drug Prevention and Treatment Programs Through Grant Consolidation

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is the source of the majority of Federal funding for drug abuse prevention and treatment. The President's FY 1996 budget request restructures SAMHSA by proposing a new partnership block grant—the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership—and a single substance abuse demonstration and training authority. The President's proposal will provide SAMHSA and the States with the ability to respond quickly and effectively to the substance abuse prevention and treatment needs of the Nation.

The Substance Abuse Performance Partnership initiative will provide States with more flexibility in directing prevention and treatment resources to meet local community needs. This new Performance Partnership removes most of the earmarks and mandates of the former Substance Abuse Block Grant, except for one of the important earmarks—the 20 percent set-aside for drug abuse prevention services.¹ The President's total drug control request for this new Performance Partnership is \$1.3 billion, which funds \$919.8 million in drug-related prevention and treatment services. This request includes \$60 million in additional

resources over the FY 1995 level, with the States encouraged to use these funds to treat chronic substance abusers.

The President's FY 1996 budget also proposes to consolidate SAMHSA's demonstration and training programs into one demonstration and training cluster for substance abuse. The overall objective of SAMHSA's new Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster will be to train providers, conduct demonstrations that test new ways of preventing and treating substance abuse, and nationally disseminate data and information about effective programs. The Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster will have strong evaluation components to assess program efficacy. Although SAMHSA's previous programs have been consolidated, the Administration intends to ensure that programs such as the Community Partnership Program receive continued support in FY 1996. A total of \$452.8 million is requested for substance abuse-related demonstrations in FY 1996. Within the \$452.8 million requested for the Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster, \$40 million is included to demonstrate the efficacy of promoting approaches to delivering substance abuse treatment services to illicit drug users, the most difficult of whom is the chronic, hardcore drug user.

Additional treatment capacity and flexibility in the delivery of treatment services are critical to the reduction of drug use by chronic, hardcore drug users.

Reducing Chronic, Hardcore Drug Use Through Treatment

Chronic, hardcore drug use fuels the continuing high demand for illicit drugs and is linked to crime, violence, health problems, and the deterioration of the family. Additional treatment capacity and flexibility in the delivery of treatment services are critical to the reduction of drug use by chronic, hardcore drug users. The total FY 1996 drug control budget request for drug treatment is \$2.8 billion, \$180.0 million more than the FY 1995 enacted level. Drug control funding for treatment services comes from a variety of sources. The major funding components of the treatment initiative include the following:

- *The Substance Abuse Performance Partnership.* Within the \$919.8 million requested for the drug portion of the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership is \$60 million more than the comparable appropriation in FY 1995. The proposed changes to the Substance Abuse Block Grant and additional funding for illicit drug users, such as the chronic, hardcore drug user, will give States the flexibility to design and coordinate their substance abuse prevention and treatment programs to better fit their unique needs and more effectively target resources to areas of greatest need.

- *Drug Courts.* The total FY 1996 request for drug courts is \$150.0 million, an increase of \$121.0 million over the \$29.0 million enacted in FY 1995. The Department of Justice will award discretionary grants to States, units of local governments, Indian tribal governments, and State and local courts for drug court assistance to deal with nonviolent offenders with substance abuse problems.

There are several other funding proposals that will contribute to the successful implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy.

- *Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons.* A total of \$13.5 million in new funds is requested for substance abuse treatment in Federal prisons, which was authorized by the Crime Control Act. This funding will be used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons to provide residential substance abuse treatment and to arrange for appropriate transition services for all eligible prisoners. Residential treatment will include individual and group activities, lasting between 6 and 12 months, in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general prison population. Under the requirements of the Crime Control Act, treatment will be made available to at least 50 percent of eligible prisoners in 1995, increasing to 75 percent in 1996.
- *Substance Abuse Treatment in State Prisons.* A total of \$26.7 million in new funds is requested for substance abuse treatment for State prisoners, which also was authorized by the Crime Control Act. This program will award discretionary grants to States to develop and imple-

ment residential substance abuse treatment programs within State correctional facilities. To receive grants, States must outline a plan for substance abuse testing of prisoners and for coordinating the development of residential treatment facilities with the State and local drug and alcohol abuse agencies and HHS. Aftercare services also are covered by this initiative.

Increasing Source Country Program Effectiveness

The FY 1996 budget request includes \$213.0 million for international narcotics control efforts. This represents an increase of \$108.0 million over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$105.0 million for international narcotics control. In FY 1996 this program will continue to implement the President's directive to place more emphasis on source countries, focus on programs to build democratic institutions, dismantle narcotics trafficking organizations, and interdict drugs. It also will allow greater emphasis on multilateral efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, making them more effective in fighting international drug trafficking organizations. Under the Administration's plan, key source countries will shoulder more of the drug control burden. The budget for FY 1996 reflects extensive efforts to integrate counternarcotics police and military law enforcement activities, drug awareness and demand reduction programs, and sustainable development programs.

OTHER FY 1996 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Several other funding proposals will contribute to the successful implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy:

- A total of \$110.0 million is requested for the Office of National Drug Control Policy's (ONDCP's) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program to provide resources in the most critical drug trafficking areas of the country. This is \$3.0 million above the FY 1995 enacted level and allows full funding for the newly designated Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands HIDTA. In addition, the request sup-

ports the seven HIDTAs now designated (Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands, the Southwest Border, and Washington, D.C./Baltimore.).

- A total of \$320.9 million is requested in FY 1996 for the U.S. Coast Guard to fund its counterdrug operations. This is \$14.8 million above the FY 1995 enacted level. These additional resources support a modest strategic increase in the level of effort to interdict drugs in the transit zone. With the resolution of many problems concerning Haiti and Cuba, the Coast Guard has restored certain assets to the transit zone for drug interdiction.
- A total of \$53.9 million is requested for the Corporation for National Service—an enhancement of \$14.4 million—to increase and address the educational, human service, public safety, and environmental needs of the Nation through volunteer activities.
- A total of \$202.4 million is requested for the Social Security Administration (SSA), \$44.5 million more than the FY 1995 enacted level. The SSA became an independent agency in 1995. These funds provide enhanced monitoring and supervision of treatment compliance of Supplemental Security Income recipients who have been medically determined to be disabled by addiction.
- Treatment research activities within the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) will increase by \$14.7 million—for a total of \$452.3 million—to augment efforts in medications development, innovative prevention approaches, and treatment of the chronically addicted.
- Resources for the Drug Enforcement Agency's (DEA's) Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program is maintained at the FY 1995 level of \$10.0 million to continue DEA's support to State and local efforts to eradicate marijuana cultivation in the United States.
- Funding for the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS's) drug-related activities will increase by \$56.3 million, for a total of

\$226.0 million. This level of funding will allow continued border management at El Paso, Texas, and San Diego, California, and enhanced border management in Arizona and portions of Southeast Texas. The initiative also funds detention and removal operations associated with strengthening border management.

- The funding request for the drug-related portion of the Byrne grant is \$405.0 million—including both the President's request for a direct appropriation and funding provided in the Crime Control Act—\$10.8 million less than the total FY 1995 enacted level of \$415.8 million. This program provides financial and technical assistance to State and local units of government to control drug abuse and violent crime and to improve the criminal justice system.
- The funding request for the Department of Justice's Bureau of Prisons is \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$234.9 million over the FY 1995 enacted level. This increase is requested to expand prison capacity in response to the continued growth in the Federal prison population because of those who have been incarcerated for drug-related crimes.
- The FY 1996 request for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is \$929.5 million, which is \$42.1 million above the FY 1995 enacted level. This increase enables the VA to continue to operate a network of substance abuse treatment programs. Specialized substance abuse treatment services currently are available at 161 VA medical centers.

The Crime Control Act complements and enhances the President's National Drug Control Strategy by providing a balance between law enforcement and prevention programs to confront the problems of illicit drugs.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND RESOURCES

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the Director of ONDCP to report on spending for programs dedicated to supply reduction and demand reduction activities. Of the total \$14.6 billion request for FY 1996, \$9.3 billion is for supply

reduction programs and \$5.3 billion is for demand reduction programs. The percentage of resources for supply reduction is 64 percent, and the percentage of resources for demand reduction is 36 percent. This percentage split reflects the impact on the drug control budget of the Crime Control Act, which greatly increased resources for law enforcement programs. In fact, the FY 1996 drug control budget request includes \$1.3 billion for programs authorized by the Crime Control Act.

IMPACT OF THE 1994 CRIME CONTROL ACT ON THE DRUG PROGRAM

The Crime Control Act complements and enhances the President's National Drug Control Strategy by providing a balance between law enforcement and prevention programs to confront the problems of illicit drugs. Fully two-thirds of

The Crime Control Act complements and enhances the President's National Drug Control Strategy by providing a balance between law enforcement programs and prevention programs to confront the problems of illicit drugs.

the funds authorized by the Crime Control Act go directly to communities for anticrime and antidrug activities. These resources will help communities fund comprehensive antidrug strategies that meet both the immediate security needs of a community—through more police, more prisons, more boot camps, more reasonable gun policies—and the long-term

problems related to illicit drug use—through drug prevention and treatment. Table 2 highlights the major drug control initiatives in the Crime Control Act. The Drug Courts program, the Community Policing Program, and the State and Federal drug treatment programs are critically important to the National Drug Control Strategy, as discussed above. The following are other significant programs:

- The Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program will help kids fight the allure of gang membership. A Youth Academy will prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and into other activities. A total of \$5.0 million in drug-related resources is requested for this program in FY 1996.

- The Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) program will provide in-school assistance to at-risk children, including education and mentoring. A total of \$6.2 million is requested in FY 1996 for the drug-related portion of this program.
- The Treatment for Prisoners initiative (State and Federal, as discussed above) will provide treatment for drug users, especially chronic, hardcore drug users. A combined total of \$40.2 million is requested for these two programs in FY 1996.
- The Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program will provide grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours and on weekends to provide a place for kids to go and stay out of trouble. A total of \$14.5 million in drug-related resources is requested for this program in FY 1996.
- The Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners Initiative, within the Federal Judiciary, will establish a program of drug testing in each judicial district for Federal offenders on postconviction release as a condition of probation, supervised release, or parole. A total of \$8.0 million is requested in FY 1996 for this initiative.

The Crime Control Act also provides the means to support better coordination of the priority program areas of the National Drug Control Strategy. For example, the Ounce of Prevention Council will coordinate new youth development and youth-oriented prevention initiatives.

REPORT CARD—FY 1995 BUDGET

The President requested \$13.2 billion for Federal drug control programs for FY 1995. Ultimately, a total of \$13.3 billion was appropriated by Congress. However, the appropriation differed significantly from the President's request in that many key budget initiatives sought by the President were underfunded by Congress. The additional funds provided by Congress resulted from the passage of the Crime Control Act.

Table 2. Major Drug Control Initiatives within the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF)

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug-Related Resources	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request	1995-96 Change
Community Policing/100,000 Police Officers	364.0	621.1	257.1
Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants (Byrne grants)	360.0 *	208.0 *	(152.0)
Drug Courts	29.0	150.0	121.0
Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants	2.4	49.5	47.1
Improving Border Control and INS Investigations	10.7	14.0	3.3
Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas	0.0	10.1	10.1
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	0.0	26.7	26.7
Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons	0.0	13.5	13.5
Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners	0.0	8.0	8.0
Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program (Title III)	5.2	14.5	9.3
Family and Community Endeavor School (FACES) Grants	2.2	6.2	4.0
Federal Law Enforcement	9.4	28.2	18.7
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	6.2	5.0	(1.2)

Note: The amounts shown in this table only represent the drug-related portion of the total appropriation.

* These VCRTF amounts supplement the direct appropriations for Byrne resulting in totals of \$415.8 million for FY 1995 and \$405.0 million for FY 1996.

The FY 1995 drug control budget proposed the following four initiatives in the key areas of treatment, prevention, community-based efforts, and international programs (two initiatives were supported by Congress, and two were not):

- *Treatment Initiatives.* The Administration's initiatives for drug treatment were comprised of two parts: (1) resources to enhance drug treatment capacity nationwide through a \$355.0 million initiative that targeted treatment for chronic, hardcore drug users and (2) \$200.0 million for enhanced treatment capacity within the criminal justice system through drug courts. However, congressional appropriations for these treatment initiatives fell far short of the Administration's request. For example, HHS received \$57.0 million for its Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block grant. Justice received only \$29.0 million for Drug Courts.

- *Prevention Initiatives.* The total 1995 funding request for school-based drug prevention programs was \$660.0 million, an increase of \$191 million for the Department of Education's Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities State grant program and the Safe Schools Program. A total of \$87.0 million of this request was provided by Congress.

- *Community-Based Drug Control Strategy Initiatives.* More success was realized in obtaining funding for community-based initiatives in the President's drug control budget request. A total of \$1.0 billion was requested for FY 1995 for community-based efforts, of which \$733.0 million was requested for three specific drug initiatives: Community Policing, the Community Empow-

The FY 1995 drug control budget proposed four initiatives in the key areas of treatment, prevention, community-based efforts, and international programs.

erment Zone program, and the Community Partnership Program. A total of \$594.0 million in drug-related resources was provided by Congress for these three initiatives: \$429.0 million for Community Policing, \$115.0 million for the Community Partnership Program, and \$10.8 million for the Community Empowerment Zones Program.

- *International Initiatives.* The Administration's budget initiative for international programs was not funded in FY 1995. The Administration requested an increase of \$76.0 million for international programs, including \$72.0 million for a new consolidated INL program. This program would support source country efforts to reduce the availability of illicit drugs through activities such as law enforcement training, judicial reform, crop control, sustainable development, interdiction, and demand reduction efforts. Instead, an additional \$5.0 million was provided by Congress for this initiative.

NATIONAL FUNDING PRIORITIES FOR FYs 1997-99

The Administration will pursue funding for key program areas to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences to the individual and society and to reduce the availability of illicit drugs in the United States. The following are the funding priorities for FYs 1997-99:

- Support programs that expand drug treatment capacity and services so that those who need treatment can receive it;
- Support prevention programs that target youth to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products;

- Support programs at the local level that create safe and healthy environments in which children and adolescents can live, grow, learn, and develop;
- Support programs that strengthen multi-agency linkages at the community level among prevention, treatment, and criminal justice programs, as well as other supportive social services, to better address the problems of drug abuse;
- Support programs that reduce drug-related crime and violence;
- Support programs that reduce all domestic drug production and availability and continue to target for investigation and prosecution those who illegally manufacture and distribute drugs and who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and chemicals;
- Support programs that strengthen international cooperation and actions against narcotics production, trafficking, and use;
- Support programs that increase workplace safety and productivity by reducing drug use on the job; and
- Support research that identifies "what works" in drug control programs and develops new information about drug use and its consequences.

ENDNOTE

- ¹ The Substance Abuse Performance Partnership will continue the 5 percent set-aside for SAMHSA's data collection, technical assistance, and evaluation activities.

Budget Summary Tables

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5	4.7
U.S. Forest Service	9.6	9.8	9.4
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	14.6	13.9	15.4
Total, Agriculture	30.7	30.2	29.5
Corporation for National Service	28.2	39.4	53.9
Department of Defense	814.9	852.0	812.0
Department of Education	598.8	605.2	627.7
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families	89.8	94.5	104.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	36.6	44.5	50.0
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8	7.2
Health Care Financing Administration	231.8	252.2	290.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	33.4	36.4	41.5
Indian Health Service	43.3	42.8	45.0
National Institutes of Health (NIDA)	425.2	437.7	452.3
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,362.8	1,372.8	1,405.7
Social Security Administration ¹	18.8	—	—
Total, HHS	2,248.6	2,287.8	2,396.6
Social Security Administration	—	157.9	202.4
Department of Housing and Urban Development	315.0	300.8	290.3
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22.2	19.9	20.5
Bureau of Land Management	5.1	5.1	5.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	8.8	8.8	9.0
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.3	1.3	0.2
Total, Interior	38.4	36.0	35.8
The Federal Judiciary	457.1	499.0	586.5
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	527.2	511.7	502.0
U.S. Attorneys	211.8	213.3	213.2
Bureau of Prisons	1,410.7	1,694.0	1,942.4
Community Policing	—	364.0	628.0
Criminal Division	18.3	19.4	20.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	768.1	801.4	857.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	476.5	540.0	644.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	157.4	184.6	254.3
INTERPOL	1.9	1.8	2.2
U.S. Marshals Service	246.1	279.5	321.6
Office of Justice Programs	544.2	568.9	736.3
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement/Task Forces	382.4	374.9	378.5
Support of U.S. Prisoners	211.9	207.7	206.7

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

¹ Independent agency as of FY 1995.

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1994–FY 1996 *(continued)*

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Budget
Department of Justice (continued)			
Tax Division	0.3	0.3	0.3
Weed and Seed Program Fund	6.6	6.7	2.5
Total, Justice	4,963.5	5,768.3	6,709.9
Department of Labor			
	91.1	93.5	80.4
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Operations	11.7	9.9	9.9
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86.0	107.0	110.0
Gift Fund	0.3	0.0	—
Special Forfeiture Fund	12.5	26.1	37.0
Total, ONDCP	110.5	143.0	156.9
Small Business Administration	0.2	0.1	0.1
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	159.8	131.8	213.0
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total, State	159.8	132.1	213.3
Department of Transportation			
U.S. Coast Guard	314.8	306.1	320.9
Federal Aviation Administration	25.3	18.0	20.5
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	30.9	29.4	30.2
Total, Transportation	371.0	353.5	371.6
Department of the Treasury			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	158.8	166.7	183.3
U.S. Customs Service	572.9	536.4	500.1
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20.2	21.5	20.6
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	9.1	11.2	12.2
Internal Revenue Service	113.0	100.9	108.1
U.S. Secret Service	70.8	75.7	69.8
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	149.8	158.3	147.8
Total, Treasury	1,094.7	1,070.7	1,042.0
U.S. Information Agency	7.9	8.0	8.4
Department of Veterans Affairs	854.1	887.4	929.5
Crime Bill Initiatives			
Presidential Summit	—	—	0.1
Ounce of Prevention Control	—	—	3.7
Total Drug Budget	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4
Supply Reduction	7,759.9	8,330.3	9,293.9
Percent of Total Drug Budget	63.7%	62.8%	63.9%
Demand Reduction	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5
Percent of Total Drug Budget	36.3%	37.2%	36.1%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

Drug Control Funding: Crime Control Act, FY 1995–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Department of Education		
Family and Community Endeavor Schools Grant (FACES)	2.2	6.2
Department of Health and Human Services		
Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program (Title III)	5.2	14.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Local Partnership Act	—	0.3
Department of the Interior		
Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth	—	0.3
The Judiciary		
Drug Testing For Federal Prisoners	—	8.0
Department of Justice		
Public Safety and Policing (Community Policing–100,000 Cops)	364.0	621.1
Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants	2.4	49.5
Certain Punishment for Young Offenders	—	0.5
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant	—	5.9
Model Intensive Grant Program	—	2.4
Assistance for Delinquency and At-Risk Youth	—	0.2
Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons	—	13.5
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	—	26.7
Drug Courts	29.0	150.0
Improving Border Control and INS Investigations	10.7	14.0
Expedited Deportation for Denied Asylum	0.1	3.9
Expanded Special Deportation Proceedings	4.1	8.9
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	—	0.8
Border Control Equipment	—	0.8
Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas	—	10.1
Ounce of Prevention Council Grant Program ¹	0.4	—
Family Unity Demonstration Project	—	0.8
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Program	—	3.5
Additional DEA Agents	—	12.0
Additional Appropriation for USA–Violent Crime Initiative	—	2.5
Additional Appropriation for FBI (TSC–\$4,832; Adv. Telephony–\$7,623)	—	13.1
Additional Appropriation for DOJ (FBI/Wireless–\$1.25; USMS/Courthouses–\$14.025)	—	15.3
Violence Against Women	5.1	25.7
Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants (Byrne Grants)	360.0	208.0
Police Recruitment	—	0.3
Police Corps	—	3.3
LE Scholarship Program	—	3.3
Department of the Treasury		
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	6.2	5.0
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	—	0.3
Federal Law Enforcement	9.4	28.2
Other Crime Bill Initiatives		
Presidential Summit	—	0.1
Ounce of Prevention Council ²	—	3.7
TOTAL	\$798.9	\$1,262.7

¹ Ounce of Prevention Council Grant Program funded under Justice for FY 1995 only.

² Ounce of Prevention Council Grant Program is "Other Independent Agency" as of FY 1996.

Agency Summaries

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Research and Development	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$4.7
Total	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$4.7
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Research and Development	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$4.7
Total	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$4.7
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	16	16	16
Information			
Total Agency Budget ¹	\$713.1	\$714.7	\$709.9
Drug Percentage	0.9%	0.9%	0.7% ²
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ Includes Human Nutrition Information Service and National Agriculture Library.

² Drug percentage decreased due to elimination of planned construction of a containment research greenhouse at Beltsville, Maryland, and other adjustments in funding extramural programs.

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 budget includes \$6.5 million and 16 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees focused on the areas of research and development of methods to control illicit drug crops.

- The Weed Science Laboratory will perform environmental testing and evaluation of control agents to assure host countries that they are safe.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request totals \$4.7 million and 16 FTEs, a decrease of \$1.8 million from FY 1995, due to an across-the-board reduction.

1996 Highlights

- ARS will continue to research methods of controlling illicit narcotics plants, with an emphasis on coca.
- ARS will continue to research remote sensing, estimating biomass/yield, and crop substitution.
- ARS will eliminate planned construction of a containment research greenhouse at Beltsville, Maryland, and make adjustments in funding extramural programs.
- ARS will provide \$100,000 to support marijuana eradication efforts.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Herbicide Eradication of Coca.** In response to the 1994 establishment of illicit coca plantations in the border areas between Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, the Department of State requested technical assistance from ARS regarding chemical eradication of coca in Panama and Venezuela. With the assistance of the Panamanian National Guard, field trials were conducted in Panama, using U.S. Department of State aircraft for aerial application of the herbicide glyphosate. Glyphosate, which is an aerially applied water-based solution, is an ideal herbicide for narcotic crop eradication because it is not harmful to humans and wildlife and has a minimal long-term environmental impact. Followup evaluations of the herbicide application determined that more than 80 percent of the coca crop was effectively destroyed. Subsequently a full-scale eradication effort was implemented in Venezuela, resulting in the eradication of approximately 5,000 acres of coca.
- **Coca Crop Estimates in Peru.** ARS supports both the intelligence community and the Department of State by providing research support and field assistance in developing worldwide narcotic crop estimates. For example, opium production estimates were developed for Thailand, Laos, and Bolivia. In 1994 an agreement was negotiated with Peru which will allow a 2-year coca crop yield/production survey there. Preliminary data developed in cooperation with Peruvian researchers suggests leaf yields of 2.2 metric tons per hectare, with coca alkaloid yields similar to those in Bolivia. A coca disease study also has been initiated to evaluate the epidemiology of fusarium oxysporum, a fungus, which is causing crop losses of more than 50 percent in some areas of Peru. Research to date suggests at least two strains of fusaria oxysporum are specific to coca.

- **Biological Control of Narcotic Plants.** Biological control technology has provided environmentally safe, selective control for insect and weed pests in commercial agriculture for years. The same techniques can be employed to control and contain illicit narcotic crops. The ARS has engaged in collecting, screening, and evaluating plant diseases that could potentially act as biocontrol agents for narcotics. To date, several coca-specific fungi have been identified in South America and Madagascar. Also, eight pathogens with good control potential have been discovered in Central and Southeast Asia. Research on cannabis biocontrol also was initiated, and several useful organisms have been isolated in Central Asia.
- **Remote Sensing of Cannabis.** Optically-based sensing technology is, in most cases, ineffective in detecting cannabis concealed in mixed vegetation, including forests and camouflaged cover. To address this problem, ARS, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Energy, has developed sensors based on the vapor and molecular emissions of cannabis. Field trials to date have been highly successful. The sensors can detect minute traces of cannabis emission in the ambient environment and can be mounted on mobile equipment or installed as semipermanent sentinel units. A prototype sensor, available for loan to other agencies, will be available within the year.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$6.4	\$6.8	\$6.6
Intelligence	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and Local Assistance	2.3	2.2	2.0
Research and Development	0.5	0.3	0.3
Prevention	0.0	0.1	0.1
Regulation and Compliance	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$9.6	\$9.8	\$9.4
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
State and Local Assistance	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$2.0
Drug Control Operations	<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Total	\$9.6	\$9.8	\$9.4
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	87	87	87
Information	—	—	—
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,264.0	\$3,234.6	\$3,175.5
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The U.S. Forest Service's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement activities, comprising 0.3 percent of the agency's total budget. Principal antidrug efforts focus on marijuana eradication.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The U.S. Forest Service manages 156 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 9 land utilization projects on 191 million acres of land in 44 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Most of this land is generally located in extremely rural areas of the United States.
- State and local law enforcement agencies have jurisdiction over violations of State and local laws and ordinances on U.S. Forest Service lands; however, the numbers of law enforcement personnel in these areas are often quite small. Most local jurisdictions are willing to assist in drug control activities in national forests, but they do not have the personnel or time necessary to handle these vast areas on their own.
- There are 175 criminal investigators and approximately 600 uniformed law enforcement officers employed by the U.S. Forest Service. These agents are highly skilled in enforcement operations unique to remote wild land areas. Since 1986 when the U.S. Forest Service was authorized to enforce Federal

drug control laws, the amount of cannabis eradicated and the number of arrests in the National Forest System has increased significantly.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- U.S. Forest Service drug program resources in FY 1995 include \$9.8 million and 87 FTEs. Activities will focus on investigations involving large quantities of cannabis, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, and clandestine drug labs.
- Special Federal, State, and local task forces sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service continue to focus efforts on National Forests experiencing serious drug problems. The southwestern U.S. border, Kentucky, and other southern States where a dramatic increase in illicit drug production and trafficking activities are occurring are particularly in need of these services. Increased use of the National Guard Bureau and other military support resources are vital.
- As part of its investigations, the U.S. Forest Service also identifies drug-related assets for seizure and initiates appropriate forfeiture actions. Arrests in these cases are prosecuted in both State and Federal courts. Most drug investigations involving the U.S. Forest Service are conducted in conjunction with State and local authorities, the DEA, and the Department of Interior.
- The U.S. Forest Service also participates in the utilization of alternative eradication and detection techniques with ARS.

1996 Summary of Request

- The U.S. Forest Service's FY 1996 drug program request totals \$9.4 million and 87 FTEs, a \$0.4 million decrease from FY 1995. Activities will continue to focus on investigations involving large quantities of cannabis, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, clandestine drug labs, and drug trafficking.

1996 Highlights

- In FY 1996, the U.S. Forest Service will take an active role in drug reduction programs by participating in school prevention programs. The focus of its education efforts will be in rural communities that are in close proximity to the National Forest System.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

Output Measures	1994 Actual	1995-96 Projection
Cannabis Sites Eradicated	8,485	10,200
"Sinsemilla" Sites Eradicated	5,462	4,639
Cannabis Plants Eradicated	630,667	674,871
Number of Sites w/ Booby Traps	49	52
Number of Booby Traps	72	100
Clandestine Lab Sites	46	70
Number of Arrests	1,392	1,500
Number of Weapons Seized	263	397
Assets Seized (Value)	\$7,004,617	\$5,700,000
Physical Assaults (Drug)	14	18
Injuries From Assaults	6	0
Injuries From Booby Traps	0	0
Constrained Acreage	3,502,670	300,000

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Numerous explosive booby traps, set by cannabis growers to protect their plants, have been found and disarmed on U.S. Forest Service lands. Approximately 100 such traps will be disarmed in FY 1995.
- An estimated 10,200 cannabis sites and 674,871 cannabis plants will be eradicated in FY 1995.
- Surveillance and detection activities have helped find chemical drug labs and dump sites on U.S. Forest Service lands. Once these sites are detected, the U.S. Forest Service works with other government agencies to clean up these extremely hazardous sites.
- Continued arrests and prosecutions of individuals engaging in illicit drug activity on U.S. Forest Service lands sends these individuals the message that the Federal Government will not tolerate illegal activity on public land.
- Collaboration among the U.S. Forest Service and State and local law enforcement officials has deterred many drug activities on Federal and surrounding private lands.

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

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention	\$14.6	\$13.9	\$15.4
Total	\$14.6	\$13.9	\$15.4
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drugs Assessment and Referral Activities	\$14.6	\$13.9	\$15.4
Total	\$14.6	\$13.9	\$15.4
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,210.0	\$3,470.0	\$3,820.0
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), enacted November 18, 1988, and the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-147), enacted November 10, 1989, defined the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children's (WIC's) role in providing drug abuse prevention information and referral activities.
- WIC regulations require referrals to alcohol and drug abuse counseling when appropriate. For many local agencies, it is routine to warn pregnant women about the dangers of drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, and using illegal drugs. Also, many States consider alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use as nutritionally-related risk criteria.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Drug abuse education for WIC activities is defined as providing information to participants concerning the dangers of drug abuse; referring participants who are known or suspected drug abusers to drug abuse clinics, treatment programs, counselors, or other drug abuse professionals where such services are locally available; and distributing drug abuse prevention materials developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- USDA develops and produces drug abuse prevention materials for WIC participants and distributes them to State agencies. USDA also appoints drug/alcohol abuse education and prevention experts to the National Advisory Council on Maternal, Infant, and Fetal Nutrition.

- WIC local agencies are required to coordinate with local alcohol and drug abuse counseling and treatment services, and to maintain and make available for distribution a list of local resources for drug abuse counseling and treatment. This regulation, published on February 28, 1993, is the only regulation WIC has issued since it was established in 1978.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- USDA estimates that a total of \$13.9 million will be used in FY 1995 for drug prevention and education, counseling and referral, and training services, a decrease of \$0.7 million from FY 1994.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request for WIC will total \$15.4 million, an increase of \$1.5 million. This increase will fund the delivery of alcohol and drug abuse prevention activities for an expected increase of 100,000 participants in FY 1996.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Number of Participants Served	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- USDA continues to recommend that WIC State agencies encourage local agencies to screen women for drug and alcohol abuse and refer them, when appropriate, to alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs. WIC local agencies refer, on average, 10 percent of its women participants for counseling to drug treatment centers.
- One example of a WIC agency facilitating the drug abuse treatment needs of its clients is in the District of Columbia where WIC participants with substance abuse problems are referred to treatment centers for indepth counseling and followup. Their children also are evaluated and monitored for problems related to their mother's drug use. An evaluation of appropriate conditions are made before returning the children to former substance-abusing mothers.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities			
– Prevention	\$9.9	\$10.7	\$13.0
National and Community Service Act Activities			
– Prevention	<u>18.3</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>40.9</u>
Total	<u>\$28.2</u>	<u>\$39.4</u>	<u>\$53.9</u>
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities			
– Drug Alliance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
– VISTA	5.7	6.4	8.1
– Other Programs	4.2	4.3	4.9
National and Community Service Act Activities			
– Drug Prevention Programs	<u>18.3</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>40.9</u>
Total	<u>\$28.2</u>	<u>\$39.4</u>	<u>\$53.9</u>
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	30	29	29
Information			
Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities			
Total Agency Budget	\$205.1	\$214.6 ¹	\$262.9
Drug Percentage	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%
National and Community Service Act Activities			
Total Agency Budget	\$365.0	\$575.0 ²	\$817.5 ²
Drug Percentage	5.5%	5.0%	5.0%

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

¹ Reflects reduction required by Section 513 of the Labor/HHS Appropriation Act of 1995.

² Does not include the Inspector General, which has a separate appropriation.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Corporation for National Service (CNS)—formerly the Corporation for National and Community Service—administers the programs authorized by the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended. These programs address educational, human service, public safety, and environmental needs of the nation through the activities of volunteers. A portion of these activities assist in the area of drug abuse prevention.
- CNS also administers the programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended. These programs expand the involvement of volunteers in responding to a wide range of community needs, including drug abuse prevention, by reaching high-risk youth and the communities in which they live.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The 1995 base program consists of a total of \$39.4 million for prevention activities as follows: \$6.4 million for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$1.9 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$0.7 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), \$1.6 million for the administration of programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, and \$28.8 million for the programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended. These amounts are in keeping with the amounts authorized by Congress and are an important part of CNS's national service initiative.

1996 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of \$53.9 million, an increase of \$14.5 million over FY 1995. The FY 1996 funding request includes \$8.1 million for VISTA, \$2.2 million FGP, \$0.9 million for RSVP, \$1.8 million for administration of the programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, and \$40.9 million in the programs authorized by the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, and their administration. These funds will expand all elements of the President's national service initiative and will greatly enhance the opportunities of Americans to solve the problems of their communities.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In total, about 1 million Americans of all ages and backgrounds will be working on real problems in their communities under programs supported by CNS's proposed FY 1996 budget. While only a percentage of these efforts are directly drug-related, they all serve to strengthen local communities and, thereby, lessen the environment that will support drug use and the associated ramifications to its citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Interdiction	\$395.5	\$395.2	\$399.3
State and Local Assistance	286.2	313.1	278.6
Prevention	82.4	88.4	90.4
Treatment	6.2	6.7	6.8
Research and Development	44.7	48.7	37.0
Total	<u>\$814.9</u>	<u>\$852.0</u>	<u>\$812.0</u>
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Dismantling Cartels	\$48.1	\$60.4	\$64.4
Source Nation Support	144.5	138.6	164.8
Detection and Monitoring	220.4	213.1	189.1
Law Enforcement Agency Support	313.1	343.8	295.9
Demand Reduction	88.8	96.0	97.8
Total	<u>\$814.9</u>	<u>\$852.0</u>	<u>\$812.0</u>
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	1,383	1,365	1,398
Information			
Funding Sources			
– Central Transfer Account	\$814.9	\$721.3	\$680.4
– Military Departments ¹	—	130.7	131.6
Total	<u>\$814.9</u>	<u>\$852.0</u>	<u>\$812.0</u>
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	\$250.5	\$253.5	\$246.7
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

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

¹ Funding for aircraft, ship, and ground operations (OPTEMPO). Comparable amounts, previously included in the Central Transfer Account, were \$293.1 million in FY 1993 and \$143.6 million in FY 1994.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Defense (DoD) counterdrug strategy is predicated upon one key element: support to the law enforcement agencies that have counterdrug responsibilities.
- During a period of continued turmoil in the world's strategic environment, and during which the Nation's armed forces have been engaged around the world in various humanitarian missions, DoD has nonetheless continued to pursue a wide range of activities in support of the counterdrug objective of the President's International Action Plan—to “reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the United States by encouraging reduction in foreign production, combating international traffickers and reducing demand at home.”
- To achieve this broad objective, DoD will continue to seek to (1) increase the effectiveness of source nations in reducing the supply and export of illicit drugs; (2) assist in countering the flow of illegal drugs

in transit to the United States—both outside the United States and at the Nation's borders and ports of entry; (3) conduct countertrafficking in the United States by emphasizing support for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; (4) enhance the effectiveness of foreign governments, agencies, and forces in reducing the effectiveness and influence of the drug cartels; and (5) reduce the demand for illegal drugs within DoD and its surrounding communities. To accomplish these efforts, DoD will continue to use the resources at its command, including significant elements of each of the military departments, involving both active and reserve component military personnel and most of the defense agencies.

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The \$852.0 million CD Program budget allocates \$60.4 million for dismantling cartels, \$138.6 million for source nation support, \$213.1 million for detection and monitoring, \$343.8 million for DLEA support, and \$96.0 million for demand reduction within the transit zone. Of the funds available for DLEA support and demand reduction, \$170.0 million will be allocated to the National Guard Bureau.
 - **Dismantling Cartels.** \$60.4 million was allocated for programs designed to expedite the dismantling of drug cartels. Funding is used to provide intelligence and related support to DoD and law enforcement forces engaged in identifying major drug cartels and in planning for their disruption and elimination.
 - **Source Nation Support.** \$138.6 million was allocated to support DoD and host nation activities within source countries, \$21.0 million of which was CD OPTEMPO. This includes \$57.0 million for detection, monitoring, and interdiction programs; \$39.0 million for C4I support to host nation law enforcement initiatives; and approximately \$6.0 million for the Riverine program to help improve the host nations' control over their territories. DoD support to source nations works to foster the ideals of democracy and human rights.
 - **Detection and Monitoring.** \$213.1 million was allocated for detection and monitoring activities, \$91.5 million of which was allocated to CD OPTEMPO.

- **DLEA Support.** \$343.8 million was allocated for support to DLEAs, \$18.0 million of which was CD OPTEMPO, and \$152.0 million, or 44 percent, was earmarked for the National Guard Bureau State Plans. Other funds within this category supported the Gulf States Initiative (\$6.4 million) and a Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force (\$2.2 million).
- **Demand Reduction.** The Demand Reduction program within the United States was funded at \$96.0 million, of which \$53.0 million was allocated to support early identification through testing and treatment of drug abusers and \$9.0 million to support at-risk youth through the military departments and the National Guard Bureau.

1996 Summary of Request

- The request for DoD's CD Program for FY 1996 totals \$812.0 million, a decrease of \$40.0 million from the FY 1995 level.
- Beginning in FY 1995, the portion of the program related to OPTEMPO—aircraft, ship, and ground operations—is funded through the military departments' Operation and Maintenance appropriations. The central transfer account will continue to fund the remaining portion of the CD Program.
- CD OPTEMPO funding for FY 1996 will be approximately \$131.6 million. This portion of the CD Program will continue to be managed by the DoD Drug Coordinator as an integral part of DoD's CD Program effort.
- For FY 1996, funds for DoD's CD Program—\$680.4 million in the central transfer account and \$131.6 million in the Operation and Maintenance appropriations for OPTEMPO—will be allocated as follows:
 - **Dismantling Cartels.** \$64.4 million is designated for programs to expedite dismantling of drug cartels. Funding will be used to provide intelligence and related support to DoD and law enforcement forces engaged in identifying major drug cartels and in planning for their disruption and elimination.
 - **Source Nation Support.** \$164.8 million is designated for support of DoD and host nation activities within source countries, \$127.3 million from the Central Transfer Account and \$37.5 million in CD OPTEMPO. The Source Nation Support component includes \$58.0 million for detection, monitoring and interdiction programs; \$49.0 million for C41 support to host nations law enforcement initiatives; and \$4.0 million for the Riverine program to improve the host nations' control of their territory. DoD support to source nations works to foster the ideals of democracy and human rights.
 - **Detection and Monitoring.** A total of \$189.1 million is designated for continuation of this effort: \$111.7 million from the Central Transfer Account and \$77.4 million for CD OPTEMPO.
 - **DLEA Support.** \$295.9 million is designated for support to DLEAs, \$279.3 million from the central transfer account, and \$16.6 million in CD OPTEMPO. Of the total, \$136.0 million, or 46 percent, is designated for the National Guard Bureau State Plans. Other funds within this category support the Gulf States Initiative (\$2.2 million) and the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force (\$1.0 million).

- **Demand Reduction.** \$97.8 million is designated for demand reduction within the United States. These funds will support the following efforts: early identification through testing and treatment of drug abusers (\$57.0 million); and military department and National Guard community outreach programs to help at-risk youths (\$8.0 million). To proceed with the community outreach pilot programs, DoD requires permanent congressional authorization permitting counterdrug funds to be spent on programs targeting youth outside the traditional DoD community boundaries. Such legislation has been requested by DoD for FY 1996.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
DoD Flight Hours	50,624	50,000	50,000
National Guard Workdays (Container Searches)	227,827	232,300	209,000
Other National Guard Workdays	597,385	589,000	530,000
Ship Days	2,268	1,545	1,545

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Supporting Source Nation Efforts

- In FY 1994, DoD provided more than \$19.0 million in training, equipment, and services to the INM Airwing and host nation police forces. Similarly, the decision to construct a third Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar (ROTHR) program to Puerto Rico demonstrates a major DoD investment in source nation counterdrug efforts.
- DoD began working with DEA to find ways to support the country teams and host nations in Southeast Asia, including the creation of a Northern Task Force Fusion Center in Thailand.

Detection and Monitoring Efforts

- Despite the congressionally mandated cut in FY 1994, DoD has continued to maintain a robust detection and monitoring capability in the transit zone by phasing out less effective fixed systems in favor of more modern, cost-effective, and flexible systems.
- The TAGOS radar picket ship had been used in place of more costly naval ships. ROTHR augments other assets and helps absorb the loss of more expensive fixed-radar sites.

Dismantling Drug Cartels

- DoD provided training, technical assistance, and intelligence analysis to DEA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in support of the Targeted Kingpin Strategy. Additionally, DoD provided funding necessary to staff and operate the National Drug Intelligence Center.
- DoD established and operated a 100-man linguist support activity to enhance DEA Kingpin Operations.

Supporting Domestic Law Enforcement

- Provided \$15.0 million in operational support to the Southwest Border in response to DLEA requests. This included engineering support (e.g., fencing, lighting, and road improvements), linguist and intelligence analysts, reconnaissance, and law enforcement training.
- Transferred more than \$250.0 million of excess equipment to DLEAs, including 1,306 vehicles and 178 helicopters.
- Provided \$3.75 million worth of fixed wing air transportation support to DLEAs.
- National Guard assisted DLEAs in the seizure of 75 metric tons of cocaine and the location and eradication of 328,000 pounds of marijuana domestically.

Supporting Demand Reduction Efforts

- Pilot Community Outreach Programs, using active and reserve military personnel, are proving to be successful in reducing the demand for drugs among America's at-risk youth.
- DoD continues the consolidation/regionalization/modernization of military drug testing laboratories for increased efficiencies and cost savings.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention	\$490.6	\$487.8	\$510.0
Treatment	106.7	116.0	116.7
Treatment Research	1.5	1.4	1.0
Total	<u>\$598.8</u>	<u>\$605.2</u>	<u>\$627.7</u>
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE)			
Drug-Free Schools and Communities			
– State Grants	\$369.5	—	—
– School Personnel Training Grants	13.6	—	—
– National Programs	59.5 ¹	—	—
– Emergency Grants	24.6	—	—
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities			
– SDFSC State Grants	—	457.0	465.0
– SDFSC National Programs	—	25.0	35.0
Safe Schools			
Crime Control Act:	20.0	0.0	—
– Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES)	—	2.2	6.2
Subtotal, OESE	<u>\$487.2</u>	<u>\$484.2</u>	<u>\$506.2</u>
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS)			
Rehabilitative Services Administration (RSA)			
– Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	79.0	82.2	84.8
– Special Demonstrations	1.3	1.3	0.0
Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP)			
– Grants for Infants and Families	25.3	31.6	31.6
– Special Purpose Funds	2.1	1.8	1.2
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)			
– RRTCs and other programs	0.4	0.4	0.0
Subtotal, OSERS	<u>\$108.0</u>	<u>\$117.3</u>	<u>\$117.5</u>
Program Administration	3.6	3.8	4.0
Total	<u>\$598.8</u>	<u>\$605.2</u>	<u>\$627.7</u>
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	48	48	48
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$25,326.1	\$31,770.4	\$30,382.5
Drug Percentage	2.4%	1.9%	2.1%

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

¹ Includes \$15.6 million in 1994 for Drug-Free Schools and Communities Regional Centers.

- In 1994 all funds spent pursuant to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act were used exclusively for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug-related prevention activities. In 1995 and 1996, under recently reauthorized legislation, Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities funds may be used for violence prevention, as well as drug prevention activities. Fiscal Year 1994 funds appropriated under the Safe Schools Act are being used to support violence prevention activities that will also have an impact on drug prevention. FY 1995 and FY 1996 funds under the FACES program will support comprehensive educational and social services for at-risk youth; it is estimated that 20 percent of FACES funding will have a direct impact on drug prevention.
- Although this request identifies specific dollar amounts for treatment resources, these amounts reflect only approximations of the cost of activities that assist individuals whose drug-related disabling conditions result in an impediment to education or employment. The Department estimates that approximately \$84.8 million (4 percent of the Vocational Rehabilitative [VR] State grant funds) will be used by State VR agencies to provide services to drug dependent clients in 1996. An estimated \$31.6 million (10 percent of total program funds) will be spent in the Grants for Infants and Families program and \$1.2 million (0.5 percent of total program funds) will be spent on continuing projects from the Special Education Programs Special Purpose Funds on drug-related activities.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Education administers programs to improve and expand elementary and secondary education and to provide special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities, bilingual education, vocational and adult education, higher education, and vocational rehabilitation activities.
- The recently enacted Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act extends the authorization for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (which expired on September 30, 1994) and broadens it to include activities to prevent violence as well as drug and alcohol use by youth. Under the new law, funds are appropriated directly for State Grants and National Programs. From the total appropriation for State Grants, 1 percent is reserved for the Outlying Areas, 1 percent is reserved for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for programs for Indian youth, 0.2 percent is reserved for programs for native Hawaiians, and up to \$1 million may be reserved for a mandated national impact evaluation of the program. The remaining funds are allocated to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico—one-half on the basis of school-age population (5 to 17 years old) and one-half on the basis of State shares of Federal Education for the Disadvantaged funding for the previous year under Part A of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (providing that no State receives less than 0.5 percent of these remaining funds). These programs are administered by the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE).
- In 1994, 90 percent of funds under the Safe Schools Act were used to support grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) with serious school crime, violence, and discipline problems for projects designed to combat those problems and thereby enhance school safety and promote better access to learning. The remaining funds were divided equally between national leadership activities and support for a national model city program in the District of Columbia, as required by the legislation. (Funding for this program is included in the national drug control budget because activities supported with these funds will impact drug prevention as well as violence prevention.)
- The FACES program, which was enacted as part of the Crime Control Act, will support grants to LEAs and community-based organizations in high-poverty and high-crime areas for programs of integrated

services to improve the academic and social development of at-risk students. (Funding for this program is included in the national drug control budget because activities supported with these funds will impact drug prevention as well as violence prevention.)

- The recently reauthorized Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) established a new program of broad-based technical assistance to States and school districts for improving ESEA programs. This new program will provide services in several program areas, including drug and violence prevention. The functions of the Drug-Free Schools Regional Centers will be carried out by new, broad-based technical assistance centers.
- The VR State grant program provides a wide range of services designed to help individuals with disabilities prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Funds are allocated to States and territories on the basis of their population and per capita income. Persons with disabilities that result in a substantial impediment to employment and who can benefit in terms of an employment outcome, including those individuals whose disabling condition is due to drug abuse, are eligible for assistance.
- Special demonstration programs develop innovative methods and comprehensive service programs to help persons with disabilities achieve satisfactory vocational outcomes. The program awards discretionary grants on a competitive basis to States and to public or nonprofit agencies and organizations to pay all or part of the costs of demonstrations, direct services, and related activities.
- The Grants for Infants and Families program provides financial assistance to States to help them develop and implement statewide systems of early intervention programs for children with disabilities, aged birth through 2 years. Funds are allocated based on the number of children from birth through age 2 in the general population. In 1995, a portion of the funds will be allocated based on the number of children who would have been eligible for the Chapter 1 handicapped program. That program was merged into the Grants for Infants and Families program in 1995.
- The Special Education Special Purpose Funds support grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations, as well as, in some cases, profit-making organizations. Activities include research, demonstrations, outreach, training, and technical assistance. Awards are usually made on a competitive basis in the first year and are renewed on a noncompetitive basis for 2 to 4 succeeding fiscal years.
- The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) supports research, demonstrations, and dissemination activities, through various discretionary programs, on issues relating to persons of all ages with disabilities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The 1995 base includes \$487.8 million for prevention activities. This amount consists of \$457.0 million for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State grants, \$25.0 million for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs, \$2.2 million for FACES (20 percent of the FACES appropriation), and \$3.6 million for program administration.

- The FY 1995 base contains an estimated \$117.4 million for drug-related treatment and treatment research activities. This includes \$82.2 million, or 4 percent, of the \$2.0 billion appropriation for the VR State grants program and approximates the cost of providing services to clients whose drug dependency is considered a primary or secondary disability. It also includes an estimated \$1.3 million for special demonstration projects, \$31.6 million for Grants for Infants and Families, \$1.8 million for Special Purpose Funds, \$0.4 million for NIDRR, and \$0.2 million for program administration.

1996 Summary of Request

- The total drug control FY 1996 budget request is \$627.7 million, an increase of \$22.5 million over FY 1995. No FTE increases are requested.

Prevention

- The total drug control request for FY 1996 is \$510.0 million, an increase of \$22.2 million over FY 1995, for the following prevention activities: (1) an \$8.0 million increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State grants; (2) a \$10.0 million increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs; (3) a \$4.0 million increase for FACES, and (4) a \$0.2 million increase for program administration.

Treatment

- The drug control request for treatment activities for FY 1996 is \$117.7 million, a net increase of \$0.3 million over FY 1995; it includes an increase of \$2.6 million for the VR State grants program. Under the Special Purposes Fund no additional funds are requested for the program and only amounts for continuation awards are identified here. The Department does not plan to conduct any new competitions under this program specifically targeted toward drug research or treatment and cannot project whether field initiated projects might include awards in this area.

Program Administration

- The request of \$4.0 million for program administration, an increase of \$0.2 million, would maintain an FTE staff of 48 to administer these programs.

1996 Highlights

• Office of Elementary and Secondary Education:

- *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants.* This request is \$465.0 million, an increase of \$8.0 million over the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities 1995 appropriation. These funds would support grants to Governors and State educational agencies (SEAs) for drug prevention and violence prevention programs in communities and school districts throughout the country. Approximately \$1.0 million of these funds would be reserved for a national evaluation of the program, \$4.7 million would be used to provide services to Indian youth on Federal reservations, and \$0.9 million would support programs for native Hawaiians.
- *Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities National Programs.* The request is \$35.0 million, an increase of \$10.0 million over the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities 1995 appropriation. The funds would support a myriad drug and violence prevention activities, including

training, demonstrations, direct services to school systems with special needs, program evaluation, and the development and dissemination of information and materials.

- *Safe Schools*. No funds are requested for Safe Schools. This program was authorized for FY 1994 only.
- *FACES*. The total request for this crime prevention program is \$31.0 million; the Department estimates that 20 percent of this amount is drug-related.

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

- Estimated drug-related treatment and treatment research costs for 1996 are \$117.5 million, an increase of \$0.2 million over the 1995 appropriation. This includes a 3.1 percent increase in the VR State grants program for the cost of services to drug-dependent individuals whose disabilities result in a substantial impediment to employment.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Drug-Free Schools and Communities:			
– Number of State Grants	114	—	—
– Per-Pupil Funding (SEAs and LEAs)	\$5.48	—	—
– Per-Pupil Funding (LEAs Only)	\$5.09	—	—
– School Personnel Training Grants			
New	72	—	—
Continuations	26	—	—
National Programs:			
– IHE Demonstration Grants			
New	0	—	—
Continuations	15	—	—
– Federal Activities Grants			
New	12	—	—
Continuations	15	—	—
– Regional Centers Grants			
New	0	—	—
Continuations	5	—	—
– Grants for Prevention Programs for IHE students			
New	113	—	—
Continuations	9	—	—
– Indian Youth Grants	1	—	—
– Native Hawaiians Grants	1	—	—
– Emergency Grants			
New	17	—	—
Continuations	31	—	—

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS (continued)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities:			
- Number of State Grants	—	114	114
- Per-Pupil Funding (SEAs and LEAs)	—	\$7.12	\$7.26
- Per-Pupil Funding (LEAs Only)	—	\$6.49	\$6.61
- Indian Youth Grants	—	1	1
- Native Hawaiians Grants	—	1	1
National Programs (new awards)			
- Alternative Program Grants ¹	—	4	10
- Direct Service Grants ¹	—	0	6
- Post Secondary Education Program Grants ¹	—	0	70
- Number of continuation grants for programs begun in 1994	—	74	1
Safe Schools Grants			
- New	19	—	—
- Continuations	0	—	—
Family and Community Endeavor Schools Grants			
- New	—	22	40
- Continuations	—	0	22
VR Drug-Dependent Clients:			
- Case Closures ²	30,000	30,000	30,000
- Rehabilitation Rate ³	58%	58%	58%
- VR Special Demo Projects	8	8	0
NIDRR Research and Training Centers	1	1	0
Grants for Infants and Families			
- Number served ⁴	1,508	1,583	1,662
Special Purpose Funds			
- Number of Awards	10	8	4

¹ Preliminary estimates used only to illustrate examples of the types of activities that may be funded. The Secretary has not yet determined priorities or funding allocations for FY 1996.

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

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

⁴ Estimated at 10 percent of total children served.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Department of Education has identified successful drug prevention programs from around the country that are supported with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funding. Examples of these programs include the following:

Cordova Elementary School. This school is located in Phoenix, Arizona, and serves an urban community. Approximately 70 percent of families in the community have incomes below the poverty line. The school district received a \$50,360 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act grant in 1990-1991.

Cordova's prevention program includes about 20 hours of prevention instruction in each grade from kindergarten through 8 along with support groups, a Students Against Drunk Driving Program, conflict mediation, cross-grade tutoring, latchkey programs, and counseling services. Evaluation data collected about the program reflect a decrease in suspensions and disciplinary actions. Between 1988 and 1991, the rates of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use declined.

Thoreau Middle School. This rural school is located in Gallup, New Mexico, and serves a farming community and a portion of the Navajo Reservation. The school used a \$4,386 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act grant in 1990-91 to implement a program that includes curriculum development, peer counseling, and peer-led conflict mediation. Staff at Thoreau Middle School found decreases in the lifetime rate of alcohol use (from 36 percent in 1984 to 19 percent in 1990), inhalant use (from 16 percent in 1984 to 5 percent in 1990), and marijuana use (from 19 percent in 1984 to 8 percent in 1990).

Malvern Junior High School. This school is located in Malvern, Arkansas, and serves a rural community in which 40 percent of students are below the poverty level. The Malvern school district received a Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act grant of \$22,000 in 1990-1991. Malvern identifies its peer leadership program as its most important prevention program; it also implements a prevention curriculum, maintains a student assistance program, and offers parenting classes. Drug policy violations have decreased and disciplinary suspensions for violent or threatening behavior have been cut in half between 1988 and 1992. Student drug use rates have also declined significantly between 1986 and 1992. The lifetime use rate for alcohol declined from 28 to 15 percent, and decreases were also noted in rates of marijuana and tobacco use.

Kenedy High School. This school is located in Kenedy, Texas, and serves a rural community in which 75 percent of students are minorities and 60 percent of families have incomes below the poverty level. Kenedy's prevention programming is supported in part by Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funds (an award of \$10,600 in 1990-91). Kenedy's program includes an agreement with local judiciary and law enforcement officials under which students apprehended for an alcohol or drug violation are taken to the local police station. A law enforcement officer meets with students and parents after the violation, and students are usually assigned public service duties at the high school as a sanction. Kenedy also implements the State's mandated drug curriculum, operates a student assistance program, and follows a State mandate to identify at-risk students and provide special assistance and tutoring. Kenedy reports significant improvement in several areas between 1988 and 1991, including a reduction in in-school suspensions from 123 to 33, and a decline in rate of tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use from 23 to 13 percent.

- The Department of Education's award-winning handbook *A Parent's Guide to Prevention: Growing Up Drug-Free* has been featured in public service announcements by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America. It is one of the most requested publications ever produced by the Federal Government. To date, more than 27 million copies have been distributed.
- The Department is also supporting a longitudinal examination of educational interventions for perinatally drug-exposed children that could serve as a model for school districts nationwide to use to address the special educational needs of these children.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention	\$57.5	\$62.4	\$72.7
Treatment	<u>32.3</u>	<u>32.2</u>	<u>32.2</u>
Total	\$89.8	\$94.5	\$104.8
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth	\$14.6	\$14.5	\$14.5
Youth Gang/Youth Initiative	10.6	10.5	10.5
Abandoned Infants Assistance	14.5	14.4	14.4
Emergency Protection ¹	19.0	0.0	0.0
Community-Based Resource Centers	0.0	19.0	19.0
Head Start	25.0	25.0	26.0
Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries	6.0	5.9	5.9
Crime Control Act: Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program (Title III)	<u>—</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>14.5</u>
Total	\$89.8	\$94.5	\$104.8
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	11	11	11
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$33,029.2	\$32,208.3	\$34,053.0
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ This program was consolidated into the Community-Based Resource Centers Program in FY 1995; this amount will continue to be counted as drug-related.

Prevention

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

Treatment

- Funds under the Community-Based Resource Centers program, the Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries program, and one-half of the funds under the Abandoned Infants Assistance program support treatment approaches for drug-exposed infants with special focus on problems of abandoned babies, babies born to crack-cocaine-using mothers, and children who have been abused or neglected by drug-using and abusing parents.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 base contains a total of \$94.5 million, which is used for a variety of prevention and treatment activities directed at infants, children, youth, and families with drug or drug-related problems.
- ACF estimates a total of \$62.4 million will be used for drug-related prevention activities including projects that will conduct early intervention, drug education, and diversion from substance abuse activities for at-risk runaway and homeless youth and youth gang members; prevent and reduce drug use among Head Start families; prevent the abandonment of infants because of problems with parental drug use or abuse; and establish school-based, after-school prevention programs in areas of significant poverty and juvenile delinquency.
- ACF estimates a total of \$32.2 million will be used for drug-related treatment activities including child abuse prevention, protective, and treatment services for children and families, and services and treatment for abandoned infants or drug exposed infants, including those who test positive for drugs and/or HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection at birth.

1996 Summary of Request

- The President requests a total of 11 FTEs and \$104.8 million for FY 1996, a \$10.3 million increase over FY 1995. The Runaway and Homeless Youth program is proposed for consolidation in order to strengthen and simplify the provision of comprehensive, integrated services to runaway and homeless youth at the State and community levels (\$14.5 million drug-related). The overall ACF strategy in implementing other drug-related programs will be to continue to support community-based prevention programs that target hard-to-reach populations.

1996 Highlights

- **Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Program.** The 1996 total of the consolidated program is \$68.6 million, of which \$14.5 million will be counted as drug-related. The consolidation of three programs serving runaway and homeless youth (Runaway and Homeless Youth, Transitional Living, and Runaway and Homeless Youth Drug Prevention Programs) will enable grantees to provide a range of services under one authority including drug education and assessment and referral for youth who are using or at high risk of using alcohol or other drugs. Funding will support grantees in their efforts to intervene in the lives of these adolescents and provide services more effectively and efficiently to support self-sufficiency and emphasize reduction and prevention of drug use.

- **Abandoned Infants Assistance.** At \$14.4 million, the same level as FY 1995, this program will continue support for projects to prevent the abandonment of infants and young children exposed to drugs (and who may also be HIV-infected or have AIDS) and reunify and strengthen families with substance abuse and other drug-related problems.
- **Community-Based Resource Centers Program.** Funds under this program may be used for a range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities at the community level, including providing services to children of substance abusing families. A total of \$19.0 million will continue to be counted as drug-related, the same level as FY 1995.
- **Youth Gang/Youth Initiative Program.** Funds for the Youth Gang Drug Education and Prevention Program will be coordinated with activities under the Department's broader Youth Initiative. The entire request, \$10.5 million, will be counted as drug-related and funding will be maintained at the FY 1995 level.
- **Head Start.** A total of \$26.0 million of the FY 1996 funding requested for Head Start will be counted as drug-related, a \$1.0 million increase over FY 1995. These funds will ensure continuation of the Family Service Center effort to provide substance abuse prevention and other community-based services to parents and other family members of children enrolled in Head Start, as well as literacy and unemployment services. Substance abuse, along with illiteracy and unemployment, are major barriers to the self-sufficiency of Head Start families.
- **The Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries.** Funds may be used by States to support, develop, and expand respite care for infants and children, including those that are drug-exposed and those with AIDS or AIDS-related conditions. Funding may also be used to support crisis nurseries for abused and neglected children, including those from substance abusing families. A total \$5.9 million will continue to be counted as drug-related in FY 1996, the same level as FY 1995.
- **Community Schools Youth Services Program.** This program supports school-based, after-school programs (including weekends, and holidays) in areas of significant poverty and juvenile delinquency. Activities include supervised sports, extracurricular and academic programs, as well as access to such health care services as substance abuse prevention and treatment. A total of \$14.4 million will be counted as drug-related in FY 1996, an increase of \$9.2 million over FY 1995.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
RHY Drug Program¹/Consolidated RHY			
Number of Grantees	131	141	130
– New	26	63	40
– Continuation	105	78	90
Abandoned Infants Assistance			
Number of Grantees	33	33	32
– New	1	0	24
– Continuation	32	33	8

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

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS (continued)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Community-Based Resource Centers			
Number of Grants	—	56	56
– New	—	56	0
– Continuation	—	0	56
Emergency Child Abuse Prevention²			
Number of Grants	41	—	—
– New	40	—	—
– Continuations	1	—	—
Youth Gang/Youth Initiative Program			
Number of Grants	52	24	15
– New	25	15	0
– Continuations	27	9	15
Head Start			
Number of Grantees	66	77	77
– New	0	11	11
– Continuation	66	66	66
Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries			
Number of Grants	57	60	55
– New	32	28	27
– Continuation	25	32	28
Community Schools and Youth Services Program			
Number of Grants	0	100	300
– New	0	100	200
– Continuation	0	0	100

² This program was folded into the Community-Based Resource Centers Program.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In administering these programs, ACF has helped State- and community-level grantees expand and improve the quality of services by providing supplemental technical assistance and training. Coordination activities, both within the Department and with other Federal agencies, help expand the capacity of Head Start grantees to address issues of underage alcohol and other substance abuse.
- ACF has encouraged grantees to participate in interagency planning and coordination of service efforts to make better use of resources and to bring about comprehensive service delivery systems at the local level.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention	\$36.6	\$44.5	\$50.0
Total	\$36.6	\$44.5	\$50.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
AIDS Drug Counseling	\$36.6	\$44.5	\$50.0
Total	\$36.6	\$44.5	\$50.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	6	6	6
Information			
Total Agency HIV Budget	\$543.3	\$606.0	\$626.0
Drug Percentage	6.8%	8.2%	8.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- These funds are exclusively allocated for preventing HIV among injecting drug users and represent 8 percent of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) total HIV budget. The amount of funding for these activities is discretionary and reflects the priorities of the CDC.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Office of Associate Director for HIV/AIDS, within the CDC, administers several drug-related HIV prevention activities. Funds exclusively directed to injecting drug users support HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for injecting drug users in drug treatment centers, and other facilities and health education/risk reduction efforts directed to injecting drug users not in treatment.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The Department estimates that a total of \$44.5 million is used for drug-related activities in FY 1995.

1996 Summary of Request

- The CDC's FY 1996 request is 6 FTEs and \$50.0 million, a \$5.5 million increase over FY 1995. The CDC plans to maintain its commitment to drug-related HIV prevention efforts, including activities such as counseling, testing, and referral and partner notification, and to support the street outreach HIV health education/risk reduction efforts directed to injecting drug users not in treatment.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Number of HIV Tests			
Drug Users	177,000	208,000	208,000
Percent Positive	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Sex Partners of Drug Users			
Percent Positive	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Conducted joint program reviews and site visits with the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), which provided a better coordinated effort related to substance abuse.
- Initiated cross-training of addiction counselors on issues related to drug treatment, HIV, and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), which made referrals more effective.
- Initiated an interagency agreement with NIDA that facilitated collaborative research.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Regulation and Compliance	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$7.2
Total	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$7.2
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Regulation of Methadone/Steroids	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$7.2
Total	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$7.2
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	76	70	70
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$929.3	\$985.3	\$1,063.3
Drug Percentage	0.007%	0.007%	0.007%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) drug control budget represents less than 1 percent of its total budget and approximately 3 percent of its Human Drugs Program.
- Legislation enacted in 1990 assigned the investigation of the illegal use of anabolic steroids to DEA as a controlled substance, resulting in an approximate 12 percent decrease in resources for FDA from previous years.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The FDA is a scientific regulatory agency responsible for the safety of the Nation's foods, cosmetics, drugs, medical devices, and radiological products.
 - The FDA reviews applications from hospitals and narcotic treatment programs regarding the use of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction, approves those programs that comply with narcotic treatment standards published by FDA and NIDA, and monitors approved treatment programs for compliance with these standards. To date, more than 12,000 methadone treatment programs have been approved in the United States.
 - The FDA reviews new drug applications for drugs which claim to alleviate narcotic dependency. The FDA works closely with National Institutes of Health (NIH) and NIDA to expedite the development of opiate and cocaine anticraving and blocking agents under study by these agencies.
 - With the passage of the new legislation assigning the investigation of the illegal use of anabolic steroids as a controlled substance to DEA, FDA's previous role in associated investigations and

litigations has been modified. FDA continues to investigate counterfeit steroids and new chemical substances that are being abused. Additionally, the FDA and DEA have developed a Memorandum of Understanding that describes the mutual roles of each agency in this regard.

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- A total of \$6.8 million will be used primarily to monitor methadone maintenance programs. Specific funding for the review of new drug applications is not included as part of the drug control budget.

1996 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of \$7.2 million, an increase of \$0.4 million, to ensure that the FDA can continue ongoing operations.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

Inspection Program	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Narcotic Treatment Centers	1,071	1,071	1,071

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The FDA continues to evaluate inspection results to determine the appropriate followup to achieve compliance with regulatory standards.
- The FDA continues to chair the Interagency Methadone Policy Review Board with NIDA, the Veterans Administration, DEA, and SAMHSA, which meets bimonthly to evaluate overlapping issues and concerns.
- The FDA continues its traditional role of consulting with DEA on such controlled substance issues as proper medical uses and the level of drugs needed for these applications.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Treatment	\$231.8	\$252.2	\$290.0
Total	\$231.8	\$252.2	\$290.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Medicaid	\$181.8	\$202.2	\$230.0
Medicare	50.0	50.0	60.0
Total	\$231.8	\$252.2	\$290.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,309.6	\$3,247.3	\$2,588.9
Drug Percentage	19.6%	15.5%	21.2%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- Treatment costs reflect estimates of only the hospital insurance (Part A) treatment costs for Medicare.
- Treatment costs reflect estimates of both the hospital and nonhospital treatment costs for Medicaid. These drug-related expenditures have been estimated using the results of various surveys. Only direct treatment costs have been estimated to the exclusion of costs associated with the treatment of drug-associated conditions.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Health Care Financing Administration is responsible for the oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid programs and related Federal medical care quality control activities. Medicaid-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and non-hospital services required to treat their condition. Medicaid drug treatment expenditures are primarily for care received in hospitals and in specialized (free standing) drug treatment facilities.
- Under current law, States must pay under Medicaid for the inpatient, outpatient, and physician services for eligible persons, and at the option of the States, clinic and rehabilitative services. The primary limitation on using Medicaid drug treatment is that it cannot pay for any recipients aged 22 to 64 in large, inpatient psychiatric facilities defined as Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs).
- Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and some nonhospital services required to treat their condition.

- Medicare primarily covers inpatient hospital treatment of episodes of alcohol or drug abuse, as well as some medically reasonable and necessary services in outpatient settings for the continued care of these patients. Treatments for alcoholism covered by Medicare include diagnostic and therapeutic services in both inpatient and outpatient settings. Medicare-covered treatments for drug abuse include detoxification and rehabilitation services in an inpatient setting.
- Medicare will generally not cover exclusively preventive care, such as education and counseling, but will pay for such services only as they relate to a specific treatment episode for alcohol or drug abuse.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The Department estimates that \$252.2 million will be spent by both programs on direct drug treatment costs, consisting of \$50.0 million for Medicare and \$202.2 for Medicaid.

1996 Summary of Request

- The Department requests \$290.0 million for both programs in FY 1996 for direct drug treatment program costs, consisting of \$60.0 million for Medicare and \$230.0 for Medicaid.
- Increases for funding for drug-related treatment costs reflect overall projected increases in Medicare and Medicaid funding. Funding for drug-related benefits are expected to rise 9.5 percent in FY 1996.

1996 Highlights

- Many States continue not to fully utilize their options under the Medicaid system to make a wide range of drug treatment services available. HHS will continue to provide technical assistance to make State governments aware of how Medicaid can help pay for drug treatment in their States and how States can benefit from the Federal cost-sharing under Medicaid.
- The Administration will continue to explore ways to improve Medicaid's coverage of drug treatment.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Treatment	\$33.4	\$36.4	\$41.5
Total	\$33.4	\$36.4	\$41.5
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Ryan White C.A.R.E. Act (Drug Component)	\$33.4	\$36.4	\$41.5
Total	\$33.4	\$36.4	\$41.5
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	0	0	0
Information			
Total Ryan White Budget	\$557.4	\$599.9	\$691.5
Drug Percentage	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Ryan White funds support State and locally administered programs that provide a network of health care and support services in cities and States for persons living with HIV infection and AIDS, especially the uninsured who would otherwise be without care.
- Specifically, funds are used as follows:
 - Title I (Title XXVI, Part A) authorizes grants for outpatient and ambulatory health and support services to metropolitan areas with a cumulative total of more than 2,000 cases of AIDS or a per capita incidence of 0.0025 (as of March 31, 1995, for FY 1996). These support services are intended for low-income and underinsured people living with HIV/AIDS but are available for people of all means. The resources provide access to community-based outpatient medical care for people with HIV/AIDS who do not currently receive adequate care in the estimated 52 to 56 metropolitan areas eligible for FY 1996 funds.
 - Title II (Title XXVI, Part B) authorizes formula grants to States and territories for the operation of HIV service delivery consortia in the localities most affected by the epidemic, provision of

home and community-based care services for individuals with HIV/AIDS, continuation of health insurance coverage for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS, and treatments that have been determined to prolong life or prevent serious deterioration of health for low-income individuals with AIDS.

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 drug-related resources for HRSA of \$36.4 million represent an estimated 6 percent of the total funds under the Ryan White Program, Titles I, II, and III. This amount is expected to be used for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings. This is an increase of \$3.0 million over the FY 1994 appropriation.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 drug-related resources for HRSA of \$41.5 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total requested for Titles I, II, and III of the Ryan White program (\$691.5 million). This amount is expected to be used for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings. This is an increase of \$5.1 million over the FY 1995 appropriation.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Specific client-level data from Ryan White CARE Act grantees, with respect to service provided, is not available under current Federal reporting requirements and guidelines.
- Approximately 30 percent (126,006) of the total AIDS cases (401,749) reported to the CDC as of June 30, 1994, are injecting drug users.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention	\$4.3	\$3.5	\$3.7
Treatment	<u>39.0</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>41.3</u>
Total	\$43.3	\$42.8	\$45.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Anti-Drug Program	<u>\$43.3</u>	<u>\$42.8</u>	<u>\$45.0</u>
Total	\$43.3	\$42.8	\$45.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs ¹	150	—	—
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,943.1	\$1,963.1	\$2,059.0
Drug Percentage	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ FTE estimates for FY 1995 and FY 1996 have not been made.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides health care services for American Indians and Alaska Natives while also providing the opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing these programs.
- As part of its broad mandate to provide health care services, the IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Antidrug abuse activities are administered by the Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Programs Branch within IHS. In addition to the development of curative, preventative, and rehabilitative services, these activities include the following:
 - Data development and coordination for measuring the substance abuse and underage alcohol problems among American Indians and Alaska Natives;
 - Programmatic evaluation and research toward developing effective prevention and treatment services; and
 - National leadership that focuses on youth treatment, community education, and prevention services for high-risk youth.
- The Indian Health Care Improvement Act Amendments have identified funds for use by urban Indian health clinics to provide treatment, rehabilitation, and education services for Indian youth with substance abuse problems. A Memorandum of Agreement has been established between SAMHSA and IHS to coordinate activities in this regard. Urban Indians will be addressed in the course of present drug control activity within IHS.

- New initiatives will focus on the needs of alcohol and substance abusers who have a history of sexual abuse and on a redesigned community mobilization effort that will provide innovative treatment and prevention modules targeting communities that have high rates of alcoholism and drug abuse. This is done in collaboration with other HHS agencies as part of a Departmentwide secretarial initiative.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The Department estimates that a total of \$42.8 million will be used for drug-related activities, including treatment, Adolescent Regional Treatment Centers, Community Rehabilitation and Aftercare, Training/Community Education, Health Promotion/Disease Prevention, Navajo Rehabilitation Program, Urban Programs, Contract Health Services, and the construction of Regional Treatment Centers.

1996 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests an increase of \$2.2 million, totalling \$45.0 million.
- Additional funding primarily will be used to provide inflationary increases to the tribal contractors who provide the bulk of services for this program.

1996 Highlights

- The Department plans to expand its treatment services for the chronic, hardcore population, as well as continue to provide a full array of drug-related activities.
- Substance abuse is probably the single greatest health problem faced by American Indian and Alaska Native youth and adults. Substance abuse is a contributing factor for many of the leading causes of death for these populations, such as motor vehicle and other injuries, homicide, and suicide. This special FY 1996 budget effort seeks to stem addiction in the American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
P.L. 99-570 Services Provided:			
- Regional Treatment Centers/Youth	9	9	10
- Community Education	330,000	340,000	367,567
P.L. 100-690 Services Provided			
- Aftercare Referrals	17,500	20,100	47,000
- Emergency Placements	450	560	600

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Community rehabilitation and aftercare services have been initiated in all IHS service units with tribes contracting to provide these services in most locations.
- 300,000 individuals received community education and training in alcohol/substance abuse in FY 1994.
- Counselor certification rates have more than doubled, reaching 75 percent in FY 1994.
- Community mobilization activities have expanded among Aberdeen and Albuquerque tribes. This was done in collaboration with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).
- Primary care provider training workshops were continued. The curriculum is listed with the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug information. This 3-day didactic and experiential training session was updated in FY 1994 to include codependency, tobacco, prescription drug abuse, impaired professionals, and family issues. A special module was developed for public health nurses. Activities include the development of a lending library (videotape and slide materials) designed to improve provider in-service capability and community presentations. Training for nurses has been conducted at the Black Hills Training Center; training for physicians was conducted in Portland, Oregon; Phoenix, Arizona; Winnebago, Nebraska; and Ada, Oklahoma. More than 100 primary care practitioners have been trained this year.
- The Chemical Dependency Management Information System, which is expected to be 90 percent operational by the end of FY 1995. A manual has been produced and training of practitioners conducted in the Nashville, Oklahoma, Tucson, Albuquerque, California, Phoenix, Portland, Billings, and Bemidji areas.
- \$1 million in FY 1994 was distributed to continue support of the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome staff at area offices in collaboration with the Maternal and Child Health Program.
- Nearly \$2.1 million in FY 1994 was distributed to continue to support the specific needs of women and their children. Those that received funds were required to establish plans regarding the use of the funds.
- The operation of a new adult co-ed residential treatment unit was started in FY 1994 for the Portland area by the Squaxin Island Tribe. These funds were annualized with the remainder of \$240,000 provided to the base.
- Counselor certification rates more than doubled since 1990 to reach 63 percent in FY 1994. \$1 million was distributed to support this effort. Each area established its own spending plan for the additional funds. Some areas established their own spending plan for the additional funds. Some areas purchased training episodes from community colleges and others provided support for area based certification boards.
- A collaborative effort began with the Office of Assistant Secretary for Health to evaluate treatment for women.
- An evaluation of the adolescent regional treatment centers began.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention Research	\$174.8	\$179.0	\$185.5
Treatment Research	<u>250.4</u>	<u>258.7</u>	<u>266.8</u>
Total	\$425.2	\$437.7	\$452.3
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Basic Biomedical	\$78.5	\$83.9	\$86.8
Neuro-Behavioral	63.6	69.8	73.0
Prevention	60.0	61.4	63.6
Treatment	128.1	133.2	137.4
Epidemiology	<u>32.9</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>34.8</u>
Subtotal	\$363.1	\$382.4	\$395.6
Training	\$7.9	\$0.0	\$0.0
Intramural	24.0	24.7	25.5
Resource Management and Support	<u>30.1</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>31.3</u>
Total	\$425.2	\$437.7	\$452.3
Funding Sources			
NIDA	\$281.8	\$290.3	\$299.0
Office of AIDS Research	<u>143.4</u>	<u>147.4</u>	<u>153.3</u>
Total	\$425.2	\$437.7	\$452.3

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- NIDA is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of Federal and non-Federal funding in support of research on drug abuse, dependence, and addiction. Drug abuse is not only a serious health problem, it also is one that heavily impacts problems such as AIDS, tuberculosis, and violence, as well as the productivity of the Nation's workforce.
- NIDA's budget supports almost 90 percent of all drug abuse research, continuing and improving the process of discovery and applying research findings to practice provide the best opportunities to eliminate illicit drug demand.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 base for NIH drug-related research is \$437.7 million. Prevention research will increase to \$179.0 million and treatment research will increase to \$258.7 million. This level of funding will be used to maintain the current capacity for drug abuse research.

- The FY 1995 request continues to target funds for AIDS-related research. One-third of adult Americans with HIV are linked to drug abuse, which is still the vector for most cases of HIV infection in women and children. Also, the related tuberculosis epidemic has presented health care providers with new medical, social, and ethical problems that must be addressed. AIDS activities will increase from 31 percent of NIDA resources in FY 1993 to 34 percent in FY 1995.
- Behavioral therapies, including a range of psychological interventions, are the most frequently used treatments for drug addiction and remain the only available treatment for many drugs of abuse. Yet most were not developed or tested specifically for drug abusers. NIDA will build on knowledge gained from basic behavioral studies to identify, formulate, and systematically test promising therapeutic modalities.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request for NIH drug-related research is \$452.3 million, a \$14.6 million increase over FY 1995. Prevention research will increase to \$185.5 million and treatment research to \$266.8 million. This level of funding will be used to maintain the current capacity for drug abuse research.

1996 Highlights

- In FY 1996 AIDS activities will continue to represent 33.7 percent of the total NIDA resources.
- The core of the research program is the investigator-initiated research project grants. In FY 1996, NIDA will fund 890 projects, 31 more than possible under the FY 1995 level. Funding for these grants is in compliance with the NIH cost containment plan and reflects an average cost increase consistent with the FY 1995 Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (+4.1 percent).
 - **Basic Biomedical Research.** Advances in molecular biology have created an unprecedented opportunity for better understanding the mechanisms by which cellular structure affects the function of neurotransmitter receptors and other proteins involved in the addiction process. Further studies can now focus on the precise means by which specific drug receptors are regulated. Recent work in humans has demonstrated variations in the coding sequence of one of the dopamine receptor subtypes. Each of these variants have been found to exhibit different pharmacologic profiles. These findings have implications for discerning possible genetic predispositions to addiction and individual differences in response to treatment.
 - **Neuro Behavioral Research.** Brain imaging studies allow for the assessment of cognitive function, feelings of euphoria/dysphoria, and levels of drug craving that can be related directly to underlying brain changes. Expanding these efforts will provide information necessary for the development of effective drug abuse medications as well as prophylactic measures for combating and preventing drug abuse. Imaging techniques are promising as diagnostic tools for identifying individuals at high-risk for drug abuse and for targeting specific treatment strategies.
 - **Prevention Research.** NIDA prevention initiatives focus on at-risk youth groups such as run-aways, school dropouts, adolescents showing psychiatric disturbance, unmarried pregnant women, parenting youth, juvenile delinquents, as well as women and men in the sex trade. Research will continue on the biological and developmental vulnerability to drug addiction, which will include such studies as the role of genetic factors, the impact of the environment on drug abuse vulnerability, and the impact of behavioral and psychological factors that increase or decrease the likelihood of addiction.

Drug treatment is one of the most important avenues for preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Outreach strategies that bring addicts into treatment and encourage risk reduction behavior among those who do not enter treatment have shown success. Research to determine the most effective outreach recruitment strategies will continue.

- **Treatment Research.** NIDA will expand its program of controlled, small-scale efficacy testing of promising psychobehavioral therapies. Therapies shown to be most efficacious under ideal conditions will be tested in community settings to establish the generalizability of the therapies. Research will also focus on how to best target services to the needs of special populations, including those in underserved geographic areas. Support will continue for studies of special clinical problems presented by drug abusers with infectious diseases.

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

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

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Projection
Research Project Grants	\$257,362	\$266,728	\$278,821
Number Competing	309	253	228
Success Rate	32.9%	25.6%	21.3%
Research Centers	39,338	46,146	46,146
Number of Centers	30	38	38
Other Research Grants	20,572	18,853	19,399
Research Contracts	45,474	41,330	41,315
Research Training	8,325	9,308	9,700
Intramural Research	24,191	24,725	25,465
Research Management	29,759	30,353	31,223
Total NIDA	\$425,001	\$437,443	\$452,069

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 ¹ Request
Prevention	\$435.6	\$430.5	\$415.7
Treatment	<u>927.2</u>	<u>942.3</u>	<u>990.0</u>
Total	\$1,362.8	\$1,372.8	\$1,405.7
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Substance Abuse Performance Partnership	—	—	\$919.8
Substance Abuse Training and Demonstration	—	—	452.8
CSAP:			
– High Risk Youth	63.3	66.8	—
– Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Infants	43.4	20.9	—
– Community Prevention (Partnership)	114.7	114.7	—
– Other Demonstrations	6.6	6.6	—
– Public Education and Dissemination	10.8	13.5	—
– Training	<u>14.5</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>—</u>
Subtotal, CSAP	\$253.5	\$238.6	—
CSAT:			
– Crisis Areas/Target Cities	34.8	35.5	—
– Treatment Improvement			
Pregnant/Postpartum Women	54.2	64.2	—
Critical Populations	43.7	23.6	—
Criminal Justice	34.0	37.5	—
Treatment Campus	4.1	—	—
Comp. Community Treatment Program	27.5	31.3	—
Training	5.4	5.6	—
– AIDS Demos, Training, & Outreach	21.2	18.0	—
– Substance Abuse Block Grant	834.3	877.1	—
– Treatment Capacity Expansion Program	15.3	6.7	—
– Transfer from SFF (non-add)	<u>(25.0)</u>	<u>(14.0)</u>	<u>—</u>
Subtotal, CSAT	\$1,074.6	\$1,099.5	—
Program Management	<u>34.7</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>33.2</u>
Total, SAMHSA	\$1,362.8	\$1,372.8	\$1,405.7
Drug Only Funding	\$1,142.7	\$1,143.6	\$1,165.4
Block Grant—Alcohol: Primary/Drug	168.9	175.9	184.4
Secondary	51.2	53.3	55.9
Block Grant—Alcohol: Under Age 21	—	—	—
Total, Substance Abuse	\$1,362.8	\$1,372.8	\$1,405.7
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	382	382	382 ²
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,150.2	\$2,195.3	\$2,244.4
Drug Percentage	63.4%	62.5%	62.6%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ Figures represent estimates based on historical spending patterns. The Performance Partnership eliminates many set-asides, increasing State flexibility to target funds to their substance abuse priorities. Therefore, actual funds for illicit drug treatment and prevention cannot be estimated with precision.

² Pending distribution of the reduction of 50 FTEs associated with consolidation savings.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- All programs administered by CSAT and CSAP are considered drug-related activities. Approximately 71.1 percent of the current block grant and the new partnership is considered drug-related. This is based on current statute, which requires a minimum expenditure for alcohol-only activities for FY 1995. The President's budget currently proposes the elimination of this earmark in FY 1996. This budget assumes historical spending patterns for drug-related prevention and treatment activities in FY 1996 pending data on actual State experience under the proposed legislation.

Summary of the Drug Budget Programs

- SAMHSA's Demonstration/Discretionary Prevention programs in FY 1995 include the following: High Risk Youth; Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Infants program (PPWI); Other (Women's) Demonstration programs; Community Partnership Program; Public Education and Dissemination program; and Training program.
- SAMHSA's Demonstration/Discretionary Treatment programs in FY 1995 include the following: Target Cities (crisis areas); PPWI Residential Programs; Residential Programs for Women and Children; Campus Projects (FY 1994 is the last year of Federal support); Criminal Justice programs; Critical Populations programs; Comprehensive Community Treatment programs (which includes the National Capital Demonstration); Addiction Treatment Training; and AIDS programs, which include training, linkage, and outreach.
- In FY 1995 additional capacity-related treatment programs include the Capacity Expansion Program (CEP), which expires in FY 1995, and overall administration of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. The President's proposed FY 1996 budget restructures the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant into the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership. The proposed legislation assumes maintenance of the following key requirements, earmarks, and set-asides from the old law: (1) 20 percent of the Substance Abuse Partnership funds must be dedicated to primary prevention, which focuses on the six strategy areas of information: dissemination, education, alternatives, problem identification and referral, community-based process, and environmental strategies; (2) 5 percent of the block grant must be set-aside for Federal data collection, technical assistance, and evaluation activities; (3) States experiencing at least 15 cases (old law threshold was 10 cases) of positive HIV per 100,000 population must increase spending from 2 to 5 percent, relative to current levels of State expenditures for HIV; (4) States must spend no more than 5 percent for administrative expenses; (5) States must be allowed to transfer up to 10 percent to/from the Substance Abuse Performance Partnerships to/from the Mental Health Performance Partnerships; and (6) States must continue to enact laws against the sale and distribution of tobacco products and enforce those laws. In addition, a new provision has been added to permit the Secretary to reserve up to 10 percent of the fund to be used for performance incentive awards for recipients that make exceptional progress towards meeting national goals.
- In FY 1996 all of SAMHSA's current prevention and treatment demonstrations will be combined to form the SAMHSA consolidated Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster.
- SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies is responsible for data collection and policy analysis for substance abuse surveys and studies, including the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS), the Alcohol and Drug Services Survey, the State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile, and the Client Data System. Most of these activities are supported from the Substance Abuse Block Grant set-

aside. In addition, the Office of Applied Studies provides oversight to the SAMHSA's service systems evaluation program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 base for drug-related activities totals \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$10.0 million over FY 1994. Of this amount, \$430.5 million is for prevention programs and \$942.3 million is for treatment programs.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 SAMHSA total request for drug-related activities is \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$32.9 million over FY 1995. This total is comprised of three major components: (1) \$919.8 million for the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership; (2) \$452.8 million for the Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster; and (3) \$33.2 million for program management.

1996 Highlights

Consolidated Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster

- The President's FY 1996 budget proposes to consolidate all SAMHSA prevention and treatment demonstration and training programs into a single Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster. The total request of \$452.8 million for the cluster is approximately the same as the FY 1995 appropriation levels. However, the Administration's proposal includes phasing down these programs over the next 2 fiscal years. As current demonstration projects with major service components come to an end, the Administration plans to transfer this funding to the Performance Partnership. In total, demonstration programs will be reduced approximately 47 percent by FY 1998. However, these resources will be shifted to the Performance Partnership.
- Although consolidated under a single demonstration authority, projects initiated under the separate demonstration authority will receive continuation funding in FY 1996. For example, this includes the Target Cities, Criminal Justice, High Risk Youth, and Community Partnership Program. Significant changes will be made, however, in the nature of SAMHSA's demonstration work, which go beyond eliminating discrete subprogram categories.

Projects will focus on the development of timely, relevant knowledge that can be replicated and be of immediate use to service providers and policymakers. For example, within the \$452.8 million requested for the Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster, \$40 million is included to demonstrate the efficacy of promoting approaches to delivering substance abuse treatment services to the illicit drug-using population.

- Each project will be required to have a strong evaluation component and to compare outcomes against anticipated results. SAMHSA anticipates that the average cost of projects will increase due to the shift in emphasis to a systems focus, and the average length of projects will be shortened. (Grant awards will be made for a maximum period of 3 years, rather than those currently made for 3 to 5 years.) Outcomes will be reported on an ongoing basis throughout projects, and results will be quickly disseminated. The FY 1996 budget projects an increase of about 18 percent for new substance abuse projects because of newly available resources.

New Programs

- Development of a targeted demonstration agenda will be key to the success of all SAMHSA's programs. Representatives of State agencies, community groups, and other public and private service providers will participate in the development of an annual agenda-setting process designed to identify and prioritize major issues unique to communities and major issues facing the prevention and treatment fields. The proposed new demonstration funds will target projects that emphasize six key areas. Resources dedicated to each area will be adjusted once the demonstration agenda is developed and project proposals are assessed. The major areas are as follows:
 - Managed Care;
 - Systems and Partnerships;
 - Evaluation/Technology Development and Transfer;
 - Client-oriented Services;
 - Training; and
 - Public and Consumer Education.
- A total of \$134.4 million will be available in FY 1996 for substance abuse initiatives distributed among the new program categories shown above. Of this amount, approximately \$50.1 million will be available to support new prevention-oriented programs, and approximately \$84.3 million will be available to support new treatment programs.
- One issue to be addressed in FY 1996 is a systematic approach to delivering services to individuals and families affected by chronic substance abuse, defined as abuse of illicit substances alone or in tandem with alcohol at levels sufficient to cause functional impairment. These individuals are at the greatest risk of incarceration, infectious disease, abuse, unemployment, and a host of other health and social problems. Any effective solution to the problem of chronic abuse must focus not only on the abuser, but on a "circle of services" involving the family and the community as a whole as well as other Federal sources that flow into the community. The domino effect of substance abuse impacts the family system. This funding focus addresses children and women who, as a result of the chronic substance abuse issue in the family, are in need of multiple services (e.g., welfare; housing; and medical, including mental health). Demonstrations programs will develop knowledge about cost-effective ways to provide client and family-oriented services and reduce the human and social costs of intergenerational substance abuse.
- An estimated \$40 million in Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training Cluster funds will be redirected with potentially \$60 million from the Substance Abuse Performance Partnerships to demonstrate more effective ways of achieving treatment success with this population. States will be encouraged but not required to use increases in their grant funds in conjunction with this effort. SAMHSA will support extensive service evaluations, working in concert with States interested in dedicating a portion of their Performance Partnership funds to creating and improving systems of services targeted to this currently ill-served population. Funds will also be used as an incentive for pooling public and private resources and service system resources, including foundation support, nonprofit community-based coalitions, broad-based indemnifiers, and managed care corporations. These pooled resources then will provide support and enabling services to clients and their families as part of the comprehensive treatment plan.

Substance Abuse Performance Partnership

- The FY 1996 President's budget proposes to replace the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant with a Substance Abuse Performance Partnership. While similar in concept to the Sub-

stance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, the Performance Partnership will differ from the existing Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant in several important ways. There will be fewer earmarks, mandates, and set-asides, thus increasing the States abilities and flexibility to direct resources to areas of demonstrated need. States will instead develop service goals and system performance measures for inclusion in their State plans using data standards, measures, and goals determined in partnership with SAMHSA. Program progress will be assessed against these measures. Up to 5 percent of each State's award will be available to develop and implement an integrated health information network to support the operation of its performance measurement system.

- Resources dedicated to the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership in FY 1996 will include a \$60.0 million increase that can be used to demonstrate the most effective treatment methods of the illicit drug-using population. In addition, substantial increases will be realized for the Performance Partnership program over the next 2 fiscal years as current demonstration projects expire.
- Over the past 4 fiscal years, Congress has appropriated funding for the CEP. Grants awarded under this program have supported an estimated 8,000 drug treatment slots, providing services to almost 21,000 persons with drug abuse problems. The singular intent of this program was to expand treatment capacity, therefore, in this budget submission, CEP has been combined with the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- All CEP awards will expire at the end of FY 1995. However, the loss of these slots is more than offset by the following net gains: slots created by the increase of \$60.0 million in the Substance Abuse Performance Partnerships and slots that will be created by the redirection of \$76.3 million from expiring 1995 treatment and prevention demonstrations. The total projected net increase of over 5,100 slots will provide additional treatment capacity for approximately 13,000 persons.

SAMHSA Treatment Slot Summary				
	1994 Actual	1995 Appropriation	1996 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Drug Abuse Slots:				
Performance Partnerships	74,649	75,549	76,990	+1,441
Demonstrations	<u>14,057</u>	<u>12,851</u>	<u>16,559</u>	<u>+3,708</u>
Subtotal	88,706	88,400	93,549	+5,149
Persons Served	224,426	223,653	236,678	+13,025
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)				

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Prevention

- Through a toll-free helpline, CSAP provides direct technical assistance for over 12,700 community-based organizations, businesses, industries, and/or unions every year. The helpline receives more than 1,000 per month, and provides technical assistance on the development and implementation of comprehensive alcohol and other drug prevention programs in the workplace.
- CSAP is funding the second generation of community prevention efforts, which focus on the development of community prevention coalitions to demonstrate approaches to prevent and reduce substance abuse and other drug-related problems through the further development of coalition and partnerships at the State, regional, or local levels.
- Preliminary evaluation data indicates that 73 percent of all CSAP training program participants modify their actions to become more proactive regarding alcohol or other drug prevention. This compares to the national average of 15 to 25 percent modification of norms for similar social service training programs.
- To date, approximately 17,000 grassroots community residents and professionals, including mayors, city council members, police, clergy, and social service providers received new prevention skills and approaches.
- One example of a successful CSAP program is the East Rouge Community Partnership Program, which used a Federal grant to hold town meetings on crime and then established Operation Takedown to address problems of drug dealing and abandoned houses. Since the operation's implementation in June 1993, 1278 drug dealers have been arrested, 311 weapons have been confiscated and 336 abandoned houses have been demolished. In addition, police seized nearly \$700,000 worth of cocaine, marijuana and other controlled substances.
- Another successful intervention program is the Prince George's County School System (Maryland), which was funded to develop a drug abuse prevention initiative for seventh grade students, their families, and communities. The result was a seven-part television series called "Right Turns Only!" It includes student and family guides (in English and Spanish) describing individual and classroom activities that correspond to the programs in the series. Positive changes fostered by this initiative were so significant that Right Turns Only! is now being distributed throughout the United States to instructional, and health education leaders at all State departments of education, numerous school systems, youth groups and other associations involved in helping young people stay away from drugs.

Treatment

- In FY 1994, 16,000 people were served through 76 projects funded under criminal justice initiatives. This includes services to jail-based populations, incarcerated juveniles, and nonincarcerated juveniles. Funds are also provided to Target Cities projects for the purpose of integrating jail-based treatment services into the centralized intake and referral system.
- 61 Critical Populations projects were funded in FY 1994, serving 23,000 people.

- With the advent of new Target Cities projects, the program will serve more than 160,000 people per year.
- In conjunction with the Department of Labor, CSAT supports enriched substance abuse treatment at four Job Corps Centers across the country. These centers, and four matched control centers without the enhanced services, form the core of a project dedicated to examining the long-term effects of early identification and treatment of adolescents in a vocational setting. To date, this project has screened more than 6,800 adolescents entering the Job Corps program and more than 4,000 adolescents at termination. Early analyses of data show that substance abusing students are beginning to have lengths of stay equivalent to that of nonsubstance using adolescents and are able to successfully complete a treatment program. Followup data at 1 year are also starting to become available. While tentative, the small early sample suggests that long-term positive effects (e.g., higher employment and lower involvement with both crime and drugs) are associated with the enriched program.
- One example of a successful CSAT program is a southern California demonstration project that targets first-time juvenile offenders (aged 8 to 18 years old) and their families. The project has been successful in keeping 78 percent of them out of jail, for an estimated savings of \$4.4 million for each year of incarceration costs for its 156 clients. The annual operating cost of the project is only \$218,211. The program provides education and decisionmaking skills to provide those in the program a better chance of having a successful life.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention	\$290.0	\$295.4	\$290.3
Treatment	<u>25.0</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$315.0	\$300.8	\$290.3
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Elimination Grants/COMPAC	\$265.0	\$290.0	\$290.0
Empowerment Zones	50.0	10.8	—
Crime Control Act (Local Partnership Act)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$315.0	\$300.8	\$290.3
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	9	9	9
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$26,322.4	\$25,819.5	\$26,297.7
Drug Percentage	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Formula-driven Drug Elimination grants provide funds for drug prevention, control, and elimination activities at public and Indian housing developments to help mobilize communities against drugs by increasing security and ridding such projects of drug dealers and drug use. These funds can be used to develop and implement various activities, including project security and innovative drug education and treatment, counseling, referral, and outreach efforts to reduce the use of drugs in and around public housing projects.
- The Crime Prevention and Security Division within the Office of Public and Indian Housing administers the Drug Elimination Grant program, develops regulations and funding notices, and provides training and technical assistance.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The 1995 base contains a total of \$300.8 million, of which \$290.0 million is for drug elimination grants. Within these amounts 5 percent will be set aside for grants for youth sports and additional amounts for technical assistance and the drug information clearinghouse.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 budget request contains a total of \$290.3 million, \$290.0 million of which is requested for the Community Partnership Against Crime (COMPAC) program, which includes the Drug Elimination Grant program, and \$0.3 million for the drug-related portion of the Local Partnership Act. COMPAC will be a component of the consolidated Public and Indian Housing Operation Performance fund in FY 1996.

1996 Highlights

Community Partnership Against Crime Program

- Office of Public and Indian Housing/Crime Prevention and Security Division. \$290.0 million is requested to make grants and to provide technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Indian Housing Authorities under the new COMPAC program. The Drug Elimination Grant program will become formula driven within COMPAC. COMPAC targets resources to the greatest need; is flexible enough to respond to the circumstances in each community; provides a cost-effective funding option; and sets standards for enforcement, which establish, define, and/or clarify the roles of local officials, enforcement personnel, housing authorities, and residents.
- Funding will be provided for (1) enforcement support, which will be expanded through the reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies and additional security and protective services; (2) community policing, including foot and bicycle patrols, police substations in public housing, and community relations officers; and (3) crime prevention activities, including making residents the focal point of services as participants in crime solutions. Activities also may include resident patrols, neighborhood watches, or other crime prevention efforts; youth initiatives, such as providing coaches in recreational programs, peer mentors, and training, education, and substance abuse education and prevention activities; and resident services programs including job training, educational programs, and treatment or other social services, which address the contributing factors of crime.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities

- The Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities initiative is designed to empower people and communities all across the Nation by inspiring Americans to work together to create jobs and opportunity. Six urban and three rural Empowerment Zones will be designated. As required by statute, one of the six urban zones is a bi-State zone, and one is in a community of fewer than 500,000 people. Sixty-five urban and thirty rural Enterprise Communities will also be designated.
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) applies four key principles in making the Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community designations: (1) economic opportunity; (2) sustainable community development; (3) community-based partnerships; and (4) strategic vision for change. In addition, because the primary goal of this initiative is to renew the commitment for cooperation among the Federal, State, and local governments, the Community Enterprise Board will work with all communities that have submitted a strategic plan for change—even if they are not designated as an Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community—to overcome programmatic, regulatory, and statutory impediments and encourage more effective economic, human, physical, environmental, and community development strategies.

- The Federal incentives offered for Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities are (1) tax incentives, (2) flexible block grants, (3) waivers and flexibility with existing Federal resources, and (4) priority consideration for discretionary Federal programs.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Public Housing Authority/ Indian Housing Authority Grants	520	565	565

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1994, HUD received 828 applications and made 520 awards. The average grant award in FY 1994 was \$440,163, compared with \$331,492 in FY 1993, a 33 percent increase.
- The largest grant was awarded to the New York City Housing Authority for more than \$38 million.
- The smallest grant was awarded to the La Joya Housing Authority in Texas for \$9,400.
- The number of awards (i.e., 565) increased by 18 percent from 439 in FY 1993.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Interdiction	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
Corrections	5.2	3.6	4.4
State and Local Assistance	0.7	0.7	0.7
Investigations	11.1	11.3	11.6
Prevention	4.1	3.2	3.2
Treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Research & Development	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	\$22.2	\$19.9	\$20.5
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Education ¹	\$0.8	\$0.0	\$0.0
Substance Abuse Coordinating Office ²	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tribal Services (Judicial & Social)	1.6	1.5	1.2 ³
Law Enforcement	15.5	15.8	16.0
General Administration	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	<u>3.9</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total	\$22.2	\$19.9	\$20.5
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	120	106	102
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,778.7	\$1,747.1	\$1,910.4
Drug Percentage	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ Education resources are now provided through the Department of Education's Drug-Free Schools Program.

² FY 1995-96 amounts are less than \$50,000.

³ Funding for Special Tribal Courts has been discontinued in FY 1996.

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The principal program objectives of the BIA are to assist American Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship with the Federal Government and to assist American Indian and Alaska Native people in developing their human and natural resource potential.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- BIA's antidrug resources total \$19.9 million and 106 FTEs in FY 1995.
- **Law Enforcement.** BIA's primary drug-related law enforcement efforts include the following:
 - **Marijuana Eradication.** BIA will continue its Drug Enforcement Section at Artesia, New Mexico, in FY 1995.
 - **Investigations.** BIA, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, will continue the investigation, interdiction, and prosecution of the illegal distribution and the sale of narcotics on Indian reservations, including those near the U.S. border with Mexico.
- **Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention.** BIA will coordinate substance abuse services among rehabilitation centers, emergency shelters, juvenile detention facilities, and community-based prevention and intervention programs.
- **Education.** Each BIA school has a substance abuse prevention program. Each school's program provides flexibility to design the most effective curriculum and counseling services to meet the needs of students.
- **Construction.** With the funds appropriated, the Bureau will complete construction of the Sac and Fox juvenile detention facility.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 budget request is \$20.5 million and 102 FTEs for antidrug program activities, an increase of \$0.6 million.

1996 Highlights

- **Tribal Services.** A total of \$1.2 million and 1 FTE for antidrug program activities.
 - **Judicial Services.** The request includes \$0.1 million and 1 FTE in FY 1996.
 - **Social Services.** \$1.1 million is requested to cover the cost of operating expenses for emergency shelters that serve substance abusers seeking assistance.
- **Law Enforcement.** A total of \$16.0 million and 100 FTEs for antidrug program activities.
 - **Tribal Law Enforcement Operations.** The FY 1996 request is \$14.1 million and 92 FTEs for tribal drug-related activities. These estimates exclude the law enforcement programs of the 30 tribes participating in the Self-Governance program. BIA has no basis for projecting the drug-related activities of these tribes since they are authorized to redirect fiscal resources to meet local program needs and priorities.

— **BIA Law Enforcement Programs.** A total of \$1.9 million and 8 FTEs are requested for special investigations, training, equipment, and operations in support of antidrug efforts.

- **General Administration.** The FY 1996 request includes \$0.2 million for BIA's share of the Department of the Interior's drug-free workplace programs.
- **Construction.** The funds requested in FY 1996 will allow for the construction of the Ute Mountain adult and juvenile detention facility.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Alcohol Arrests ¹	39,359	43,294	47,623
Marijuana Plants Destroyed	19,253 ²	199,300	219,230
Drug Related Arrests	523	571	628
Drug Seizures	21,178 ²	219,230	241,652
Prevention Quarterly Newsletters Distributed	8,000	8,000	8,000
Prevention Materials Distributed	8,000	8,000	8,000
Interagency Contacts Made via Monthly Meetings	15	0	0

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

² The FY 1995 President's budget eliminated the Drug Enforcement Branch. The funds were reinstated by Congress at a reduced level. Drug enforcement operations by the Drug Enforcement Branch were canceled in FY 1994.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Fort Peck and Eagle Butte juvenile detention facilities have been constructed; Fort Peck is fully operational. Eagle Butte will become fully operational in FY 1995.
- The Bureau is establishing the Office of Tribal Justice support with a staff of six professionals. This office will enhance and coordinate all aspects of Tribal Courts and will highlight antidrug abuse activities.
- Since the inception of nationwide antidrug activities, BIA has destroyed in excess of 1.0 million marijuana plants and has made more than 2,000 drug related arrests.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Interdiction	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Intelligence	0.8	0.8	0.8
Investigations	3.8	3.8	3.8
State and Local Assistance	0.1	0.1	0.1
Prevention	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$5.1	\$5.1	\$5.1
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$5.0
General Administration	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	\$5.1	\$5.1	\$5.1
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	33	33	33
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,114.3	\$1,114.3	\$1,140.0
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- BLM is responsible for managing of approximately 270 million acres of public land located primarily in the West and in Alaska. Because of the remote and relatively uninhabited nature of this vast acreage of public land, BLM faces increasing problems with drug activity. Drug activity adversely impact resources (e.g., diversion and pollution of waters, contamination of soil with hazardous waste, and destruction of timber) and is a safety hazard to visitors and BLM employees.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- BLM's FY 1995 drug program provides \$5.1 million in funding and 33 FTEs. This includes \$5.0 million in the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity and \$0.1 million in the General Adminis-

tration activity. In FY 1994, in response to the President's budget levels, BLM severely reduced its direct participation in drug interdiction efforts on public lands adjacent to the U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada borders. As a result, information indicating drug smuggling activities on public lands is now referred by BLM law enforcement officers to Federal agencies having primary interdiction responsibilities. However, when such activities threaten public lands resources or its users, BLM law enforcement officers will initiate action to protect those resources or users.

- The reduction in border interdiction funding in FY 1994 specifically resulted in the scaling back of equipment purchases, fewer aircraft overflights for marijuana detection, reduction of drug-related contracts, elimination of cooperative agreements associated with drug investigations and enforcement, a reduction in travel and supply purchases, and the loss of 20 FTE law enforcement positions.
- BLM is concentrating its drug enforcement funds on specific drug problems occurring on public lands, such as marijuana cultivation and drug manufacturing, which directly endanger natural resources, public land users, and BLM employees.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 drug program will remain constant at 33 FTEs and \$5.1 million.

1996 Highlights

- BLM's strategy involves accomplishing the same stated mission at the same funding level as requested in the FY 1995 President's budget for drug enforcement activities.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Drug Investigations	490	450	400

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
State and Local Assistance	\$1.0	\$1.0 ¹	\$1.0
Prevention ²	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Refuges and Wildlife	\$1.0	\$1.0 ¹	\$1.0
General Administration ²	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$706.5	\$672.7	\$702.8
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ Includes one-time transfer of \$8,100 from ONDCP.

² FY 1994-96 amounts are less than \$50,000.

- The Fish and Wildlife Service's drug control program represents a proportionate share of its law enforcement efforts and is less than 1 percent of its total budget. Antidrug activities are directed principally at the detection and eradication of drug supplies on Fish and Wildlife Service lands.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the Fish and Wildlife Service is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of citizens. The Fish and Wildlife Service manages a 92-million acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which will consist in 1996 of 507 refuges, as well as waterfowl production areas, located in 183 counties and 50 other protected areas.
- The Fish and Wildlife Service's law enforcement program is budgeted at approximately 0.4 percent of its Refuges and Wildlife Activity in FY 1995. Law enforcement efforts provide protection for a broad spectrum of fish, wildlife, and plants by enforcing numerous statutes and treaties throughout all 50 States and the Trust Territories.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The Fish and Wildlife Service's drug program resources total \$1.0 million in FY 1995. Drug enforcement is generally incidental to the normal activities of refuge personnel, and there are no staff specifically

assigned to antidrug activities. The Fish and Wildlife Service's antidrug efforts focus on marijuana eradication and the seizure of other drugs on refuge lands.

1996 Summary of Request

- The 1996 request remains constant at \$1.0 million for FY 1996. Drug program activities will continue at a level consistent with prior years.

1996 Highlights

- **Marijuana Eradication.** The Fish and Wildlife Service expects to destroy 1.1 million marijuana plants in FY 1996. The street value of this marijuana is approximately \$32.7 million.
- **Priority Activities.** Funding will be used for (1) refresher and specialized training courses for refuge officers, wildlife inspectors, and special agents; (2) equipment such as surveillance and remote sensing devices (e.g., motion detectors, infrared and night vision equipment, and video cameras), improved communications equipment, field test kits, off-road vehicles, and x-ray type machines at ports of entry; (3) 300 hours of fixed-wing aircraft support for surveillance and detection of cannabis on Service Lands across the United States; (4) travel and transportation; (5) supplies and materials; and (6) other services.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate ¹	1996 Projection ¹
Marijuana Plants Destroyed	1,470,000 ²	1,100,000	1,100,000
Drug-Related Arrests	89	67	67
Interdictions Conducted	208	156	156
Value of Drugs Seized	\$48,200,000	\$37,300,000 ³	\$37,300,000 ³
Value of Marijuana Destroyed	\$43,600,000	\$32,700,000	\$32,700,000

¹ FY 1995 and FY 1996 figures are based on 75 percent of FY 1994 Actuals. This is because 1994 seizures were unusually high because of the seizure of uncommonly large marijuana fields yielding large numbers of plants.

² Based on a small number of extremely large marijuana fields containing average quality plants detected and eradicated.

³ Based on 75 percent of FY 1994 Actual with no reduction in cocaine seizures expected.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Drug Related Arrests.** A large number of drug-related arrests occurred in FY 1994 under circumstances generally associated with use of marijuana on Refuge property.
- **Cocaine Seizures.** Seizures fluctuated as drug cartels continue to operate sophisticated operations, which frequently probe U.S. border regions on Refuge land or send individuals into Service lands with small "test" quantities of narcotics to determine where U.S. enforcement activities are most effective.
- **Value of All Drugs Seized.** The value of drugs seized remains closely linked with quantity and quality. The proliferation of liquid cocaine shipments, first detected in Miami by Fish and Wildlife Service personnel, remains an unknown quotient.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$2.1
Interdiction	6.1	6.1	6.1
Prosecution	0.1	0.1	0.1
Prevention	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$9.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Park Management	\$8.5	\$8.4	\$8.4
External Administrative Costs	0.3	0.3	0.3
Crime Control Act:			
– Urban Recreation & at-Risk Youth	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$9.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	108	108	108
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,493.1	\$1,473.8	\$1,553.0
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The National Park Service's (NPS's) antidrug program represents a small portion of its law enforcement activities, composing less than 1 percent of the agency's budget. NPS drug cases involve the use, possession, sale, distribution, smuggling, manufacture, and cultivation of various controlled substances in park areas.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The National Park System contains 368 diverse and unique areas, including parks, monuments, historic sites, trails, and recreational areas. NPS administers more than 80 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. NPS programs are oriented toward the fundamental mission of natural and cultural resource protection and interpretation, while also promoting outdoor recreation, historic preservation, and environmental awareness. NPS works closely with States, local governments, and community groups to accomplish these goals.
- Many park areas are located in or near known drug smuggling or trafficking routes. Cases involving the use/possession, sale/distribution, smuggling, manufacturing and cultivation of controlled substances occur routinely in park areas. Roughly 365 miles of the 1,700 miles of this country's border with Mexi-

co are in units of the National Park System and significant percentages of the coastlines of a number of states in which smuggling occurs also lie within park areas (22 percent of the coast of Florida, 31 percent of Georgia, 42 percent of North Carolina, 50 percent of Maryland, 35 percent of Virginia and 20 percent of California).

- The specific purposes of NPS's law enforcement program (NPS Park Rangers) as it relates to drug enforcement are to combat drug use, distribution, and smuggling in National Park areas, to locate and eradicate marijuana plants being cultivated on park lands, to work cooperatively with other Federal, State and local agencies in mutual drug enforcement operations in areas contiguous to park boundaries, and to provide opportunities for drug awareness education in elementary schools located within or adjacent to units of the National Park System.
- The U.S. Park Police consists of uniformed and nonuniformed police officers who perform the same level of work and diverse duties as any urban police department. The primary presence of the U.S. Park Police is in the District of Columbia; however, officers are also routinely assigned to Maryland and Virginia, to the New York Field Office, to the San Francisco Field Office, and to several other areas of the country. The U.S. Park Police have undertaken an intensive enforcement, eradication and drug education program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- NPS's drug program resources in FY 1995 total \$8.8 million and 108 FTEs. These funds provide for the continuing efforts of NPS Park Rangers and the U.S. Park Police, as well as money for the Drug-Free Workplace program.

1996 Summary of Request

- The 1996 request contains \$9.0 million and 108 FTEs. The increase from 1995 is \$270,000 for the Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth Program established under the Crime Control Act. The purpose of this program is to improve recreation facilities and to expand recreation services in urban areas with a high incidence of crime and to help deter crime through the expansion of recreation opportunities for at-risk youth.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Marijuana Plants Destroyed	200,000	200,000	200,000
Drug-Related Arrests	2,700	2,800	2,800

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In 1994, NPS Park Rangers handled more than 2,500 drug-related incidents, resulting in more than 800 arrests and the issuance of an additional 2,000 Federal violation notices or summonses. In this process, NPS Rangers seized and destroyed more than \$200 million worth of drugs, seized more than 40 vehicles, and confiscated more than 100 firearms.
- In 1994 approximately 100 NPS Park Rangers participated in drug prevention efforts through the Project D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program with elementary and junior high school students in and around national parks.
- In 1994 the U.S. Park Police arrested 1,933 persons for drug violations, including 218 drug dealers. In 1994 more than \$6.3 million worth of drugs and 306 firearms, including submachine guns, automatic pistols, shotguns and rifles, were confiscated.
- The U.S. Park Police are also active in the Project D.A.R.E. program, providing drug awareness education to 33 schools in close proximity to National Parks.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Interdiction	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.1
Prevention	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$0.2
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Administration of Territories	<u>\$1.3</u>	<u>\$1.3</u>	<u>\$0.2</u>
Total	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$0.2
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	1	0.5	0.3
Information			
Total Agency Budget	333.1	516.4	340.2
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The Office of Territorial and International Affairs (OTIA's) antidrug program consists of providing drug control funds to insular areas identified in statute to receive such money. Overall, OTIA's drug efforts represent less than 1 percent of the office's budget.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to territories of the United States and the freely associated States have been assigned to the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs. Although Congress has placed with the Secretary of the Interior certain authority and responsibilities concerning territorial governments, those governments are not entities of the Department of Interior, nor are they agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal Government.
- The broad goals of the Department are to promote the economic, social, and political development of the territories, leading each toward greater self-government, and to further international peace and security by conducting territorial affairs in coordination with the defense and foreign policy of the United States. Specific strategies are to promote economic development in the territories; improve territorial government efficiency; and promote greater fiscal responsibility, efficiency, and accountability in the local governments.
- OTIA promotes the economic, social, and political development of territories, with the goal of increasing self-government in U.S. territories and insular areas.

- The degree to which OTIA conducts the following activities to further these objectives in a specific territory depends on the status of the territorial government and the extent of development already achieved within the territory:
 - Studies the economic, social, and political problems of the territories and proposes policies, programs, legislation, and other actions for their solution; and
 - Provides budgetary and other administrative services to the governments of the territories.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- OTIA's resources for FY 1995 consist of 0.5 FTEs and \$1.3 million, the same level as FY 1994.
- These drug-related funds provide technical assistance to U.S. territories and freely associated States for drug interdiction, prevention education, and treatment programs.

1996 Summary of Request

- The drug-related request is \$0.2 million, a \$1.1 million decrease from FY 1995. This decrease results from shifting the funding source for many of the drug control activities in the insular areas to Byrne grant program and Crime Control Act funds.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Officers Trained	60	60	60 ¹

¹ The number of officers trained remains constant despite the funding decrease because the training is performed by the FBI.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Implemented Project D.A.R.E. in insular areas of freely associated States.
- Implemented second year of the Youth Alternatives Program.
- Implemented locally based treatment projects in Kosrae, Pohnpei, Yap States, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prosecution	\$274.0	\$294.3	\$345.9
Corrections	120.1	134.2	157.8
Treatment	<u>63.0</u>	<u>70.4</u>	<u>82.8</u>
Total	\$457.1	\$499.0	\$586.5
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$348.1	\$389.1	\$457.3
Defender Services	72.9	75.0	82.5
Fees of Jurors	27.1	25.0	26.9
Court Security	4.5	5.0	6.2
Administrative Office	3.5	3.8	4.4
Federal Judicial Center	1.0	1.1	1.2
Crime Control Act:			
- Drug-Testing for Federal Prisoners	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total	\$457.1	\$499.0	\$586.5
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	4,281	4,621	4,772
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,670.3	\$2,855.6	\$3,266.5
Drug Percentage	17.1%	17.5%	18.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The U.S. Courts are organized geographically into 12 Judicial Circuits and 94 Districts, each with supporting offices such as the Office of the Clerk of the Court, Central Legal Staff, and Probation and Pre-trial Services, as well as Bankruptcy Courts. The courts receive administrative support from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and research and training services from the Federal Judicial Center. In addition to personnel and overhead, Judiciary costs include payments to jurors, payments to defense attorneys for indigent defendants, court reporting and interpreting, and facility security (e.g., court security officers, screening equipment at entrances, alarm systems, and closed circuit television monitoring systems).

Drug-Related Activities

- Drug-related activities of the Federal Judiciary include filing drug cases and processing defendants, and supervising drug treatment.

Drug Cases and Drug-Related Defendants

- The U.S. Courts' primary function is to decide civil and criminal cases. In 1994, approximately 17 percent of all cases filed in the U.S. District Courts were criminal; approximately 25 percent of these were drug-related. However, because of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (which sets time limits for criminal cases) and other factors, approximately 42 percent of all cases brought to trial (versus filed) in 1993 were criminal. Civil cases, which are the majority of cases filed in the U.S. Courts, are being pushed further back on the court dockets because of the resources and time required for the drug-related criminal cases, which can include several defendants per case (1.9 average) and complex legal issues.

Persons Receiving Drug Treatment Under U.S. Courts Supervision

- Through the oversight of the Probation and Pretrial Services system, the U.S. Courts operate the Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Persons in this program come from the following agencies:
 - **The Judiciary.** All defendants awaiting trial and all convicted defendants under court supervision, including parolees, probationers, and supervised releases and
 - **Other agencies.** Persons identified as substance abusers (unrelated to conviction) while incarcerated with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons are assigned to the program as part of their supervised release.
- The Substance Abuse Treatment Program is also seen as an economical and effective sentencing alternative.
- The basic goal of the program is to identify and treat substance abusers under the supervision of the U.S. Probation Office with the intent of protecting the community by assisting offenders in eliminating their substance abuse. The size and scope of the program has increased dramatically as a result of increased prosecution of drug-related offenses and increased identification of substance abusers.
- Currently, the Probation and Pretrial Services Division is pursuing cost containment measures. An expert panel composed of various Federal, State, and academic representatives, appointed by the Probation and Pretrial Services Division of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, reviewed the effectiveness of all policies and procedures of drug strategy and drug treatment in the Federal pretrial/probation system, and reported its findings in December 1994 to the Criminal Law Committee of the Judicial Conference, which now has the findings under advisement.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The 1995 level provides \$499.0 million for a drug-related total of 4,621 FTEs for the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial activities to handle the drug-related workload. This represents an increase of \$41.9 million and 340 FTEs over 1994. Drug-related cases, at the District-Court level, are estimated to be 11,100 or 25 percent of all criminal cases. There is an anticipated average of 1.9 defendants per case.

1996 Summary of Request

- The 1996 request of \$586.5 million and 4,772 FTEs represents an increase of \$87.5 million and 151 FTEs over 1995.

1996 Highlights

- In FY 1996 drug-related cases are expected to total 11,100 or 25 percent of all criminal cases within the U.S. District Courts.
- In FY 1996, \$8.0 million is required by the Federal Judiciary as a result of the following provisions in the Crime Control Act of 1994:
 - Exempting of mandatory minimum drug sentences;
 - Mandating life imprisonment for Federal defendants convicted of a serious violent felony who had prior convictions for one or more serious violent felonies and one or more serious drug offenses;
 - Reimposing a term of supervision to follow a term of imprisonment imposed as a result of revocation;
 - Mandating drug testing as a condition of probation, parole, and supervised release for all offenders, and;
 - Requiring offenders under supervised release who have been convicted of certain drug-related crimes to notify State and local law enforcement officers of change of address.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Drug Defendants and Persons Receiving Drug Treatment Under U.S. Court Supervision			
Total Persons in Pretrial Services and Probation	144,390	146,600	149,100
– In Pretrial Services (drug defendants filed)	19,491	18,496	18,496
– In Probation (persons under U.S. Court Supervision for drug offense and/or receiving treatment)	41,090	42,689	43,846
Cases Filed and Defendants: Number and Percentage That Are Drug-Related			
Total Cases (Civil and Criminal)	281,864	282,300	285,500
Criminal Cases	45,473	44,100	44,100
– Number of Criminal Drug Cases	11,495	11,100	11,100
– Drug Cases as a Percentage of Criminal Cases	25%	25%	25%
Criminal Defendants	62,956	61,700	61,700
– Drug Defendants	22,115	21,000	21,000
– Drug Defendants as a Percentage of Criminal Defendants	35%	34%	34%
– Number of Drug Defendants Per Case	2	2	2

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- At the end of FY 1994, probation officers were supervising 26,828 convicted offenders with drug and alcohol problems, representing a 100 percent increase in the substance abuse caseload since the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 went into effect.
- The program deters substance abuse through regular testing, requiring treatment when appropriate. In 1994 more than 630,000 urine tests were administered through use of a laboratory under national contract with the Administrative Office; treatment was provided by more than 1,000 local contractors nationwide.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	\$8.7	\$10.0	\$10.0
State and Local Assistance	225.9	215.0	215.0
Other Law Enforcement	<u>292.6</u>	<u>286.7</u>	<u>277.0</u>
Total	\$527.2	\$511.7	\$502.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Definite Budget Authority	\$46.3	\$55.0	\$55.0
Permanent Indefinite Budget Authority	<u>480.9</u>	<u>456.7</u>	<u>447.0</u>
Total	\$527.2	\$511.7	\$502.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE	0	—	—
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$527.2	\$511.7	\$502.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%
	1994 Planned	1995 Estimate	1996 Projected
Balance, Start-of-Year	\$130.3	\$120.2	\$122.5
Transfers Back to Fund	2.3	0.0	0.0
Total Deposits	550.9	514.0	514.0
Less:			
Asset Management Expenses	43.7	46.5	48.0
Other Asset Specific Expenses	60.3	70.0	70.0
Program Management Expenses	<u>74.0</u>	<u>82.5</u>	<u>81.0</u>
Equals: Excess of Revenues Over Expenses	\$372.7	\$315.0	\$315.0
Distribution of Excess of Revenues Over Expenses:			
Equitable Sharing Payments	\$234.6	\$225.0	\$225.0
Investigative Expenses	47.3	55.0	55.0
Transfer to ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund	30.0	0.0	0.0
State and Local Overtime: Joint Federal and State Task Forces	<u>10.4</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>23.0</u>
Total Distribution	\$322.4	\$303.0	\$303.0
Transfers From Balances ("The Super Surplus"):			
From 1991 Super Surplus (P.L. 102-27, 102-140)	\$2.4	\$0.0	\$0.0
From Appropriated Authority AG's Transfer Authority	2.8	0.0	0.0
Obligations From Balances:			
From 1991 Capital Surplus (P.L. 102-27)	3.1	0.0	0.0
From 1992 Super Surplus (P.L. 102-140)	13.5	0.0	0.0
From 1993 Super Surplus (P.L. 102-393)	43.3	9.7	0.0
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 established the Justice Department’s Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF), as amended by the Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988, into which forfeited cash and the proceeds of the sale of forfeited properties are deposited. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in, or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes.
- Until December 1994, the fund was administered by the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture, Office of the Deputy Attorney General. Since that time, that fund has been administered by the Asset Forfeiture Management Staff, Justice Management Division.
- Forfeited funds may be used for several purposes:
 - **Asset Management Expenses.** These include expenses incurred in connection with the seizure, inventory, appraisal, packaging, movement, storage, maintenance, security, and disposition (including destruction) of the asset(s).
 - **Other Asset Specific Expenses.** These include case-specific expenses incurred in connection with normal proceedings undertaken to protect the United States’ interest in seized property through forfeiture. Such expenses include fees and other costs of advertising, translation, court reporting, expert witness fees, courtroom exhibit services, travel, and subsistence related to a specific proceeding, and other related items. Also included are payments of qualified third party interests, such as expenses incurred in the payment of valid liens, mortgages, and debts owed to general creditors pursuant to court order or a favorable ruling in a petition for remission or mitigation of the forfeiture.
 - **Equitable and Sharing Payments.** These include payments paid directly to State and local agencies (and foreign governments) in proportion to the degree of their participation in the law enforcement effort that resulted in the forfeiture.
 - **Program Management Expenses.** These include expenses incurred in carrying out forfeiture program responsibilities that are not related to any one specific asset or to any one specific seizure or forfeiture.
 - **Qualifying Expenses.** These include expenses related to automated data processing; contracting for services directly related to the processing of and accounting for assets and forfeiture cases; forfeiture-related printing and graphic services; asset seizure and forfeiture training; the storage, protection, and destruction of controlled substances; and contracting for services directly related to the identification of forfeited assets.
 - **Investigative Expenses.** These include certain specific expenses incurred in support of, or in furtherance of, criminal investigations. Current authorities provide (1) awards for information or assistance directly related to violations of the criminal drug laws of the United States or of

Sections 1956 and 1957 of Title 18, Sections 5313 and 5324 of Title 31, and Section 6050I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; (2) purchases of evidence of any violation of the Controlled Substances Act, the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, RICO, or 18 U.S.C. 1956 and 1957; and (3) equipping of conveyances for drug law enforcement functions.

- **Other Uses.** These include authority under the permanent indefinite portion of the fund for payment of overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs incurred by State or local law enforcement officers in a joint law enforcement operation with a Federal law enforcement agency participating in the fund.
- **Transfers to Other Accounts.** These reflect the transfer of proceeds in excess of the amounts required for the above activities to other programs. Congress authorized excess funds to be transferred to the Bureau of Prisons (transfers occurred in 1988 and 1989), the U.S. Attorneys (transfer occurred in 1989), and the Special Forfeiture Fund of ONDCP (annually, beginning in 1990).
- P.L. 102-27, dated April 10, 1993, and amended on October 28, 1993, by P.L. 102-140, provided for the transfer of any excess monies at the end of the fiscal year to any Federal agency to procure vehicles, equipment, and other investment items for law enforcement prosecution, and correctional activities, and related activities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 level totals \$511.7 million, which includes \$55.0 million in definite authority, \$447.0 in permanent indefinite authority, and \$9.7 million from prior year Super Surplus availability.
- Deposits to the fund are expected to reach \$514.0 million in FY 1995, down from the record level of receipts in FY 1991 of \$644.3 million. This record level was largely due to forfeitures related to the Michael Milken case in the amount of \$198.5 million. FY 1992 deposits totaled \$531.0 million, FY 1993 deposits totaled \$555.7 million, and FY 1994 deposits totaled \$549.9 million.
- Equitable sharing with foreign, State, and local governments is expected to be \$225.0 million in FY 1995, about 44 percent of the total deposits to the fund.
- Currently, no excess revenues from new deposits to the AFF are expected to be transferred to the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1996, which is administered by ONDCP. If excess balances permit, one-half of such excess balances may be transferred to the Special Forfeiture Fund, to the extent that the sum of the transfers in a fiscal year and one-half of the unobligated balance at the beginning of that fiscal year for the Special Forfeiture Fund do not exceed \$100.0 million.

1996 Summary of Request

- The President's drug budget request totals \$502.0 million, a decrease of \$9.7 million (no available Super Surplus resources). Total FTEs will remain constant at 15.

- Resources needed for program operations, a portion of the total resources, are expected to remain level with the FY 1995 level of \$447.0 million. Included in this request is \$55.0 million for Investigative Expenses of the fund, the same level as 1994 and 1995, in order to adequately support investigative bureaus participating in the Department's AFF.
- As appropriations of investigative bureaus are curtailed to meet the Administration's deficit reduction targets, resources available from the fund for investigative activities will become increasingly important.
- Total deposits are projected to remain level at \$514.0 million.

1996 Highlights

- **Permanent Indefinite Authority.** The request for this decision unit is \$447.0 million, which represents no change from the FY 1995 level.
- **Definite Budget Authority.** This decision unit covers the costs associated with program management and investigative expenses. The FY 1996 request is \$55.0 million, which is the same as the FY 1995 level.
 - Estimated funding available for the Awards for Information, \$22.0 million; purchase of evidence, \$12.0 million; equipping of conveyances, \$19.0 million; and for other investigative expenses, \$2.0 million.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

Dollars in Millions	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Projection
Deposits From Forfeited Assets	\$549.9	\$514.0	\$514.0
Equitable Sharing Payments	\$234.6	\$225.0	\$225.0

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- During 1994, exclusive of cash seizures, a total of 23,406 assets were seized at an estimated value of \$243,582,850. These figures include 1,215 real properties at an estimated value of \$220.3 million, 22 businesses at an estimated value of \$3.9 million, and 176 financial instruments at an estimated value of \$39.4 million. At the end of 1994, a total of \$867 million was on deposit in the Seized Asset Deposit Fund, and other assets totalling 15,264 in number at an estimated value of \$794.8 million were on hand.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	1994 ¹ Actual	1995 ² Estimate	1996 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prosecution	\$211.8	\$213.3	\$213.2
Total	\$211.8	\$213.3	\$213.2
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Criminal Litigation	\$201.2	\$202.5	\$201.0
Legal Education	1.8	1.8	1.7
Management/Administration	8.8	9.0	8.0
Crime Control Act:			
- Additional Appropriation for USA (Violent Crime Initiative)	—	—	2.5
Total	\$211.8	\$213.3	\$213.2
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	2,192	2,189	2,197
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	3,124	3,101	3,084
Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,210	1,210	1,219
Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,719	1,707	1,699
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	2,133	2,079	2,072
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	3,048	2,974	2,942
Attorney FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,104	1,104	1,103
Attorney FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,606	1,593	1,575
Information			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$818.8	\$850.8	\$883.8
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	26%	25%	24%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$896.5	\$926.1	\$959.8
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	32%	31%	30%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ The FY 1994 actual drug resources and totals exclude \$6.2 million in HIDTA funding.

² The FY 1995 estimate drug resources and totals exclude \$6.5 million in HIDTA funds.

- The methodology for calculating this account's drug-related resources is based on the percentage of time spent on drug-related cases by U.S. Attorneys. Fifty percent of positions authorized for violent crime are included in the drug program.
- Does not include HIDTA transfers of \$6.2 million in 1994 and \$6.5 million in 1995.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- U.S. Attorneys are the principal litigators for the U.S. Government, operating from 94 district offices. It consists of four major decision units: Civil Litigation, Criminal Litigation, Legal Education, and Management and Administration. The first decision unit contains no drug-related resources.

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 enacted level includes \$213.3 million, 2,079 FTE, and 2,189 positions in drug-related resources for U.S. Attorneys. This represents an increase of \$3.9 million over FY 1994.
- The U.S. Attorneys also receive \$75.3 million for 895 FTE and 912 positions for its OCDE activities from the OCDE appropriation.
- The total agency budget with and without OCDE resources includes \$6.8 million from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.
- None of the \$15 million associated with Violent Crime Task Forces is included in the agency's drug resources.

1996 Summary of Request

- The 1996 total request is \$213.2 million, 2,072 FTE and 2,197 positions. This represents a decrease of \$0.1 million and 7 FTE and an increase of 8 positions over FY 1995.
- For its 1996 OCDE activities, the U.S. Attorneys are requesting \$76.0 million, 870 FTE, and 887 positions from the OCDE appropriation.

1996 Highlights

- **Violent Crime Initiative.** The budget request includes an increase of 30 positions, 15 FTE, and \$2.5 million to address violent crime that involves drugs. A total of 25 positions will be committed to the 25 districts with the most severe current or emerging violent gang problems. These districts, in concert with the Violent Crime Initiative, will aggressively and creatively use the full power of Federal law enforcement resources and laws, such as RICO and the gun and drug laws, to target and dismantle as many violent gangs as possible.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Drug-Related cases:			
- Cases Filed	12,150	12,150	12,150
- Cases Terminated	11,600	11,600	11,600
- Convictions and Guilty Pleas	16,800	16,800	16,800

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Central District of California (*United States versus Salazar-Izquierdo, et al*).** Diego Fernando Salazar-Izquierdo, Arturo Acuna, and five other Colombian drug traffickers were indicted on conspiracy and drug distribution charges. More than 2,500 kilograms (3 tons) of cocaine were seized. Both men are alleged to be high-level cocaine traffickers who reported directly to cartel leaders in Colombia.
- **District of Kansas (*United States versus Toro-Pelaez*).** Deflin Eduardo Toro-Pelaez was charged for the possession with intent to distribute more than 200 kilograms of cocaine, the largest amount of cocaine ever seized in the State of Kansas with a street value of more than \$20.0 million. When troopers stopped the defendants, they found 100 tape-wrapped packages containing more than 480 pounds of cocaine in a panel on the floor of their pickup truck.
- **Southern District of Florida (*United States versus Riesgo and Fernandez*).** Riesgo and Fernandez were charged with conspiracy to import illicit drugs from Colombia and to distribute more than 2000 kilograms of cocaine. The indictment seeks forfeiture of \$23,225,000 in narcotics proceeds including a 43-foot fishing vessel and various automobiles and properties.
- **Southern District of Florida (*United States versus David et al*).** Julio David, Sheila De Nasser, and others unnamed were indicted for conspiracy to import from Colombia in excess of 25,000 kilograms of cocaine and in excess of 3,000,000 pounds of marijuana during the past several years. The indictment seeks forfeiture of \$755 million in narcotics proceeds. The indictment also seeks the defendants' funds on deposit at the Union Bank of Switzerland. At the U.S. Government's request, the Switzerland government has frozen in excess of \$150.0 million held on deposit.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Corrections	\$1,382.6	\$1,665.3	\$1,912.0
State and Local Assistance	6.4	6.6	6.6
Treatment	21.6	22.2	23.9
Total	\$1,410.7	\$1,694.0	\$1,942.4
Drug Resources Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$1,230.0	\$1,505.0	\$1,704.9
Buildings and Facilities	174.3	182.4	217.4
National Institute of Corrections	6.4	6.6	6.6
Crime Control Act:			
- Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons	—	—	13.5
Total	\$1,410.7	\$1,694.0	\$1,942.4
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions	16,579	18,818	19,256
Total FTEs	14,925	16,945	18,885
Information			
Total Budget by Decision Unit:			
Salaries and Expenses	\$1,952.4	\$2,351.6	\$2,643.8
Drug Percentage	63%	64%	5%
Buildings and Facilities	\$269.5	\$276.3	\$323.7
Drug Percentage	65%	66%	67%
NIC	\$10.2	\$10.3	\$10.2
Drug Percentage	63%	64%	65%
Total Agency Budget	\$2,232.1	\$2,638.2	\$2,977.6
Drug Percentage	63%	64%	65%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The drug percentages for the Salaries and Expenses and the National Institute of Corrections functions are based on the number of inmates projected to be convicted of drug-related offenses during the year. The Buildings and Facilities function's drug percentage reflects the projected drug-related inmate population at the time current-year initiatives are scheduled to become operational (on average, 3 years after appropriation).

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- BOP provides custodial care for more than 86,000 Federal inmates in 79 BOP facilities. Additionally, BOP contracts with State and local correctional institutions to house more than 3,600 Federal inmates, houses more than 4,500 inmates in contract Community Correction Centers, and manages nearly 1,200 inmates in home confinement.

- BOP has five accounts: Salaries and Expenses (including Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund), Buildings and Facilities, National Institute of Corrections (NIC), the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), and the Commissary Trust Revolving Fund. Only the first three contain drug-related resources.
 - Salaries and Expenses covers the necessary expenditures for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions and contract care.
 - Buildings and Facilities includes new construction and modernization and repair costs.
 - NIC provides technical assistance, training and evaluation, and research activities primarily to State and local organizations to improve their correctional programs and practices.
 - FPI is a Government-owned corporation that provides goods and services to other Federal agencies through a training employment program for Federal offenders.
 - The Commissary Trust Fund operates in the prisons for inmates to purchase special (personal) items and services beyond the necessities supplied by the facilities. Commissary operations do not require appropriated funds because all costs, including staff salaries, are financed from profits acquired by sales to inmates.
- BOP also incarcerates State and local offenders in Federal facilities under certain circumstances. BOP is reimbursed by States and localities for this service, except for the District of Columbia where reimbursement is made to the U.S. Treasury general fund.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- FY 1995 drug-related resources include \$1,694.0 million, 18,818 positions, and 16,945 FTE. These resources represent an increase of 2,239 positions over FY 1994 levels. Drug-related funding for Salaries and Expenses is \$275.0 million above the FY 1994 enacted.
- The 1995 rated capacity of the Federal Prison System will be 74,339 however, it is expected that operations will be at least 22 percent over this rated capacity. Funding requested and approved through FY 1995 for the construction of new prisons, the acquisition of surplus Federal, State, local, and private facilities for conversion to prison use, and the expansion of existing institutions will add more than 39,000 new beds, once completed.
- Drug treatment resources in FY 1995 of which \$22.2 million represent a \$0.5 million increase over 1994. In response to the rapid growth in the Federal inmate population having drug abuse histories, BOP has developed a comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of four components: drug abuse education; nonresidential drug abuse counseling services; residential drug abuse program; and community-transitional services programming. It is estimated that 30.5 percent of the sentenced inmate population is drug dependent and requires some type of drug abuse treatment program.
 - The drug abuse education component provides inmates with specific instruction on the risks involved in drug using and abusing behaviors; presents strategies toward living a drug-free lifestyle, while introducing inmates to the concepts of drug treatment; and motivates the inmates to volunteer for participation in the BOP's residential treatment program.

- Nonresidential drug abuse counseling services offer flexibility for those who do not meet the requirements for the residential treatment program. This program is also available for aftercare treatment, as needed, once an inmate has completed the residential treatment program.
 - The residential treatment program is voluntary, with a length of stay of either 6 months or 12 months (varies by facility/program). It provides unit-based living with extensive assessment, treatment planning, and individual and group counseling.
 - Community transition programs are available to inmates who have completed the residential treatment program and are released to the community under Bureau custody and to inmates still in BOP custody—as part of their community program plan—to assist in the adjustment back into society.
- At the end of FY 1994, BOP had 11,592 inmates in its drug education program; 1,974 inmates in non-residential programs; 800 inmates in the aftercare program daily, and 3,755 inmates in the residential treatment program (see Table 1).

1996 Summary of Request

- The request for FY 1996 includes drug-related resources of \$1,942.4 million, 19,256 positions, and 18,885 FTE. This represents an increase of \$248.4 million, 438 positions, and 1,940 FTE over 1995 levels.

1996 Highlights

- Funding increases in operations reflects increased costs associated with annualization of prison activations, and prisoner population growth, increases in Contract Confinement, and medical costs and increase in Drug Treatment Programs which will be funded by Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.
- The drug-related portion of new prison construction request is \$158.0 million.
- If approved, the FY 1996 construction request will add 2,816 prison beds.
- BOP will receive \$13.5 million from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for drug treatment, education, and counseling services in 1996.
- Since the Crime Control Act authorizes the Director of BOP to grant up to 1 year off an inmate's term of incarceration (if the inmate is convicted of a nonviolent offense and successfully completes a residential treatment program), an increasing number of inmates began to seek admittance into BOP's residential treatment program. The increased demand has resulted in a waiting list for residential treatment that now exceeds 2,300 inmates.
- The Crime Control Act further requires BOP to treat 50 percent of all eligible inmates by the end of FY 1995, 75 percent by the end of FY 1996, and 100 percent by the end of FY 1997.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Additional Beds (New Construction)	—	—	2,816
Additional Beds to Come On-Line	7,141	9,588	11,960
Total Rated Capacity	64,751	74,339	86,299
Overcrowding Rate	33%	23%	13%

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- FY 1994 provided intensive policy and clinical training to all drug abuse program staff.
- Developed a dual-disorder (substance abuse-mental health) program.
- Refined the standardized drug abuse treatment program curriculum.

TABLE 1. Drug Abuse Treatment Participants in Federal Prisons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Inmates Needing Treatment	21,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	26,000
Drug Education	5,446	7,644	12,500	12,646	11,592 ¹
Non-Residential	—	—	654	1,320	1,974
Residential	441	1,236	1,135	3,650	3,755
Community Transition	—	—	123	480	800 ²

¹ The criteria for drug education programming changed in fiscal year 1994. If an inmate immediately applies for and enters a residential treatment program, he or she is no longer required to take drug education.

² The numbers reported for the community transition program are the average daily population in community treatment programs.

COMMUNITY POLICING

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
State and Local Assistance	—	\$182.0	\$314.0
Prevention	—	<u>182.0</u>	<u>314.0</u>
Total	—	\$364.0	\$628.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Crime Control Act:			
Public Safety and Policing	—	\$364.0	\$621.1
Police Recruitment	—	—	0.3
Police Corps	—	—	3.3
Law Enforcement Scholarship Program	—	—	<u>3.3</u>
Total	—	\$364.0	\$628.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE	—	32	88
Information			
Total Budget	—	\$1,099.1	\$1,903.0
Drug Percentage	—	33.0%	33.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Within the Crime Control Act fund, the Community Policing Program will serve as a vehicle for the Administration's strategy to fight violent crime by increasing the number of State and local police officers; promoting the use of community policing techniques; and implementing police hiring, education, and training programs.
- The Community Policing Program will primarily award grants to State and local law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, and community groups to achieve the goals of the program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 funding of \$1.1 million, \$364.0 million of which is drug-related, is expected to provide the resources necessary to place an additional 12,000 or more new police officers on the streets and represents a major step in attaining the Administration's goal to place 100,000 new police officers on the streets by the year 2000 and reduce the incidence of violence and drug related crime.

1996 Summary of Request

- For FY 1996, the Community Policing Program is requesting a total of 266 positions and FTE and \$1.9 million, \$628.0 million of which is drug-related.

1996 Highlights

- The FY 1996 request includes \$1.9 million for Public Safety and Community Policing Grants to provide up to 20,000 new police officers.
- The FY 1996 request includes \$10.0 million for Police Corps Grants to address violent crime by increasing the number of police officers with advanced education and training on community patrol and to provide technical assistance to students who possess a sincere interest in law enforcement.
- The FY 1996 request includes \$10.0 million to establish the Law Enforcement Scholarship program, which will provide scholarship grants to inservice law enforcement personnel.
- The FY 1996 request includes \$1.0 million for Police Recruitment Grants, which are designed to recruit and retain applicants for police departments.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prosecution	\$18.3	\$19.4	\$20.0
Total	\$18.3	\$19.4	\$20.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Organized Crime and Narcotics	\$8.1	\$7.7	\$8.0
International	2.8	2.8	2.9
Litigation Support	5.1	6.2	6.2
Management and Administrative	2.3	2.7	2.8
Total	\$18.3	\$19.4	\$20.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	186	187	189
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	192	206	208
Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE)	102	103	104
Attorney Positions (w/OCDE)	106	107	108
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	180	182	184
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	186	201	203
Attorney FTE (w/o OCDE)	99	100	101
Attorney FTE (w/ OCDE)	102	104	105
Information			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$75.7	\$77.2	\$80.0
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	24%	26%	25%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$76.4	\$79.4	\$82.3
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	25%	27%	27%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Criminal Division's resources are organized into five decision units to provide more flexibility in responding to unanticipated and changing exigencies in law enforcement. The drug-related resources are incorporated into four decision units: (1) Violent Crime, Organized Crime and Narcotics, (2) Litigation Support, (3) International, and (4) Management and Administration.
- Program summaries of drug-related sections and Offices in the Violent Crime, Organized Crime and Narcotics decision unit are listed as follows:
 - Organized Crime and Racketeering Section ensures that indictments are properly secured, that organized crime cases are prosecuted, and that overall organized crime prosecution policies are developed and implemented.

- The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section assists with policy formulation relative to Federal drug prosecution policies, including the development of innovative investigative and prosecutorial methods and the enhancement or modification of existing statutory authorities.
- The Office of International Affairs is the only drug-related portion of the International decision unit. A program summary of this Office is listed below:
 - The Office of International Affairs coordinates international activities and, along with the Departments of State and Treasury, negotiates extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs). OIA assists in efforts to extradite major narcotic traffickers and money launderers to the United States for successful prosecution. MLATs allow access to financial records for use in prosecution of major narcotics trafficking organizations.
- In 1996, pending congressional approval from the Criminal Division's reorganization, the Litigation Support decision unit will include the following drug related sections and offices:
 - The Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section will provide legal advice and assistance in the conduct of civil and criminal forfeiture litigation and the development of policies that incorporate asset forfeiture into an overall law enforcement program. The section will also prosecute narcotics and money laundering cases and furnish instruction in the areas of money laundering, continuing criminal enterprise prosecution, electronic surveillance, grand jury practice, and forfeiture-related matters.
 - The Office of Prosecution and Investigation Support will review and approve all Title III applications for electronic surveillance. The office will also receive and processes all requests from the U.S. Attorneys and their Organized Crime Strike Force Units for witness immunities and the use of prisoners in covert activities.
- Management and Administration resources are used to supervise and implement Department policy and establish priorities and operating procedures.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- In FY 1995 drug-related resources total \$19.4 million, 187 positions, and 182 FTE for the Criminal Division. This represents an increase of \$0.3 million. In addition, \$0.8 million and an increase of 6 FTE are available for the Criminal Division's OCDE activities.

1996 Summary of Request

- In 1996 the Criminal Division requests \$20.0 million, 189 positions, and 184 FTE. For 1996 the OCDE account will provide \$2.3 million and 19 FTE.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Drug-Related Cases			
– Filed	83	88	77
– Pending	119	131	141

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Criminal Division continues to participate aggressively in drug-related litigation throughout the country in support of the U.S. Attorneys' Offices. One outstanding example is the case of United States versus Saccoccia, which was tried in the Central District of California. The Saccoccia case involved one of the largest narcotics money laundering operations ever prosecuted in the United States. The organization laundered more than \$135.0 million in drug proceeds during a 2¹/₂ year period. Three defendants were convicted.
- The case of United States versus Posada-Rios is another example from the Southern District of Texas. Each of the defendants were convicted of charges related to the importation of tens of thousands of kilograms of cocaine during an 8-year period. This 6-month trial resulted in the conviction of all defendants on all counts. At the same time, Criminal Division attorneys also supported a Southern District of Texas case involving a large-scale marijuana and cocaine smuggling organization that operated in South Texas. This 2-week trial resulted in the conviction of all defendants on all counts. The lead defendant in the case received a mandatory life sentence.
- An example of the Criminal Division's diverse case load is found in the Omaha, Nebraska, case of United States v. Johnny Ray Butler, et al. In Butler eight defendants were convicted of a variety of drug and money laundering offenses, including CCE. The charges stemmed from a wholesale crack distribution network operated primarily in Omaha. The USAO for the District of Nebraska had requested support in the investigation and prosecution of gang-related trafficking activity in the district.
- The Criminal Division also continues to be called on to provide comment on a wide variety of narcotics related topics. Those topics range from issues relating to contemplated legislation, the effect of proposed sentencing guidelines changes, to the compilation of model narcotics enforcement laws for use by other countries.
- The Criminal Division also reviews and evaluates U.S. Attorney requests for authorization of the Attorney General to seek the death penalty in controlled substances-related homicide cases, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. Section 848(e).
- The Criminal Division serves as a contact point when information gathering efforts of the intelligence community overlap with domestic investigations and prosecutions. It also represents the Department in the implementation of the cooperative evidence sharing arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Colombia to facilitate the effective investigation and prosecution of major Colombian traffickers in Colombia. As such, comprehensive evidence packages have been assembled and transmitted to special narcotics prosecutors in Colombia in approximately 50 separate cases, and Colombian prosecutors have on several occasions deposed witnesses in the United States, coordinated by the Criminal Division.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$500.8	\$539.4	\$583.2
International	153.1	148.8	156.3
Intelligence	72.9	71.0	73.3
State and Local Assistance	8.8	8.9	8.7
Research and Development	2.4	2.5	2.7
Regulation and Compliance	27.1	27.7	30.0
Prevention	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Total	\$768.1	\$801.4	\$857.4
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Domestic Enforcement	\$199.2	\$233.2	\$247.0
Foreign Cooperative Investigations	111.3	109.9	114.6
Diversion Control	21.7	21.8	21.1
State and Local Task Forces	73.3	76.7	82.2
Intelligence	66.1	63.4	63.4
DEA Laboratory Services	23.3	26.0	32.7
DEA Training	25.2	24.5	19.8
Research, Engineering, and Technical Operations	84.9	84.1	85.6
ADP & Telecommunications	39.9	39.2	59.9
Administrative Services	81.1	79.6	72.0
Diversion Control Fee Account Budget	42.1	43.1	47.2
Crime Control Act:			
– Additional DEA Agents	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Total	\$768.1	\$801.4	\$857.4
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE (direct only)	6,036	6,157	6,424
Total FTE (w/reimbursable)	7,088	7,189	7,456
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$768.1	\$801.4	\$857.4
Drug Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

- All DEA activities are drug-related.
- The resource summary includes the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) transfer of \$4.0 million in FY 1994; it does not include the SFF transfer of \$1.8 million in FY 1995 for the El Paso Intelligence Center.
- The resource summary does not include HIDTA transfers of \$13.3 million in FY 1994 and \$9.0 million in FY 1995.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- DEA is the lead Federal agency for the enforcement of narcotics and controlled substance laws and regulations. The agency's priority mission is the long-term immobilization of major drug trafficking organizations through the removal of their leaders, termination of their trafficking networks, and seizure of their assets. DEA's primary responsibilities include the following:
 - Investigate and prepare cases for the prosecution of high-level members of major drug trafficking organizations who violate the controlled substance laws and operate at inter-State and international levels of trafficking;
 - Enforce the Controlled Substances and Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Acts as they pertain to the production, distribution, and dispensing of legally-produced controlled substances and chemicals;
 - Seize and conduct forfeiture of organizational profit and operating capital derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for drug trafficking;
 - Coordinate drug investigations and drug intelligence collection with foreign governments and participate in multilateral supply reduction programs and mutual efforts;
 - Train Federal, State, local, and foreign officials in drug law enforcement;
 - Coordinate and cooperate with Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies in joint investigations, supply reduction programs, and other mutual efforts;
 - Cooperate with international organizations on matters related to global supply and demand reduction; and
 - Participate in the development and support of the national supply reduction strategy.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- **Resources.** In support of its primary investigative, coordination, and intelligence responsibilities in FY 1995, directly appropriated funding resources include \$801.4 million.
- Funds provided to DEA through the 1995 budget request will be allocated to meet agency operational and support needs in the following program areas:
 - **Domestic Enforcement.** Through its 19 domestic field divisions, DEA conducts high-level investigations into the illegal trafficking of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and dangerous drugs, as well as the violence they bring. DEA often targets illicit trafficking organizations through its Special Enforcement Operations/Special Enforcement Programs (SEO/SEP). SEO/SEPs are high-level, long-term enforcement projects that focus DEA investigative, intelligence, and support resources on specific drug problems. These projects may be regional, national, or international. DEA currently has 11 active SEPs.

- **Foreign Cooperative Investigations.** In supporting a worldwide drug reduction effort, DEA's Foreign Cooperative Investigations program encompasses 73 offices located in 50 countries throughout the world. Special Agents and support personnel assigned to foreign offices establish diplomatic liaison, collect intelligence, and provide investigative assistance and training to host country officials.
- **Intelligence Program.** DEA's Intelligence Program provides analytical support for cocaine, heroin, cannabis, dangerous drugs, and financial investigations. The Intelligence Program also provides a strategic overview of drug trafficking patterns and trends. DEA's intelligence operations include support for the El Paso Intelligence Center, a multiagency, all source, tactical intelligence center, which tracks the movement of drugs, weapons, and illegal aliens. The Intelligence Program also provides support, on a reimbursable basis, to the National Drug Intelligence Center in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
- **State and Local Task Force Program.** State and local task forces are key elements in the Federal drug enforcement effort as the jurisdictional expertise of State and local law enforcement agencies is combined with the drug investigative expertise of the Federal drug enforcement agencies. The success of DEA's State and Local Task Force Program was exemplified in 1994 when a 10-percent investment of the agency's Special Agent Resources yielded 31 percent of DEA's total arrests and 16 percent of its total asset seizures. DEA currently supports 84 funded and 26 provisional State and local task forces.
- **Research, Engineering, and Technical Operations.** DEA's efforts are enhanced through high-quality technical/investigative support, radio communications, and polygraph support. DEA also maintains and operates a fleet of approximately 80 aircraft, including sophisticated turbo-prop aircraft, which provide domestic investigative support as well as foreign intelligence gathering and operational support.
- **Diversion Control.** DEA's Diversion Control program reduces the diversion of legitimately produced controlled substances and chemicals into illicit channels at all levels of distribution. This program also provides the leadership and support necessary to ensure that State and local agencies and pharmaceutical and chemical industries establish and maintain programs and policies to control drug use and chemical distribution.
- **Management and Administration.** This program is responsible for maintaining, developing, and providing effective and efficient management, executive direction and control, and administrative support functions to ensure maximum achievement of DEA's mission. This program ensures the effective development and utilization of agency resources so that DEA's strategic goals and objectives continue to be met.
- **Laboratory Services.** Through its eight forensic laboratories, the Laboratory Services program provides critical support services for the enforcement, intelligence, and diversion control activities of DEA. Enforcement activities are supported through the timely analysis of drug evidence and presentation of expert testimony in court; intelligence activities through drug signature analyses; and diversion control activities through the ballistic examination of tablets, capsules, and papers. This program also provides assistance to other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies through the analysis of exhibits and training.
- **Training.** DEA's Office of Training provides agency personnel with the skills and knowledge necessary to fulfill the agency's mission-related requirements. Specialized training courses

include entry-level training, advanced and inservice specialty training, management and supervisory training, international training for foreign officials, and foreign language training. DEA also provides training in basic, advanced, and specialized drug law investigation methods and techniques to State and local agencies, the military, and Federal agencies.

- **ADP.** ADP systems are the backbone of DEA's infrastructure and support all ongoing drug investigations. DEA continues to enhance its Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information Systems, Multi-Source Query, TOLLS and Events systems among others.
- **Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program.** The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program is a cornerstone of the National Drug Control Strategy. The program provides the additional personnel and resources necessary to expand multiagency investigations such as money laundering initiatives. DEA has been a major participant in the OCDETF Program. In fact, DEA has been integrally involved in 80 percent of the program's investigations since the inception of the program in 1982. In 1995, DEA received 1,000 positions (779 Special Agents) and \$95.9 million for the OCDETF Program.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 President's budget requests a total of \$857.4 million and 6,424 direct FTE, an increase of \$56.0 million and 167 direct FTEs.
- The FY 1996 request of OCDE is \$99.0 million and 987 FTE.

1996 Highlights

- DEA enhancements for FY 1996 are contained in four major strategic funding initiatives. They include the following:
 - **The Heroin Threat Initiative.** DEA is requesting, with funding from the Violent Crime Reduction Program, 30 Special Agents and \$4.0 million to augment existing heroin enforcement groups and to establish additional heroin groups in those offices that are experiencing significant heroin trafficking. In the Salaries and Expenses portion of the budget, DEA requests \$0.6 million in special program funding for the establishment of a country office in Beijing. This will be needed for DEA to maintain its presence in Hong Kong after the city reverts to Chinese control in 1997.
 - **Communications Exploitation.** DEA is requesting \$2.2 million for contract linguists to support its Title III wire intercepts and \$1.7 million for integrated digital technology for a field division in FY 1996.
 - **Cooperative Information Systems.** DEA is requesting resources to end duplication in law enforcement and promote the sharing of information with other Federal, State and local agencies. The requested enhancement of \$8.3 million for office automation will provide funding to operate and maintain the equipment purchased with the support of the Working Capital Fund in FY 1994. Another \$5.4 million will be redirected within the base to purchase new office automation equipment.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
DEA Initiated Arrests	5,279	5,737	6,243
Other Federal Arrests	1,241	1,349	1,486
DEA Cooperative Arrests	4,409	4,791	5,239
State and Local Task Force Arrests	5,230	5,190	5,190
Foreign Cooperative Arrests	1,522	1,473	1,443
Clandestine Labs Seized	272	280	280
Value of Assets Seized (\$000):			
– DEA	\$334,279	\$374,392	\$374,392
– DEA/OCDE	268,432	260,151	257,715
– State and Local Task Force	117,372	116,470	116,470
Federal Lab Exhibits Analyzed	37,667	39,797	40,003

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In 1994 drug suppression programs in source countries assisted in seizing more than 34 metric tons of cocaine products, 86 metric tons of marijuana, and 12 aircraft and the destruction of 11 large scale cocaine processing facilities.
- In January 1994, as a result of the cooperative efforts of Peruvian and Colombian authorities and DEA's country offices in those countries, Demetrio Chavez-Penaherrera (aka Vaticano) was arrested in Cali, Colombia, and subsequently expelled to Peru. Vaticano was considered the top Peruvian drug trafficker and a major cocaine base supplier to the Cali Cartel in Colombia.
- Also in 1994 DEA began a partnership with HUD to target violent drug-related crime in public housing complexes. In several cities across the country, Boston and New Haven for example, DEA has already made a significant impact on this problem working with State and local police agencies.
- In 1994 a common drug intelligence data base known as DRUGX was created to promote the sharing of information between the FBI and DEA. DRUGX is based on DEA's NADDIS system and is available via both the DEA and FBI information systems. DRUGX allows the user to query 3.5 million DEA subjects and 4.2 million FBI subjects. In 1995, the program will be expanded to include participation from other Department of Justice investigative agencies.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$276.4	\$318.7	\$345.6
International	4.1	6.1	5.4
Intelligence	193.2	212.5	230.4
Research	2.8	2.7	12.9
Regulatory Compliance	—	—	50.0
Total	<u>\$476.5</u>	<u>\$540.0</u>	<u>\$644.4</u>
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Organized Criminal Enterprises	\$208.4	\$252.1	\$276.0
Violent Crimes	125.8	130.8	140.9
White Collar Crimes	63.8	69.6	72.8
Training, Recruitment and Applicant	8.5	9.1	9.4
Forensic Services	7.5	9.3	10.2
Information Management, Automation and Telecommunications	10.6	7.6	8.1
Technical Field Support and Services	5.4	11.7	11.3
Criminal Justice Services	29.1	31.5	32.6
Management/Administration	17.2	18.2	18.9
Carrier Compliance	—	—	50.0
Crime Control Act:			
– Additional Appropriation for FBI and DOJ	—	—	14.3
Total	<u>\$476.5</u>	<u>\$540.0</u>	<u>\$644.4</u>
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE (direct only)	5,602	5,931	6,129
Total FTE (w/reimbursable)	6,865	7,192	7,390
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,042.3	\$2,203.6	\$2,453.7
Drug Percentage	23.3%	24.5%	26.3%

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

- The FBI budget does not include HIDTA transfers of \$4.2 million in 1994 and \$2.6 million in 1995.
- The FBI antidrug program includes the drug-related portion of the Organized Criminal Enterprises (OCE) decision unit, as well as a proportionate share of many other FBI activities including White Collar Crime; Violent Crimes; Technical Field Support and Services; Training; Forensic Services; Information Management, Automation and Telecommunications; Criminal Justice Services; and other functions such as applicant recruitment and processing and administrative-related activities.
- In FY 1994 the FBI restructured drug-related costs to more accurately portray the extent of drug-related FTE positions and budget authority being utilized and planned for within the FBI. The most significant change occurred in Violent Crimes, in identifying a higher percentage of the total program as drug-

related. This falls in line with the guidance from ONDCP that encouraged the FBI to “participate in and support comprehensive Federal, State, and local task forces that ensure that all levels of trafficking and associated violent crime are vigorously attacked.” The FBI has undertaken an aggressive effort to formulate task forces in major cities to continue implementation of the FBI’s national drug strategy and to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy major narcotics trafficking organizations.

- In FY 1994, an additional 108 FTE (21 agents) were allocated for the National Drug Intelligence Center.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The FBI is charged with investigating all violations of Federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislation to other agencies. The FBI’s jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the civil, criminal, and security fields. Among these are terrorism, kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, inter-State transportation of stolen property, civil rights matters, inter-State gambling violations, narcotics violations, fraud against the Federal Government, and assault or murder of the President or a Federal officer.
- In the area of drug enforcement, the FBI continues to identify, disrupt, and dismantle core drug trafficking organizations through conducting long-term, sustained investigations aimed at dismantling trafficking networks, arresting their leadership, and seizing and forfeiting their assets. The program is structured to enhance the FBI’s drug intelligence base, identify trends and make projections, concentrate resources in major centers of drug trafficking activity, and provide assistance to other law enforcement agencies.
- The FBI’s principal drug control goal is to focus investigative resources on those organizational-based trafficking groups controlling significant segments of the illegal drug importation and distribution markets. Investigations are directed at Colombian/South American, Mexican, European/Italian, Asian, and other major trafficking organizations that are national in scope.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 direct drug budget is \$540.0 million and consists of 6,263 positions, including 3,125 Special Agents, 3,138 support positions, and 5,931 FTE. The support complement includes three types of support—technical, investigative, and clerical/administrative.
- In FY 1995 an additional 188 FTE (18 Special Agents) were allocated to the FBI for the National Drug Intelligence Center.
- In FY 1995 the FBI received additional resources to address crime and criminal groups emanating from Eurasia and Eastern Europe.

1996 Base Level Changes

- Base changes include mandatory increases, such as pay raise, within-grade increases, annualization of 1995 positions, health benefits, supplemental retirement contributions, foreign allowances, postal rate increases, and rent.

- Base changes result in 198 additional FTE (108 Special Agents) and a net increase of \$39.1 million.

1996 Summary of Request

- The total drug-related request for FY 1996 is \$644.4 million, an increase of \$104.4 million over FY 1995.
- The President's request consists of 3,125 agent positions and 3,138 support positions. The support complement includes drug intelligence analysts, intelligence research specialists, investigative assistants, and general clerical and typing positions.
- The FBI's program changes are divided into three components or sources of funding: Salaries and Expenses, Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, and Carrier Compliance.

1996 Highlights

- The FY 1996 request will provide a drug-related program net increase of \$644.4 million, 3,125 Special Agents, and 3,138 support positions to be allocated for programs such as the following:
 - **DRUGFIRE.** \$600,000 to support the DRUGFIRE database system that matches marks left on cartridge cases remaining on crime scenes, thereby allowing laboratories across the country to exchange and compare images of fired ammunition casings. Since the summer of 1992, 26 prototype versions of DRUGFIRE have been installed in cities across the country; by 1996, the FBI plans to install DRUGFIRE in more than 60 laboratories across the country.
 - **Commercial Intelligent Workstations (CIWs).** \$425,000 to provide 88 CIWs and to incorporate a mix of multimedia support, optical disk, and expanded printer capacity to maximize the FBI's technical effectiveness in processing investigative data.
 - **Advanced Telephony.** \$12,537,000 to enable Title III electronic surveillance in an advanced telecommunications environment.
 - **Federal Wireless Communication.** \$1,775,000 to enable the FBI to operate within the major telecommunications changes brought about by National Performance Review (NPR) Initiative Information Technology that will eventually lead to a single wireless infrastructure for land mobile radio operations that supports all Federal, State, and local law enforcement/public safety disaster response and investigative needs.
 - **Regulatory Compliance.** \$50,000,000 to reimburse private telecommunications carriers for all reasonable costs directly associated with the modification of equipment, facilities, and services necessary to continue to provide the Government with the means of conducting court-authorized interception of communications.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

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

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Investigations Completed	14,559	18,503	19,280
Indictments/Informations	1,827	2,322	2,419
Convictions	1,218	1,536	1,600

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In an effort to focus on Colombian and Cuban drug trafficking groups, the FBI began the VESTRAC investigation in 1990, which identified Colombian/Cuban drug distribution and transportation networks based in Miami, Florida, that were engaged in the transshipment of multithousand kilogram loads of cocaine into and throughout the United States.
- The Cocalazo investigation combined efforts of the FBI, DEA, and the New York City Police Department in an international money-laundering and drug trafficking investigation and produced 23 indictments, 18 arrests, and more than \$5.0 million in drug seizures.
- The DESERT ROCK initiative, a major international drug and money laundering investigation, led to the seizure of 113 kilograms of cocaine, 22 weapons, three vehicles, \$208,790 in cash, and the indictment of Eric Bozeman, the criminal organization's leader who had direct ties to Colombian cocaine suppliers.
- Although Juan Garcia Abrego, the leader Juan Garcia Abrego Organization (JGAO), is currently a fugitive, investigations into his criminal enterprise have resulted in the indictment of more than 100 JGAO organization members and the seizure of multimillion dollars in drug proceeds and multitonns of cocaine.
- The FBI's GOLDEN TRASH investigation was directed at the infiltration and prosecution of a major Colombian organization responsible for smuggling cocaine and heroin and for laundering money derived from the sale of these drugs. Resulting from this investigation was the seizure of 500 kilograms of cocaine and approximately \$10 million dollars in cash and assets (including 83 vehicles, seven boats and 13 houses), the indictment of 85 subjects, and the arrest of 65 subjects.
- Through the efforts of the FBI, DEA, U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the DRACHMA investigation focused on a sophisticated international drug and money laundering criminal enterprise centered in Tel Aviv, Israel, and has produced both the indictment of 13 subjects and the seizure of more than \$3.0 million.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Interdictions	\$74.8	\$95.3	\$107.2
Investigations	35.0	38.7	56.5
Intelligence	1.4	1.5	2.8
Corrections	45.8	48.1	86.9
Research and Development	0.5	0.9	0.9
Total	\$157.4	\$184.6	\$254.3
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Inspections	\$13.0	\$13.8	\$19.1
Border Patrol	59.5	60.7	70.9
Investigations	35.0	36.0	53.0
Detention and Deportation	45.8	47.3	77.1
Training	1.2	1.3	1.3
Data & Communications (Includes R&D)	1.5	1.6	1.8
Intelligence	1.4	1.5	2.8
Construction & Engineering	—	7.5	—
Crime Control Act:			
– Improving Border Controls	—	10.7	14.0
– Expedited Deportation for Denied Asylum	—	0.1	3.9
– Expanded Special Deportation Proceedings	—	4.1	8.9
– Border Patrol Equipment (DOJ Additional)	—	—	0.8
– Criminal Alien Tracking Center	—	—	0.8
Subtotal, Crime Control Act	—	\$14.9	\$28.4
Total	\$157.4	\$184.6	\$254.3
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE	1,786	1,940	2,080
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,052.5	\$1,482.7	\$1,644.4
Drug Percentage	14.9%	12.4%	13.5%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The resource summary excludes OCDE resources.
- The resource summary includes \$7.5 million in drug-related resources in FY 1995 for the Construction Account for Border Infrastructure. It does not include \$4.3 million in FY 1994 and \$2.6 million in FY 1995 for HIDTA transfers.
- The drug percentage reflects estimated FTE devoted to INS's drug mission. The three largest components of the INS drug program are the Border Patrol, Detention and Deportation, and the Investigations activities. INS counts 15 percent of Border Patrol, 25 percent of Detention and Deportation, and 24 percent of Investigations resources as drug-related.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- INS is responsible for the admission, control, and removal of aliens within the United States. Between ports-of-entry into the United States, INS detects and apprehends illicit drug smugglers and illegal aliens at or near the border.
- INS also cooperates with other Federal agencies to locate, apprehend, and remove alien drug traffickers at ports-of-entry and within the United States, and to escort alien witnesses into the United States to testify in drug trials.
- The Border Patrol interdicts drug traffickers along U.S. borders. More than one-third of the INS drug program budget is used for the Border Patrol.
- The Border Patrol currently has more than 3,900 agents that have been cross-designated with limited DEA Title 21 drug authority for the purpose of conducting drug search and seizures along the border.
- Another important component of INS's drug program is the detention and deportation of aliens caught smuggling drugs into the United States or convicted of a drug-related criminal activity.
- INS's drug program also includes resources for investigations, inspections, intelligence, automated "lookout" and booking systems, and research and development in support of its border enforcement mission.
- INS's research and development efforts are geared toward improving its capability to detect and apprehend illegal entrants. This includes efforts to improve detection using ground sensors, low-light-level television cameras, and other similar devices. Beginning in the 1994 budget submission, Research and Development program resources merged into the Data and Communications program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 drug program level is \$184.6 million and 1,940 FTE, an increase of \$27.2 million and 154 FTE. This level will enable INS to increase its interdiction and its detention and deportation program activities, as well as maintain its baseline activities in most other program areas. This will have a significant impact on controlling the border and reducing crime.
- The FY 1995 resource level of \$69.3 million (\$60.7 million of which is direct appropriation) and 836 FTE will allow the Border Patrol to deploy a strategy of "prevention through deterrence" along the Southwest Border, with increased agents and resource-multiplying technology. Funding for this program is enhanced using resources from the Crime Control Act's Improving Border Control and INS Investigations Program. In FY 1995 the Border Patrol will add 700 new agents along the Southwest Border.
- The FY 1995 resource level of \$13.8 million and 208 FTE will allow the Inspections program to facilitate and control admissions at its land border ports of entry.
- The FY 1995 resource levels of \$48.1 million (\$47.3 million of which is direct appropriation) and 435 FTE for Detention and Deportation and \$38.7 million and 427 FTE for Investigations allow for the expansion of the Institutional Hearing Program as well as the Federal prison system.

1996 Summary of Request

- The total drug-related request for FY 1996 is \$254.3 million and 2,080 FTE, an increase of \$69.7 million and 140 FTE over the FY 1995 level.

1996 Highlights

- The President's FY 1996 total budget request (drug-related and other) includes an additional \$1 billion to further strengthen the Administration's commitments to border security and to a comprehensive strategy "that addresses job security through worksite enforcement, community security through removal of criminal aliens, and economic security through assistance to States."
- With a record of infusion of new resources in 1994 and 1995, the Administration is taking control of the border. The FY 1996 budget provides additional resources to strategically reinforce the Nation's border strategy and build on successes. This strategy includes 700 new Border Patrol Agents, 680 new INS Inspectors, and 165 new support staff,¹ bringing the total number of INS personnel devoted to nationwide border control to nearly 9,000, a 51-percent increase over 1993. On the Southwest Border alone, the Nation will have increased border control staffing (agents, inspectors, and support) by 60 percent by the end of FY 1996.
- **Inspections.** In FY 1996, \$19.1 million will be directed toward the Administration's efforts to control the borders and deter illegal entry attempts. These resources will be deployed at land border ports-of-entry and will complement the increased enforcement efforts of the Border Patrol between the ports-of-entry.
- **Border Patrol.** The \$82.6 million (\$70.9 million of which is direct appropriation) requested will pay for the additional agents needed to direct new intensified efforts in those areas where illegal entry attempts are increasing as a result of intensified border control efforts in other locations.
- **Investigations.** The \$56.5 million (\$53.0 million of which is direct appropriation) requested will increase efforts directed at intensified employer sanctions, antismuggling operations, and removal of criminal aliens.
- **Detention and Deportation.** The \$86.9 million (\$77.1 million of which is direct appropriation) requested includes \$5.2 million to pay for increased detention and removal operations associated with strengthening border management and interior deterrence operations and removing criminal aliens.
- **Intelligence.** The \$2.8 million requested will pay for additional field intelligence officers to provide tactical illegal immigration-related intelligence directed against alien smugglers.
- \$0.8 million is also requested to expand the Law Enforcement Support Center pilot project, which assists State and local law enforcement officers in determining the immigration status of serious felons or suspected aggravated felons.

¹ Includes all Border Patrol Agents, INS Inspectors, and support staff. Figures reflect total INS staff increases, a portion of which is directed toward INS's drug-related border activities.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Drug Smugglers Apprehended	13,388	12,200	12,200
Number of Seizures	10,572	11,500	11,500

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- During 1994, the Border Patrol seized 547,002 pounds of marijuana and 36,528 pounds of cocaine. The estimated value of all drugs seized in 1994 is more than \$1.6 billion, an increase over the \$1.3 billion seized in 1993.
- As a result of traffic-stop operations, Border Patrol agents seized 2,252 pounds of marijuana in Hebbronville, Texas.
- Responding to sensor alerts, Border Patrol agents in Arizona tracked smugglers to a house 5 miles north of the border, seized 1,043 pounds of marijuana, and arrested one U.S. citizen and three Mexican nationals.

INTERPOL – U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
International	<u>\$1.9</u>	<u>\$1.8</u>	<u>\$2.2</u>
Total	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$2.2
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug-Related Activity	<u>\$1.9</u>	<u>\$1.8</u>	<u>\$2.2</u>
Total	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$2.2
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE	17	17	17
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$6.4	\$6.5	\$6.8
Drug Percentage	28.0%	27.0%	28.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- As the United States' representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) coordinates the exchange of criminal information among 174 INTERPOL member-countries and U.S. law enforcement at the Federal, State, and local levels.
- In the past few years, the following achievements have been made on several important initiatives that maximize the opportunity for successful worldwide policing:
 - Achieved technological advancements at the INTERPOL General Secretariat and improvements in information processing and telecommunications at the USNCB that will improve case management services and enhance service delivery;
 - Achieved near real-time response capability through the INTERPOL U.S.-Canadian Interface to the north and the Caribbean/Central American Telecommunications Network to the south that will provide more timely investigation information and inhibit border crossings by drug traffickers; and
 - Improved delivery of services to domestic law enforcement through the establishment of the INTERPOL State Liaison Program, a network of State liaison offices throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, U.S. territories, and 18 international airports.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- INTERPOL's USNCB drug program resources for FY 1995 total \$1.8 million and 17 FTE.
- The USNCB's FY 1995 program reflects full implementation and integration of technology improvements into program operations that improve case management services and broaden services offered to the domestic and international investigative communities.
- Resources support the following programs:
 - A USNCB Drug Unit—an investigative division devoted to drug cases and drug-related matters—with an assistant chief and two agents/analysts from DEA, negotiations are underway for detailees from the U.S. Coast Guard and the Food and Drug Administration;
 - INTERPOL U.S.-Canadian Interface plays a major role in curbing the movement of criminals on both sides of the U.S.-Canadian border. This project allows the 50 States and their Canadian counterparts, through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to exchange police information in a semiautomated fashion using the USNCB and INTERPOL Ottawa as the necessary interface;
 - Participation in the Caribbean-Central American Telecommunications Network; this communications network is the backbone of law enforcement communications in this drug-trafficking region;
 - Expanded utilization of the INTERPOL International Wanted Notice Program to include the DEA fugitive program, and use of a mechanism to initiate provisional arrest and expedite coordination with OIA/Criminal Division for extradition;
 - State Liaison Program, operated in all 50 States, which facilitates domestic access to the INTERPOL network of member countries and provides access to active criminal information that complements investigative information; and,
 - Admission of USNCB subbureaus of the territories of Guam and the Northern Marianas (American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands admitted in 1990). INTERPOL is forming a South Pacific telecommunications network linking this area.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request totals \$2.2 million and 18 FTE for its drug-related activities.

1996 Highlights

- **Drug-Related Activities.** An enhancement of \$0.5 million will provide the mandatory increase necessary for continued support for the programs described in the program summary and in the FY 1995 Base.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Total INTERPOL Cases	7,300	7,700	8,100
Drug Cases	1,100	1,200	1,300
Drug-Related Cases	650	680	690
Total Drug and Drug-Related Cases	1,750	1,880	1,990
Percent of Total Cases that are Drug or Drug-Related	24%	24%	25%

“Drug-related cases” have been assigned a primary investigation code other than “drug” but, are connected to drug investigations, i.e. narcotics related money laundering.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- INTERPOL convened an International Heroin Conference at the Department of State in Washington, D.C., May 17-19, 1994. The conference, cohosted by INTERPOL-USNCB and DEA, was attended by more than 100 delegates from 53 countries.

During the first session, members of the INTERPOL General Secretariat and the DEA presented an overview of the worldwide heroin situation. The conference concluded that opium cultivation in the principal growing area is expected to continue unabated in the near term and that, driven by increasing demand, heroin production will rise. In addition, nations between the producing and consuming areas will become transit and facilitating points and may also become consumers, thus further increasing demand.

The conference recommended that the INTERPOL consider evaluating the need for a world linguistic support service to support international drug trafficking investigations; evaluate the potential of preparing an INTERPOL guide to the national name structures, protocols, and national law enforcement systems; support a meeting of relevant international bodies (e.g., UNDCP, CICAD, Colombo Plan) to discuss the formation of future programs to assess and reduce opium cultivation in the principal source areas; and use the INTERPOL bulletin and communication system to remind participating nations to register all drug trafficking fugitives in the INTERPOL fugitive system in order to maximize arrests and prosecutions.

- The USNCB entered the names of (and other identifying information) approximately 189 DEA fugitives into the INTERPOL lookout system. Sixty-two have been arrested.
- In February 1994 the USNCB learned that a Colombian DEA fugitive had entered Chile. At the request of the USNCB, IP-Santiago faxed a photograph of the subject to DEA Newark for identification by a witness being incarcerated in Union County, New Jersey. The subject was positively identified and detained in Chile pending extradition.
- A coordinated effort by DEA New York, INTERPOL-USNCB, the Department of Justice’s Office of International Affairs, and the Israeli police resulted in the arrest of a DEA fugitive by Viennese authorities on an airplane bound for Russia in March 1994.

The fugitive, a member of a Russian organized crime drug trafficking group, was the subject of a Federal arrest warrant issued in New York. When DEA learned that the subject left Israel (where his Israeli citizenship protected him from extradition) for Moscow, the USNCB immediately faxed copies of relevant INTERPOL documents to INTERPOL-Vienna, thus allowing Austrian police to board the plane during a stop over there and arrest the subject. With assistance from OTIA, an official provisional arrest warrant request was transmitted to Vienna in time for court proceedings the following day. The subject remained in custody pending extradition proceedings.

- A Chicago DEA fugitive who was indicted in December 1991 for supplying chemicals used to manufacture PCP (phencyclidine) and for money laundering was arrested in Warsaw, Poland, in November 1993 after the INTERPOL Red Notice had been issued by the USNCB. He fled to Greece following his 1991 indictment where his Greek citizenship protected him from extradition. When he was taken into custody in Poland, DEA and OTIA officials were advised and extradition proceedings were initiated.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$26.5	\$31.3	\$34.4
International	2.7	3.2	3.4
Prosecution	<u>216.9</u>	<u>245.1</u>	<u>283.8</u>
Total	246.1	279.5	321.6
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Protection of Judicial Process	\$144.8	\$177.8	\$195.0
Prisoner Transportation and Detention	31.7	26.8	28.2
Fugitive Apprehension	29.3	34.5	37.8
Seized Assets Management	26.4	23.0	27.2
DC Superior Court	6.3	8.5	9.2
Field Support and Training	0.3	0.4	0.7
ADP & Telecommunications	4.8	5.9	6.1
Management & Administration	2.5	2.7	3.4
Crime Control Act:			
– Additional Appropriation for DOJ	—	—	14.0
Total	<u>\$246.1</u>	<u>\$279.5</u>	<u>\$321.6</u>
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE	2,625	2,603	2,680
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$347.4	\$396.8	\$453.4
Drug Percentage	70.8%	70.4%	70.9%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The resource summary does not include HIDTA transfers of \$0.9 million in FY 1994 and \$0.8 million in FY 1995.
- The drug percentage is based on the number of prisoners in custody, witnesses protected, fugitives-at-large, judicial proceedings, and asset seizures related to drug offenses.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- In FY 1995 the U.S. Marshals service's drug-related resources include \$279.5 million, 2,725 positions, and 2,603 FTE. This represents an increase of \$33.4 million, 141 positions, and 22 FTE from FY 1994 levels.
- In addition, FY 1995 resources include \$1.2 million to fund 13 positions and 13 FTE for the U.S. Marshals service's OCDE activities.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request totals \$321.6 million, 2,714 positions, and 2,680 FTE for drug-related resources. This represents an increase of \$42.0 million and 77 FTE, and a decrease of 118 positions over FY 1995.
- In addition, for the 1996 OCDE activities, the President requests \$1.2 million for 13 positions and 13 FTE.

1996 Highlights

- The FY 1996 request will provide a drug-related program net increase of \$26.8 million and 55 FTE for the following:
 - To staff 31 courthouses where construction or renovation will change operational requirements and to staff construction services, rent increases, and additional equipment needs at 149 courthouses (\$20.7 million and 55 FTE);
 - To provide security for extraordinary special assignments (\$2.1 million); and
 - To allow the U.S. Marshals Service to increase the number and types of classes offered to its operational employees, allow additional Permanent Charge of Station moves to be made each year, and enhance the operations of the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Employee Relations Division (\$4.0 million).
- In addition, \$16.5 million is requested for adjustment to base programs.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Criminal Bench Hours	156,832	179,744	195,381
Prisoners Produced	358,133	375,816	398,365
Witness Security Program:			
— New Witnesses	197	197	197
— Total Witnesses	6,436	6,693	6,960
Property Seizures (# of items)	29,736	30,144	30,445
Property in Custody (# of items)	21,965	22,544	22,769

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The U.S. Marshals Service has helped maintain the integrity of the judicial process by ensuring the security of all Federal judicial facilities and all individuals participating within them.
- The U.S. Marshals Service also helps to support the Federal judicial system by transporting Federal prisoners in a secure manner and on a real-time basis.
- Within its responsibility for managing the Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Program, the U.S. Marshals Service executes court orders, manages seized assets pending forfeiture, disposes of certain assets, and collects the financial deposits on forfeited assets.
- The U.S. Marshals Service executes hundreds of thousands of summons, writs, mandates, and other legal documents for such entities as the Federal courts, U. S. Attorneys, private litigants, Federal agencies, and foreign governments.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
State and Local Assistance	\$450.3	\$385.3	\$527.0
Research and Development	20.6	20.4	26.0
Prevention	33.6	81.9	48.4
Treatment	39.7	78.8	70.6
Investigations	—	—	6.5
Prosecutions	—	—	6.5
Corrections	—	2.5	51.3
Total	\$544.2	\$568.9	\$736.3
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Institute of Justice	\$11.7	\$13.0	\$13.2
Bureau of Justice Statistics	2.0	1.5	1.7
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	6.9	10.4	12.7
Regional Information Sharing System	13.0	13.1	13.1
Anti-Drug Abuse Program (Byrne Grants)	499.6	55.8	197.0
Community Policing	—	66.0	—
Management and Administration ¹	11.1	12.2	15.3 ²
Crime Control Act:			
– Violence Against Women	—	5.1	25.7
– Violent Offender Incarceration Grants	—	2.4	49.5
– Certain Punishment for Young Offenders	—	—	0.5
– Local Crime Prevention Block Grant	—	—	5.9
– Model Intensive Grant Program	—	—	2.4
– Assistance for Delinquency and At-Risk Youth	—	—	0.2
– Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	—	—	26.7
– Drug Courts	—	29.0	150.0
– Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas	—	—	10.1
– Family Unity Demonstration Programs	—	—	0.8
– Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Programs	—	—	3.5
– Ounce of Prevention Council Grant Program ³	—	0.4	—
– Byrne Grant	—	360.0	208.0
Subtotal, Crime Control Act	—	396.9	483.3
Total	\$544.2	\$568.9	\$736.3
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE	130	144	167
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$708.5	\$1,306.8	\$2,089.6
Drug Percentage	77.0%	44.0%	35.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ The Management and Administration program includes Crime Control Act funds of \$0.7 million in FY 1995 and \$3.4 million in FY 1996 for the management and administration costs associated with the various programs funded under the Crime Control Act.

² In FY 1996 the management and administration cost of the Drug Courts program (\$1.5 million) was inadvertently included in both the Management and Administration program and the Drug Courts program under the Crime Control Act.

³ Even though OJP received \$0.4 million in drug-related resources in FY 1995 for the Ounce of Prevention program, the President's FY 1996 budget submission reflects this funding in the Ounce of Prevention Council budget.

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- OJP was initially established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 to help foster cooperation to make the criminal justice system function effectively. The Assistant Attorney General for OJP, by statute and delegation from the Attorney General of the United States, establishes the policies and priorities, and manages and coordinates for the organizations within OJP.
- Through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, BJA provides financial and technical assistance to State and local units of government to control drug abuse and violent crime and improving the criminal justice system. BJA awards grants for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those defined in the Controlled Substances Act and improving the function of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. States are required to prepare statewide antidrug and violent crime strategies as part of their applications for Formula Grant Funds and must also contribute State funds to the cost of the projects funded. In addition to the Formula Grant program, BJA supports programs that are national and multi-State in scope, such as the National Crime Prevention Campaign (McGruff the Crime Dog). BJA's Discretionary grants, unlike the Formula Grant program, do not require matching funds. BJA also administers the RISS program.
- BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates statistical information about crime, its perpetrators and victims, and the operation of the criminal justice system at the Federal, State, and local levels of government. Statistical series conducted by BJS produce a wealth of drug-related data including drug-use history of criminal offenders; offenders under the influence of alcohol or drugs, as perceived by the victim; drug prosecution and sentencing of drug law violators; case processing of drug offenses; drug availability, prevention and education classes in school; drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs in the correctional community; and the relationship of drugs and crime. BJS supports the Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse, which provides a centralized source of information on drugs and crime. The clearinghouse has two components: (1) data user services and (2) data analysis and evaluation activities. During 1994 the clearinghouse responded to 7,636 inquiries and distributed 68,659 statistical reports on drugs and crime. The data center component continues its efforts to increase knowledge and awareness about drugs and crime by conducting secondary analyses of existing but underutilized data-bases and assessing the quality and utility of existing data survey and series for public policy formulation. In addition, the data center and the clearinghouse assist State agencies in developing the strategies required by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and continue to assist agencies involved with national drug policy formulation.
- NIJ is the primary Federal sponsor of research on crime and its control and is a central resource for information on innovative approaches in criminal justice. As mandated by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, NIJ sponsors and conducts research, evaluates policies and practices, demonstrates promising new approaches, provides training and technical assistance, assesses new technology for criminal justice, and disseminates its findings to State and local practitioners and policymakers.

- OJJDP was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601) in response to national concern about juvenile crime. It is the primary Federal agency charged with addressing the needs of the juvenile justice system. OJJDP's goal is to aid in the prevention, reduction, and treatment of juvenile crime and delinquency and to improve the administration of juvenile justice by providing financial and technical support to State and local units of government, public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- OJP's FY 1995 drug-related resources total \$568.6 million, which represents an increase of \$24.4 million above FY 1994. A total of \$396.7 million of these resources are from the Crime Control Act.
- Resources in FY 1995 total \$481.8 million for BJA's State and Local Assistance/Anti-Drug grants. This amount is \$17.8 million less than the FY 1994 level of drug-related resources for the program. The Byrne formula grants, which were fully funded from the Crime Control Act, increased by \$73.6 million (from \$286.4 million in 1994 to \$360 million in FY 1995), while the traditional Byrne discretionary program remained at the same level as 1994. Other projects previously funded under this program are no longer included because they are no longer authorized or are now being funded from Crime Control Act resources.
- RISS grants total \$13.1 million. RISS provides for information sharing, intelligence analysis, a telecommunications system, investigative equipment, technical assistance, and training among State and local law enforcement agencies. The program augments local resources and enhances coordination and communications among participating agencies in efforts to address multijurisdictional crime.
- A total of \$14.5 million is provided to NIJ (\$13.0 million) and BJS (\$1.5 million) for their drug-related research and statistical efforts.
- A total of \$10.4 million is provided for OJJDP. These funds are in support of OJJDP's antinarcotics and dangerous drugs programs, specifically programs that address gangs and youth at high risk of drug use.
- A total of \$12.2 million and 144 FTE are provided for management and administration. These resources represent administrative costs for the drug-related activities of OJP, BJA, OJJDP, NIJ, and BJS.

1996 Summary of Request

- For FY 1996 the total amount requested for drug-related activities is \$736.3 million, an increase of \$166.2 million above FY 1995. A total of \$483.3 million of OJP's drug-related request is from Crime Control Act funds.
- The FY 1996 request provides \$405.0 million for the Byrne State and local law enforcement assistance program, a decrease of \$10.8 million below FY 1995. The request provides \$360.0 million for the formula grant program, of which \$208.0 million will be provided through the Crime Control Act. A total of \$45.0 million is requested for the discretionary grant program.
- Drug-related funding for the RISS program is being requested at the level of \$13.1 million.

- The FY 1996 request for NIJ is \$13.2 million, an increase of \$0.2 million over FY 1995. NIJ's drug-related research, demonstration, and evaluation initiatives include the Drug Market Analysis program, the Drug Use Forecasting program, gangs and crime initiatives, drug testing programs, and drug prevention programs.
- The FY 1996 request for BJS totals \$1.7 million, an increase of \$0.2 million over the 1995 level of drug-related resources. BJS will continue several statistical series that produce drug-related data; however, resources will not be available to support the Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse.
- The FY 1995 budget proposal for OJJDP programs provides \$12.7 million, an increase of \$2.4 million over FY 1995. OJJDP resources are focused on developing, testing, and evaluating—in cooperation with other Federal agencies—effective program models to serve the needs of youth at greatest risk of delinquency; youth entering the juvenile justice system; and chronic, serious, and violent juvenile offenders. OJJDP discretionary funds will be used for programs to prevent and control juvenile delinquency and illegal drug use and prevention and treatment programs relating to juvenile gangs and drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- For FY 1996 an increase of \$3.1 million and 23 FTE is requested for management and administration, for a total of \$15.3 million and 167 FTE. The increase is attributable to funding from the Crime Control Act.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
BJA Drug Formula Grants Monitored Instances of Technical Assistance to State and Local Governments by BJA	168	168	168
Juvenile Justice High Risk Youth Training Projects	900	1,500	1,500
Juvenile Justice Prevention and Treatment Program Relating to Juvenile Gangs and Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking	4	4	4
	57	57	57

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Controlling the Proliferation of Dangerous Weapons.** BJA's Firearms Control Program is designed to assist State and local governments reduce incidents of violence by reducing the availability of illegal trafficking in firearms. This program contains several components which BJA has found to be effective or promising in reducing the availability of firearms.

The Firearms Licensee Compliance component is designed to enhance the ability of State or local law enforcement agencies to conduct more complete and comprehensive background investigations on applications for new or renewed Federal firearms licenses. It is modeled on a joint effort between the New York Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) to (1) advise gun applicants of Federal, State, and city firearms licensing laws, (2) provide information regarding the local gun dealer permit application process, and (3) inform current Federal firearms license holders of the laws concerning firearms and advise them of the ongoing program to track deliveries of firearms. During FY 1994, 135 of the 146 new Federal firearms license applications submitted were withdrawn by the applicants. The remaining 11 were either denied, approved, or under investigation. Of the 207

applications submitted for renewal between August 1, 1993, and June 30, 1994, 140 were either abandoned or surrendered, 32 were approved, 22 were disapproved, and 13 cases are still under investigation.

OJP's Firearms Investigative Task Force component is designed to identify, target, investigate, and prosecute individuals and dismantle organizations involved in the unlawful use, sale, or acquisition of firearms in violation of the Federal and/or State firearms laws. It is based on a model firearms demonstration project developed by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services/Virginia State Police and the ATF. During FY 1994, the task force made 211 firearms arrests and seized 248 firearms.

- **Multijurisdictional Task Forces.** Multijurisdictional task forces, primarily targeting drug- and gang-related crime, provide Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors with intelligence and other resources they need to stop drug traffickers and other serious and violent criminals. Drug task forces, which still receive a major share of the Byrne formula grant funds awarded to the States, serve as the core of many of the State drug and violent crime control strategies.

The States report that multijurisdictional task forces have resulted in the following benefits:

- Improved effectiveness of undercover and infiltration operations;
 - Successful targeting, apprehension, and prosecution of major and minor drug distributors;
 - Enhanced deterrence by heightening awareness of drug law enforcement efforts, making drug traffickers and users more cautious;
 - Reduced drug availability through drug supply seizures, thus increasing drug costs;
 - Reduced the number of open-air drug markets, thus cleaning up drug-plagued neighborhoods;
 - Fewer citizens' complaints about illicit drug dealers and drug houses;
 - Improved relations between community members and law enforcement authorities;
 - Asset seizures and forfeitures;
 - Marijuana plant eradication; and
 - Enhanced cooperation and coordination among a wide variety of State and local agencies, in addition to criminal justice system and law enforcement agencies.
- **Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP).** CCP is designed to reduce crime and violence by initiating comprehensive planning and improving intergovernmental relationships. It requires selected jurisdictions to engage in a comprehensive planning and strategy development process for crime, drug, and violence control and prevention, which require law enforcement and other governmental agencies to work in partnership with the community to address these problems, as well as the factors that increase the risk that individuals will become involved in problem behavior. In FY 1994, 16 jurisdictions faced with high rates of crime and violence participated in the CCP planning process, including the four PACT sites. These sites received awards from BJA to implement their strategies in FY 1995.
 - **Street Gang Members.** During FY 1994, BJA developed a Comprehensive Gang Initiative to provide a balanced prevention, intervention and suppression approach to emerging and chronic urban street gang drug trafficking and related criminal violence. BJA funded demonstration sites that use a prototype which requires a focus on and continual analysis of gang-related drug trafficking and violence, a coordinated response by multiple agencies, evaluation of the impact on gang behaviors, and adaptation to the changing nature of gang-related drug trafficking and violent behavior.
 - **Drug Traffickers.** The Organized Crime Narcotics (OCN) Trafficking Enforcement projects, funded by BJA, arrested more than 15,530 mid- and high-level criminals and seized drugs, cash, and property with an estimated value of approximately \$1.1 billion between their inception in 1987 and September, 1994. The seizures included drugs with a wholesale value of approximately \$1 billion, property seizures

of approximately \$78 million and currency seizures of approximately \$43 million. The goal of the OCN program is to enhance—through shared management of resources and operational decisionmaking—the ability of Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies to remove specifically targeted major narcotics trafficking conspiracies and offenders through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and conviction.

- **Financial Investigation Projects.** The 12 Financial Investigation Projects have resulted in the arrests of 980 criminals and seized more than \$79.6 million in drugs, \$57.9 million in property, and approximately \$38.5 million in currency between their inception in 1988 and September, 1994. These programs are designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of a centrally coordinated multijurisdictional approach to the investigation and prosecution of narcotics-related financial crime. Techniques used include tracing narcotics-related financial transactions, analyzing the movement of currency, identifying criminal financial structures and money laundering schemes, and administering asset forfeitures.
- **Police Hiring Supplement.** In July 1993 Congress provided a \$150 million supplemental appropriation to the Byrne discretionary program to hire/rehire additional sworn law enforcement officers to address crime through community policing efforts. More than 2,700 applications were received. Three rounds of awards were made in December, 1993, and February and May of 1994. There were 250 awards made throughout all 50 States totalling \$1.5 million and providing 2,023 officers.
- **COPS: Phase I Awards.** The Department's FY 1995 Appropriations Act contains a line item of \$1.3 billion for community policing, of which \$2.0 million was earmarked for police applicants who had submitted promising applications during the FY 1993 Police Hiring Supplement Program but were not awarded due to a lack of resources. BJA added additional FY 1994 community policing funds to that total and within 12 days of the FY 1995 funding measures' enactment, the Department made 392 awards totalling \$200 million and adding 2,779 new police officers to communities in all 50 States, including 332 police departments, 46 sheriffs' departments, 6 Indian tribal groups, and several other law enforcement agencies. Coupled with the awards made under the Police Hiring Supplement Program, they will bring the total number of new officers to nearly 4,900 in more than 600 communities across America.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$288.5	\$278.7	\$286.1
Intelligence	13.9	18.6	14.0
Prosecution	79.8	77.3	78.1
Research	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$382.4	\$374.9	\$378.5
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$96.9	\$93.7	\$96.8
DEA-RDIS	2.2	2.2	2.3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	99.1	95.6	98.6
FBI-RDIS	11.6	11.4	11.8
Immigration and Naturalization Service	10.9	10.6	10.7
U.S. Marshals Service	1.2	1.2	1.2
U.S. Customs Service	29.2	28.1	28.6
ATF	10.6	10.3	10.5
Internal Revenue Service	38.5	37.1	37.7
U.S. Coast Guard	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Attorneys	77.7	75.3	76.0
Criminal Division	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tax Division	1.3	1.3	1.3
Executive Office	1.4	1.6	1.6
National Drug Intelligence Center	<u>0.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$382.4	\$374.9	\$378.5
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions	4,186	4,012	3,983
Agent/Attorney Positions	2,823	2,748	2,732
Total FTE	4,130	3,956	3,927
Agent/Attorney FTE	2,783	2,707	2,691
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$382.4	\$374.9	\$378.5
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

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

- All OCDETF resources are drug-related.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The OCDETF program constitutes a nationwide structure of 13 regional task forces that utilize the combined resources and expertise of the agency's member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target major narcotic trafficking and money laundering organizations. The following are the 13 task force regions and their headquarters cities: New England (Boston); New York/New Jersey (New York); Mid-Atlantic (Baltimore); Southeast (Atlanta); Gulf

Coast (Houston); South Central (St. Louis); North Central (Chicago); Great Lakes (Detroit); Mountain (Denver); Los Angeles/Nevada (Los Angeles); Northwest (San Francisco); Southwest Border (San Diego); and Florida/Caribbean (Miami).

- The stated goal of the OCDETF program is to identify, investigate, and prosecute members of high-level drug trafficking enterprises. Four objectives guide the selection and conduct of investigations:
 - Target, investigate, and prosecute individuals who organize, direct, finance, or are otherwise engaged in high-level illegal drug trafficking enterprises, including large-scale money laundering organizations;
 - Promote a coordinated drug enforcement effort in each Task Force region and encourage maximum cooperation among all drug enforcement agencies;
 - Work effectively with State and local law enforcement agencies; and
 - Make full use of financial investigative techniques, including tax law enforcement and forfeiture actions.
- Those who are targeted for task force cases include criminal groups formed for the purpose of importing, distributing, and financing large amounts of controlled substances; criminal groups that are trafficking in drugs as well as engaging in other crimes; traditional organized crime figures; major outlaw motorcycle gangs; prison gangs or prison-associated organizations; and physicians, pharmacists, and other persons registered to dispense drugs legally, but who engage in illicit distribution.
- In 1983 and 1984, the OCDETF program operated as a single appropriation, reimbursing participating agencies for their involvement. Beginning in 1985, the resources were appropriated directly to the participating agencies. Pursuant to Section 1055 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), a single appropriation for the OCDETF program was again established in 1990. The agencies participating in the OCDETF program are now reimbursed for their involvement from the single OCDETF appropriation.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The 1995 OCDETF appropriation is \$374.9 million. This will fund 4,012 positions (3,956 FTE) in the 11 participating agencies. The largest participants are DEA, the FBI, and the U.S. Attorneys.

1996 Summary of Request

- **Total Resources.** The 1996 request for the OCDE task forces program totals \$378.5 million, 3,983 positions (2,233 agents and 499 attorneys), 3,927 FTE and includes resources for drug enforcement, drug intelligence, prosecution and administrative support for the 11 member agencies.
- **Drug Law Enforcement.** This activity provides resources for the investigations conducted by the 13 regional OCDE task forces. The total resources requested for 1996 are 2,887 positions, 2,850 FTE, and \$284.8 million, a net decrease of 4 positions and FTE and a net increase of \$7.4 million over the FY 1995 estimate.

- **Drug Intelligence.** Resources for Regional Drug Intelligence Squads are included for DEA and the FBI at a level of 176 positions and FTE and \$14.0 million for FY 1996. This represents a net increase of \$0.4 million over the FY 1995 estimate.
- **Prosecutions.** The FY 1996 request for the OCDETF prosecution activity totals 907 positions, 888 FTE, and \$78.1 million. This represents a net decrease of 25 positions and FTE and a net increase of \$0.7 million over the 1995 estimate. These funds will be used to reimburse the U.S. Attorneys, the Department of Justice's Criminal and Tax Divisions for their support and prosecutorial efforts on OCDE task force cases.
- **Administrative Support.** The FY 1996 request for the Task Force Administrative Unit totals 13 positions and FTE and \$1.6 million. The Task Force Administrative Unit represents approximately 0.4 percent of the total OCDE Task Forces Program's budget for FY 1996.

1996 Highlights

- A net increase of \$3.5 million includes adjustments to base of \$10.9 million and a program decrease of \$7.4 million and 29 positions and FTE. The program increase distribution by agency follows:
 - **DEA.** An increase of \$3.0 million is requested.
 - **FBI.** A program increase of \$3.0 million is requested.
 - **INS.** A program increase of \$0.1 million is requested.
 - **U.S. Marshals Service.** A program increase of \$0.02 million is requested.
 - **U.S. Customs Service.** A program increase of \$0.4 million is requested.
 - **ATF.** A program increase of \$0.2 million is requested.
 - **IRS.** A program increase \$0.6 million is requested.
 - **U.S. Coast Guard.** A program increase of \$0.01 million is requested.
 - **Regional Drug Intelligence Squads.** A program increase of \$0.4 million is requested.
 - **U.S. Attorneys.** A program increase of \$0.7 million is requested.
 - **Criminal Division.** A program increase of \$0.006 million is requested.
 - **Tax Division.** A program increase of \$0.01 million is requested.
 - **Executive Office.** A program increase of \$0.01 million is requested.
 - **Adjustments to Base Program.** Program increases are provided for the annualization of the FY 1995 pay raise (\$5.2 million) and the FY 1996 pay raise (\$4.9 million). These increases are partially offset by program decreases of \$7.4 million, which includes redirection of the \$5.0 million provided in FY 1995 for the National Drug Intelligence Center.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994¹ Actual	1995¹ Estimate	1996¹ Projection
Investigations	710	679	675
Indictments	1,716	1,642	1,631
Individuals Indicted ²	5,216	4,991	4,957
Convictions ²	4,590	4,391	4,362

¹ Excludes workload impact of Regional Drug Intelligence Squads.

² FY 1994 projection based on FY 1993 statistical relationships.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**OCDETF Performance Measure Project**

- In anticipation of the Presidential requirements to refine performance in all government operations, the OCDETF Washington Agency Representatives (WAR) Group established a Subcommittee on Performance Measures and commenced a major performance measure refinement process in June 1993. The WAR Group committee examined past practices and concluded that while major accomplishments have occurred consistently, improvements to enhance the measurement of goal attainment were required.
- After extensive research and negotiation, the WAR Group reached consensus on a design that will demonstrate the attainment of the goal of the OCDETF program. At the conclusion of the review, the subcommittee issued a draft addendum to the OCDETF management information system manual regarding performance measures for each OCDETF investigation.
- A proposed Performance Measurement Report Form that will be completed at the end of each investigation has been prepared and is being field tested. The form will require data on whether the objectives of the investigation were met, the amount of assets seized, the total number of FTE workyears used, and most importantly, the extent to which the goal of dismantling and/or disrupting drug trafficking and related criminal organizations has been reached.

Collateral Duty One-Year Pilot

- A primary objective of this pilot project is to address NPR streamlining requirements and to maximize resource utilization within the OCDETF program.
- Upon the recommendation of the OCDETF Core City U.S. Attorneys, the Assistant United States Attorney Coordinators, and the OCDETF's WAR Group, a 1-year pilot experiment concerning collateral duty assignments for OCDETF Coordinators, OCDETF Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and U.S. Attorney's Office OCDETF support personnel was approved and signed by Assistant Attorney General Jo Ann Harris on August 25, 1994. The guidelines in this memorandum are effective from September 1, 1994, through August 31, 1995.

- The WAR Group was tasked with the responsibility for monitoring the implementation of this policy and for preparing the mid-year and end of year status reports. A WAR Group subcommittee was formed to develop a basic design for the evaluation of the OCDETF Coordinator, OCDETF U.S. Attorney, and OCDETF Support Personnel Collateral Duty Policy.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Corrections	\$211.9	\$207.7	\$206.7
Total	\$211.9	\$207.7	206.7
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Care of U.S. Prisoners	\$211.9	\$207.7	\$206.7
Total	\$211.9	\$207.7	\$206.7
Drug Resources Personnel Summary¹			
Total FTE	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$302.7	\$296.8	\$295.3
Drug Percentage ²	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ There are no FTE associated with this program.

² The drug percentage is based on the actual number of prisoners (70 percent) in cell blocks with drug-related offenses.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Support of U.S. Prisoners account is managed by the U.S. Marshals Service and is comprised of two units: Care of U.S. Prisoners and the Cooperative Agreement Program. The Care of U.S. Prisoners account provides resources for the U.S. Marshals to contract with State and local detention facilities and private entities for the boarding of Federal prisoners pending trial or sentencing. The Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP) provides Federal resources to States and localities for renovation and construction of State and local detention facilities in exchange for a guaranteed number of beds for Federal prisoners. Obligations from this account will stem from carryover prior to FY 1994, at which time CAP resources were requested under the BOP's B&F appropriation.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- FY 1995 enacted level includes \$207.7 million in drug-related resources for Support of U.S. Prisoners.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 total drug-related request for Support of U.S. Prisoners is \$206.7 million, a decrease of \$1.0 million from FY 1995.

1996 Highlights

- **Care of U.S. Prisoners.** No increase is requested.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Care of U.S. Prisoners Jail Days (000)			
– Total	4,403,000	4,623,000	4,937,000
– Drug-Related	3,082,000	3,237,000	3,456,000

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

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- With approximately 19,500 detainees in U.S. Marshals Service custody on any given day, the U.S. Marshals Service is charged with housing the 18th largest correctional population in the United States.
- Detention bedspace for Federal detainees is acquired by the U.S. Marshals Service through intergovernmental agreements with nearly 1,000 State and local governments to supplement available Federal detention facilities.
- The median time from indictment to disposition of drug defendants increased 6 percent over 1992 to 7.1 months, according to data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; thus, the time a defendant spends in the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service has also increased.
- The U.S. Marshals Service is taking a proactive approach to reduce detention costs, solve detention issues, and predict future workload.

TAX DIVISION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prosecution	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Total	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Criminal Tax Prosecution	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Total	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions	4	4	4
Attorney Positions	3	3	3
Total FTE	4	4	4
Attorney FTE	3	3	3
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$59.5	\$59.4	\$60.6
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The methodology for calculating this account's drug-related resources is based on actual workyears dedicated to drug-related cases.
- This resource summary does not include OCDETF resources of \$1.3 million in each year.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Tax Division's Criminal Tax Prosecution program dedicates approximately 1 percent of its current non-OCDETF resources (4 FTE) to drug-related criminal tax enforcement cases. However, the combined OCDETF and non-OCDETF resources employed by the Tax Division composed 11 percent of the total budget authority and 10 percent of the FTE's utilized by the Criminal Enforcement Section in FY 1994. The Tax Division's remaining three decision units—Federal Appellate Activity, Civil Tax Litigation, and Management and Administration— contain no drug-related resources.
- The Tax Division relies on Federal tax laws and the Internal Revenue Code as the basis for prosecuting narcotics traffickers. In some instances, tax violations related to narcotics enterprises are easier to prove than drug violations. Tax Division Criminal Enforcement attorneys serve as liaisons to the IRS, the U.S. Attorneys offices, OCDE task forces, and other agency participants in the National Drug Control Strategy. In this role, the Criminal Enforcement attorneys monitor drug/tax-related dockets to ensure that timely assistance is provided in investigating and prosecuting narcotics dealers. The most complex and broad-based tax investigations and prosecutions of drug dealers are often handled personally by Tax Division Criminal Enforcement attorneys.

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 enacted appropriation is \$0.3 million, 4 positions, and 4 FTE in drug-related resources for the Tax Division's Criminal Tax Prosecution program.
- The Tax Division anticipates receiving reimbursements of \$1.3 million to fund 14 positions and 12 FTE workyears for its OCDETF activities.

1996 Summary of Request

- The 1996 request for the Tax Division's Criminal Tax Enforcement drug-related program includes \$0.3 million, enough funds to support 4 positions and 4 FTE.
- For its 1996 OCDETF activities, the Tax Division is requesting \$1.3 million in reimbursable funding to support 14 positions and 12 FTE.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projected
Case Receipts:			
– Complex Cases (non-OCDE)	107	107	107
– Complex Cases (OCDE)	104	104	104
Total	211	211	211
– Grand Jury Investigations (non-OCDE)	51	51	51
– Grand Jury Investigations (OCDE)	11	11	11
Total	62	62	62
Case Closings:			
– Complex Cases (non-OCDE)	47	47	47
– Complex Cases (OCDE)	45	45	45
Total	92	92	92
– Grand Jury Investigations (non-OCDE)	23	23	23
– Grand Jury Investigations (OCDE)	11	11	11
Total	34	34	34

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In March 1994 the Tax Division obtained convictions for tax crimes in the District of Massachusetts of individuals that imported hashish from Portugal. The defendants had omitted more than \$1.0 million in gross receipts from Federal income tax returns.
- Tax Division attorneys participated in large drug conspiracy cases in several districts in FY 1994; including the Eastern District of Virginia, the Southern District of Florida, the Western District of Missouri, and the Western District of Texas. Tax fraud charges were included as part of a list of other offenses to which defendants were found guilty.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
State and Local Assistance	\$6.6	\$6.7	\$2.5
Total	\$6.6	\$6.7	\$2.5
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Weed and Seed Grants	\$6.2	\$6.3	\$2.1
Executive Office of Weed and Seed	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	\$6.6	\$6.7	\$2.5
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions	2.5	2.5	2.5
Attorney Positions	2	2	2
Total FTE	3.5	3.5	3.5
Attorney FTE	3	3	3
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$13.1	\$13.5	\$ 5.0
Drug Percentage	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 funding for the Weed and Seed Program is \$6.7 million and 3.5 FTEs, three of whom are attorneys.
- The Weed and Seed Program provides funding to State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes and drug offenses in Weed and Seed-designated

communities to execute the Weed and Seed Program strategy. The strategy is comprised of four basic elements: (1) coordinated law enforcement efforts to “weed out” violent offenders in targeted neighborhoods; (2) community oriented policing, which operates in support of intensive law enforcement activities and provides a bridge to programs aimed at prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood reclamation and revitalization; (3) increased availability of human services in demonstration neighborhoods—such as drug and crime prevention programs, educational opportunities, drug treatment, family services, and recreational activities—to create a crime-free environment; and (4) economic development and expanded opportunities for residents to revitalize distressed neighborhoods.

- The Executive Office for Weed and Seed develops policy for Operation Weed and Seed and serves as the primary point of contact for information and decision making for the program nationally. The office also supports the U.S. Attorneys, who are responsible for the locally-driven development and implementation of the Weed and Seed strategy in communities across the country and serves as liaison to the various Federal agencies whose activities support the Weed and Seed concept.
- In FY 1995 funding will be continued for the 21 sites that received Weed and Seed grants in FY 1994.

1996 Summary of Request

- For FY 1996 the request for the Weed and Seed Program totals 3.5 positions and FTE, and \$2.5 million, a decrease of \$4.2 million from the FY 1995 estimate. However, for FY 1996, a total of \$6.8 million will be provided within the Department of Justice to support the Weed and Seed Program. Of this amount, \$2.5 million in direct appropriations will be requested for the Weed and Seed Program, \$1.75 million will be derived from Byrne discretionary grants, and \$2.5 million will be made available through the community policing program for the hiring of new police officers at Weed and Seed sites. This will the Weed and Seed Program to be funded at the FY 1995 level.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention	\$91.1	\$93.5	\$80.4
Total	\$91.1	\$93.5	\$80.4
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Employment Training Administration	\$88.9	\$91.4	\$78.3
Departmental Management	2.1	2.1	2.1
Total	\$91.0	\$93.5	\$80.4
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	1	1	1
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$10,630.2	\$11,031.8	\$14,101.5
Drug Percentage	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA [P.L. 102-367]) drug resource levels for FY 1994 and FY 1995 are derived by a new cost estimating method which began with the FY 1995 submission. The method focuses on projecting the cost of the deterrent effect that job training and employment services have on substance abuse rather than on projecting the cost and effect of program staff counseling and education of participants on the effects of substance abuse.
- The Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration administers job training programs, not substance abuse programs. While JTPA allows and even encourages such activities as participant counseling on avoiding substance abuse and makes their costs allowable, it does not mandate them. Also, there is no verifiable data collected, or reported either nationally or locally, on substance abuse control efforts in JTPA programs. Finally, the Employment and Training Administration believes that positive results of its programs, in terms of enabling participants to acquire new skills and enhance employability, contribute to reducing the risk factors associated with substance abuse in our society.
- The Job Corps Program administers the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse component, which consists of a comprehensive drug prevention and intervention program for all Job Corps participants. The types of activities under the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse component include the administration of drug tests and educational programs, which increase knowledge about drug and alcohol abuse, and assign enrollees whose drug test results are positive to participate in intervention treatment activities.
- The FY 1996 estimate is based on revised participant levels contained in the Administration's proposed new programs comprising the workforce development system, which is part of the President's proposal for a Middle Class Bill of Rights. The Employment and Training Administration drug control budget estimate for FY 1996, including Job Corps, is \$78.3 million. The total FY 1996 Department of Labor drug budget request, including Departmental Management, is \$80.4 million.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Employment and Training Administration administers the JTPA, amended in September 9, 1992, and effective beginning Program Year 1993 (July 1, 1993). The amended program requires individual assessments for each program participant and specifically encourages outreach activities aimed at individuals who face severe barriers to employment, such as drug and alcohol abuse, and sets, as program goals, coordination of JTPA programs with other community service organizations, such as drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment programs. The amendments also created the Youth Fair Chance program, which specifically addresses the needs of at-risk youth. JTPA also authorizes the Jobs Corps Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse component to screen trainees for drug and alcohol problems and provide prevention and intervention services.
- The President's proposal for a Middle Class Bill of Rights will transform a fragmented collection of Federal workforce development and employment efforts into a multibillion dollar integrated, customer-driven workforce development system. This system will empower Americans to pursue economic security through lifelong learning by expanding their access to purchasing power for skills training. The new system shifts emphasis from programs and bureaucracies to individual purchasing power by consolidating workforce development programs and offering adult workers, the unemployed, and low-income persons a range of choices for self-initiated lifelong learning. It encompasses high-quality employment assistance with skills training and related services and revitalized family and adult literary services through a unified literacy system linked to workforce development services.
- The adult system establishes new common access for quality information on jobs, careers, and training services at One-Stop Centers, as well as at any school eligible for Federal training resources earmarked for adult workers. Laid-off workers and low-income employees can obtain skill grants to use as they choose; the grant will be large enough to cover tuition and fees at a typical community college for up to 2 years. All workers, especially those concerned about their jobs and their incomes, and all others wanting postsecondary training and education, can obtain student loans with the option of repaying the loan at the pace that their income allows to finance training at education and training institutions. It offers adults improved access to literacy, GED preparation, basic education, and English as a Second Language services directly or through One-Stop Centers. It ensures long-term training through a permanent extension of the 2.0 FUTA tax by transferring funds to States and localities that enact legislation to provide extended UI benefits for workers in training.
- For youth, current JPTA youth, Summer Youth Employment, and Youth Fair Chance programs will be consolidated into one grant to States that will enable States to create effective services to help dropout youth and at-risk youth still in school to obtain the skills and education they need to succeed in the workplace and obtain higher education. This Second Chance System will provide flexibility for States and localities to adapt services to local needs.
- Departmental Management includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and the Working Capital Fund. This office provides leadership to the Department's substance abuse program and directs a variety of activities including information dissemination and support to employer and employee groups. The Office of Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management's Office of Safety and Health administers the Department's Drug-Free Workplace program and its Employee Assistance Program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The total FY 1995 drug control base contains a total of \$93.5 million, \$91.4 million of which is for the JTPA.

1996 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of \$80.4 million, \$78.3 million of which is for the JTPA, a decrease of \$13.1 million from the FY 1995 level.
- In prior year submissions, JTPA drug resource levels were derived by estimating the costs incurred in developing and maintaining drug-free workplace programs for State and local employees and the costs to counsel and educate program participants on the effects of substance abuse, assuming that all participants received an average of 3 hours of drug-related education and counseling services. Beginning with the FY 1995 submission, a new methodology was used in an attempt to provide more sound estimates. In this new method, drug resource levels are derived by estimating the drug incidence among likely adult and youth job training participants, using data from the 1991 National Household Survey and applying direct services cost per participant to the total substance abuse prevention costs for the FY 1994 and FY 1995 JTPA adult and youth programs and adult and youth workforce development system costs beginning in FY 1996. Participation in these job training programs is recognized not only as a means to gaining employment but also as a means to deter drug and alcohol abuse. The estimates resulting from this methodology are estimates of drug-related activity. Actual drug-related activity is not known—because decisions on which participants are provided what specific services under JTPA are reserved to States and localities — for FY 1996 the estimates are based on proposed legislation to create a new workforce development system. The construction of this new system has forced revisions to adult and youth participant and unit cost assumptions, and produced a revised funding level being requested for the FY 1996 youth program. While continuing to use the current substance abuse budget estimating method, the combination of revised assumptions and the revised budget request level has produced a decrease in the substance abuse budget estimate for FY 1996.

1996 Highlights

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

ETA Funding Summary
(In Millions of Dollars)

Program Component	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed Legislation
Job Corps	\$13.0	\$13.4	\$13.8
Other	75.9	78.0	64.5
Total	\$88.9	\$91.4	\$78.3

- **Departmental Management.** The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy will provide information on workplace substance abuse through continued development and operation of the Substance Abuse Information Database; data collection on the impact of substance abuse on productivity, safety and health; support to the Substance Abuse Institute at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies; funding of the workplace module in the FY 1996 Household Survey; and continued work with employer and employee groups to raise awareness of the problems of workplace substance abuse and what can be done to most effectively address those problems.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

JTPA/Workforce Development	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed Legislation
New Enrollees			
- Adults	312,300	327,800	700,000
- Youth	222,100	222,400	141,100
- Job Corps	60,500	61,700	64,400
Total	594,900	611,900	903,200

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

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY: OPERATIONS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY¹

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
State and Local Assistance	\$3.8	\$2.7	\$2.7
Other Law Enforcement	3.6	2.8	2.8
Prevention	1.9	1.5	1.5
Treatment	1.9	1.5	1.5
Research and Development	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Total	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$11.7	\$10.0	\$10.0
Gift Fund	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Staffing (FTE)	27	45	45
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%
(Detail may not add to totals due rounding.)			

¹ This resource summary includes resources appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control (ONDCP) through its Salaries and Expenses, and the Gift Fund account.

- Personnel associated with the Administration of SFF program are funded from ONDCP's Salaries and Expenses account. This includes the staff of the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC). All research and development funding for CTAC is found in the SFF.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- ONDCP provides the President's primary Executive Branch support for drug policy development and program oversight. ONDCP advises the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies, and works to ensure the effective coordination of drug programs within the Federal Agencies and Departments.
- Current ONDCP responsibilities include the following:
 - Developing an annual *National Drug Control Strategy*;
 - Developing a consolidated National drug control budget for presentation to the President and the Congress (including budget certifications and quarterly reprogramming reports);

- Certifying the budgets of programs, bureaus, Agencies, and Departments;
 - Coordinating and overseeing Federal antidrug policies and programs involving approximately 50 Federal agencies and the programs they administer;
 - Encouraging private-sector, State, and local drug prevention and control initiatives;
 - Designating HIDTAs and providing overall policy guidance and oversight for the award of resources to Federal, State, and local law enforcement partnerships in these areas; and
 - Operating CTAC to serve as the central counterdrug enforcement research and development center for the Federal Government.
- Over the last year, ONDCP has undergone a substantial downsizing.

ONDCP Authorized Staffing Levels

	FY 1993 Authorized	FY 1994 Authorized	FY 1995 Authorized	FY 1996 Authorized
FTE	112	40	45	45

- The downsizing of the office in FY 1994 was not due to, nor did it result in, a change in ONDCP's mission and operations. The downsizing did result in the following new approaches and reprioritization of existing work:
 - The implementation tracking system was revised to monitor agency efforts to achieve *Strategy* goals and objectives. Previously, Agencies were required to develop extensive plans about how they intended to implement their *Strategy* objectives. These plans were tracked against progress measures by numerous ONDCP staff. Currently, ONDCP asks the Agencies to report on their progress in implementing such objectives. This new approach, while a challenge with fewer staff, could result in less effective implementation of the *Strategy* should an Agency fail its particular objective.
 - The office's ability to review and act upon the disposition of the President's drug budget was limited by the smaller legislative affairs staff.
 - ONDCP now works in conjunction with other agencies on program evaluation and budget and policy development.
- In addition to existing requirements, the passage of the President's Crime Control Act included the reauthorization of ONDCP through September, 1997, and extensively expanded ONDCP's authorities. The following summarizes the additional obligations associated with ONDCP's expanded authority:
 - **Formulating Drug Budget Initiatives.** ONDCP is required to request the head of a Department or Agency to include in their budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget funding requests for specific initiatives that are consistent with the President's priorities for the National Drug Control Strategy and budget certifications.

- **Issuing Timely Budget Guidance.** ONDCP is required to provide, by July 1 of each year, budget recommendations to drug control Agencies for the President's budget.
- **Identifying Agency Requirements to Achieve Budget Certification.** For those budgets not certified as adequate to implement the objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy, ONDCP is required to include in Agency certification letters an initiative or funding level that would make the requests adequate.
- **Directing Possible Staff and Budget Resource Transfers.** ONDCP can transfer Department or Agency drug program personnel on temporary detail to another Department or Agency or transfer up to 2 percent of the funds appropriated to a drug program Agency account to a different drug control Agency. These authorities are extraordinary and require extensive consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, the affected Agencies, and Congress.
- **Issuing Funds Control Notices.** ONDCP may direct that all or part of an amount appropriated to a national drug control Agency be obligated by months, fiscal year quarters, or other time periods, as well as activities, functions, projects, or object classes. While this authority is discretionary, ONDCP intends to use this authority only to monitor spending by those Agencies whose efforts are most critical to the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy.
- **Assessing the Drug Situation.** ONDCP is required to include in each *National Drug Control Strategy* an evaluation of the effectiveness of Federal drug control during the preceding year. This assessment must include the following elements: (1) changes in drug use, including estimates of drug prevalence and frequency of use in Federal, State, and local surveys, as well as special studies of high-risk populations and drug use in the workplace; (2) changes in drug availability as measured by the quantities of illicit drugs available, the amounts entering the United States, in addition to the interdiction efforts and their effectiveness; (3) changes in drug use consequences, which must encompass ONDCP's estimation of the burdens drug users place on national and other social services including the resulting drug-related crimes and criminal activity in addition to the contribution of drugs to the underground economy; and (4) drug treatment capacity by assessing total public and private treatment slots' efficiency and effectiveness within each State.
- **Evaluating Data System Adequacy.** ONDCP is required to include in each Strategy an assessment of the quality of current drug use measurement instruments and techniques to measure supply reduction and demand reduction activities; an assessment of the adequacy of the coverage of existing national drug use measurement instruments and techniques to measure the casual drug user population and groups at-risk for drug use; and a discussion of the actions ONDCP shall take to correct the deficiencies and limitations identified.
- **Evaluating Treatment System Adequacy.** ONDCP is required to include in each Strategy a discussion of the specific factors that restrict the availability of treatment services to those seeking it, along with proposed administrative or legislative remedies to make treatment available to those individuals.
- **Evaluating Strategy Functional Programs.** ONDCP is required to include in each Strategy an assessment of drug use and availability in the United States, focusing particularly on the effectiveness of interdiction, treatment, prevention, law enforcement, and international programs.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 Salaries and Expenses budget for ONDCP's operations is \$10.0 million, a decrease of \$2.1 million.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 budget request for ONDCP is \$10.0 million and 45 FTE. The resources requested reflect the same funding and FTE level as FY 1995.
- The FTEs provided in FY 1995 and FY 1996 coincide with passage of the Crime Control Act, which includes the reauthorization of ONDCP through September 30, 1997. Included with the reauthorization are measures that enhance the authority of ONDCP. This new authority allows ONDCP to amend Agency budget submissions to OMB to make them consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy. It also enables ONDCP to issue a Funds Control Notice to drug control Agencies to ensure that Agency spending is in accord with the Strategy. The authority also allows ONDCP to transfer, with Congressional approval, up to 2 percent of appropriated funds in an Agency account.
- CTAC's mission has also been expanded to include drug abuse addiction and rehabilitation research (in consultation with the NIDA about such research). The Crime Control Act also authorizes ONDCP to hire up to 75 staff personnel, an increase of 35 over the FY 1994 ceiling. The additional five FTE in FY 1995 and FY 1996 is tied to ONDCP's expanded mission and will allow the hiring of these personnel resources needed to carry out professional and administrative functions critical to this office.
- Funds for the HIDTA program and SFF are reflected as Funds Appropriated to the President, Federal Drug Control Programs. ONDCP will continue to provide policy guidance and oversight in both of these areas. Pursuant to the reorganization of ONDCP, the Department of Justice has assumed responsibility for distributing HIDTA grants. The Advanced Research and Programs Agency will provide administrative and program support to CTAC.

Streamlining Plans

- ONDCP's staffing level was reduced from 112 FTE positions to 40 FTE, or 64 percent, in FY 1994. With respect to other goals contained in the President's September 11, 1993, letter on this subject, ONDCP has implemented significant changes in its operations. The organizational structure has been streamlined by eliminating most middle managers and creating a cadre of analysts who work more informally with colleagues and have contact with the Director. ONDCP also has focused on making operations more efficient by transferring functions to those agencies who have expertise or economies of scale to perform some activities previously conducted by ONDCP.
- The 1994 Crime Control Act, however, greatly expands ONDCP's mission and responsibility and accordingly authorizes ONDCP to hire up to 75 staff personnel. This level is 30 FTE higher than the Administration's planning levels for FY 1996 and FY 1997.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Established the Washington, D.C./Baltimore and Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands “distribution” HIDTAs. These new HIDTAs are the first that address both drug distribution networks and their chronic, hardcore drug using clientele simultaneously. These initiatives include treatment and prevention efforts and other efforts to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the HIDTA initiatives.
- Published four editions of the ONDCP *Pulse Check*, which provides up-to-date information on emerging drug use trends and problems for use by policymakers and in the budget decision process.
- Developed a range of research-based informational documents for use by policymakers. Some of these documents were for internal or Federal Government use only, but many were published and released by ONDCP. The documents included a Price/Purity series based on the DEA STRIDE data, several special studies of the heroin market and heroin users, analyses of the current heroin and marijuana situations, several papers on prevention and treatment, a technical paper on the amount of money America’s drug users spend on drugs, several special newsletters and bulletins, and other informational documents.
- Established and funded the ONDCP Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse.
- Established the ONDCP Research, Data, and Evaluation Subcommittee.
- Developed and funded 34 separate research and development projects, under the Counterdrug Technology Assistance Center, supporting activities in both the supply and demand reduction areas.
- Established 14 “testbeds” to evaluate developmental technology prototypes and to perform special studies and assessments in support of a wide spectrum of scientific and technological requirements.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY¹

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Other Law Enforcement	\$42.4	\$48.0	\$55.0
State and Local Assistance	<u>43.6</u>	<u>59.0</u>	<u>55.0</u>
Total	\$86.0	\$107.0	\$110.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	<u>\$86.0</u>	<u>\$107.0</u>	<u>\$110.0</u>
Total	\$86.0	\$107.0	\$110.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$86.0	\$107.0	\$110.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ In FY 1995, Congress appropriated \$107.0 million to support the HIDTAs. For purposes of clarity and simplification, this summary only discusses resources appropriated for the HIDTA program. ONDCP's operating expenses are discussed in the previous pages.

- All HIDTA resources are drug-related.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- ONDCP is the President's primary policy office for advising him on drug issues and providing government-wide program oversight. ONDCP is charged with administering the HIDTA program.
- Section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 authorized the Director of ONDCP to designate certain areas in the U.S. as HIDTAs for the purpose of providing increased Federal assistance to alleviate drug-related problems. These designations occurred in January 1990, as part of the second *National Drug Control Strategy*.
- In designating such areas, the Director of ONDCP considered certain criteria, as required by law. These include the following:
 - The extent to which the area is a center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, and distribution;
 - The extent to which State and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;

- The extent to which drug-related activities in the area are having a harmful impact in other areas of the Nation; and
 - The extent to which a significant increase in the allocation of Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.
- The most critical drug trafficking areas of the country are designated as HIDTAs. Seven areas have been designated: The Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands, Southwest Border, and Washington D.C./Baltimore.
 - Federal, State, and Local partnerships (HIDTA Executive Committees) develop regional strategies and implement HIDTA joint initiatives focused on dismantling the most significant drug trafficking and drug money laundering organizations at every level.
 - Each HIDTA has an Executive Committee, at least one 120-250 member joint collocated task force, several satellited or networked task forces focused on regional and local level trafficking organizations, and a regional intelligence/information center. Three HIDTAs include measurable treatment and prevention initiatives, which concentrate on reducing the markets for new drug trafficking organizations.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- \$107.0 million was appropriated in FY 1995 for the HIDTA program. Approximately \$48.0 million is being provided to Federal law enforcement agencies, and \$55.0 million is being provided to State and local entities for joint drug control activities that are consistent with ONDCP program guidance.
- The FY 1995 HIDTA program continues to emphasize concepts such as collocated task forces to improve efficiency, develop long-term teamwork and synergy, and focus efforts on the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. Joint requirements such as operational expenses, personnel, and equipment are supported.

1996 Summary of Request

- The President's FY 1996 budget requests \$110.0 million for the HIDTA program. This level will provide funding to the Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands HIDTA at a level equivalent to that of other HIDTAs.

1996 Highlights

- The FY 1996 HIDTA program supports six "gateway" HIDTAs, the points through which the vast majority of drugs flow into the country and one "distribution" HIDTA, an area in which drugs are distributed to the large number of chronic, hard-core drug users.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

ONDCP HIDTA Program FY 1994 – FY 1996

Agency (\$ Millions)	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
State and local agencies	\$43.6	\$59.0	\$55.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$13.3	\$13.7	TBD
Federal Bureau of Investigation	3.9	3.2	TBD
Immigration and Naturalization Service	4.3	2.6	TBD
U.S. Attorneys	5.2	13.5	TBD
U.S. Marshals	0.9	1.1	TBD
Subtotal, Justice	\$27.6	\$34.1	TBD
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	\$1.3	\$1.2	TBD
U.S. Customs Service	10.0	8.1	TBD
Internal Revenue Service	2.9	2.4	TBD
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.2	0.0	TBD
Secret Service	0.1	0.1	TBD
Subtotal, Treasury	\$14.5	\$11.8	TBD
Department of Defense	—	\$1.0	TBD
Coast Guard	0.1	0.0	TBD
National Park Service	0.2	0.1	TBD
Other Federal Agencies	0.1	1.0	TBD
Total ONDCP HIDTA Program	\$86.0	\$107.0	\$110.0
HIDTA (\$ Millions)			
Houston	11.5	10.1	TBD
Los Angeles	12.1	11.5	TBD
Miami	11.8	11.6	TBD
New York	12.5	11.5	TBD
Southwest Border	38.0	37.7	TBD
Washington-Baltimore ¹	0.1	12.6	TBD
Puerto Rico-U.S. Virgin Islands	—	9.0	TBD
Pending	—	3.0	—
Total	\$86.0	\$107.0	\$110.0

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

¹ In 1994, \$3 million from the Special Forfeiture Fund was provided to this HIDTA which was designated on February 2, 1994.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The HIDTA program developed Federal, State, and local partnerships in the most critical drug trafficking areas to tailor national antidrug goals into regional solutions.
- The HIDTA program increased Federal, State, and local joint drug task forces, money laundering investigations and prosecutions, and intelligence sharing.
- The Washington-Baltimore HIDTA provided programmatic and resource capabilities to simultaneously neutralize the drug trafficking networks and associated chronic, hard core drug usage.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
International	\$1.0	—	—
Research	8.5	11.1	27.0
Other Law Enforcement	—	—	5.0
State and Local Assistance	3.0	5.0	5.0
Interdiction	—	10.0	—
Total	<u>\$12.5</u>	<u>\$26.1</u>	<u>\$37.0</u>
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Special Forfeiture Fund	<u>\$12.5</u>	<u>\$26.1</u>	<u>\$37.0</u>
Total	<u>\$12.5</u>	<u>\$26.1</u>	<u>\$37.0</u>
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions	40	45	45
Information			
Transfers to Federal Agencies:			
- SAMHSA Hardcore Initiative	\$25.0	\$14.0	—
- CTAC	33.9	8.0	—
- ONDCP Director's Discretionary Funds	5.0	15.0	37.0
- El Paso Intelligence Center	4.0	1.8	—
- Ballistics Technology	—	3.1	—
- ATF	5.0	—	—
- IRS	<u>6.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>\$78.9</u>	<u>\$41.9</u>	<u>\$37.0</u>

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

- Funds appropriated to the SFF were previously appropriated directly to ONDCP. Beginning in FY 1994, SFF funding is reflected as Funds Appropriated to the President, Federal Drug Control Programs.
- The FY 1994 SFF appropriation was \$52.5 million. \$26.4 million, previously appropriated but not allocated by CTAC until FY 1994 accounts for the higher transfer amount.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 established the SFF to allow ONDCP supplementary resources to fight the war on drugs.
- Deposits to the fund come from the Department of Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Department of Treasury Assets Forfeiture Fund after they meet certain necessary expenses. Funding for the SFF may also derive from direct appropriation. Investment income generates additional revenue for the SFF.

- Neither deposits to nor total balances in the SFF can exceed \$150 million from each FY's collections. And although deposits to the SFF occur automatically, none of the money can be obligated or transferred unless and until the Congress enacts a specific appropriation for that purpose.
- Monies are not available for obligation or transfer until appropriated by Congress.
- Personnel associated with the administration of SFF programs are funded from ONDCP's Salaries and Expenses account. This includes the staff of CTAC.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

- In FY 1994, \$30.0 million was deposited into the SFF, supplemented by investment earnings of \$440,000, for a total of \$30.4 million. For FY 1995, the Congress authorized the use of a total of \$41.9 million in the SFF but failed to provide any direct appropriation in support of that authorization. Only an estimated \$3.8 million is expected to be deposited to the SFF in FY 1995.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request reflects a decrease of \$4.9 million in funding below the FY 1995 level.
- In FY 1996, neither the Justice or Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund have projected estimates which would allow the transfer of funds to the SFF.

CTAC Research and Development

- P.L. 101-509 provided appropriations to establish CTAC within ONDCP, whose purpose is to serve as the central counterdrug research and development center for the Federal Government.
- During FY 1994, CTAC completed the evaluation of and awarded the baseline BAA 92-15 technology efforts. By the end of FY 1995, the baseline phases should be completed. The level of the FY 1996 budget request to provide the funds needed to complete successful baseline 92-15 projects and to fulfill the infrastructure support requests for assessments from the law enforcement community and carry on demand reduction research. It contains little flexibility to initiate new projects.
- From FY 1992 through FY 1994, CTAC initiated 52 research projects with \$43.5 million in funding. Since FY 1992, other agencies have come to rely on CTAC to provide new technology to improve their counterdrug enforcement operations and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation research missions.
- Examples of projects CTAC has begun and projects scheduled for completion during 1996 are presented as follows:
 - **Command and Control Technology.** CTAC is developing and testing a new generation of navigation, surveillance, and command systems for use by law enforcement officers to detect and track illegal drug trafficking. These projects ensure better coordination of surveillance team and improve personnel safety and better target traffickers.

- **Audio and Video Surveillance Technology.** CTAC is testing an operational prototype system capable of detecting conversations in an urban environment at a much greater distance than existing approaches.
- **Miniaturized Electronics.** CTAC is developing the “small look” videotape system to monitor and execute covert surveillance operations and to collect evidence for subsequent prosecution.
- **Communications Technology.** Defense-related spread spectrum, low probability of detection transmitters are being developed for concealed or disguised communications systems. Testing of prototypes begins in late 1995 for completion in 1996.
- **Information Sharing Technology.** Information sharing is one of the cornerstones of the Research and Development (R&D) program. A prototype system is being developed to permit the seamless integration and extraction of a variety of criminal information from various databases, on various computer systems, regardless of type of computer or physical location. Once completed, the prototype criminal information system will be exported to those existing operation systems at a low cost to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. This project is scheduled for completion in 1996.
- **Brain Scanning Research.** Brain, mind, and behavior specialists are rethinking the whole notion of addiction. CTAC is developing a radiochemistry laboratory at the Addiction Research Center, Baltimore, Maryland, to assist in validating this new view of addiction. The initial set of experiments funded by CTAC will be completed in 1996.
- **Drug Evaluation Network.** CTAC is conducting a drug treatment evaluation project to answer several questions concerning the quality of our national drug treatment programs. The Drug Evaluation Network System project will develop the computer backbone network to resolve some of these issues and questions. The network is scheduled to begin to “come on line” during 1995 with the pilot project completed in 1996.
- **Drug Testing Technology.** CTAC is investigating promising techniques for those sensors needed for the noninvasive detection of illicit drug use from hair, sweat, and saliva is being investigated. Hair testing will begin in 1995, and saliva and sweat testing will be completed in 1996.
- **Cocaine Immunization Research.** Under CTAC funding, Columbia University’s College of Physicians and Surgeons is developing artificial enzymes that destroy cocaine molecules in the blood stream before they reach the brain. Tests of the immunization potential will be completed in 1996.
- **Infrastructure Support.** CTAC is conducting an architectural review study to ascertain the best equipment to be used by our customs inspectors. The initial results from this study will be available by mid 1995. Implementation will begin at several ports of entry in 1996.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

Special Forfeiture Fund
(dollars in thousands)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Programs by activities:			
- Total obligations	\$0	\$20,534	\$35,409
Financing:			
- Recovery of FY obligations	\$-30	\$0	\$0
- Unobligated balance start of the year	-26,643	-243	-7,609
- Unobligated balance	0	0	0
- Transferred net	0	0	0
- Unobligated balance end of year	<u>243</u>	<u>7,609</u>	<u>9,200</u>
Budget authority	\$-26,430	\$27,900	\$37,000
Budget authority:			
- Appropriations	\$24,500	\$0	\$37,000
- Appropriations (Special Fund)	28,000	\$41,900	0
- Transferred to other accounts	<u>-78,930</u>	<u>-14,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Appropriations (Adjusted)	\$-26,430	\$27,900	\$37,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
- Obligations incurred, net	\$0	\$20,534	35,409
- Obligated bal. start of year	222	90	3,551
- Obligated bal. end of year	-90	-3,551	5,600
- Adjustments unexpired accounts	-30	0	0
Outlays:	\$102	\$17,073	\$33,360 ¹

¹ Monies are transferred directly to other agencies or to account 11x1457 and outlayed against those accounts.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention Research ¹	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Prevention	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Education/Information Dissemination ¹	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
Program Administration	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	2.3	1.3	1.3
Information			
Total Agency Budget ²	\$274.0	\$287.0	\$312.0
Drug Percentage	0.07%	0.03%	0.03%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ FY 1995 and FY 1996 amounts are less than \$50,000.

² Excludes Disaster Assistance and Inspector General.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is to assist and counsel American small businesses. As part of this mission, the SBA is continuing to disseminate information to small businesses about substance abuse prevention in the workplace.
- SBA's Office of Advocacy works with the small business community to provide information on policy issues and advocate programs and policies that will help small businesses. It also conducts research into matters affecting small business; evaluates future opportunities, problems, and needs of small business; and coordinates the implementation of SBA's substance abuse prevention activities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- SBA was designated as a drug control Agency in FY 1993. SBA is allocating \$0.1 million for substance abuse prevention activities in FY 1995. Of this amount, \$20,000 is for drug prevention activities.

1996 Summary of Request

- SBA is requesting \$0.1 million for substance abuse prevention activities in FY 1996, the same level as FY 1995.

1996 Highlights

- **Education/Information Dissemination.** Small business owners must be educated on the benefits that accrue from implementing an antidrug program in the workplace, because many small business owners have misconceptions about the costs and need for such programs. SBA will continue to heighten awareness among small business owners of the drug abuse problem and will disseminate appropriate information to assist them in implementing antidrug programs. SBA will continue to provide each of its field offices with information about resources available to help small businesses implement antidrug programs. (This information will be disseminated to local small business communities across the Nation.)
- **Prevention Research.** SBA will continue to work with NIDA to incorporate a workplace module in the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- SBA has utilized its field network of SBA offices and Small Business Development Centers to distribute drug abuse prevention materials developed by the Department of Labor to the small business community.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 ¹ Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Treatment	<u>\$18.8</u>	<u>\$157.9</u>	<u>\$202.4</u>
Total	\$18.8	\$157.9	\$202.4
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Referral and Monitoring (Title XVI)	\$18.8	\$109.0	\$148.0
Demonstration Projects (Title XVI)	—	10.0	—
Disability Insurance Trust Fund (Title II)	—	<u>38.9</u>	<u>54.4</u>
Total	\$18.8	\$157.9	\$202.4
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ The Social Security Administration (SSA) became an independent agency (formerly an agency of HHS) in 1995. For presentation purposes, FY 1994 data have been reported here rather than within the HHS section.

- These funds are used for the referral and monitoring are used in conjunction with the Title XVI, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, and the Title II, Disability Insurance (DI) program. SSA requests funds for the SSI program as part of the SSI appropriation request. DI funds are not appropriated. They are apportioned to SSA by the Office of Management and Budget from DI trust funds. In January 1995, OMB apportioned \$38.9 million for FY 1995 to SSA.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Social Security Act required that when appropriate treatment is available, disabled SSI recipients who are medically determined to be drug addicts or alcoholics and whose addiction contributes to their disability must undergo treatment at an approved facility.
- Under contracts with the Secretary, governmental and private agencies refer these individuals to approved treatment facilities, monitor their treatment, and report noncompliance and successful treatment to SSA.
- On August 15, 1994, the President signed the Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-296). The law places new restrictions on DI and SSI benefits payments to individuals disabled by drug addiction or alcoholism and established barriers to prevent a beneficiary from using benefits to support an addiction. The new provisions limit the payment of Social Security and SSI benefits to 36 months; establish mandatory, progressive sanctions for noncompliance with substance abuse treatment; generally require the gradual payment of retroactive payments to substance abusers; strengthen representative payee requirements; impose treatment requirements on DI beneficiaries; and establish referral and monitoring agreements in all States. The provisions are generally effective 180 days after enactment.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- SSA estimates that \$147.9 million will be spend on contracts for the referral and monitoring of an estimated 184,000 SSI and DI recipients/beneficiaries in FY 1995. Because P.L. 103-29 extended the referral and monitoring program to Title II DI beneficiaries who are drug addicts or alcoholics, SSA must recompile and award new contracts. SSA expects to award these contracts later this FY.
- SSA and SAMHSA are currently conducting a demonstration project in several States to test alternative referral and monitoring methods for disabled SSI recipients who are drug addicts or alcoholics. Congress approved \$10 million in FY 1995 to expand these demonstration projects. Plans are being developed for these new demonstrations, and SSA plans to award additional grants later this year.

1996 Summary of Request

- A total of \$202.4 million is requested for the referral and monitoring of an estimated 240,000 SSI and DI recipients/beneficiaries who are disabled because of drug addiction or alcoholism. This is an increase of \$54.5 million over the \$147.9 million available in FY 1995.

1996 Highlights

- SSA and SAMHSA collaborate to develop model programs for the SSI population.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
SSI Program Outlays (billions)	\$26.3	\$27.5	\$27.5
Recipients (,000)	5,772	6,133	6,457

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Program accomplishments will depend on implementation of expanded addict referral and monitoring services mandated in recently enacted legislation (P.L. 103-296). The effective date of the expansion is March 1995. Under the new requirements, addicted individuals will be subject of increasingly severe penalties (loss of monthly benefits) for not complying with drug/alcohol treatment. In addition, addicted beneficiaries and recipients will be limited to 36 months of benefit payments. Benefit payments must be made to a representative payee, preferably a social service organization.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 ¹ Actual	1995 ¹ Estimate	1996 Request
International	\$149.9	\$131.8	\$213.0
Prevention	<u>9.9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$159.8	\$131.8	\$213.0
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
INL	\$100.0	\$105.0	213.0
IMET	1.7	—	—
FMF	13.2	12.8	—
ESF	35.0	14.0	—
DA	<u>9.9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$159.8	\$131.8	\$213.0
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	121	121	121
Information			
Total Agency Budget	N/A	N/A	\$213.0
Drug Percentage	—	—	100%

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

¹ In FY 1994 and 1995, funding for Foreign Military Financing (FMF), Economic Support Fund (ESF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), and Development Assistance (DA) programs were not included in the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs budget. In FY 1996 the consolidated International Narcotics Control Program budget request includes funding for these efforts. For presentation purposes, the totals reported in this table for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 include funding for INCP, FMF, IMET, and DA programs.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), formerly the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM), has as its mission to develop, implement, and monitor U.S. international counternarcotics strategies and programs in support of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. INL functions also include foreign policy formation and coordination, program management, and diplomatic initiatives.

Narcotics

- The President has identified international narcotics control as a major U.S. foreign policy objective. The Department of State and other agencies will work together to respond to the international narcotics problem by highlighting a new strategy that will stress greater multinational efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, making them more effective in fighting international trafficking syndicates.
- The reorganization of international narcotics control and the FY 1995 budget are designed to focus increasingly on source countries where the trade and trafficking organizations are most confined and

vulnerable. The funding level reflects our most extensive effort yet to integrate police and military law enforcement activities, training, and sustainable economic growth into comprehensive regional and country counternarcotics programs. Measures of success include:

- Increasing the international awareness of the global drug threat and building momentum for further international cooperation;
- Strengthening democratic institutions abroad and helping stabilize economies previously dependent on narcotics trafficking; and
- Disrupting the narcotics trade by intensifying pressure on the vertically integrated kingpin organizations, seizing their drugs and assets, and destroying their crops.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 comparable base program includes a total of \$131.8 million for counternarcotics efforts. This total includes \$12.8 million for FMF funding, \$14.0 million for ESF funding, and \$105.0 million in resources for the INCP program.

1996 Summary of Request

- For FY 1996, a total of \$213.0 million is requested to support counternarcotics efforts. This total includes funding for economic and military counternarcotics activities (formerly called the ESF and FMF programs). Beginning in FY 1996, resources for counternarcotics efforts have been consolidated under the Department of State.
- **Latin America (\$150.6 million).** The FY 1996 program will focus on the cocaine source countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, and help other Latin American governments dismantle trafficking organizations, seize drug shipments, and reduce illicit drug production.
- **Bolivia (\$60.0 million).** The economic, political and security situation in Bolivia, the second largest producer of illicit coca, provides an opportunity to implement a new comprehensive narcotics control program that focuses on developing the institutional capacities of counternarcotics police and military law enforcement, coca eradication, sustainable economic growth, judicial reform, and public drug awareness, and prevention.
- **Colombia (\$35.0 million).** The Colombian trafficking organizations remain the largest suppliers of cocaine to the United States and pose a security threat to the Colombian government. Program funds will support counternarcotics police and military law enforcement activities, eradication of coca and opium poppy cultivations, public awareness and drug prevention, and judicial reform.
- **Peru (\$42.0 million).** Strong funding for Peru, the largest producer of coca, is important to a successful counternarcotics strategy in Latin America. Funding will support an integrated Peruvian strategy to provide judicial reform, dismantle key Peruvian trafficking organizations, and provide sustainable economic growth to communities that support the eradication of coca cultivations. The program includes assistance to police and other law enforcement agencies and local and national government agencies involved in sustainable economic growth, as well as public awareness and education activities.

- **Latin America and the Caribbean (\$13.6 million).** Funding will support institution building in the potential source and transit countries to fight trafficking organizations, interdict shipments of precursor chemicals and drug products, improve intelligence capabilities, eradicate illicit narcotics cultivations, and enhance public awareness of drug programs.
- **Asia/Africa/Europe (\$11.9 million).**
 - **Thailand (\$1.5 million).** Thailand is assuming a larger share of funding for its counternarcotics program. Small amounts of U.S. assistance will be available for carefully selected programs to improve Thailand's investigative and judicial institutions and drug awareness education. Funds will also support U.S. oversight of counternarcotics programs and efforts to influence Thai narcotics policy.
 - **Laos (\$2.0 million).** The program provides equipment support for police and customs counternarcotics personnel and for completing an alternative development project which has already resulted in a 39 percent decline in Laotian opium production over the past 3 years.
 - **Pakistan (\$2.5 million).** The Pakistan program will continue to support efforts to expand the ban on opium poppy cultivation and extend crop control and rural development projects to additional areas of the Northwest Frontier Province. Funds will also be used to improve the government's law enforcement capabilities providing training, equipment, and operational and technical support.
 - **Turkey (\$0.4 million).** Program funds assist the national police efforts to disrupt heroin trafficking and the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor illicit opium production.
 - **Asia/Africa/Europe Regional (\$1.5 million).** Funds will be used to increase narcotics cooperation of transit countries in the region and for a limited pilot crop control effort in Afghanistan. The European Union and other countries in Europe will be encouraged to increase their direct and multilateral involvement in narcotics control programs. Limited training and equipment also will be provided for Eastern Europe.
 - **NIS/Eastern Europe (\$4.0 million).** Funds will be used to provide law enforcement assistance in addressing international narcotics control issues.
- **Inter-Regional Aviation Support (\$21.0 million).** U.S. aviation assistance supports counternarcotics efforts in Latin America. The U.S.-owned aircraft are based in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Guatemala and are capable of making temporary deployment throughout Latin America. As a result of successful institution building activities, the Air Wing's 57 aircraft (46 owned by State, 2 by Defense, and 9 by host nations) are increasingly flown and maintained by host government units. These efforts are supplemented by a U.S.-funded aviation services contractor. In FY 1996, the increased funding will further enhance host government aviation capabilities, support law enforcement operations against cocaine and heroin traffickers, and eradicate coca and opium crops.
- **International Organizations (\$11.5 million).** The FY 1996 budget request will provide increased funding for U.S. contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Colombo Plan (a consultative Asian forum), and other international organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force. International programs are especially important in connection with such transnational issues as drug money laundering and improving

international controls on chemicals used in manufacturing illicit drugs. INL will increasingly support UNDCP's efforts to target the heroin industry, particularly in areas where U.S. efforts are limited by political or resource constraints, such as Central Asia and Southeast Asia. INL will monitor international organization programs closely for effectiveness and key INL's contributions to demonstrated results in specific areas of priority to the U.S. Government.

- **Law Enforcement Training and Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction (\$11.5 million).** In FY 1996 the Department will support international narcotics control training and demand reduction, which together provide an important complement to the Department's bilateral narcotics control efforts.
 - The FY 1996 request includes institution building programs to help Central Europe and the New Independent States address drug-related problems. Funds will provide commodities, law enforcement training and monitoring of precursor and essential chemicals. Bilateral programs will complement the UN drug effort.
 - The Department will continue to fund specialized courses for foreign officials conducted by the DEA, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard. This training focuses on enforcement techniques for investigations, interdiction, and asset seizure, as well as the use of narcotics detector dogs. Law enforcement training funds will also focus on multilateral efforts to meet counternarcotics objectives.
 - The Department's Washington-based public awareness and demand reduction programs contribute to international narcotics control by mobilizing support for narcotics control policies and programs around the world. These projects encourage greater political public awareness of the link between domestic drug abuse, international trends in drug production and trafficking, and the steps which societies and governments can take to control drugs and meet their international commitments. The epidemiology program also provides technical assistance in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment, and related research.
- **Program Development and Support (\$6.5 million).** The FY 1995 budget will maintain and support a Washington-based staff of technical and administrative personnel responsible for supporting and coordinating international counternarcotics worldwide programs and fiscal activities.

1996 Highlights

- The international drug trade poses fundamental threats to the Nation's domestic and foreign interests. The programs are designed to stem the flow of drugs to the United States and support domestic goals of reducing drug availability and use. The programs are also instrumental in weakening the threat that drug violence, corruption, and wealth pose to democracy, rule of law, and sustainable development abroad.
- Presidential Decision Directive, PDD-14 (signed November 3, 1993) identifies international narcotics control as a major U.S. foreign policy objective. Internationally, drug production and trafficking activities endanger democracy, economic development, and the global environment. The Department and other agencies developed a new national drug control strategy that shifts the focus to source countries where the drug trade and trafficking organizations are more confined and vulnerable.
- The FY 1996 program is designed to continue implementation of the strategy, including greater stress on multilateral efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, making them more effective in fighting international trafficking organizations. The program reflects our most extensive effort yet to integrate coun-

ternarcotics police and military law enforcement activities, drug awareness and demand reduction programs and training, and sustainable economic growth into comprehensive regional and country counter-narcotics programs.

- FY 1996 funds will be used to encourage key drug countries to shoulder more of the drug control burden and resist the destructive forces of narcocorruption and intimidation. It is directed at strengthening the rule of law, economic and social development, and antidrug control. INL expects its material, training, and other assistance to lead to more professional and competent judicial and enforcement agencies, greater drug crop eradication and reduced production, and more vigorous law enforcement operations against major drug trafficking organizations. INL's work with multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations and various international financial institutions, as well as enhanced coordination with U.S. bilateral economic assistance agencies, will increase because they can complement INL's efforts and operate where its access is limited.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- **Narcotics.** The International Narcotics Control Program represents a long-term commitment to reduce the level of illicit drug production, trafficking, and abuse on a global basis. By addressing all elements of the international grower-to-user chain, the program seeks not only to reduce the supply of narcotics entering the U.S., but also to provide critical assistance and technical expertise to other nations committed to controlling their own drug problem. This program complements the efforts that individual countries undertake on their own.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- INL steadily and significantly expanded its crop eradication program in 1994. For example, a surge aerial spray operation destroyed approximately 1,000 hectares of opium poppies in Venezuela. In addition, an aerial spray operation was inaugurated against coca in Colombia—the first campaign ever to systematically fumigate large amounts of coca—and opium poppy eradication receives continued in Colombia and Guatemala.
- Peruvian police confiscated 3 tons of cocaine and arrested several traffickers and money launderers in the largest consumer-ready cocaine seizure ever recorded in Peru.
- A major law enforcement operation in Thailand resulted in the Royal Thai Police arrest of 10 of the most influential heroin producers and traffickers in the world.
- Colombia's policy to intensify efforts to control diversion of legitimate chemicals used in processing drugs resulted in the largest chemical seizure and a substantial increase in the price of key precursor chemicals.
- A seven-country, cross-border operation initiated in Bolivia, and involving Peru, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, set a precedent in international counternarcotics cooperation in Andean and Southern Cone countries.
- Increased multilateral cooperation and involvement of international organizations, such as international financial institutions and multinational development banks, have resulted in modification of lending policies to include counternarcotics criteria.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
International	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3
Total	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Narcoterrorism Rewards ¹	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3
Total	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs ²	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$7.8	\$6.5	\$6.0
Drug Percentage	0.0%	4.6%	5.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ The total dollar amount of narcoterrorism rewards includes publicity initiatives.

² There are no FTEs associated with the rewards programs.

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Narcoterrorism rewards are located in the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS Account) appropriation of the Department of State. The EDCS Account is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- Funds are available under this appropriation for evacuations of American citizens from areas of political unrest or natural disaster and for funding rewards for information concerning both international terrorism and narcoterrorism activities.
- Authorization to make narcoterrorism reward payments is detailed in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690) and the International Narcotics Control Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-231).
 - The total authorized funding level contained in Section 36 (g) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act is \$10.0 million for international terrorism and narcoterrorism reward payments.
 - The 1989 INCA increased the individual ceiling on these rewards to \$2.0 million.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- \$0.3 million represents 20 percent of the State Department EDCS Account request for international terrorism and narcoterrorism reward payments.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 drug-related resources total \$0.3 million, the same level as FY 1995.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Total Number of Narcoterrorism Rewards	0	1	1
Total Dollar Amount of Narcoterrorism Rewards ¹	\$0.0	\$300,000	\$300,000

¹ The total dollar amount of narcoterrorism rewards includes publicity initiatives.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- No rewards were made in FY 1994.

U.S. COAST GUARD

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$313.6	\$305.1	\$320.1
Research and Development	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total	\$314.8	\$306.1	\$320.9
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operating Expenses	\$257.9	\$293.6	\$314.2
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement	55.7	11.5	5.9
Research and Development, Testing and Evaluation	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total	\$314.8	\$306.1	\$320.9
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (w/o OCDE)	2,941	2,898	2,845
Total FTEs (w/ OCDE)	2,950	2,907	2,845
Information			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$3,649.3	\$3,748.9	\$3,837.1
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	9%	8%	8%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$3,650.2	\$3,749.5	\$3,837.1
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	9%	8%	8%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- Drug program resources are based on estimates of time spent by U.S. Coast Guard operational facilities (e.g, boats, cutters, and aircraft) in the performance of drug-related missions.
- The resource summary does not include OCDETF resources of \$0.9 million in each year.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Coast Guard was founded in 1790 to enforce Federal law in maritime jurisdictions. It remains the Nation's principal maritime law enforcement agency, with jurisdiction on and over the high seas, as well as in the territorial waters of the United States.
- The Coast Guard is responsible for a wide range of Federal maritime programs, including search and rescue, aids to navigation, ice-breaking, marine environmental protection, marine safety, as an armed force-military readiness, and more recently, migrant interdiction operations. Nearly all of the Coast Guard's boats, cutters, aircraft, and shore facilities exist to support its wide variety of missions, including drug interdiction.
- The goal of the Coast Guard Drug Interdiction Program is to eliminate maritime routes as a significant trafficking mode for the supply of drugs to the United States through seizures, disruption, and displacement. Coast Guard cutters, boats, and aircraft conduct routine law enforcement patrols and special

operations throughout the maritime arena, including waters adjacent to principal source and transit countries and in U.S. coastal waters.

- The Coast Guard's drug program emphasizes interdicting vessels and aircraft smuggling cocaine and marijuana into the United States and tracking, monitoring, and apprehending aircraft suspected of carrying drugs from source and transit countries over the high seas. The Coast Guard maintains an intelligence capability to assist this program.
- The Coast Guard's Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation program (RDT&E) examines problems encountered in, and opportunities for improving, the performance of Coast Guard missions, and develops solutions based on the latest scientific and technological advances.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 program level is estimated at \$306.1 million (excluding OCDE resources).
- **Operating Expenses.** These funds are used to operate Coast Guard facilities, maintain capital equipment; improve management effectiveness; and recruit, train, and sustain an all-volunteer workforce. The FY 1995 Operating Expenses drug program is estimated at \$293.6 million, \$35.7 million over the FY 1994 level. It is anticipated that Coast Guard's drug law enforcement operation will increase as international conditions change creating a reallocation of resources from alien migrant interdiction operations to drug interdiction activities.
- **Acquisition, Construction and Improvements.** These funds are used for new, replacement, or renovated vessels, aircraft, and other equipment necessary to carry out the drug law enforcement mission. The FY 1995 drug program appropriation is \$11.5 million, \$44.2 million below the FY 1994 level. This reduction is due primarily to completion of the Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) Helicopter Replacement program that totaled \$43 million in FY 1994. In addition, there was a \$18.2 million decrease from FY 1994 in the requirement for the 210-foot multimission assets program (MMA). Estimates for MMA were developed based on the expected percentage of resource hours each will be employed in support of drug law enforcement activities. The Acquisition, Construction & Improvements account is zero-based each year, which means it is incrementally funded. The entire appropriation must be justified, not just the increases or decreases.
- **Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.** The FY 1995 projects include comprehensive law enforcement capabilities improvements, increased human resource management effectiveness, information system technology, advanced communication technology, and selected project research and development. The estimated appropriation for this decision unit is \$1.0 million, \$0.2 million less than the FY 1994 level. This account is zero-based each year, which means it is incrementally funded. The entire appropriation must be justified, not just the increases or decreases.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 drug program request is \$320.9 million. This funding should allow the Coast Guard to continue its participation in joint interagency and combined international counterdrug efforts. This involves Coast Guard transit zone and arrival zone counterdrug operations, the pursuit of interagency

and international maritime counterdrug agreements that foster cooperation and coordination of counterdrug efforts, as well as participation in counterdrug operations and institution-building initiatives with source/transit zone countries.

1996 Highlights

- **Operating Expenses.** The FY 1996 drug program budget request is \$314.2 million, \$20.6 million over the FY 1995 level. As in FY 1995, this estimate assumes a reduction in resources committed to migrant interdiction operations. These resource hours will be used to increase drug law enforcement operations in the absence of any other specific higher priority missions.
- **Acquisition, Construction and Improvements.** The FY 1996 drug budget program request is \$5.9 million, \$5.6 million less than FY 1995. In FY 1996, the Coast Guard will continue its ongoing program to rehabilitate and modernize its vessels and aircraft. This request is primarily related to the following projects:

Vessels

- \$1.2 million for 47-foot Motor Life Boat replacement.
- \$0.5 million for Surface Search Radar replacement.
- \$0.8 million for 82-foot WPB Capability replacement.
- \$3.7 million for 210-foot Medium Endurance Cutters Major Maintenance Availability.

Aircraft

- \$0.2 million for Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System – Phase II.
- \$0.2 million for HC-130 Side Looking Airborne Radar upgrade.

- **Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.** The FY 1996 program budget request is \$0.8 million. The program examines problems encountered in, and opportunities for improvement of, the performance of Coast Guard missions. It also develops solutions based on the latest scientific and technological advances. The FY 1996 request is primarily related to the following projects: (1) Comprehensive Law Enforcement Capabilities Improvements; (2) Human Resource Management; (3) Information Systems; and (4) Advanced Communications Technology. This decision unit is zero-based each year, which means it is incrementally funded. The entire appropriation must be justified, not just the increases or decreases.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Drug Seizures:			
– Cocaine (lbs.)	62,125	75,000	90,000
– Marijuana (tons)	38	40	43
Seizure Cases	71	90	100

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

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- An unprecedented amount of the Coast Guard's resources were directed toward migrant interdiction in 1994. Despite this national priority, the Coast Guard continued its drug law enforcement program. During 1994 the Coast Guard seized or assisted in seizing 39 vessels, 76,279 pounds of marijuana, and 62,125 pounds of cocaine with a total street value of over \$3.3 billion. With the decrease in Cuban and Haitian migrant interdiction events, the Coast Guard can devote additional to countering the maritime drug threat.
- The Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center has taken the lead in the maritime portion of the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement, which directly contributes to the Kingpin Linear strategy. Coast Guard intelligence assets continue to work with the national intelligence community in targeting drug trafficker assets and personnel.
- For FY 1994 the Coast Guard International Maritime Law Enforcement Team deployed eight teams to Bolivia and Panama, and an adviser to Colombia. These teams assisted the HN forces by helping them improve their communication systems, preventive maintenance systems, and logistics.
- In FY 1994 the Coast Guard International Maritime Law Enforcement Training Team provided 32 mobile training team visits to 16 countries.
- An agreement was reached with the United Kingdom for the deployment of Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments aboard the Royal Navy West Indies Guardship operating in the Caribbean. A similar arrangement is in the trial deployment stage with the Netherlands. These deployments act as a force multiplier at a minimum cost, while providing a foundation in support of the Department of State's initiative for a Caribbean Standing Naval Force.
- The helicopter hanger project at the Oakes Field OPBAT base was completed this summer. The temporary hanger facility was erected in five days by Coast Guard personnel with the assistance of the RBDF. The completion of this structure is an excellent example of interagency and international cooperation between the Coast Guard, DOS and the Bahamian government.
- The Coast Guard recently completed evaluating two nonintrusive real-time detection devices—the IONSCAN and Compact Integrated Narcotics Detection Instrument (CINDI). During the field test, the IONSCAN detections contributed to the seizure of more than 9,300 kilograms of cocaine in 25 separate cases. The IONSCAN often located cocaine when a drug-sniffing dog could not. The IONSCAN is now in transition from research and development to the operational environment. By February 1995, the Coast Guard will employ five IONSCANS, strategically located to maximize efficient detection at sea and in the arrival zone.
- In response to the 1994 Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDET) Mission Analysis, the LEDET program was streamlined from 38 to 31 seven-person teams. The LEDETs have remained on the frontline of counternarcotics operations. Through FY 1994 and the first quarter of FY 1995, LEDETs have seized 83,617 pounds of drugs at an estimated street value of \$1.1 billion. During the same period, LEDETs have made 10 deployments aboard the Royal Navy West Indies Guardship in the Caribbean and conducted the first trial deployments aboard a Dutch Navy vessel in the Caribbean. These deployments strengthen international counternarcotics efforts by linking foreign naval ships in the Joint Interagency Task Force East structure.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Interdiction	\$16.6	\$7.6	\$9.2
Prevention	7.4	8.9	9.2
Research and Development	1.0	1.0	1.0
Investigations	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	\$25.3	\$18.0	\$20.5
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations	\$15.2	\$17.0	\$19.5
Facilities and Equipment	9.1	0.0	0.0
Research, Engineering, and Development	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	\$25.3	\$18.0	\$20.5
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions	279	268	269
Total FTEs	181	172	173
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$9,229.0	\$8,324.2	\$8,400.5
Drug Percentage	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- **Resources.** The FY 1995 drug budget is \$18.0 million, and 172 FTEs focused in the areas of prevention, investigation, interdiction, and research (\$7.6 million to support interdiction, \$0.4 million to support investigations, \$8.9 million to support drug-prevention efforts, and \$1.0 million to support research activities). This represents a decrease of \$7.3 million from FY 1994.
- The Interdiction program is composed of the following key elements:
 - \$1.0 million to support improvements in the Airmen and Aircraft Registry program (the Registry);
 - \$5.4 million to support the development and correlation of flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between air route traffic control centers and U.S. Customs Service facilities and to provide other services as part of the Air Traffic Program's involvement in the interdiction program; and
 - \$1.2 million to support FAA's Drug Investigation Support Units.
- The Investigation program is comprised of the following key element:
 - \$0.4 million to support investigations in the Registry.
- The Prevention program is comprised of the following key elements:
 - \$5.1 million to provide random drug testing of approximately 25 percent of 32,000 employees who are designated to be in critical safety positions; and

- \$3.8 million to support FAA regulatory oversight of the antidrug and alcohol misuse prevention programs administered by approximately 5,000 aviation industry entities and individual commercial operators.
- The Research and Development program is comprised of the following key element:
 - \$1.0 million to support the analysis of postmortem tissues and fluids from transportation accidents/incidents and to assess the effects of drugs on the performance of pilot and controller tasks.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request for the FAA is \$20.5 million and 173 FTEs, an increase of \$2.5 million and 1 FTE over the FY 1995 level. Most of the dollar increase is a result of full capital implementation of the Airmen and Aircraft Registry in FY 1995. The FTE increase reflects a slippage of the implementation of the Drug Enforcement Assistance Act.

1996 Highlights

- **Operations.** FAA is requesting \$19.5 million and 166 FTEs for this decision unit, a net increase of \$2.5 million above the FY 1995 level. Program highlights include the following:
 - \$3.8 million to support FAA regulatory oversight of the antidrug and alcohol misuse prevention programs administered by approximately 5,000 aviation industry entities and individual commercial operators;
 - \$5.4 million for random drug testing of employees who are designated to be in critical safety positions;
 - \$3.7 million associated with a program for the reregistration of aircraft and periodic renewal of pilot certificates;
 - \$1.2 million for investigative support provided to all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies involved in drug enforcement actions. This effort is the responsibility of the Drug Investigation Support Units established in 12 locations throughout the United States; and
 - \$5.4 million to develop and correlate flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between air route traffic control centers and U.S. Customs/Coast Guard C3I facilities.
- **Research, Engineering, and Development.** The request for this decision unit is \$1.0 million and 7 FTEs in the area of aeromedical research.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Airmen Certifications	823,000	771,000	835,000
Aircraft Registrations	640,000	650,000 ⁷	23,000
Drug Interdiction Investigations	940	940	940
Drug Testing	10,485	11,500	12,000

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Industry Anti-drug Program.** More than 500 aviation employers were inspected in 1994 to ensure that federally mandated drug testing was being properly accomplished. Enforcement actions were begun against a number of non-compliant companies.
- The FAA also actively assisted aviation employers in their preparation for the implementation of the new alcohol testing requirements.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
State and Local Assistance	\$29.9	\$29.1	\$29.7
Prevention	0.0	0.3	0.5
Research and Development	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total	\$30.9	\$29.4	\$30.2
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Highway Safety Research	\$4.9	\$3.5	\$2.7
Traffic Safety Program:			
– 402 Formula Grants ¹	18.7	19.9	21.5
– 408 Alcohol Safety Incentive Grants	1.7	0.0	0.0
– Countermeasures Grants	5.6	6.0	6.0
Total	\$30.9	\$29.4	\$30.2
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions	18.0	17.0	17.0
Total FTEs	8	5	5
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$298.1	\$277.1	\$340.3
Drug Percentage	10.4%	10.6%	8.1%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

In FY 1994 and FY 1995, Congress specifically directed that \$8 million of Section 402 funding target measures by the States to minimize underage drunk driving. Section 408—Alcohol Safety grants—and

Section 410—Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures grants—provide funds to States to implement certain programs designed to reduce drunk and drugged driving by encouraging States to adopt stronger sanctions against these drivers, including prompt mandatory license suspension for all offenders and mandatory sentencing for repeat offenders.

- The Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) program provides the following activities: training of State and local police in drug recognition procedures; evaluation of the training, public information and prosecutorial training, technology assessment of instruments and procedures intended to identify and/or document drug impairment; and other research in drugged driving countermeasures. FY 1995 marks a major change in the DEC program. Because of significant expansion activities prior to FY 1995, substantial NHTSA funding was required to assist States in implementing their DEC programs. Rapid expansion of the program into new States will end by 1995 as most States with high drug-impaired driver populations will have established DEC programs. NHTSA will work closely with the International Association of Chiefs of Police in support of the national DEC program.
- In the alcohol program area of underage drinking, NHTSA will continue to emphasize programs for youth. While drinking and driving has decreased even faster for youth than for adults, drivers under age 21 are still over-involved in alcohol-related crashes. Extensive evidence demonstrates that the sale of alcohol and drunk-driving laws are not well enforced for youth. The agency will complete a model youth community alcohol program demonstration in Washington, D.C., and document and evaluate the program for use by other communities.
- NHTSA also will conduct workshops to train local police in effective methods of enforcing laws prohibiting underage drinking and driving. Worksite traffic safety programs and policies for younger workers will be developed through a public-private coalition. Furthermore, public information targeted specifically to youth will be developed using youth-specific media approaches. A State provisional licensing demonstration will be completed and evaluated to encourage States to close loopholes in their alcohol sale and purchase laws for minors and to assist them in enforcing these laws effectively. In addition, the agency will work closely with the Departments of Justice, Education, and HHS in many of these activities to reduce underage drinking.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- FY 1995 funding for NHTSA's drug control and underage drinking activities is \$29.4 million and 5 FTEs. This represents a decrease of \$1.5 million and 3 FTEs from the FY 1994 budget.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request is \$30.2 million and 5 FTEs. This represents an increase of \$0.8 million over the FY 1995 enacted level.

1996 Highlights

- **Operations and Research (Highway Safety Program).** The FY 1996 request is \$2.7 million for DEC and Highway Safety Research drug control and underage drinking activities, \$0.8 million less than the FY 1995 level. The DEC program can now be fully supported with reduced funding since many States have become self-sufficient and the remainder require relatively minor Federal assistance.

- **Highway Traffic Safety Grants.** The FY 1996 request is \$27.5 million, an increase of \$1.6 million over 1995, which includes funding for drug control and underage drinking activities in the Sections 402 and 410 grant programs.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- The national effort to reduce motor vehicle deaths and injuries caused by young drinking drivers, aged 15 through 20, has been very successful. For example:
 - In 1993, 2,156 fewer people died during crashes involving an underage drinking driver than in 1983, a 55 percent reduction.
 - In 1993, 16,000 fewer people were injured during crashes involving a young drinking driver than in 1989, a 30 percent reduction.
- Despite these dramatic improvements, much work remains to reduce the continuing fatalities and injuries linked to underage drinking and driving. Even with the reduction in fatalities over the past decade, young drivers aged 15 through 20 are still overrepresented in fatal crashes compared with the older population. In 1993 there were 15 young drinking drivers involved in fatal crashes for every 100,000 young licensed drivers— almost twice the rate for drivers aged 21 and older.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- As of December 31, 1994, there were 26 DEC States plus the District of Columbia. By December 1995, it is anticipated that the DEC program will be turned over to the States and administered by the IACP. Approximately 4,000 officers have been trained across the country in DEC.
- A model youth community alcohol program demonstration was completed in Washington, D.C. and will document and evaluate the program for use by other communities.
- Youth Enforcement Workshops were implemented in more than 10 States to train police management in effective underage drinking and driving law enforcement strategies.
- Through partnerships with the youth-oriented media, NHTSA has developed youth targeted public information messages. Research has shown that the most effective techniques for these public information messages is through appropriate language choices and the use of entertainment and music.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$155.4	\$163.2	\$179.7
Regulations and Compliance	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Total	\$158.8	\$166.7	\$183.3
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Law Enforcement	\$155.4	\$153.5	\$158.4
Compliance Operations	3.4	3.5	3.6
Crime Control Act:			
– GREAT Program	—	6.2	5.0
– Federal Law Enforcement	<u>—</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>16.3</u>
Total	\$158.8	\$166.7	\$183.3
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	1,600	1,665	1,661
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$375.3	\$401.6	\$433.4
Drug Percentage	42.3%	41.5%	42.3%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- Based on the Bureau's evaluation of resources devoted to the antidrug effort, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' (ATF's) drug control program is computed as approximately 54 percent of the its Law Enforcement budget function, and 4 percent of the Compliance Operations budget function. Overall, approximately 42 percent of ATF's FY 1996 budget request (including the Crime Control Act excluding OCDE) is drug-related.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The ATF was established in 1972 when the statutory functions, powers, and duties relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives were transferred by Treasury Order from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau. ATF operates nationally, with 24 Law Enforcement field divisions in principal cities and 5 Compliance Operations regional offices. Because many crimes of violence involving firearms are drug-related, ATF directs a significant portion of its resources to fighting the war on drugs. Generally, more than one-half of the defendants arrested by ATF are involved in illegal drug activities.
- ATF's drug-related objectives are as follows:
 - Detect and prevent the distribution of firearms into illegal channels and into the possession of prohibited persons;
 - Investigate arson-related incidents having a significant community impact;

- Investigate drug trafficking/distribution organizations that commit crimes of violence with firearms, explosives, and/or destructive devices;
- Assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence; and
- Reduce illegal trafficking, possession and use of firearms, destructive devices, and explosives.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- ATF's drug-related resources (including Crime Control Act funds) for FY 1995 total \$166.7 million, an increase of \$7.9 million and 65 FTE over FY 1994. This funding level will allow ATF to continue its efforts against drug organizations.

1996 Summary of Request

- The President is requesting \$183.3 million in drug-related resources (including Crime Control Act funds) for FY 1996, an increase of \$16.6 million and a decrease of 4 FTEs over the FY 1995 level. This funding level will allow ATF to continue its efforts against drug organizations by targeting firearms and explosives-related crimes committed by career recidivist criminals involved in drug distribution and trafficking, illegal international trafficking in arms, and the trafficking of firearms along the Southwest Border.
- ATF's compliance efforts also support the Firearms Program by providing a deterrent to diversion of firearms from legitimate channels to criminals use.

1996 Highlights

- The proposed program initiatives and decrement for FY 1996 listed below have been developed in order to fulfill ATF's mission in the most effective, efficient manner possible. Additional resources will enable ATF to enhance its capabilities to impact violent and drug-related crime.
- **Executive Order 12837—Administrative Expense Reduction—(\$903,000).** In FY 1996, the 3 percent administrative expenses reduction mandated by Executive Order 12837 totals \$903,000 and has been spread evenly across the administratively defined object classes.
- **Critical Equipment Needs—Technological Improvements—(\$412,000).** The criminal element currently possesses electronic countermeasure equipment that is superior to surveillance equipment used by ATF. Furthermore, the reliability of ATF's equipment now in use is questionable, and evidence and data collection can be compromised. The President is requesting funding to modernize ATF's surveillance equipment, as well as upgrade outdated polygraph equipment, to meet new technological standards.
- **Critical Equipment Needs—Tactical Safety/Motor Vehicle Fleet Enhancement—(\$1,688,000).** Special agents routinely face job-related hazards when dealing with the criminal element. To ensure the safety of ATF's special agents, as well as provide for medical support in emergency situations, the President is requesting a variety of safety equipment and funding to develop an inhouse medical trauma training program. To conduct efficient law enforcement operations, ATF must maintain a safe, depend-

able vehicle fleet. As of April 1994, more than 1,400 of the ATF's 2,300 sedans are past GSA's standard for replacement. However, if ATF were to use a less stringent standard of 5 years or 60,000 miles, one-third of the fleet would need to be replaced.

- **Crime Control Act—GREAT Program—(\$1,242,000).** These are nonrecurring costs associated with the establishment of an additional nine new sites for the implementation of the program during FY 1995 to comply with the intent of the Crime Control Act. During FY 1995, this initiative provides drug funding of \$6.2 million and 30 FTE for State and local programs. There are no additional funds requested during FY 1996; therefore, \$5.0 million in drug-related funding will remain in the base. Special agents will impact youth directly by their involvement in the classroom teaching of GREAT and the training of personnel in the GREAT Program method.
- **Crime Control Act—Firearms Crime Coordinator—(\$6,631,000).** Violent crime and illegal firearms trafficking have historically been of the highest priorities. ATF has expanded its investigative efforts with the new initiatives and programs. During FY 1995, drug-related funding of \$899,000 and 6 drug-related FTEs will begin to establish special agent positions to work with State and local law enforcement in investigations and prosecution of firearms crimes. FY 1996 drug-related funding will provide for the investigation of cross-jurisdictional and/or inter-state firearms trafficking organizations in 25 high-crime geographic areas, which have not been designated.
- **Crime Control Act—Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)—(\$1,838,000).** Violent crime involving the use of firearms is a national problem. The CEASEFIRE pilot program is centered on the use of this new technology coupled with ATF's investigative expertise. The project provides State and local jurisdictions with a combination of services offered by ATF including, technical determinations, intelligence analysis, increased investigative leads, and innovative technology. FY 1995 drug-related funding of \$199,000 provides for the hire of 3 drug-related FTEs (firearms examiners to support current CEASEFIRE efforts). Once the IBIS has met the specifications of the pilot project for networking and computer interfacing of other commercial databases (including the FBI's Drugfire System), deployment of the systems may begin at 10 new locations.
- **Crime Control Act—Tracing Center—(\$4,379,000).** ATF's National Tracing Center was established to provide law enforcement agencies (domestically and around the world) a means to tie guns recovered in criminal activities to specific possession. The number of traces that the center has been able to accomplish during the past several years has increased dramatically as the result of productivity improvements. FY 1995 drug-related funding of \$2,391,000 provides for the hire of 17 drug-related FTE and contractor support for improvement in the firearms tracing process. It will also initiate a multifaceted integrated program that will disrupt criminal access to firearms and provide better investigative services for State and local enforcement agencies. FY 1996 funding is requested to provide grants to 25 separate jurisdictions to purchase equipment, lease data lines, and pay a State or local coordinator.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Investigations	5,538	5,883	5,883
Conviction Rate	80%	80%	80%
Inspections	2,251	2,547	2,723

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In December 1993 in Miami, an ATF OCDETF investigation was initiated on a Guyanese national and the head of a large-scale marijuana and crack-cocaine distribution organization that networks through the Dade and Broward County areas of South Florida, with an associates operating in Virginia and New York. The case was built around acts involving firearms and narcotics violations of upper and mid-level members of the organization operating a continuing criminal enterprise. At the completion of the trial, it is anticipated that approximately 35 members of the organization will be indicted for various violations of Federal firearms and narcotics laws.
- ATF's Tampa Field Office has conducted a 2 3/4 year investigation on the Outlaws motorcycle gang in the Tampa and St. Petersburg area. The investigation culminated in a 51-count indictment charging 18 individuals with an assortment of criminal charges, many arising out of racketeering activities by the motorcycle gang. Thirteen of the 18 individuals have been indicted for violations of Federal RICO laws. On September 28, 1994, eight members of the Outlaws motorcycle gang were arrested in Lakeland, Florida. Upon completion of this phase of the operation, Federal search warrants were simultaneously executed at both the Tampa and St. Petersburg clubhouses.
- On September 9, 1994, ATF agents and other law enforcement officers executed eight Federal search warrants, four Federal arrest warrants, and one State arrest warrant on the leaders of the Hessian Outlaw motorcycle organization and several members and associates for violations of the Federal firearms and narcotics laws. As a result of their efforts, agents and officers arrested eight subjects and seized 21 firearms and 10 ounces of methamphetamine.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$504.4	\$473.5	\$436.4
Investigations	<u>68.5</u>	<u>62.9</u>	<u>63.7</u>
Total	\$572.9	\$536.4	\$500.1
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$446.7	\$421.3	\$423.0
O&M, Air & Marine Interdiction	82.6	114.1	77.0
Other	<u>43.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$572.9	\$536.4	\$500.1
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	5,488	5,276	5,209
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,452.6	\$1,485.9	\$1,528.4
Drug Percentage	37.0%	34.5	33.9%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The resource summary does not include OCDETF resources of \$29.2 million in FY 1994, \$28.1 million in FY 1995, and \$28.6 million in FY 1996.
- The resource summary does not include HIDTA resources of \$10.0 million in FY 1994 and \$8.1 million in FY 1995.
- U.S. Customs Service drug control enforcement program estimates are based on separate percentages applied to programs in Salaries and Expenses; Air and Marine Operations and Maintenance; and Facilities, Construction, Improvement, and Related Expenses appropriations.
- The Salaries and Expenses Appropriation is comprised of three budget activities: (1) Inspection and Control, (2) Enforcement, and (3) Tariff and Trade. The Inspection and Control program processes all persons and cargo entering the country and attempts to stop the illegal entry of drugs and other prohibited items. Approximately 29 percent of this activity is scored as drug-related. The Enforcement program includes a tactical interdiction force proficient in land, sea, and air operations and investigative programs that enforce customs and smuggling laws. Approximately 40 percent of this program is scored as drug-related. The Tariff and Trade program enforces the Tariff Act and is not scored as drug-related.
- In FY 1993, Congress split the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation into three appropriations: the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation, which funds the nonpersonnel operating costs of the air and marine interdiction programs; the Operations and Maintenance P-3 Appropriation, which funds the nonpersonnel operating costs of the P-3 air interdiction programs; and the Air and Marine Procurement Appropriation, which funds equipment purchases, such as spare parts, for the air and marine inter-

diction programs. Approximately 95 percent of the Operations and Maintenance appropriation and related accounts has been scored as drug-related.

- Depending on the projects funded in the Facilities, Construction, Improvement, and Related Expenses appropriation, up to 100 percent of the facilities-related costs of the air program, are scored as drug-related. This appropriation was expanded to include all Customs Service facilities construction and improvement costs in FY 1993.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- As a primary border enforcement agency, the U.S. Customs Service defines its mission as controlling, regulating, and facilitating the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the United States and other nations.
- Because the Customs Service is responsible for the movement of goods and persons across the Nation's borders, it plays a key role in fighting drugs by identifying and disrupting the enormous quantities of illegal drugs smugglers attempt to bring into the country.
- Since 1981 the Customs Service has been at the forefront of the efforts to disrupt drug smuggling in the Southeast. In 1986, as part of Operation Alliance, the Customs Service began a major buildup of its drug enforcement resources along the Southwest Border.
- The Customs Service border strategies are designed to interdict and disrupt the illegal flow of drugs by air, sea, and land. The Customs Service also has an extensive money laundering control program.
- The Customs Service has an extensive air program, the goal of which is to reduce the availability of illegal drugs arriving in the United States. The air program objectives are the detection and apprehension of smuggling by private aircraft and the provision of assistance to other enforcement efforts of the Customs Service and other law enforcement agencies.
- Aircraft operated by the Customs Service include jet interceptors and long-range trackers equipped with radar and infrared detection sensors, high performance helicopters, single- and multi-engine support aircraft, and airborne detection platforms.
- Seagoing vessels operated by the Customs Service include interceptors, fast utility, and blue water-type vessels. These motor vessels are complemented with several various types of sophisticated marine radar systems, radio systems, and other marine electronic support equipment.
- The FY 1995 President's budget merged the separate appropriation for the P-3 drug interdiction program and the air and marine interdiction procurement program into the Operations and Maintenance, Air and Marine Interdiction Appropriation. The transfer of unobligated procurement balances to the Air and Marine Interdiction Appropriation is required so that these balances can be used to maintain the operating level of the Air and Marine Program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 drug budget program level is \$536.4 million and 5,276 FTEs, a decrease of \$36.5 million and 212 FTEs from FY 1994. This level enables the Customs Service to maintain its baseline interdiction program and to augment particular aspects of its program that are most significant to the drug interdiction program.
- Approximately 4 percent of all containers entering the United States will be examined for illicit drugs, while more than 20 percent of the containers from source countries will be inspected.
- 340 canine enforcement teams at high-risk ports of entry will inspect cargo and passengers entering the United States. This effort will be buttressed by military canine teams as available.
- The Customs Service air assets will fly 42,750 hours to intercept, track, and apprehend drug smuggling by general aviation aircraft.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request totals \$500.1 million and 5,209 FTEs, a decrease of \$36.3 million and a decrease of 67 FTEs from the FY 1995 level. 139 FTEs are currently allocated to the Treasury Forfeiture Fund on a reimbursed basis. Program effort remains unchanged as the Customs Service will use unobligated prior years accumulated balances to offset the decrease in budget authority.
- Reimbursements for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDE) will increase by 0 FTEs and \$2.1 million.
- **Salaries and Expenses.** The request for this decision unit is \$423.0 million and 5,070 FTEs, a net increase of \$5.1 million and a decrease of 67 FTEs from the FY 1994 level. The increase is largely the result of the following initiative:
- **ADP Equipment (Enforcement).** The current terminals for the Office of Enforcement are old, outdated, and in poor state of repair. The Customs Service requests \$2.4 million for the drug related portion of this initiative to update this critical equipment.
- **Air and Marine Operations and Maintenance.** The request for this decision unit is \$77.0 million. In addition, \$20.1 million from the prior year balances will be used to fund operations. The Customs Service intends to maintain the ability to respond to border intrusions with apprehension and interceptor aircraft. Because of our success in reducing airborne smuggling directly into the United States, it is believed that the present threat can be adequately addressed with the current level of resources. Flexible scheduling and deployment of interdiction assets along with an increased use of "call out" personnel will reduce demand on both aircraft and flight crews along our southern borders and will allow us to continue to support high priority commitments to the International Strategy and investigative support efforts.

1996 Highlights

- The FY 1996 Air and Marine Operations and Maintenance Program includes the following activities: (1) Operations and Maintenance, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs; (2) P-3 Drug Interdiction Operations and Maintenance; and (3) Air and Marine Interdiction Procurement. The Operations and

Maintenance and the P-3 Drug Interdiction activities are funded on an annual basis, while the Procurement activity is funded on a three-year basis.

- The Air and Marine Program uses air and sea interdiction units designed to protect the Nation's extensive border and counter the continually shifting narcotics and contraband smuggling threat. The program's objectives are to detect, sort, track, and apprehend aircraft and vessels involved in smuggling, and provide assistance to other enforcement efforts of the Customs Service and other agencies in the law enforcement community. Staffing for the program is funded by the Salaries and expenses appropriation, while the operation and maintenance of aircraft, marine vessels, radar, and communication systems are funded by the Operations and Maintenance (O&M), Air and Marine Interdiction Programs Appropriation.
- Air and marine interdiction operations, aimed at reducing the availability of illegal drugs arriving in the United States, are vital components of the Government's counterdrug efforts. Drug smuggling organizations have access to huge sums of money to purchase well-equipped aircraft, vessels, and sophisticated equipment to evade detection and to elude interdiction efforts. In order to effectively and aggressively disrupt this threat, the Customs Service has established and will maintain a likewise sophisticated system of aviation and marine units which are deployed to meet a geographically shifting drug problem in high-threat areas.
- Funds were provided in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1995 (P.L. 103-329) for Citation aircraft training in Mexico and host countries; the Black Hawk Helicopter apprehension and support program; and for other marine interdiction operations and maintenance activities. In addition, unobligated balances originally designated for the ASARS program were reprogrammed and applied toward the funding of the above mentioned congressional actions.
- In FY 1996, Customs Service aviation interdiction resources will be directed as follows:
 - **International Operations.** Support of the international strategy of the Administration will be one of the Customs Service's highest priorities. The Customs Service will continue to deploy its P-3s at the same rate as in previous years (25 to 30 per month). Citation interceptors will continue to be deployed in Panama and Honduras in support of the Southern Command. In addition, interceptors are deployed to Mexico in support of Mexican Operations. All interceptors will have dedicated crews to support 7 days per week, 24 hours per day (7X24) operations.
 - **Investigative Support.** Investigative support will remain a Customs Service aviation priority. Customs Service will be dedicating its single largest block of flight hours to investigative support activities. Investigative hours which Customs Service spends supporting other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies are included in this category. The fleet of support aircraft will include single-engine fixed-wing and light enforcement helicopters.
 - **Border Interdiction.** The Customs Service will maintain its ability to respond to border intrusions with apprehension and interceptor aircraft. Major branches, such as Miami, New Orleans, San Angelo, and Tucson will maintain 7X24 operations, as will the Caribbean Aviation Branch in the transit zone. The smaller branches will coordinate with other adjacent units and branches to provide 7X24 coverage of the remaining border areas. Customs Service will be able to respond to intrusion at any point along the southern border within minutes of notification. Flexible scheduling and deployment of interdiction assets along with an increased use of "call out" personnel will reduce demand on both aircraft and flight crews along our southern

borders and will allow The Customs Service to continue to support high priority commitments to the Administration's international strategy and investigative support efforts.

— **Marine Program.** During the past several years, revisions have been made to the marine strategy in an effort to maximize the effectiveness of Marine Program resources. These revisions place the following added emphasis on new interdiction, intelligence, investigation, and logistical support programs:

- Interdiction programs include intelligence driven-special operations in the Bahamas and resources increases in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Customs Service air and marine units combine resources to establish a viable detection, sorting, tracking, intercepting, and apprehending capability for the current airdrop threat along the coastal borders of the United States and Puerto Rico;
- Intelligence programs include informant development, public awareness, and consolidation of intelligence units;
- Investigative programs include continued use of Title 21 cross-designation, undercover operations, and recruitment of cooperating individuals; and
- Logistical support programs include vessel replacement, utilization of seized property, sale exchange, forfeiture fund, national maintenance contract, and storage and refurbishment of seized vessels.

In FY 1994 and FY 1995, the fleet replacement program was restricted to replacing only those vessels found to be hazardous to operate or unserviceable. In FY 1996, the Marine Program will continue to review vessel replacement requirements and will revise and enhance the methods used to collect data regarding marine seizures, arrests, and boardings.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Assets Seized (Quantity):			
– Vessels	219	210	210
– Aircraft	35	35	35
– Vehicles	9,055	9,000	9,000
– Monetary Instruments	\$217.4M	\$200.0M	\$200.0M
Seizures (lbs.):			
– Heroin	2,577	2,500	2,500
– Cocaine	204,392	204,000	204,000
– Marijuana	559,286	559,000	559,000
– Hashish	1,393	1,393	1,393
Air Program Flying Hours(*)	47,605	43,800	41,800

* Total flight hours are higher than flight hours flown for interdiction purposes only, as described in the narrative. In addition to interdiction flight hours, other flight hours include support of domestic law enforcement, training, humanitarian assistance, and maintenance.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The U.S. Customs Service continues to contribute to the Federal effort to reduce the national dependency on illegal narcotics by seizing this contraband while it is in transit into the United States, when it is at maximum purity and in substantial quantities. In FY 1994, Customs Service interdiction efforts seized a total of 204,000 pounds of cocaine, a 16 percent increase from the previous year.
- The U.S. Customs Service continues to improve its ability to target large loads of concealed narcotics in commercial cargo. The seizure of concealed loads in commercial cargo, which generally exceed 500 pounds, have the greatest impact on the smuggling organization. In FY 1994, the Customs Service instituted a special training program to better target narcotics concealed in cargo crossing the U.S./Mexico border. This resulted in seizures of 70,800 pounds of cocaine, a 9 percent increase over the previous year.
- The Customs Service maintains a deterrent to narcotics smuggling between land border ports through its air and marine interdiction program. The threat posed by the air smuggling of narcotics is estimated through an analysis of air traffic patterns and local interdiction actions. The deterrent posed by the air program is calculated as the extent to which the threat has been reduced from 1982 levels, the year of the program's initiation. In FY 1994, that threat was estimated at 25 percent of the baseline 1982 level.
- The Customs Service investigative activity is aimed at disrupting the criminal organizations that smuggle narcotics. The Customs Service has increased its emphasis of "Impact" cases, those cases focussed on the highest levels of the smuggling organization. The Customs Service investigation of 260 active "Impact" cases is up from the 252 cases in the previous year.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$20.2	\$21.5	\$20.6
Total	\$20.2	\$21.5	\$ 20.6
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$15.9	\$15.8	\$16.1
Construction	4.3	5.7	2.8
Crime Control Act:			
- Rural Drug Enforcement Training	—	—	0.3
- Federal Law Enforcement Training	—	—	1.4
Total	\$20.2	\$21.5	\$20.6
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	160	157	172
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$60.2	\$56.6	\$69.5
Drug Percentage	34.0%	38.0%	29.6%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FLETC's drug-related program resources for FY 1995 consist of \$21.5 million and 157 FTEs. These support the FLETC's continuing training efforts, as well as construction and facility maintenance.
- During FY 1995, in support of the participating agencies' drug enforcement training, the FLETC expects to conduct (based on March 1994 projections) the following activities:
 - Basic training for 3,231 students involving 21,206 student-weeks for an Average Resident Student Population (ARSP) of 408;
 - Advanced training for 4,847 students involving 8,301 student-weeks for an ARSP of 160; and,
 - State and local training for 815 students involving 1,157 student-weeks for an ARSP of 22.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 drug budget request totals \$20.6 million, a decrease of \$0.9 million from FY 1995.
- The 1994 Crime Control Act request includes an additional \$1.7 million and 7 FTEs.
- The increase in the S&E account amounts to \$0.3 million and 12 FTE over the FY 1995 level. This enhancement will fund several new initiatives.
- The increase in the ACI & RE account amounts to \$0.3 million over FY 1995. This increase is for minor maintenance and construction.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Basic Training:			
— Students	1,834	3,231	3,264
— Student-Weeks	11,091	21,206	21,491
— ARSP	213	408	413
Advanced Training:			
— Students	4,543	4,847	4,788
— Student-Weeks	6,599	8,301	7,698
— ARSP	127	160	148
State and Local Training:			
— Students	1,009	815	963
— Student-Weeks	1,406	1,157	1,461
— ARSP	27	22	28
Total Training:			
— Students	7,386	8,893	9,015
— Student-Weeks	19,096	30,664	30,650
— ARSP	367	590	589

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK (FinCEN)

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Intelligence	\$9.1	\$11.3	\$12.2
Research and Development	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$9.1	\$11.3	\$12.2
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$9.1	\$9.9	\$11.1
Crime Control Act:			
- Federal Law Enforcement	<u>—</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	\$9.1	\$11.2	\$12.2
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	74	82	82
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$18.3	\$19.8	\$22.2
Drug Percentage	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- The resource summary does not include \$0.2 million in HIDTA resources in FY 1994.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- In July, 1989, the Department of the Treasury developed a comprehensive financial crimes enforcement strategy. It identified money as the motivation for most criminal activities and the power behind most criminal organizations. It also targeted money as one of the most vulnerable areas in any criminal conspiracy. With the approval of Congress, the Department of Treasury in April 1990 created the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to combat narcotics-related money laundering. FinCEN's mission was to be the central source for systematic identification, collation, and analysis of financial and other information to assist in the investigation and prosecution of drug-related financial crimes, and to aid in the formulation of enforcement and regulatory policy to combat such crimes. FinCEN's operation is driven by research and analysis of information from various law enforcement, financial, and commercial databases to which FinCEN has direct computer access. FinCEN also interacts with the intelligence community to develop an overall picture of illicit financial activity throughout the world.
- Recently, Under Secretary of Enforcement Ronald K. Noble set out a combined regulatory and enforcement strategy to fight money laundering. This policy decision reflects a significant expansion of FinCEN's mission and the evolution of Government strategy to address money laundering and all other forms of financial crimes, narcotics-related or otherwise. These efforts will benefit the Government's counternarcotics strategy, as well as the significant nonnarcotics financial crime that impacts the economic well-being of the Nation.

- Because of the expanded role FinCEN now plays in the money laundering arena, the drug-related percentage for this agency has been adjusted from 80 to 50 percent. Drug totals for FY 1994 and FY 1995 have been adjusted to reflect this percentage change.
- FinCEN has been assigned the central role in implementing Treasury countermoney laundering policies. It exercises Treasury's far-reaching responsibilities under the Bank Secrecy Act, 31 U.S.C. Section 5311, et seq (the "BSA").

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 drug budget is \$11.2 million and 82 FTEs, an increase of \$2.1 million over FY 1994. The majority of this difference is due to the addition of resources from the Crime Control Act. Using these funds, FinCEN will spend \$0.6 million on the drug-related portion of its Automated Retrieval and Link Analysis System; approximately \$0.5 million to expand Operation Gateway that will allow States to directly access Bank Secrecy Act data; and \$0.4 million to support FinCEN in its newly acquired role (which came with the merger of Treasury's Office of Financial Enforcement into FinCEN in October, 1993) of financial enforcement regulation.

1996 Summary of Request

- The 1996 budget request totals \$12.2 million and 82 FTEs, an increase of \$1.0 million over FY 1995. The direct budget includes \$2.0 million for Information System Modernization efforts to enhance existing intelligence operation and \$2.2 million and 16 FTEs requested for the Gateway network and other related financial intelligence and enforcement activities from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by Title XXXI of the Crime Control Act. FinCEN's initiatives are designed to meet demands identified by a review of its existing operations in light of the four strategic themes outlined below.

1996 Highlights

- FinCEN's FY 1996 drug budget reflects the combined impact of the following four basic strategic areas:

Expanded Regulatory Powers

- The BSA system has been greatly expanded by the Annunzio-Wylie Anti-Money Laundering Act. That legislation grants the Treasury Department important new powers in a crucial area of Federal financial regulation and commits the Secretary to mandating actions by the financial sector against money laundering and other financial crimes. The Treasury Department's obligations are almost certain to be further expanded by the Money Laundering Suppression Act.
- These legislative requirements challenge the Treasury Department to devise combined regulatory and enforcement strategies that reduce unnecessary burdens on the financial sector while increasing the ability to deter, detect, and prosecute money launderers. The decision of the Under Secretary of Enforcement to consolidate regulatory responsibility and law enforcement intelligence and analysis in FinCEN is a major toward meeting that challenge.

Fostering Improved Detection and Use of Information

- Improved detection requires better use of information both to understand sophisticated schemes and to coordinate law enforcement efforts.
- FinCEN's second core task is to analyze and share information with investigative agencies at the Federal, State, local, and international levels. Accomplishing this task involves (1) identifying electronic information sources and learning how best to utilize them; (2) building databases and other electronic tools to piece data links together; and (3) building intelligence-sharing relationships to allow investigating agencies to focus their efforts, especially when multiple agencies are looking at the same organization.
- FinCEN is a leader in innovative uses and sharing of information, but its very success has engendered new demands on its resources as its charged with building major databases in banks and nonbank financial institutions nationwide. At the same time, FinCEN faces increased customer demand for case support from law enforcement agencies.

International Leadership

- The Department of the Treasury is committed to an international approach to fighting financial crime. That commitment is not only a matter of policy, but of necessity: The Final G-7 communique (i.e., the formal declaration from the annual summit of the seven major industrialized nations) states plainly the recognition that "organized transactional crime, including money laundering...and the use of illicit proceeds to take control of legitimate business is a worldwide problem...Ultimate success requires that all Governments provide for effective measures to prevent laundering of proceeds from drug trafficking and other serious crime or offenses which generate a significant amount of proceeds."
- In addition, regulatory measures must consider international capital movements and the international operations of most institutions. Organizations like FinCEN have been established in a dozen nations already, for example, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Australia; the new organizations are seeking to coordinate their efforts with FinCEN and one another.

Partnership, "Steering," and Leveraging Resources

- The fourth development is managerial. FinCEN is a model for some of the doctrines gathered under the "reinvention of government" heading. FinCEN is a small, customer- and mission-driven organization. It works to add value to existing resources by leveraging the resources of other agencies.
- FinCEN's is recognized as a nonparochial intermediary with whom governmental agencies can safely and profitably share drug control money laundering and other financial crimes information. Information sharing depends on a partnership among those agencies, and FinCEN's efforts can succeed only if its customers are convinced that they will benefit from the information sharing, that FinCEN can act for them more efficiently than they can act for themselves in this area, and that it will protect their security.
- The combination of the regulatory and law enforcement perspective keys into an enforcement philosophy that emphasizes problem solving (not unlike community policing in another sphere), by combining case support, research and analysis, information technology, and joint approaches between law enforcement, the financial sector, and regulators.
- Finally, FinCEN's work depends on the partnership between the public sector and technology. It is a leader in the implementation of electronic government within the law enforcement community and has

put Treasury in the vanguard of the effort to adopt the emerging national information infrastructure to the needs of law enforcement.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
A. Tactical Operations			
Requests received	7,143	8,214	8,543
Reactive reports issued	6,294	7,238	7,528
Reactive subjects submitted to FinCEN ¹	25,519	30,4973	1,717
Proactive subjects identified by FinCEN ¹	302	850	1,000
For reactive and proactive:			
Additional subjects identified by FinCEN	5,054	5,812	6,045
Assets identified ²	18,830	21,655	22,521
Units of information identified ³	57,038	65,594	68,217
Field support in workyears	4	11	11
Federal agencies supported	97	97	101
State and local agencies supported	65	65	68
B. Strategic and International Programs			
Number of projects initiated	105	107	109
Number of workproducts produced	88	89	90
Number of clients on list:	17,400	18,270	19,140
– Non-official use only	15,000	15,750	16,500
– Official use only	2,400	2,520	2,640
Number of additional reports requested	7,800	8,190	8,580
C. Regulatory Policy and Enforcement			
Measurement of user needs:			
– Calls requesting BSA rulings and/or guidance	8,500	9,000	9,300
– Letters requesting BSA rulings and/or guidance	876	950	975
– User calls to BSA Bulletin Board	3,756	4,000	4,500
Compliance:			
– Number of BSA ruling letters received/answered	876	950	975
– Number of civil referrals received for processing	26	35	40
– Number of civil penalty cases in progress	111	102	50
– Number of civil penalty cases concluded	37	50	50

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

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

³ Units of information includes telephone numbers, personal and corporate identification numbers, addresses, and aliases.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- FinCEN has built a central data system for an annual estimated 100,000-150,000 criminal referrals from banking institutions.
- FinCEN has also created databases of national registration of more than 200,000 nonbank financial institutions.
- FinCEN is spearheading the effort to make Federal information and information technology available to State and local law enforcement nationwide through its Project Gateway.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$95.0	\$88.3	\$95.3
Regulatory and Compliance	<u>18.0</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>12.9</u>
Total	\$113.0	\$100.9	\$108.1
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Investigations/Narcotics Crime	\$95.0	\$86.3	\$89.8
Transfer from SFF (non-add)	(6.0)	—	—
Regulatory and Compliance	18.0	12.6	12.9
Crime Control Act:			
– Federal Law Enforcement	—	<u>2.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Total	\$113.0	\$100.9	\$108.1
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	1,486	1,351	1,351
Information			
Total IRS-C1 Budget	\$412.3	\$416.1	\$445.8
Drug Percentage	27.4%	24.2%	24.2%
Total Agency Budget	\$7,188.1	\$7,489.5	\$8,228.0
Drug Percentage	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Internal Revenue Service (IRS)-Criminal Investigation (CI) enhance voluntary compliance with the laws under its purview through the effective enforcement of the tax code and related criminal statutes. Special agents of the IRS-Criminal Investigation identify and investigate individuals and organizations that fail to comply with the criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26), the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31), and other criminal provisions of the general United States Code (Title 18). These financial investigations of tax, currency, and money laundering violations provide the basis for multiagency initiatives against those who engage in illegal narcotics-related activities and for the subsequent seizure and forfeiture of their drug-related assets.
- The mission of the IRS-Criminal Investigation in Federal law enforcement's antidrug effort is to utilize the financial expertise of its agents to identify and impede the transfer of drug-generated funds and to disrupt and dismantle—through select investigation, prosecution, and asset forfeiture—the country's major narcotics and narcotics money laundering organizations.
- The Narcotics Crimes Program of the IRS-Criminal Investigation includes the function of investigating and prosecuting those individuals and organizations who direct, supervise, and finance the illicit drug trade. The Currency Transaction Reports (CTR) Processing function transcribes, validates, and posts to the Currency and Banking Data Base, within the Detroit Computing Center, financial documents,

such as CTRs, which are used to trace the flow of monies from illegal narcotics or money laundering activities.

- In each of the HIDTAs, the IRS has focused its enforcement efforts on the major narcotics and money laundering organizations. The IRS has devoted considerable resources to the investigation of these currency crimes and money laundering violations, as well as the increased seizure and forfeiture of assets. The enforcement efforts and financial expertise of the IRS are directed toward the gathering of financial narcotics-related intelligence; the financial disruption of illegal drug operations through successful investigative and prosecutorial efforts; the identification, targeting, and investigation of domestic and foreign national gangs; and its general assistance provided to other narcotics supply reduction agencies in their financial investigation efforts.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- In FY 1995, funding for the IRS-Criminal Investigation antidrug activities (excluding OCDE) totals 1,351 positions, 1,351 FTEs, and \$100.9 million; this includes 806 agent positions and 806 agent FTEs. In addition, \$2.0 million of this is appropriated through the Crime Control Act of 1994. IRS will be using the resources dedicated to the Federal Law Enforcement Crime Control program to purchase computer equipment for the Automated Criminal Investigation System. This will continue to equip the Central Region and begin the implementation of the Western Region.
- The Management Activity of the IRS-Criminal Investigation consists of two narcotics-related components—the Narcotics Crimes Programs of IRS-Criminal Investigation and the Currency Transaction Reports function in the Detroit Computing Center.
 - The primary mission of the IRS-Criminal Investigation in its Narcotics Crimes Program is the financial disruption of major money laundering and narcotics-related organizations. This goal is accomplished through the function's expertise in financial investigations, which enables it to identify the organizational structure and participants of an illegal enterprise, identify money and assets for seizure and forfeiture action, and to establish the basis for Title 21 violations or other charges which may be outside the statutory authority of the IRS.
 - The Currency Transaction Reports Processing function provides an accurate database, which is used to assist in tracing the flow of currency. This intelligence/information often provides the basis for the initiation of investigative or enforcement actions relative to currency crimes, money laundering, and narcotics-related violations.

1996 Summary of Request

- For FY 1996, the request (excluding OCDE) includes 1,351 positions, 1,351 FTEs, and \$108.1 million, an increase of \$7.2 million over the FY 1995 level. Of this total request, \$5.5 million is for the Federal Law Enforcement Crime Control Act program. IRS will be using these resources to purchase computer equipment for the Automated Criminal Investigation System. This will equip the remainder of the Central Region and continue the implementation of the Western Region.

- The request also includes 440 positions, 423 FTEs, and \$38.6 million for OCDE in FY 1996. The total reflects a decrease of \$1.5 million from the FY 1995 level.

1996 Highlights

Narcotics Crimes Program

- The IRS-Criminal Investigation effectively contributes to the nation's anti-drug effort through the targeting, investigation, and prosecuting of those individuals and organizations who participate in money laundering and narcotics-related activities. The IRS-Criminal Investigation uses its expertise in financial investigation to trace the flow of drug-related monies. These financial investigations identify the organizational structure and participants of an illegal enterprise, identify money and assets for seizure and forfeiture action, and establishes the basis for Title 21 or other charges which may be outside the statutory authority of the IRS.
- Through its investigations of violations of the tax laws under Title 26, IRS—Criminal Investigation provided a clearly defined, non-overlapping statutory basis to assist in the successful investigation and prosecution of narcotics-related violations. Additionally, the statutory authority of the IRS - Criminal Investigation to investigate currency crimes and money laundering violations under the provisions of Title 31 and Title 18 has made the IRS an instrumental agency in asset seizure and forfeiture actions, as well as a leader in financial investigations.

Currency Transaction Reports Processing Program

- The number of financial information documents processed by the Detroit Computing Center continues to increase as the enforcement efforts of the IRS are expanded. These increases can, in part, be attributable to increased compliance and expanded anti-drug/money laundering legislation. On October 27, 1986, President Reagan signed the Money Laundering Control Act of 1986. The Act contained significant money laundering provisions which included amendments to the Bank Secrecy Act and amendments to Title 18. The included amendments to Title 18 included the addition of Sections 1956 and 1957—transactional money laundering provisions which penalize currency transactions obtained from or used in certain illegal activities. The major provisions involving the Bank Secrecy Act included new Title 31 legislation in Section 5324 prohibiting the structuring of financial transactions to evade reporting requirements. Sections 981 and 982 of Title 18 also provided for the forfeiture of monies and/or assets involved in violation of these statutes. These provisions were further enhanced by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.
- This legislation and the financial documents maintained at the Detroit Computing Center enhance the effectiveness of IRS-Criminal Investigation to investigate and prosecute members of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. As a result, the IRS expanded its enforcement efforts in and financial investigations of currency crimes and money laundering violations. The funding request for this program is \$12.9 million, an increase of \$0.3 million over the FY 1995 level.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Total Convictions (w/o OCDE)	347	347	347
Total Convictions (w/ OCDE)	1,11	1,110	1,110

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The enforcement efforts of IRS-Criminal Investigation in the Narcotics Crimes Program and Currency Transaction Report Program for FY 1994 are shown below:

Total Convictions	347
Currency Transaction Processed	10.8

- The number of Currency Transaction Reports Processed are expected to increase during FY 1995 and FY 1996 to 11.8 million and 13.0 million respectively.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Investigations	\$66.2	\$71.0	\$63.2
Prevention	4.6	4.7	6.6
Total	\$70.8	\$75.7	\$69.8
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Investigations	\$66.2	\$68.4	\$59.4
Administration	4.6	4.7	6.6
Crime Control Act	—	2.6	3.8
Total	\$70.8	\$75.7	\$69.8
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	641	685	586
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$462.0	\$482.7	\$562.4
Drug Percentage	15.0%	16.0%	12.0%

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the Secret Service includes the authority and responsibility to engage in the following activities:
 - Protect the President, the Vice President, the President-elect, The Vice President-elect, and members of their immediate families; major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; former Presidents, their spouses, and minor children; and visiting heads of foreign states or governments;
 - Provide security at the White House complex and other Presidential offices, at the official residence of the Vice President, and at foreign diplomatic missions;
 - Detect and arrest any person committing an offense against the laws relating to currency, coins, obligations, and securities of the United States or foreign governments; and
 - Detect and arrest those violating laws pertaining to electronic funds transfer frauds, credit card and debit card frauds, frauds involving federally insured financial institutions, false identification documents or devices, and computer access frauds.
- Identified resources are based on a methodology that incorporates pay, benefits, and support costs of FTEs devoted to drug enforcement activities. These include criminal investigations, Federal/State/local task force involvement, employee and applicant drug testing, and protection involved in

other drug-related activities. In FY 1993, this methodology reflected 39 percent of the Investigations Activity FTEs, 7 percent of the Administration Activity FTEs, and 1 percent of the Protective Operations Activity FTEs devoted to drug enforcement activities.

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The FY 1995 drug budget request is \$75.7 million and 685 FTEs, an increase of \$4.9 million and 44 FTEs. Part of this increase is due to the upcoming presidential election campaign. The 1994 Crime Control Act provides an additional \$2.6 million.
- In FY 1995, the Secret Service will shift 10 FTE from the Investigations Activity to Protective Operations Activity efforts relative to the 1996 presidential campaign. Although the Secret Service has proposed no new budgetary resources specifically devoted to carrying out the National Drug Control Strategy, it will continue to devote 39 percent of its investigative FTE resources to drug-related activities.

1996 Summary of Request

- In total, the President's budget request includes \$69.8 million for FY 1996, a decrease of \$5.9 million from FY 1995.

1996 Highlights

- In FY 1996, the Secret Service will shift 258 FTE from the Investigative Activity to the Protective Operations Activity because of the 1996 presidential campaign.
- Increasingly, the criminal investigations of the Secret Service produce information about financial crimes committed by drug traffickers or violators. These crimes, predominately in the areas of counterfeiting, forgery, and fraud, provide an alternate means to prosecute drug offenders.
- Many of the Secret Service's check and bond forgery investigations are initiated as a result of drug enforcement activity. Illicit drug dealers frequently launder their drug money through the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds. Many suspects and defendants in forgery cases have prior criminal histories for drug violations and admit they have stolen, forged, and/or negotiated Treasury Bonds or Checks to help finance their drug habits.
- An Attorney General's study revealed that 80 percent of all drug trafficking is associated with the use of fraudulent identification. Drug dealers routinely use false credentials to launder drug profits and to avoid identification. The Secret Service's jurisdiction and expertise in this area has been instrumental in dismantling drug rings.

- Similarly, the Secret Service's investigations involving credit card fraud often lead to the arrest of drug traffickers. Drug distribution networks often use the profits of credit card crime to fund their operations. The Secret Service's investigations have also uncovered illegal enterprises which accept stolen credit cards as payment for drugs. By aggressively investigating drug-related credit card fraud, the Secret Service is able to attack and undermine the financial infrastructure of many drug operations.
- The investigation of telecommunications and cellular telephone crimes is a new and effective method of weakening the supporting infrastructure of illicit drug dealers. It is widely known in the law enforcement community that organized criminal elements in the United States and in drug producing countries use reprogrammed telephones to defraud the telecommunications industry, mask their identity, increase their mobility, and frustrate court-ordered electronic monitoring. The Secret Service has experienced considerable success in dismantling these illegal communications networks.
- The Secret Service's varied criminal jurisdictions enable the prosecution of drug offenders on peripheral charges and provide opportunities to collect important drug-related intelligence information. Accordingly, the investigative assets of the Secret Service comprise a unique and invaluable tool to assist in the war against drugs.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

Drug-Related Cases	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Counterfeiting	207	207	185
Forgery	67	52	56
Fraud	111	158	158
Other	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>37</u>
Total	421	455	436

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Counterfeit investigations frequently reveal illicit drug dealers using counterfeiting operations to finance drug activity. In FY 1993, the Secret Service arrested more than 200 individuals as a result of counterfeiting investigations who had some involvement with illegal drug activity.
- In FY 1992, the Secret Service established task forces in major U.S. cities, committed resources from its field offices, and assigned a high-priority nationwide to the investigation of West African financial crimes and narcotics trafficking. Activities in this area consisted of 220 cases, 153 arrests, and actual losses of \$11.6 million to banks and credit card companies. Secret Service agents also serve on various other drug-related task forces and support law enforcement efforts in the HIDTAs.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
State and Local Assistance	\$59.7	\$65.0	\$64.7
Investigations	<u>90.1</u>	<u>93.3</u>	<u>83.1</u>
Total	\$149.8	\$158.3	\$147.8
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Definite Budget Authority	\$25.7	\$12.3	\$12.3
Permanent Indefinite Authority	<u>124.1</u>	<u>146.0</u>	<u>135.5</u>
Total	\$149.8	\$158.3	\$147.8
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs ¹	19	19	19
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$221.4	\$189.2	\$185.2
Drug Percentage	82.0%	82.0%	82.0%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ All participating Treasury bureau FTEs are reimbursed and reflected in their drug budget numbers.

- The drug control percentage has been adjusted as a result of a line-by-line review of the drug-related spending from the fund. A weighted average was calculated and appears in the above figures.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF) was established by P.L. 102-393 as a special fund. Special funds are credited with Federal fund collections of the Government that are earmarked by law for a specific purpose. Special funds consists of separate receipt and expenditure accounts. The TFF has two accounts for paying fund expenses—a permanent indefinite and an annual appropriation. The permanent indefinite appropriation is available for purposes related to specific seizures. The annual appropriation is enacted in the Treasury Appropriations Act and represents a congressional limitation on the use of the proceeds of seized and forfeited assets for purposes more generally related to the forfeiture program. In addition, any excessive unobligated amounts remaining in the fund at the end of the prior fiscal year become the so-called Super-Surplus. The Super-Surplus is available to the Secretary, without fiscal year limitation, for any law enforcement purpose.

— **Mandatory Expenses (Permanent Indefinite Appropriation).** These expenditures are incurred in connection with the seizure, detention, inventory, security, maintenance, advertisement, and disposal of property. Mandatory expenses also include investigative costs; remission and mitigation payments; satisfaction of valid liens and mortgages; and the necessary services of experts and consultants, State and local law enforcement joint operations, awards to informers, and the purchase or lease of automated data processing system, training, printing, and contracting services.

- **Equitable Sharing Payments.** These expenses include payments to other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and foreign countries.
 - **Discretionary Expenses (Annual Appropriation).** These expenses are incurred in carrying out forfeiture program responsibilities that are not necessarily related to any one specific seized or forfeited asset. Such expenses include equipping Treasury as well as State and local enforcement vehicles, vessels and aircraft; reimbursing private persons for expenses incurred while cooperating with Treasury investigations and undercover operations; and training foreign law enforcement personnel in Treasury seizure and forfeiture activities.
- In FY 1995, the TFF shall transfer not more than \$10 million to ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund for activities authorized under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3171 et seq.).

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- Drug control resources of the fund total \$158.3 million in FY 1995. This budget includes drug-related funding of \$12.3 million for discretionary expenses. Furthermore, an estimated \$146.0 million in drug-related resources will be provided for mandatory forfeiture expenses in FY 1995.
- Congressional action has moved certain expenses from the discretionary category to the permanent indefinite category. This includes the costs of overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other costs of State and local law enforcement that are incurred in joint operations and seizures, as well as expenses for the purchase or lease of automatic data processing systems, training, painting, and contracting services. This action makes all funding categories identical with those of the Department of Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund.

1996 Summary of Request

- The total request for drug-related activities is \$147.8 million, a \$10.5 million decrease from FY 1995. \$12.3 million is requested for Definite Budget Authority, the same level as FY 1995 and \$135.5 million is requested for the Permanent Indefinite Appropriation.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

- Not available.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Not available.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
International	\$7.9	\$8.0	\$8.4
Total	\$7.9	\$8.0	\$8.4
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Program Coordination Production & Support	\$0.6	\$0.3	\$0.3
Overseas Missions	5.0	5.5	5.9
Other Activities	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Total	\$7.9	\$8.0	\$8.4
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs	125	122	122
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,267.9	\$1,184.4	\$1,300.3
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- USIA is an independent organization that is responsible for the U.S. Government's overseas information, exchange, and cultural programs. Its Director reports to the President and receives policy guidance from the Secretary of State.
- USIA's activities related to controlling the supply of and demand for illegal drugs form part of the overall mission to further U.S. foreign policy objectives, inform foreign publics about the United States, and report foreign opinion to U.S. government officials. USIA seeks to increase worldwide support for supply and demand reduction efforts.
- Agency operations in the narcotics area currently consist of the following major elements:
 - **Program Coordination, Production, and Support.** This operation primarily supports overseas USIS missions by coordinating program planning and by producing and acquiring various program materials for their use; provides a news and text Wireless File; coordinates the International Narcotics Information Network (ININ); and coordinates international demand reduction/public awareness conferences and overseas travel of U.S. experts. Under a recently implemented reorganization, a new office of policy and planning, which reports to the Director, focuses on narcotics (among other global issues), and provides policy guidance to all USIA elements engaged in antidrug programming.

- **Overseas Missions.** More than 200 posts operate in over 140 countries. In the narcotics area, posts administer exchange-of-persons programs and conduct information activities and lecture/workshop programs for foreign officials and nongovernmental organizations. USIA has placed emphasis on the cocaine producing and transit countries in Latin America and to a lesser extent on opium-source countries such as Pakistan and Thailand.
- **Other Activities.** Other activities include radio and television broadcasts with drug-related information in English and other languages; live interactive programming, via satellite transmission, to USIS posts; videotapes and documentaries; educational and cultural exchange programs; and research on drug issues and foreign public opinion.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- FY 1995 drug control funding is \$8.0 million and 122 FTE, an increase of \$0.1 million over FY 1994.
- Program Coordination, Production, and Support will be funded at \$0.3 million for interactive dialogues, pamphlets, satellite and traveling speaker programs; the International Narcotics Information Network (ININ); and a workshop for foreign journalists. This is a 50 percent decrease from FY 1994.
- \$5.5 million will be spent on Overseas Missions in support of drug-related activities covering all media, a \$0.5 million increase over FY 1995. Most of this funding—\$5.2 million—will support a major effort in the coca producing, refining, and transshipment countries of Latin America designed to build public support for international cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs. Efforts are increasing in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
- Other activities provides \$2.3 million including (1) \$0.4 million for drug-related programming for the Voice of America (VOA) and the Television and Film Service which provides radio programs, videotapes and films to a number of USIS posts and foreign media, as well as live programming through an international TV satellite network; (2) Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (\$1.8 million) to support seminars, lectures, and participation of international visitors in anti-drug programs; and (3) public opinion polls and research grants (\$0.1 million) to explore drug policy in and among the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean at the North/South Center.

1996 Summary of Request

- The total funding request for FY 1996 is \$8.4 million, an increase of \$0.4 million, over FY 1995, which will partially cover increased costs of overseas and domestic salaries, and other operating costs. This will enable USIA to continue to support a broad spectrum of worldwide drug control programs in FY 1996, although there will be some reductions as a result of the President's reductions in personnel and administrative costs.
- In addition, USIA's overall budget provides substantial resources in connection with establishing and enlarging democracy in new independent countries in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere. These programs on the rule of law, freedom of the press, democratic elections, ethics in government and institution-building complement the goal of developing increased international cooperation in the fight against illicit drug production and trafficking.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Participants in:			
– Hubert Humphrey Program	10	10	10
– Citizen Exchange Conferences	10	10	10
– International Visitor Program	46	46	46
– American Speakers Program	15	15	15
International Narcotics Information Network (ININ) Discs Placed Overseas	195	208	200
Interactive Teleconferences	17	17	17
Media Workshops	1	1	1
Participating Foreign Journalists	30	30	30
VOA Drug-Related News Reports	1,100	1,100	1,100
Printed Publications (original and translated Versions)	2	2	2

- In addition to the above output measures, VOA produces and broadcast “Doble Filo,” a weekly program in Spanish placed on 528 local stations in Latin America that deals exclusively with the drug problem.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Television and Film Service researched, acquired and duplicated a variety of videotapes for distribution to USIS overseas, including public service announcements.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, USIA posts used U.S. speakers and programs, interactive television, and telepress conferences to further promote drug-awareness. Additionally, journalists from the region have participated in the USIA's periodic drug workshops. Experts in drug education and use prevention from the United States have travelled extensively in the region under USIA auspices.
- USIA's Drug Policy and Program Unit, with posts' support, sponsored a series of drug conferences for Latin American experts. These conferences took place in the United States, Ecuador, El Salvador, Bolivia, and Trinidad and Tobago. They helped establish a cadre of Latin Americans and Caribbeans who now share information and coordinate drug awareness activities.
- During FY 1994, the VOA News Division issued more than 1,000 reports on a wide variety of drug-related issues throughout the world, including prevention and treatment of drug abuse and addiction. Reports covered the adverse impacts of drug abuse and trafficking on societies worldwide, especially in South America and the Far East.
- VOA's American Republics Division continued to provide a major thrust for drug-related programming with their show “Doble Filo,” a 15-minute weekly program featuring interviews, news, reports, and topical mini-documentaries on drug issues.
- The WORLDNET Television and Film Service of USIA's International Broadcasting Operations provides, via satellite transmission, live interactive programming to a number of USIS posts overseas, and provides videotapes and short-clip productions on drug related topics as well.
- Seventeen live interactive dialogues on antidrug topics were produced, the majority of which were transmitted to the Western Hemisphere. Most posts participating in these interactives are able to

record and duplicate the programs for distribution to the foreign press, cable companies, local television stations, university libraries, etc. Additionally, a variety of videotapes were researched, acquired, and duplicated for distribution to overseas posts.

- In FY 1994 the USIA Drug Policy and Program Unit executed the following special projects:
 - Conducted a Latin American Regional Drug Experts conference emphasizing drug use prevention—the 15th New and Current Affairs Workshop on Drugs.
 - Sponsored (1) programs to develop school-based drug prevention programs in Hungary, Russia, and Israel; (2) Project D.A.R.E. training in the Philippines and the attendance of Project D.A.R.E.-trained officers from Mexico, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Philippines, Hungary, and Honduras; and (3) a 2-week trip by seven Brazilian television and print journalists focused on U.S. law enforcement and prevention efforts.
 - Funded a grant to an African journalist to complete a videotape documentary warning Africans of the dangers of serving as international drug couriers; funded a Spanish and English language videotape titled, “Case History Illegal Drugs: A Communications Industry Response”; and helped fund a locally produced antidrug videotape project, which will be screened throughout Latin America.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Function	1994 ¹ Estimate	1995 Estimate	1996 Request
Prevention	\$0.3	\$0.8	\$0.8
Treatment	850.6	884.0	926.0
Research	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Total	\$854.1	\$887.4	\$929.5
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Medical Care	\$850.9	\$884.8	\$926.8
Research	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Total	\$854.1	\$887.4	\$929.5
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
FTEs	14,827	14,820	14,820
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$36,827.4	\$38,190.2	\$39,479.5
Drug Percentage	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ The 1994 Actuals will not be available until mid-1995.

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

Methodology

- Treatment Costs represent the costs for all inpatient and outpatient care of veterans with a primary or associated diagnosis of drug abuse. These figures include the cost of care for these patients in the following areas: specialized drug abuse treatment programs, specialized substance abuse programs treating veterans with alcohol and/or drug abuse problems, and all other medical programs (e.g., medicine, surgery, and psychiatry).
- The other related medical costs for drug abuse patients (i.e., costs for care other than specialized drug treatment in dedicated drug or substance abuse programs) is comprised of five general components: (1) 100 percent of the other related medical costs for patients with a drug diagnosis and treated in a specialized drug program, (2) 100 percent of the other medical costs for patients with a primary drug diagnosis and treated in a specialized substance abuse treatment program, (3) 100 percent of the other related medical costs for patients with a primary drug diagnosis and treatment in programs other than specialized drug or substance abuse programs, (4) 50 percent of the other related medical costs for patients with a second diagnosis (not primary) involving drug abuse and treated in programs other than specialized drug or substance abuse programs, and (5) 25 percent of other related medical costs for patients with an associated (not first or second) drug diagnosis and treated in programs other than specialized drug or substance abuse program.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

1995 Base Program

- The total FY 1995 base is \$887.4 million, an increase of \$33.3 million over FY 1994.
- The FY 1995 base contains \$884.8 million for medical care. This consists of \$491.5 million for inpatient drug abuse care and treatment, \$392.5 million for outpatient treatment and \$0.8 million for prevention activities. Evaluation of substance abuse treatment programs will continue in FY 1996.
- The FY 1995 base contains \$2.6 million for research and development to be applied towards drug abuse related research.
- An additional \$33.9 million in Medical Care will maintain current service levels in FY 1995. Research estimates are lowered by \$0.6 million and 7 FTE which is consistent with the Research appropriation level in FY 1995.
- The FY 1995 base contains funds for initiated a new loan program which provides up to \$4,500 toward start up costs incurred by non-profit organizations setting up transitional housing for veterans who are currently in (or recent graduates of) substance abuse treatment programs. Amount loaned by VA may not exceed \$70,000.

1996 Summary of Request

- The FY 1996 request is \$929.5 million, an increase of \$42.1 million over FY 1995.
 - **Current Services (Medical Care).** An increase of \$42.0 million is requested for current services. This constitutes an adjustment in overall funding which reflects increases projected for the medical consumer price and payroll indices.
 - The following is a breakdown of the amount of funding projected for drug dependent treatment programs and for medical-related costs supported in Medical Care:

Drug Portion Estimates
(Dollars in Millions)

	1994 Estimate	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Drug Treatment Programs:			
- Inpatient	\$267.2	\$273.1	\$283.6
- Outpatient	<u>81.1</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>86.4</u>
Subtotal	\$348.3	\$356.0	\$370.1
Medical Related Costs:			
- Inpatient	\$207.6	\$218.4	\$230.0
- Outpatient	<u>295.0</u>	<u>310.3</u>	<u>326.8</u>
Subtotal	\$502.6	\$528.7	\$556.8
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

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

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Patients Treated in Specialized Treatment Programs	\$296.5	\$312.0	\$328.5
All Other Patients	<u>206.1</u>	<u>216.8</u>	<u>228.3</u>
Total	\$502.6	\$528.7	\$556.8
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

* Includes Other Related Treatment and Prevention.

IV. PROGRAM STATISTICS

Drug and Drug-Related Diagnosis	1994 ¹ Estimate	1995 Estimate	1996 Projection
Inpatients	65,015	65,015	65,015
Outpatient Visits	2,647,596	2,647,596	2,647,596
Halfway House Placements	3,820	3,820	3,820
Compensated Work Therapy Patients (subset of Outpatient visits)	23,777	23,777	23,777

¹ 1994 Actuals will not be available until mid-1995.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Specialized substance abuse treatment services are available at 161 VA Medical Centers.
- VA continues to make services more accessible to drug abusing veterans. During a 4-year period, the percentage of veterans with a drug diagnosis seen in specialized inpatient substance abuse treatment programs increased by 11 percent.
- VA continues to provide treatment services to veterans with significant substance abuse and psychosocial problems: 39 percent are aged 50 or older, 73 percent are not married, 37 percent are members of an ethnic minority, 62 percent are unemployed or low income, 63 percent abuse cocaine, 16 percent have coexisting medical diagnoses, and 34 percent have coexisting psychiatric diagnoses.

Additional Funding Tables

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service			
Research and Development	6.5	6.5	4.7
U.S. Forest Service			
State and Local Assistance	2.3	2.2	2.0
Drug Control Operations	<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Subtotal, Forest Service	9.6	9.8	9.4
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children			
Drugs Assessment and Referral Activities	14.6	13.9	15.4
Total, Agriculture	30.7	30.2	29.5
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE¹			
Domestic Volunteer Services Act			
VISTA	5.7	6.4	8.1
Other Programs	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Subtotal	9.9	10.7	13.0
National and Community Services Act			
Drug Prevention Programs	18.3	28.8	40.9
Total, CNCS	28.2	39.4	53.9
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
Dismantling Cartels	48.1	60.4	64.4
Source Nation Support	144.5	138.6	164.8
Detection and Monitoring	220.4	213.1	189.1
Law Enforcement Agency Support	313.1	343.8	295.9
Demand Reduction	<u>88.8</u>	<u>96.0</u>	<u>97.8</u>
Subtotal, Interdiction and Other Activities	814.9	852.0	812.0
Total, Defense	814.9	852.0	812.0
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

¹ Formerly ACTION.

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education			
Drug-Free Schools and Communities			
– State Grants	369.5	—	—
– School Personnel Training Grant	13.6	—	—
– National Programs	59.5	—	—
– Emergency Grants	24.6	—	—
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities			
– SDFSC State Grants	—	457.0	465.0
– SDFSC National Programs	—	25.0	35.0
– Safe Schools	20.0	—	—
Subtotal, OESE	487.2	482.0	500.0
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services			
Rehabilitative Services Administration			
– Vocational Rehabilitative State Grants	79.0	82.2	84.8
– Special Demonstrations	1.3	1.3	0.0
– National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	0.4	0.4	0.0
Office of Special Education Programs			
– Grants for Infants/Families	25.3	31.6	31.6
– Early Childhood Education	2.1	1.8	1.2
Subtotal, OSERS	108.1	117.3	117.5
Program Administration	3.6	3.8	4.0
Crime Control Act:			
– Family and Community Endeavor Schools Grant (FACES)	—	2.2	6.2
Total, Education	598.8	605.2	627.7
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration for Children and Families			
Runaway and Homeless Youth/Consolidated RHY	14.6	14.5	14.5
Youth Gang	10.6	10.5	10.5
Abandoned Infants Assistance	14.5	14.4	14.4
Emergency Protection	19.0	—	—
Community-Based Resource Centers	—	19.0	19.0
Head Start	25.0	25.0	26.0
Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries	6.0	5.9	5.9
Crime Control Act:			
– Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program (Title III)	—	5.2	14.5
Subtotal, ACF	89.8	94.5	104.8
Centers for Disease Control			
AIDS Drug Counseling	36.6	44.5	50.0
Food and Drug Administration			
Regulation of Methadone/Steroids	6.8	6.8	7.2
Health Care Financing Administration			
Medicaid	181.8	202.2	230.0
Medicare	50.0	50.0	60.0
Subtotal, HCFA	231.8	252.2	290.0
Health Resources and Services Administration			
Ryan White C.A.R.E. Act [Drug Component]	33.4	36.4	41.5
Indian Health Service			
Antidrug Program	43.3	42.8	45.0
National Institutes of Health (National Institute on Drug Abuse)			
Basic Biomedical	78.5	83.9	86.8
Neuro-Behavioral	63.6	69.8	73.0
Prevention	60.0	61.4	63.6
Treatment	128.1	133.2	137.4
Epidemiology	32.9	34.1	34.8
Subtotal	363.1	382.4	395.6
Training	7.9	0.0	0.0
Intramural	24.0	24.7	25.5
Resource Management and Support	30.1	30.6	31.3
Subtotal, NIDA	425.2	437.7	452.3
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (continued)			
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration			
CSAP:			
– High-Risk Youth	63.3	66.8	—
– Pregnant Women and Infants	43.4	20.9	—
– Community Prevention (Partnership)	114.7	114.7	—
– Other Demonstrations	6.6	6.6	—
– Public Education and Dissemination	10.8	13.5	—
– Training	14.5	16.0	—
Subtotal, CSAP	253.5	238.6	—
CSAT:			
– Crisis Areas/Target Cities	34.8	35.5	—
– Pregnant Postpartum Women	54.2	64.2	—
– Critical Populations	43.7	23.6	—
– Criminal Justice	34.0	37.5	—
– Treatment Campus	4.1	—	—
– Comp. Community Treatment Program	27.5	31.3	—
– Training	5.4	5.6	—
AIDS Demos, Training, and Outreach	21.2	18.0	—
Treatment Capacity Expansion Program	15.3	6.7	—
Substance Abuse Block Grant	834.3	877.1	—
Comorbid	—	—	—
Transfer from SFF (Non-add)	(25.0)	(14.0)	—
Subtotal, CSAT	1,074.6	1,099.5	—
Substance Abuse Performance Partnership	—	—	919.8
Substance Abuse Training and Demonstration	—	—	452.8
Program Management (CSAT and CSAP)	34.7	34.7	33.2
Subtotal, SAMHSA	1,362.8	1,372.8	1,405.7
Social Security Administration²	18.8	—	—
Total, Health and Human Services	2,248.6	2,287.8	2,396.6
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Drug Elimination Grants/COMPAC	265.0	290.0	290.0
Empowerment Zones	50.0	10.8	—
Crime Control Act:			
– Local Partnership Act	—	—	0.3
Total, Housing and Urban Development	315.0	300.8	290.3
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

² Independent Agency as of FY 1995. FY 1995 and FY 1996 reported below.

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Indian Affairs			
Education	0.8	0.0	0.0
Substance Abuse Coordination Office ³	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tribal Services (Judicial and Social)	1.6	1.5	1.2
Law Enforcement	15.5	15.8	16.0
General Administration	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	<u>3.9</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Subtotal, BIA	22.2	19.9	20.5
Bureau of Land Management			
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	5.0	5.0	5.0
General Administration	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Subtotal, BLM	5.1	5.1	5.1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			
Refuges and Wildlife	1.0	1.0	1.0
General Administration ⁴	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal, FWS	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service			
Park Management	8.5	8.4	8.4
External Administrative Costs	0.3	0.3	0.3
Crime Control Act:			
– Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Subtotal, NPS	8.8	8.8	9.0
Office of Territorial and International Affairs			
Administration of Territories	1.3	1.3	0.2
Total, Interior	38.4	36.0	35.8
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

³ FY 1995–FY 1996 amounts are less than \$50,000.

⁴ FY 1994–FY 1996 amounts are less than \$50,000.

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY			
Salaries and Expenses	348.1	389.1	457.3
Defender Services	72.9	75.0	82.5
Fees of Jurors	27.1	25.0	26.9
Court Security	4.5	5.0	6.2
Administrative Office	3.5	3.8	4.4
Federal Judicial Center	1.0	1.1	1.2
Subtotal	457.1	499.0	578.5
Crime Control Act:			
– Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners	—	—	8.0
Total, Federal Judiciary	457.1	499.0	586.5
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Assets Forfeiture Fund			
Definite Budget Authority	46.3	55.0	55.0
Permanent Indefinite Budget Authority	480.9	456.7	447.0
Subtotal, Assets Forfeiture Fund	527.2	511.7	502.0
U.S. Attorneys			
Criminal Litigation	201.2	202.5	201.0
Legal Education	1.8	1.8	1.7
Management/Administration	8.8	9.0	8.0
Crime Control Act:			
– Violent Crime Initiative	—	0.0	2.5
Subtotal, U.S. Attorneys	211.8	213.3	213.2
Bureau of Prisons			
Salaries and Expenses	1,230.0	1,505.0	1,704.9
Buildings and Facilities	174.3	182.4	217.4
National Institute of Corrections	6.4	6.6	6.6
Crime Control Act:			
– Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons	—	0.0	13.5
Subtotal, Bureau of Prisons	1,410.7	1,694.0	1,942.4
Community Policing			
Community Policing “Cops on the Beat”	—	364.0	621.1
Police Recruitment	—	—	0.3
Police Corps	—	—	3.3
Law Enforcement Scholarship Program	—	—	3.3
Subtotal, Community Policing	—	364.0	628.0
Criminal Division			
Organized Crime and Narcotics	8.1	7.7	8.0
International	2.8	2.8	2.9
Litigation Support	5.1	6.2	6.2
Management and Administration	2.3	2.7	2.8
Subtotal, Criminal Division	18.3	19.4	20.0

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

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (continued)			
Drug Enforcement Administration			
Domestic Enforcement	199.2	233.2	247.0
Foreign Cooperative Investigations	111.3	109.9	114.6
Diversion Control	21.7	21.8	21.1
State and Local Task Forces	73.3	76.8	82.2
Intelligence	66.1	63.4	63.4
DEA Laboratory Services	23.3	26.0	32.7
DEA Training	25.2	24.5	19.8
Research, Engineering and Technical Operations	84.9	84.1	85.6
ADP and Telecommunications	39.9	39.2	59.9
Administrative Services	81.1	79.6	72.0
Crime Control Act:			
– Additional DEA Agents	—	0.0	12.0
Subtotal, DEA	726.0	758.3	810.3
Diversion Control Fee Account Budget	42.1	43.1	47.2
Total, DEA	768.1	801.4	857.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Organized Criminal Enterprises	208.4	252.1	276.0
Violent Crime/Other Field Programs	125.8	130.8	140.9
White Collar Crime	63.8	69.6	72.8
ADP and Telecommunications ⁵			
Training	8.5	9.1	9.4
Forensic Services	7.5	9.3	10.2
Information Management, ADP	10.6	7.6	8.1
Technical Field Support and Equipment	5.4	11.7	11.3
Criminal Justice Services	29.0	31.5	32.6
Management/Administration	17.2	18.2	18.9
Carrier Compliance	—	—	50.0
Crime Control Act:			
– Additional Appropriation	—	—	14.3
Subtotal, FBI	476.5	540.0	644.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service			
Inspections	13.0	13.8	19.1
Border Patrol	59.5	60.7	70.9
Investigations	35.0	36.0	53.0
Detention and Deportation	45.8	47.3	77.1
Training	1.2	1.3	1.3
Data and Communications	1.5	1.6	1.8
Intelligence	1.4	1.5	2.8
Construction and Engineering	—	7.5	—
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

⁵ ADP and Telecommunications combined with Information Management as of FY 1995.

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (continued)			
Immigration and Naturalization Service (continued)			
Crime Control Act:			
– Improving Border Control and INS Investigations	—	10.7	14.0
– Expedited Deportation for Denied Asylum	—	0.1	3.9
– Expanded Special Deportation Proceedings	—	4.1	8.9
– Criminal Alien Tracking Center	—	0.0	0.8
– Border Control Equipment	—	0.0	0.8
Subtotal, INS	157.4	184.6	254.3
INTERPOL			
Drug-Related Activities	1.9	1.8	2.2
Subtotal, INTERPOL	1.9	1.8	2.2
U.S. Marshals Service			
Protection of Judicial Process	144.8	177.8	195.0
Prisoner Transportation and Detention	31.7	26.8	28.2
Fugitive Apprehension	29.3	34.5	37.8
Seized Assets Management	26.4	23.0	27.2
D.C. Superior Court	6.3	8.5	9.2
Field Support and Training	0.3	0.4	0.7
ADP and Telecommunications	4.8	5.9	6.1
Management and Administration	2.5	2.7	3.4
Crime Control Act:			
– Additional Appropriation for DOJ Courthouses	—	0.0	14.0
Subtotal, U.S. Marshals	246.1	279.5	321.6
Office of Justice Programs			
National Institute of Justice	11.7	13.0	13.2
Bureau of Justice Statistics	2.0	1.5	1.7
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	6.9	10.4	12.7
Bureau of Justice Assistance:			
– State and Local Assistance	—	—	—
– Regional Information Sharing System	13.0	13.1	13.1
– Antidrug Abuse Program Grants (Byrne Grants)	499.6	55.8	197.0
Management and Administration	11.1	12.2	15.3
Violent Crimes Against Women	—	—	—
Drug Courts	—	—	—
Community Schools Supervision	—	—	—
Community Policing (33% of the \$200M transferred from COPS)	—	66.0	—

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

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (continued)			
Office of Justice Programs (continued)			
Crime Control Act:			
- Violence Against Women	—	5.1	25.7
- Violent Offender Incarceration Grants	—	2.4	49.5
- Certain Punishment for Young Offenders	—	0.0	0.5
- Local Crime Prevention Block Grant	—	0.0	5.9
- Model Intensive Grant Program	—	0.0	2.4
- Assistance for Delinquency and At-Risk Youth	—	0.0	0.2
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	—	0.0	26.7
- Drug Courts	—	29.0	150.0
- Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas	—	0.0	10.1
- Family Unity Demonstration Programs	—	0.0	0.8
- Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Program	—	0.0	3.5
- Ounce of Prevention Council Grant Program ⁶	—	0.4	—
- Byrne Grant	—	<u>360.0</u>	<u>208.0</u>
Subtotal, Crime Control Act	—	396.9	483.3
Total, OJP	544.2	568.9	736.3
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces			
Drug Enforcement Administration	96.9	93.7	96.8
DEA - RDIS	2.2	2.2	2.3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	99.1	95.6	98.6
FBI - RDIS	11.6	11.4	11.8
Immigration and Naturalization Service	10.9	10.6	10.7
U.S. Marshals Service	1.2	1.2	1.2
U.S. Customs Service	29.2	28.1	28.6
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	10.6	10.3	10.5
Internal Revenue Service	38.5	37.1	37.7
U.S. Coast Guard	0.9	0.9	0.9
FinCEN	—	0.0	—
State and Local Overtime Program	—	0.0	—
Pooled Logistics	—	0.0	—
U.S. Attorneys	77.7	75.3	76.0
Criminal Division	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tax Division	1.3	1.3	1.3
Executive Office	1.4	1.6	1.6
Undistributed	—	0.0	—
Department of Treasury	—	—	—
National Drug Intelligence Center	—	<u>5.0</u>	—
Subtotal, OCDETF	382.4	374.9	378.5
Support of U.S. Prisoners			
Care of U.S. Prisoners	211.9	207.7	206.7
Cooperative Agreement Program	—	—	—
Subtotal, Support of Prisoners	211.9	207.7	206.7
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

⁶ Ounce of Prevention Council Grant Program funded under Justice for FY 1995 only.

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (continued)			
Tax Division	0.3	0.3	0.3
Weed and Seed Program Fund			
Weed and Seed Grants	6.2	6.3	2.1
Executive Office for Weed and Seed	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Subtotal, Executive Office Weed and Seed	6.6	6.7	2.5
Total, Justice	4,963.5	5,768.3	6,709.9
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Employment Training Administration (Job Corp, JTPA)	89.0	91.4	78.3
Departmental Management	2.1	2.1	2.1
Total, Department of Labor	91.1	93.5	80.4
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY			
Salaries and Expenses	11.7	9.9	9.9
Gift Fund	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal, Operations	12.0	9.9	9.9
HIDTA	86.0	107.0	110.0
Special Forfeiture Fund			
CTAC	7.5	8.0	—
Director's Discretion	<u>5.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>37.0</u>
Subtotal, SFF	12.5	26.1	37.0
Total, ONDCP	110.5	143.0	156.9
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
Education/Information Dissemination	0.1	0.0	0.0
Program Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total, Small Business Administration	0.2	0.1	0.1
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
Referral and Monitoring (Title XVI)	—	109.0	148.0
Demonstration Projects (Title XVI)	—	10.0	—
Disability Insurance Trust Fund (Title II)	—	38.9	54.4
Total, Social Security Administration	—	157.9	202.4
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs⁷			
INL	100.0	105.0	213.0
IMET	1.7	—	—
FMF	13.2	12.8	—
ESF	35.0	14.0	—
DA	<u>9.9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Subtotal	<u>159.8</u>	<u>131.8</u>	<u>213.0</u>
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total, Department of State	159.8	132.1	213.3
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
U.S. Coast Guard			
Operating Expenses	257.9	293.6	314.2
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	55.7	11.5	5.9
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Subtotal, Coast Guard	<u>314.8</u>	<u>306.1</u>	<u>320.9</u>
Federal Aviation Administration			
Operations	15.2	17.0	19.5
Facilities and Equipment	9.1	0.0	0.0
Research, Engineering, and Development	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Subtotal, Federal Aviation Administration	<u>25.3</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>20.5</u>
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			
Highway Safety Program	4.9	3.5	2.7
Traffic Safety Program	<u>26.0</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>27.5</u>
Subtotal, NHTSA	<u>30.9</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>30.2</u>
Total, Transportation	371.0	353.5	371.6
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

⁷ The INC Program proposal for FY1995 incorporates the funding for Economic Support Fund, Developmental Assistance, (formerly scored within the AID budget), INM funding, Foreign Military Financing and IMET (formerly scored within the BPMA budget).

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms			
Law Enforcement	155.4	153.5	158.4
Transfer from SFF (Non-add)	(5.0)	—	—
Compliance Operations	3.4	3.5	3.6
Crime Control Act:			
– GREAT Program	—	6.2	5.0
Federal Law Enforcement	—	<u>3.5</u>	<u>16.3</u>
Subtotal, ATF	<u>158.8</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>183.3</u>
U.S. Customs			
Salaries and Expenses	446.7	421.3	423.0
Operations and Maintenance, Air and Marine Program	82.6	114.1	77.0
Air and Marine Interdiction Program Procurement	11.1	—	—
Operations and Maintenance, Customs P-3 Program	27.8	—	—
Facilities, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	4.7	1.0	—
Forfeiture Fund	—	—	—
Subtotal, U.S. Customs	<u>572.9</u>	<u>536.4</u>	<u>500.1</u>
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center			
Salaries and Expenses	15.9	15.8	16.1
Construction	4.3	5.7	2.8
Crime Control Act:			
– Rural Drug Enforcement Training	—	—	0.3
– Federal Law Enforcement Training	—	—	<u>1.4</u>
Subtotal, FLETC	<u>20.2</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>20.6</u>
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)			
Salaries and Expenses	9.1	9.9	11.1
Construction	—	—	—
Crime Control Act:			
– Federal Law Enforcement Training	—	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Subtotal, FinCEN	<u>9.1</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>12.2</u>
Internal Revenue Service			
Investigations/Narcotics Crime	95.0	86.3	89.8
Transfer from SFF (Non-add)	(6.0)	—	—
Regulatory and Compliance/CTR Processing	18.0	12.6	12.9
Crime Control Act:			
– Federal Law Enforcement	—	<u>2.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Subtotal, Internal Revenue Service	<u>113.0</u>	<u>100.9</u>	<u>108.1</u>
U.S. Secret Service			
Investigations	66.2	68.4	59.4
Administration	4.6	4.7	6.6
Protective Operations	—	—	—
Crime Control Act:			
– Federal Law Enforcement	—	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Subtotal, USSS	<u>70.8</u>	<u>75.7</u>	<u>69.8</u>

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

National Drug Control Budget by Decision Unit, FY 1994–FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Request
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (continued)			
Treasury Forfeiture Fund			
Definite Budget Authority	25.7	12.3	12.3
Permanent Indefinite Budget Authority	<u>124.1</u>	<u>146.0</u>	<u>135.5</u>
Subtotal, TFF	149.8	158.3	147.8
Total, Treasury	1,094.7	1,070.7	1,042.0
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY			
Program Coordination, Production, and Support	0.6	0.3	0.3
Overseas Missions	5.0	5.5	5.9
Other Activities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Total, U.S. Information Agency	7.9	8.0	8.4
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Veterans Health Administration			
Medical Care	850.9	884.8	926.8
Research	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Subtotal, Veterans Health Administration	854.1	887.4	929.5
Total, Veterans Affairs	854.1	887.4	929.5
OTHER CRIME CONTROL ACT INITIATIVES			
Presidential Summit	—	—	0.1
Ounce of Prevention Council ⁸	—	—	<u>3.7</u>
Subtotal, Crime Bill	—	—	3.8
Subtotal, Drug Budget (Original)	—	12,466.0	13,287.9
Subtotal, Crime Control Act	—	798.9	1,262.5
TOTAL DRUG BUDGET	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

⁸ Ounce of Prevention Council Grant Program as "Other Independent Agency" as of FY 1996.

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION, FY 1981-1996

(\$ Millions)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 Request
INTERDICTION																
Department of Defense	0.0	4.9	9.7	14.6	54.8	105.7	405.3	94.7	329.1	543.4	751.0	854.4	631.5	395.5	395.2	399.3
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Office of Territorial & International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1
Immigration & Naturalization Service	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	17.2	17.5	52.0	48.6	62.6	67.7	71.0	74.8	95.3	107.2
U.S. Coast Guard	227.5	328.9	359.9	508.2	506.6	397.8	553.0	509.8	628.9	661.2	714.6	431.2	308.1	313.6	305.1	320.1
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	9.3	16.5	15.1	12.2	16.6	7.6	9.2
U.S. Customs	122.0	124.0	103.6	183.7	245.3	239.7	367.1	317.5	427.0	488.3	481.8	588.8	484.9	504.4	473.5	436.4
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Payments to Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Interdiction	349.7	458.0	473.5	706.9	807.3	744.0	1,350.5	948.1	1,440.7	1,751.9	2,027.9	1,960.2	1,511.1	1,311.6	1,293.3	1,278.4
INVESTIGATIONS																
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.6
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	7.6	11.8	11.1	18.5	15.2	11.1	11.3	11.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
National Park Service	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	5.7	10.9	10.8	8.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	124.2	140.5	143.7	178.0	211.1	252.9	325.1	327.3	375.2	338.2	433.1	455.4	468.0	500.8	539.4	583.2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7.7	11.3	101.5	84.5	103.6	103.2	134.6	172.6	198.4	127.5	152.3	181.3	207.5	276.4	318.7	345.6
Immigration & Naturalization Service	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.8	17.1	28.5	29.3	27.6	31.7	33.7	35.0	38.7	56.5
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Marshals	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	7.4	6.8	8.8	11.2	28.7	39.1	44.2	36.0	30.2	26.5	31.3	34.4
Org. Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.5	252.8	308.8	289.0	278.7	286.1	286.1
Federal Aviation Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	24.6	17.6	27.7	33.7	40.4	27.6	60.1	78.6	87.4	94.2	120.0	133.0	147.7	155.4	163.2	179.7
U.S. Customs	11.4	13.9	30.4	39.6	44.7	52.2	63.1	75.1	83.6	130.7	57.4	59.1	59.3	68.5	62.9	63.7
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.4	6.5	7.3	17.7	17.2	20.8	16.8	21.9	20.2	21.5	20.6
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.1	93.3	83.1
Internal Revenue Service	28.3	34.0	41.2	43.5	48.8	53.9	61.6	70.4	84.3	81.0	93.2	102.8	68.7	95.0	88.3	95.3
U.S. Secret Service	10.2	12.9	18.0	22.3	27.2	28.7	37.1	40.5	46.2	47.3	53.6	42.9	56.6	66.2	71.0	63.2
Total, Investigations	211.3	235.9	369.1	410.1	489.0	537.8	712.2	804.8	959.7	1,090.4	1,288.2	1,408.0	1,417.8	1,646.4	1,731.5	1,843.1
INTERNATIONAL																
Agency for International Development	0.0	15.7	9.2	10.6	6.7	23.5	7.1	9.9	13.3	54.5	189.6	250.2	134.8	35.0	14.0	0.0
DoD (506(A)(2) & Excess Def. Articles)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assets Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	8.7	10.0	10.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	31.0	34.3	36.9	42.8	51.0	67.7	91.1	97.4	97.6	141.3	172.4	161.4	172.6	153.1	148.8	156.3
International Narcotics Control Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.1	6.1	5.4
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
International Narcotics Matters	34.7	36.7	36.7	41.2	50.2	55.1	118.4	98.8	101.0	129.5	150.0	144.8	147.8	100.0	105.0	213.0
INTERPOL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2
U.S. Marshals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.5	2.6	1.5	2.7	3.2	3.4
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	114.5	107.6	75.3	52.3	14.9	12.8	0.0
Emer. in the Dip. & Consular Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.4	7.3	9.7	9.3	7.9	8.0	8.4
Total, International	66.8	87.8	83.9	95.8	109.2	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	633.4	660.4	523.4	329.4	309.9	399.1

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION, FY 1981-1996

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 Request
PROSECUTION																
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Judiciary	26.3	30.5	33.0	41.2	52.4	68.0	100.1	133.4	146.3	152.8	179.0	233.8	269.4	274.0	294.3	345.9
U.S. Attorneys	19.5	20.9	32.7	47.7	54.8	57.3	74.2	80.7	132.0	126.8	161.5	206.7	207.2	211.8	213.3	213.2
Criminal Division	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	9.4	13.3	10.6	18.5	20.2	18.0	18.3	19.4	20.0
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
U.S. Marshals	23.1	25.6	27.0	30.6	40.6	45.2	56.7	79.9	95.1	118.0	154.8	179.0	216.2	216.9	245.1	283.1
Org. Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	68.5	76.2	80.1	79.8	77.3	78.1
Tax Division	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total, Prosecution	70.6	78.9	95.3	122.2	152.1	175.3	236.3	305.6	388.9	455.9	583.4	716.9	792.0	801.2	849.9	947.9
CORRECTIONS																
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.6	4.4
Judiciary	7.0	8.2	8.8	11.0	14.0	18.2	26.8	35.7	39.2	73.4	80.5	89.6	95.6	120.1	134.2	157.8
Bureau of Prisons	74.7	97.9	118.1	121.4	182.1	219.5	339.1	465.3	772.1	1,553.8	1,011.0	1,226.8	1,403.7	1,382.6	1,665.3	1,912.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	34.5	45.0	41.5	38.4	40.0	40.5	45.8	48.1	86.9
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	51.3
Support of Prisoners	5.9	8.0	13.1	16.4	19.5	21.1	27.9	53.3	77.1	112.0	135.1	164.1	196.8	211.9	207.7	206.7
Total, Corrections	87.6	114.1	140.0	148.8	215.6	258.8	397.8	588.8	933.4	1,780.7	1,265.1	1,520.5	1,736.5	1,765.6	2,061.5	2,419.0
INTELLIGENCE																
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	20.9	23.0	21.5	23.6	25.4	25.0	36.2	34.4	32.3	39.0	43.9	53.2	67.1	72.9	71.0	73.3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.6	0.6	5.3	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.1	9.1	10.4	9.6	23.6	17.4	39.6	193.2	212.5	230.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8
Org. Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.8	0.0	15.7	13.9	18.6	14.0
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDOP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Customs	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	3.7	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.1	13.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	13.1	13.5	9.1	11.2	12.2
Total, Intelligence	23.1	25.6	29.2	30.9	35.4	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	104.1	98.6	150.9	291.7	316.0	334.0
STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE																
U.S. Forest Service	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	107.4	144.0	189.0	375.0	286.2	313.1	278.6
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.8	5.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	47.0	76.0	157.3	176.8	266.8	181.9	0.0	225.9	215.0	215.0
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	59.7	65.0	64.7
Bureau of Prisons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	6.2	7.5	6.4	6.6	6.6
Drug Enforcement Administration	21.6	19.2	23.9	22.6	29.2	12.5	13.2	11.4	13.8	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.7	8.8	8.9	8.7
Office of Justice Programs	4.5	4.2	6.7	7.2	12.0	12.7	214.6	71.5	126.6	348.4	413.0	425.0	547.5	450.3	385.3	527.0
Org. Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weed & Seed Program Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	2.5
Community Policing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	182.0	314.0
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	3.0	5.0	5.0
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	36.0	36.0	47.4	61.7	57.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.1	6.7	8.0	0.0	29.9	29.1	29.7
U.S. Customs Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	24.5	21.2	0.0	29.9	119.4	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, State and Local Assistance	27.6	25.0	32.5	33.4	51.2	61.7	307.5	186.5	334.1	696.5	1,015.4	992.7	1,062.1	1,128.2	1,282.3	1,513.2

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION, FY 1981-1996

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE																
U.S. Forest Service	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food & Drug Administration	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	17.0	20.3	25.0	21.9	25.0	12.3	15.3	16.9	19.1	19.1	21.7	21.8	30.3	27.1	27.7	30.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Internal Revenue Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Total, Regulatory and Compliance	18.5	21.4	26.0	23.0	25.9	14.5	17.9	21.9	29.8	28.5	31.4	31.4	63.5	55.3	50.7	103.7
OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT																
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	114.3	156.5	154.3	217.7	484.3	292.6	286.7	277.0
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.0	46.7	55.7	53.8	46.0	50.8	57.8
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Other Law Enforcement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	115.5	185.5	202.0	273.4	614.1	338.6	337.5	339.8
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT																
Agricultural Research Service	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.7
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	61.0	91.6	34.1	44.7	48.7	37.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	1.4	1.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.8	6.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.8	6.8	2.8	2.7	12.9
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	2.7	4.7	9.6	11.6	14.7	17.9	16.7	18.1	20.6	20.4	26.0
Org. Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0	8.5	11.1	27.0
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Coast Guard	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.2	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.8
Federal Aviation Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Customs	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pres. Com. Organized Crime	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADAMHA - Prevention	30.1	24.1	26.4	32.0	35.8	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.6	157.5	164.3	174.8	179.0	185.5
NIDA - Prevention	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADAMHA - Treatment	41.5	33.2	35.3	39.1	45.4	44.6	74.1	74.4	122.7	158.1	185.7	191.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIH/NIDA - Treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dept. of Veterans Affairs - Treatment	0.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.6
Total, Research and Development	76.5	64.7	73.6	81.7	93.8	99.0	157.6	171.8	230.6	327.7	450.1	504.5	498.1	520.3	538.2	570.7
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION																
Corporation for National Service	2.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.8	5.9	10.1	10.5	12.5	10.0	9.7	28.2	39.4	53.9
Agency for International Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	5.2	4.5	3.1	5.4	7.1	7.8	5.0	9.9	0.0	0.0
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Women, Infants, & Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Defense	21.2	36.2	46.4	49.8	63.0	63.4	77.8	83.8	69.7	66.8	71.5	73.6	89.1	14.6	13.9	15.4
Department of Education	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	203.0	229.8	354.5	541.7	609.1	626.1	601.4	490.6	488.4	90.4
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	79.4	57.0	57.5	62.4	510.0
ADAMHA	16.1	30.0	32.5	32.1	34.1	32.6	98.4	85.2	150.7	329.7	420.1	441.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION, FY 1981-1996

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 Request
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION (continued)																
SAMHSA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	418.9	435.6	430.5	415.7
Centers for Disease Control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	29.3	28.6	31.2	36.6	44.5	50.0
Family Support Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.3	3.5	3.7
Dept. of Housing & Urban Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	98.3	150.0	165.0	175.0	290.0	295.4	290.3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
Office of Territorial & International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.9	3.1	3.1
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.7	7.4	13.0	34.2	21.6	21.3	44.5	33.6	82.0	48.4
Community Policing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	182.0	314.0
Department of Labor	43.4	25.9	35.8	36.0	37.3	33.1	41.1	37.5	38.6	46.0	60.9	61.5	65.1	91.1	93.5	80.4
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	1.9	1.5	1.5
Small Business Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Federal Aviation Administration	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	5.5	4.3	9.1	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.4	8.9	9.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
U.S. Secret Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.7	6.6
Department of Veteran Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8
Ounce of Prevention	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Presidential Summit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
White House Conference	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Drug Abuse Prevention	86.4	101.9	124.9	128.1	146.0	145.0	444.3	464.7	725.4	1,238.0	1,479.2	1,538.7	1,556.4	1,597.4	1,847.6	1,974.9
DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT																
Department of Defense	12.4	21.4	23.3	24.1	18.5	19.6	20.9	22.1	12.4	16.6	15.0	17.4	11.0	6.2	6.7	6.8
Department of Education	6.8	7.3	9.1	11.3	12.7	15.9	20.0	24.9	22.6	61.2	74.1	88.6	99.4	108.2	117.4	117.7
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	31.7	31.9	32.3	32.2	32.2
ADAMIHA	156.1	120.0	130.1	128.5	136.5	130.7	263.3	281.0	463.9	727.9	774.9	829.2	880.1	927.2	942.3	990.0
SAMHSA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.9	231.8	252.2	290.0
Health Care Financing Administration	70.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	120.0	130.0	140.0	170.0	190.5	201.8	209.9	33.4	36.4	41.5
Health Resources Service Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Development Services	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	21.7	16.2	18.7	30.1	32.4	32.2	41.7	39.0	39.3	41.3
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	3.1	4.9	4.6	18.8	157.9	202.4
Social Security Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	5.4	0.0
Dept. of Housing & Urban Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	34.6	36.5	40.7	63.0	70.4	82.8
Judiciary	4.2	4.9	5.3	6.6	8.3	10.8	15.9	21.2	23.3	31.9	34.6	36.5	40.7	21.6	22.2	23.9
Bureau of Prisons	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	8.0	10.7	21.5	21.1	39.7	78.8	70.6
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.6	8.1	34.4	88.9	83.1	80.0	51.3	1.9	1.5	1.5
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	850.6	884.0	926.0
Department of Veterans Affairs	259.9	277.5	296.4	316.7	343.9	341.8	341.8	360.7	425.8	492.9	608.4	838.6	811.6	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6
Total, Drug Abuse Treatment	513.8	505.6	549.1	582.2	625.3	635.7	827.1	868.5	1,148.2	1,638.9	1,877.3	2,204.7	2,251.6	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6
TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET	1,531.8	1,718.9	1,997.1	2,363.2	2,750.9	2,881.0	4,792.2	4,707.8	6,663.7	9,758.9	10,957.6	11,910.1	12,177.6	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4



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