



**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**  
Washington, DC 20503

## **National Drug Control Budget - *FY 2012 Funding Highlights***

The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 National Drug Control Budget requests \$26.2 billion to reduce drug use and its consequences in the United States. This represents an increase of \$322.6 million (1.2 percent) over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$25.9 billion.

	FY 2012 <u>Request</u>	FY10-12 <u>Change</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
Prevention	1,682.8	123.0	7.9%
Treatment	8,982.1	98.7	1.1%
Domestic Law Enforcement	9,505.4	314.6	3.4%
Interdiction	3,901.0	243.0	6.6%
International	\$2,138.4	-456.6	-17.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26,209.7</b>	<b>\$322.6</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

The FY 2012 National Drug Control Budget demonstrates a recommitment to the goals, objectives, and activities in the Administration's inaugural *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)*. The requested funding will continue to strengthen nation-wide efforts to detect, prevent, and treat drug use in our communities and break the cycle of illicit drug use, crime, and incarceration, while supporting those who are in recovery from addiction.

Additionally, the FY 2012 request reflects a significant restructure of the National Drug Control Budget that will provide a transparent and accurate depiction of Federal funding spent in support of the President's 2011 *Strategy*, to be released in the coming weeks. A number of agencies/programs that were found to have a drug-control nexus, and have an acceptable budget estimation methodology based on empirical data, are now included as a part of the National Drug Control Budget, and will be reflected in the *National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2012 Budget and Performance Summary* that will be officially released with the *2011 Strategy*.

The drug budget restructuring effort includes the development of performance measures that monitor each new agency's drug-related contribution to the *Strategy*. ONDCP is actively working with new agencies to identify current measures that may be appropriate and to develop new metrics where necessary. Monitoring the performance of drug-related agencies is critical to track both program-level accomplishments and progress toward achieving the *Strategy*'s overall goals and objectives.

### **Highlights of the FY 2012 Budget by Function**

#### **Prevention**

Spearheaded by the Departments of Health and Human Services and Education, Federal resources totaling \$1.7 billion support education and outreach programs aimed at preventing the initiation of drug use, a nearly 8 percent increase (\$123.0 million) over the FY 2010 enacted level. Major efforts include grants to assist state and local educational agencies to develop and implement a comprehensive set of programs and services designed to prevent youth drug use and violence, support early childhood development activities, and provide needed student mental health services. Resources also support the continued development of a national, community-based prevention

system to protect adolescents, and community drug-free coalitions throughout the United States.

### **Treatment**

The FY 2012 Budget proposes \$8.9 billion in Federal funds for early intervention and treatment services for substance abusers, an increase over one percent (\$98.7 million) over the FY 2010 funding level. The Departments of Health and Human Services, Veterans Affairs, and Justice work to train and engage primary healthcare professionals to intervene in emerging cases of drug abuse, expand and improve specialty addiction care for addiction, and develop safe and efficient paradigms to manage drug-related offenders in community corrections. As a part of the restructuring of the National Drug Control Budget, the treatment estimates now include the Federal government's estimated contribution to the payment for substance abuse treatment through the Medicaid and Medicare programs. Additionally, the budget provides for effective, evidence-based, recovery-oriented care for veterans with substance use disorders and mental illness.

### **Domestic Law Enforcement**

Over \$9.5 billion in FY 2012 Federal resources are requested to support domestic law enforcement efforts, an increase of \$314.6 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. The Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury, along with the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Task Forces, and assistance from the Department of Defense's National Guard program, provide key domestic law enforcement support, including partnerships of Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, to identify, dismantle, and disrupt sophisticated national and international drug-trafficking and money-laundering organizations. The request includes resources to address the consequences to drug abuse, including the costs of drug-related prosecution to the Office of the U.S. Attorneys and the Federal Judiciary, and the costs to the Bureau of Prisons and the Office of Federal Detention Trustee to house drug-related offenders.

### **Interdiction**

The Federal budget for interdiction totals \$3.9 billion in FY 2012, for an increase of \$243 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. The Departments of Homeland Security and Defense perform activities designed to interrupt the trafficking of illicit drugs into the United States by targeting the transportation link, as well as bringing traffickers and other criminals to trial, and attacking money laundering and associated corruption. The request proposes a \$210 million increase for drug-related resources associated with border security and trade facilitation at the ports of entry, providing increases for staffing at new and expanded ports of entry and for canine units.

### **International**

The FY 2012 Budget requests over \$2.1 billion to provide international support, a decrease of \$456.6 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. The Departments of Defense, Justice and State perform a wide range of drug control activities primarily focused on or conducted in areas outside of the United States. These programs help facilitate the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant international drug organizations, and increase the drug enforcement capabilities of partner nations. The decreases are largely due to the continued transition of counternarcotics responsibilities from the United States to partner nations such as Colombia, Mexico, and Afghanistan. Support will continue to build the capacity of our partner nations to dismantle drug trafficking and other criminal organizations and strengthen justice sector institutions.