



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

**Addendum to Statement of John P. Walters
Director of National Drug Control Policy
Before the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Transportation, Treasury, and Related Agencies**

***“The Office of National Drug Control Policy’s FY 2004 Budget Request”
April 9, 2003***

Chairman Istook, Ranking Member Olver, and distinguished members of the Subcommittee: I am pleased to be able to set forth the Fiscal Year 2004 budget request for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). I want to thank the Subcommittee for its strong bipartisan commitment to our shared national goal of reducing drug use in America, especially among our youth. This Subcommittee provides critical funding to support ONDCP’s programmatic, policy, and budget development functions. In addition to setting forth ONDCP’s Fiscal Year 2004 Budget Request, I have the requested statement that focuses on the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.

Your support of ONDCP’s \$523.640 million budget request permits ONDCP to continue fulfilling our unique dual mission of serving as the President’s primary Executive Branch support for counter-drug policy and program oversight, while simultaneously managing our own programmatic responsibilities. We are working to achieve the results of our stated goal of reduction of drug use by 10 percent over 2 years and 25 percent over 5 years.

ONDCP takes seriously its primary statutory responsibility to develop national drug control policy and a supporting budget, coordinate and oversee the implementation of that policy and budget, and evaluate drug control programs to ensure that our efforts are coordinated and focused on obtaining measurable results. In addition to our policy role, ONDCP is responsible for managing and evaluating four key programs: The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the Drug-Free Communities Program, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program (HIDTA), and the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC).

ONDCP is requesting \$523.640 million in budget authority for FY 2004. ONDCP requested \$523.108 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$520.600 million. The budget request reflects four program accounts: Salaries and Expenses; the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC); the Other Federal Drug Control Programs; and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program.

A. Salaries and Expenses: \$27.290 million.

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$27.290 million for salaries and expenses to support 125 Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs). ONDCP requested \$25.458 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$26.284 million. This request is essential if ONDCP is to carry out its policy, budget, and programmatic responsibilities in a manner consistent with achieving measurable results. Major expenses include:

- \$25.940 million to provide compensation and benefits for all authorized FTEs including a full complement of Executive Level (EX) positions; contract services; rental payments to the General Services Administration; travel and transportation; communications and utilities; and equipment.
- ONDCP's FY 2004 request includes resources to support 125 FTEs, an increase of 10 FTEs over the FY 2003 request. This FTE increase is requested to offset the loss of many of the 30 military detailee positions the Department of Defense has supported at ONDCP since 1996. This 10 FTE increase, along with distributing additional responsibilities among existing staff, will allow ONDCP to absorb the detailee staffing loss and meet its statutory responsibilities.
- \$1.350 million to continue and expand ONDCP's policy research program. For the past 10 years, ONDCP has conducted a program of research and produced a series of studies and reports on key policy issues surrounding drug demand and supply, law enforcement, and consequences of drug use. With each round of funding, ONDCP seeks to expand and improve the methodology used in producing these studies and reports to improve the precision and accuracy of the resulting estimates.

B. Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center: \$40 million.

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$40 million to support the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC). ONDCP requested \$40 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$47.688 million. The aggregate request includes funding for two distinct components: Research and Development (\$18 million) and the Technology Transfer program (\$22 million).

Research and Development

Technology plays a crucial role in making progress toward our National Drug Control Strategy goals of achieving a 10 percent reduction in current use of illegal drugs in two years and a 25 percent reduction in current use of illegal drugs in five years. Through the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) sponsorship of advanced neuroimaging and genetics instrumentation, substance abuse researchers are revealing the processes in the brain that result in addiction, and what can be done to reverse or mitigate these processes.

In FY 2004, CTAC demand reduction initiatives will complement those of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) by improving the investigative tools and instruments available for substance abuse, dependence, and addiction research. ONDCP/CTAC's Demand Reduction Technology Symposium held in July 2002 helped substance abuse researchers document the capabilities and limitations imposed by current technology. Subsequently, CTAC, in coordination with NIDA, is establishing a team of working groups to define a development program to advance the tools needed for improving substance abuse research. Each working group will focus on a particular aspect of technology identified as limiting research progress. An oversight committee composed of group leaders and other government officials will direct the working groups. Initial focus will be on infrastructure development plans, access strategies to novel ligands, and data-sharing approaches.

During FY 2004, new neuroimaging facilities dedicated to addiction research will be opened at the University of North Dakota, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and the National

Institute on Drug Abuse Intramural Research Program in Baltimore, Maryland. This knowledge will provide for the development of better treatments to heal America's drug users, and will provide a better understanding of why addiction takes place so that we can stop use before it starts.

CTAC sponsored research to examine the impact of drug abuse on the developing brain in children and adolescents, including an adolescent sleep disturbance study. An exhibit also was designed in conjunction with the Arizona Science Center in Phoenix, Arizona to increase the awareness of adolescents on the dangers of drug abuse. The exhibit has been more successful than ever imagined and now is being expanded and replicated at additional science centers and locations where adolescents frequent.

Across America, the inability of most police, firefighters, and other public safety agencies in the same town, city, county or region to speak with each other on their radios is now the focus of national attention. This is not a new problem, but one of growing significance and consequence. A communications interoperability system developed in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration's Denver field office and the Denver metro regional drug task forces successfully demonstrated a capability to communicate effectively during joint operations with each agency using its own dissimilar and incompatible radio.

With the click of a mouse, this high tech digital switchboard allows the smooth interconnection of all participating radio systems — local, county, state and federal. While this system is not a substitute for 700 MHz or 800 MHz statewide modernizations that add geographic coverage, it does add function to existing coverage areas that is otherwise unavailable. That functionality - easy and smooth communications across all agency lines and radio platforms - is crucial to planned multi-agency operations and emergency response.

Our wireless communications interoperability system installed in the Denver area last year, custom-engineered by the U.S. Navy's top command and control laboratory, is in daily use and allows Denver metro city, county, state, FBI, DEA, Customs and National Guard radios to talk to one another as though they were all on the same system. Since then, the Denver area wireless communications interoperability system has been installed throughout the entire state of Colorado. The systems engineering approach to wireless communications interoperability in Colorado makes our design approach a cost effective, natural choice for a national rollout across the country. The state of Arizona and the Office of Domestic Preparedness are looking to the CTAC model and to its engineering team to assist in deploying additional communications interoperability systems through the Technology Transfer Program.

Technology Transfer Program

The Technology Transfer Program (TTP), relies on technical and operational performance testbed evaluations and outreach to industry to acquire additional items for law enforcement. The TTP process took several years of evolution to realize its full potential. Over the past five years, this program has brought advanced drug crime-fighting technology and associated training to over 20 percent of the state and local police departments and sheriffs' offices. The Technology Transfer Program makes available state-of-the-art, affordable, easily integrated and maintainable tools to enhance the capabilities of state and local law enforcement agencies for counterdrug missions. It provides information technology and analytical tools, communications interoperability, tracking and surveillance, and drug detection devices. Hands-on training and maintenance support are provided to all recipients.

It is not a grants program; rather, the drug crime fighting technologies available from the program are limited to a catalog of items proven to be operationally effective by federal, state and local law enforcement. The TTP maintains extensive records of state and local applications and jurisdiction statistics on every aspect of the program including the status of deliveries, departments receiving equipment, and training records.

C. Other Federal Drug Control Programs: \$250 million.

ONDCP's FY 2004 budget requests \$250 million for the Other Federal Drug Control Programs. ONDCP requested \$251.300 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$221.749 million. Since FY 1998, the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) funding has been solely based on appropriations from Congress. Therefore, in FY 2004 we are requesting to change the name of the Special Forfeiture Fund to Other Federal Drug Control Programs. This account provides funds to a diverse group of ongoing programs: the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the Drug-Free Communities Program, the U.S. Olympic Anti-Doping Agency, the Counterdrug Intelligence Executive Secretariat, the National Drug Court Institute, Performance Measures Development and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Membership Dues.

The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign: \$170 million.

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$170 million for the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. ONDCP requested \$180 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$149.025 million. The Media Campaign uses multi-media advertising and public communications strategies aimed at youth and parents to promote anti-drug attitudes and behavior. The Campaign is a comprehensive national effort that integrates paid advertising at national and local levels with public information and entertainment industry outreach through a network of public and private partnerships. The Campaign is covered in detail under my written statement for the Subcommittee.

The Drug-Free Communities Support Program: \$70 million.

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$70 million for the Drug-Free Communities Support Program (DFCSP). ONDCP requested \$60 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$59.610 million. The DFCSP provides a competitive process to award matching federal grants of up to \$100,000 per year directly to local community anti-drug coalitions for the purpose of supporting local efforts to prevent or reduce drug use among youth. After five years of operation (FY 1998 - FY 2002), the program currently supports community coalitions in 530 communities in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Together, these community anti-drug coalitions serve a national network of local citizens, community leaders, and key professionals working daily to help keep young people free of the well-known dangers of drug use, including the underage use of alcohol and tobacco. Approximately 30 of the DFCSP grants have been awarded to communities where American Indian or Alaskan Native youth are the majority of young people served. Approximately 40% of DFCSP grants go to communities in small towns and rural areas.

In the fourth quarter of FY 2003, the program anticipates awarding approximately 440 continuation grants to existing grantees and approximately 160 new competitive grants. This will

bring the total number of supported communities to approximately 600 by October 1, 2003. In addition, the DFCSP will award up to 25 supplemental grants to some of the most successful current grantees for the purpose of providing mentoring to other coalitions that may need such specialized assistance. This new activity is being supported for the first time in FY 2003 and is based on the common-sense idea that successful, experienced coalitions can provide valuable help to fledgling coalitions in other communities. Supplemental grants in amounts up to \$75,000 will be awarded on a competitive basis and must be matched by other contributions or in-kind support.

Of the total amount of \$70 million that ONDCP is requesting for this program in FY 2004, \$64.8 million will be awarded in grants to as many as 700 community coalitions. An additional \$1 million is planned to continue support for the National Community Coalition Institute which operates from a base at the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA). The Coalition Institute exists to provide much-needed training and technical assistance to the growing number of coalitions around the country. A special emphasis of the Coalition Institute is to support individuals and groups in starting or improving coalitions in economically disadvantaged communities.

To operate the DFCSP, ONDCP works in partnership with the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Department of Health and Human Service's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (DHHS/SAMHSA/CSAP). OJJDP operates the day-to-day grants management function of the Drug-Free Communities Program and CSAP manages the grant supporting the Coalition Institute. In addition, ONDCP brings together multiple other resources from the federal and state governments as well as key private sector organizations to better assist America's communities. The communities themselves provide ONDCP with valuable, community-level, views of the current drug risks that imperil America's young people.

Of the total of \$70 million, \$4.2 million (6%) is requested for all administrative support for the Drug-Free Communities Program. ONDCP plans to allocate \$250,000 for costs associated with the position of program administrator and the eleven member Advisory Commission on Drug-Free Communities; \$3,890,000 to OJJDP for grants management, program monitoring and evaluation; and \$60,000 to CSAP for grants management costs associated with the National Anti-Drug Coalition Institute. To avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure greater collaboration at the national level, the Coalition Institute is expected to work in close cooperation with CSAP's five regional Centers for the Application of Prevention Technology.

In summary, the Drug-Free Communities Program has grown into a key component of our nation's drug prevention infrastructure and constitutes a valuable part of our National Drug Control Strategy.

World Anti-Doping Agency Membership Dues: \$1 million

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$1 million for World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Membership Dues. ONDCP requested \$0.800 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$0.795 million. The dues assessment is formula driven and accounts for the increase from FY 2003.

WADA receives its funding in equal amounts from the International Olympic Committee and world governments. Governments are divided into six geographic regions. The U.S., along with Canada, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America, are part of the Americas region. The Americas region is required to contribute 28% of the governments funding. The U.S. contributes approximately 40% of the Americas' amount. As of FY 2004, the U.S. dues assessment is based upon our Olympic participation and contribution levels to the Organization of American States (OAS). The \$1 million contribution is in line with contributions received by WADA from other countries with large Olympic participation. For example, Japan annually contributes \$1.5 million and several European nations (including Italy, Russia, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France) contribute more than \$500,000 despite smaller participation levels. In total, approximately fifty world governments contribute to WADA.

WADA was created in November 2001 to promote and coordinate the fight against the growing problem of doping and drug use in international sports. WADA is a partnership between world governments, intergovernmental organizations, the Olympic movement, athletes, and other entities concerned about the consequences of doping in sport. WADA's mission is to promote healthy, doping free sport at the international level. In addition to drug testing, WADA's budget funds education and prevention programs for athletes at all age and levels (with a particular emphasis on youth) and research related to drug use in sport.

A major accomplishment of WADA in FY 2003 was the creation and adoption of the World Anti-Doping Code. The Code creates harmonized international rules across sports that will govern the use of drugs and doping in sports. These new regulations will bring a degree of uniformity to the previously disjointed and inconsistent worldwide fight against drug use in sports. More than 70 nations and every Olympic sport federation has agreed to implement the contents of the Code. Particular care has been retained to ensure that implementation will be accomplished in a manner that recognizes the unique nature of sport regulation in the legal systems of the world, including the U.S. ONDCP was particularly pleased that the Code addresses not only drugs and substances that enhance athletic performance, but also drugs that endanger the health and safety of athletes and violate the spirit of sport, such as marijuana.

On August 9, 2000, Executive Order 13165 was signed, formalizing the role of ONDCP in addressing the use of drugs in sports and representing the U.S. Government in WADA activities. Since that date, ONDCP has played a major role in the governance and accomplishments of WADA. The Director of ONDCP serves on the organization's Governing Foundation Board. In addition, ONDCP's Deputy Director for Demand Reduction chairs the prestigious and influential Ethics and Education Committee. This WADA committee is entrusted with developing educational initiatives for athletes about the dangers and consequences of drug use in sports. Programs under the committee's jurisdiction include a youth awareness outreach initiative and an athlete's passport program that assists testing agencies locate athletes for out-of-competition drug testing.

United States Anti-Doping Agency: \$1.5 million.

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$1.5 million to support the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA). ONDCP requested \$1 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$6.358 million. Since FY 2002, funding to support USADA has been passed directly from ONDCP to USADA. USADA is a non-profit entity under the leadership of an independent Board of Directors.

Drug use and doping in sports is a growing problem in the U.S. Far too many American athletes, at all competition levels, are using steroids and other performance enhancing drugs in an attempt to improve their athletic prowess and/or their physical appearance. In the process, they are jeopardizing their health and undermining the core values of sport. As a result, USADA was established to lead a comprehensive anti-doping program in the U.S. USADA began operations October 1, 2000 with full authority for drug testing, education, research and adjudication for U.S. Olympic, Pan Am Games, and Paralympic athletes. Congress and the President have subsequently recognized USADA as the official anti-doping agency for the above-state purposes. (Public Law 107-67) Since its inception, USADA has received worldwide acclaim for its effective and innovative testing and education initiatives.

The \$1.5 million request would support USADA's ongoing drug testing regime that includes management, sample collection and testing procedures. The FY 2004 request considers the increased adjudication costs as the result of increased testing and the implementation of blood testing, which is more costly (and accurate) than urine drug testing. The request would also fund drug-related research, educational programs aimed at school-aged athletes and coaches, efforts to inform athletes of the rules governing the use of performance enhancing substances, and the ethics of doping and its harmful health effects. The public awareness efforts will be particularly important since the World Anti-Doping Agency passed a new universal Code in March 2003 that will govern U.S. amateur athletes.

Counterdrug Intelligence Executive Secretariat: \$4.5 million.

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$4.5 million for the administration and operations of the Counter-drug Intelligence Executive Secretariat (CDX). ONDCP requested \$6 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$2.981 million. With this funding request, the CDX staff should complete implementation of the remaining action items in the General Counter-drug Intelligence Plan and in April 2004 will consider reducing the scope of their operations by the end of the Fiscal Year.

National Drug Court Institute: \$1 million.

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$1 million for the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI). ONDCP requested \$1 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$0.994 million. The Institute's education, research and scholarship programs require these funds: to continue the expansion of its discipline-specific and topic-specific drug court training programs for practitioners; to convene regional evaluation trainings in order to provide a forum for practitioners and researchers to enhance drug court evaluation techniques; to continue to publish and disseminate monographs on important and timely drug court issues; to continue to publish and disseminate the National Drug Court Institute Review; and to continue to publish and disseminate best practices fact sheets for drug court practitioners.

Performance Measures Development: \$2 million

In FY 2004, ONDCP is requesting \$2 million for Performance Measures Development. ONDCP requested \$2 million in FY 2003. The FY 2003 enacted level is \$1.987 million. ONDCP will use the requested funding to develop and implement data sources to monitor illegal drug use and supply for national policy-makers. Many indicators are currently lacking or

inadequate for informing policy decisions. ONDCP identified program performance indicators in its annual Strategic Plan. The National Drug Control Strategy stated the necessity for monitoring key indicators tied to the Strategy's three priorities: Stopping Use Before it Starts, Healing America's Drug Users, and Disrupting the Market.

The requirement for performance indicators and key demand/supply assessments highlight the need for improving data sources, such as: a) the price and purity of illegal drugs; b) the supply of drugs flowing to the United States and the amount of drugs consumed in the United States; and c) evaluations of the effectiveness of prevention, treatment, and law enforcement programs; and d) empirical study of drug markets; and other topics. ONDCP will lead an interagency effort to address these research and data issues. As a result of this effort, ONDCP will make use of data generated to improve and refine program indicators and consider new analytical initiatives.

Conclusion

President Bush has stated the Administration's view that we need to have clear goals that can be measured, that we take responsibility for achieving them and that we explain how we will meet them. The President's statement in February of 2002 is worth quoting as it gives a context to the mission of the agency and our requests before you.

"...here's the goal which I'll be measured first, and then John will definitely be measured if I'm measured. I want to see a 10 percent reduction in teenage and adult drug use over the next two years and a 25 percent reduction in drug use, nationally over the next five years. Those are our goals. We understand we can't do it alone here in Washington. And that's why our approach is a community-based approach...."

I look forward to working with this Subcommittee as we work to meet these goals.