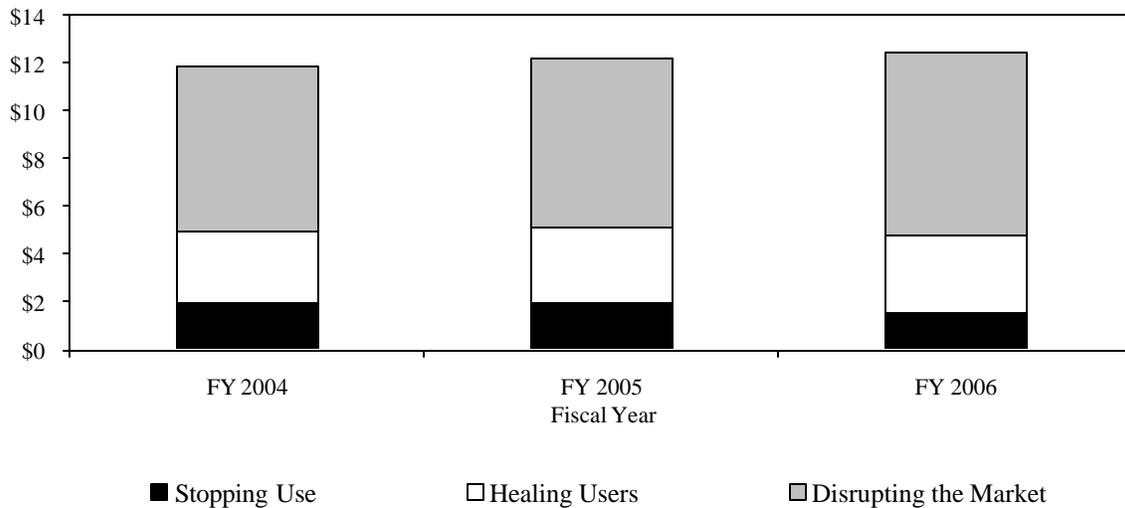


I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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



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

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

Funding by Major Initiative

Stopping Use Before It Starts: Education and Community Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Changes to the National Drug Control Budget

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

Department of Education

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

Department of Homeland Security and Department of the Treasury

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

Department of Justice

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

Office of National Drug Control Policy

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

Department of Veterans Affairs

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

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

Performance

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

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

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