National Drug Control Strategy

FY 2007
BUDGET SUMMARY

The White House
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National Drug Control Strategy, FY 2007 Budget Summary
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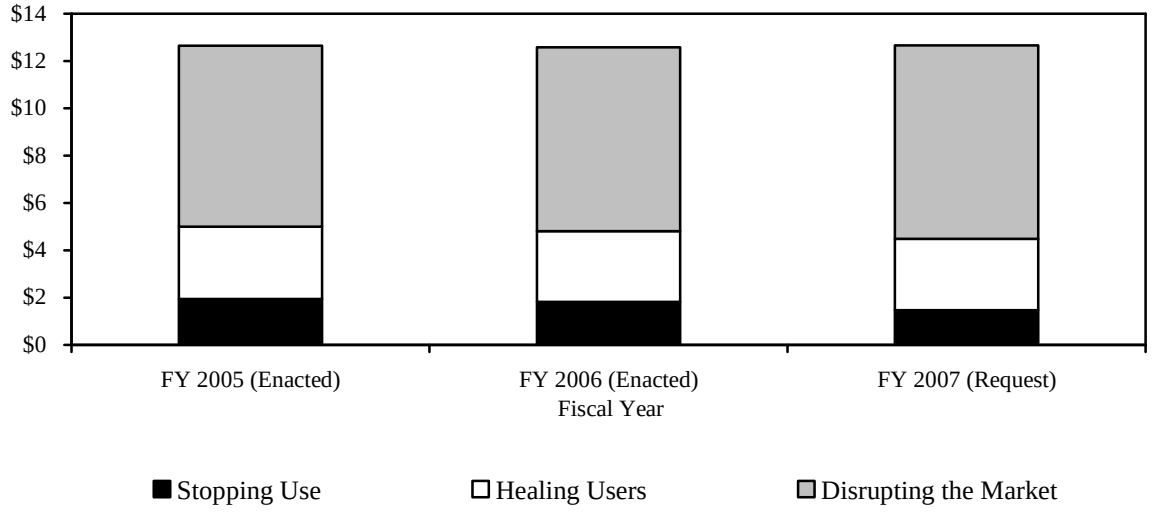
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget provides resources for reducing illegal drug use in the United States. Reducing drug use requires an investment in programs that discourage the use of drugs that help those in need of treatment and law enforcement programs that target those trying to supply illicit drugs to the marketplace.

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 programs to help communities obtain a drug-free environment and encourage young people to reject drug use. Priority II—Intervening and Healing America's Drug Users—continues to focus on ensuring that treatment is available for those who need it. This budget expands access and choice to a wider array of innovative treatment options including those services offered by faith-based organizations. The Strategy's Priority III—Disrupting the Market—targets individuals and organizations profiting 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 2007 is $12.7 billion, an increase of $80.6 million over the FY 2006 enacted level of $12.5 billion (Figure 1).

Figure 1: National Drug Control Budget ($ Billions)



The budgets of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Transportation, the U.S. Small Business Administration and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) include funding to support important prevention and treatment efforts. Funding for supply reduction in the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, State, Treasury and Defense 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 supply reduction efforts in Afghanistan, while maintaining funding for Colombia and the Andean region.

FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITY

Priority I—Stopping Use Before it Starts: Education and Community Action

- **Department of Education—Student Drug Testing: $15.0 million (+$4.6 million).** The President's FY 2007 budget proposes an increase of $4.6 million for student drug testing programs. This initiative provides competitive grants to support schools in the design and implementation of programs to screen randomly selected students and to intervene with assessment, referral, and intervention for students whose test results indicate they have used illicit drugs. The $10.4 million in funding made available in FY 2006 will have a tremendous impact on the schools that implement a drug testing program. These efforts will send 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 2007, more schools will have access to this powerful tool.

- **Department of Education—Research-Based Grant Assistance to Local Educational Agencies: +$52.0 million.** The President's Budget does not include funding for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Grant Program, which was rated as "Ineffective" by the PART due to the program's inability to demonstrate effectiveness and the fact that grant funds are spread too thinly to support quality interventions. The Budget requests $52 million for a new program which will provide grants to Local Educational Agencies for Research-Based Assistance for drug prevention and school safety programs. 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 of what works in the field.

- **Office of National Drug Control Policy—Media Campaign: $120.0 million (+$21.0 million).** This funding will restore effective levels of advertising time and space for general and ethnic audiences and to deliver the Media Campaign's other essential communications programs to encourage the adoption of anti-drug attitudes and strategies by the nation's youth and their parents.

Priority II—Intervening and Healing America's Drug Users

- **National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)—Developing New Ways to Treat Methamphetamine Addiction: $41.6 million.** The FY 2007 Budget will continue research on methamphetamine's mechanism of action, physical and behavioral effects, risk and protective factors, prevention and treatment interventions. NIDA will continue to support the development and testing of medications for methamphetamine addiction, overdose, and the consequences of methamphetamine abuse through research grants and contracts (i.e., NIDA's Methamphetamine Clinical Trials Group, which conducts clinical trials of promising medications for methamphetamine addiction in geographic areas in which its abuse is particularly high.) Through NIDA's involvement with National Synthetic Drugs Action Plan and other interagency collaborative activities, NIDA continues its research dissemination efforts to reduce the lag between discovery and incorporation of science into practice.

- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)—Expanding Choice.** As part of the President's efforts to expand choice and individual empowerment in federal assistance programs, the Administration will offer incentives to encourage states to provide a wider array of innovative treatment options to those in need of recovery by voluntarily using their Substance Abuse Block Grant funds for drug treatment vouchers. Building on the successful model of the Access to Recovery program, distribution of block grant funds through a voucher system will promote innovative drug and alcohol treatment and recovery programs, provide a wider array of treatment and recovery support options – including those that are faith based, and introduce into the system greater accountability and flexibility.

  One example of expanding choice in treatment is Missouri, where officials have transformed their state-wide drug treatment services program including the Substance Abuse Block Grant allocations into an "Access to Recovery-like" system so that all public treatment within the state is paid for with a voucher. Missouri made the decision to convert all treatment services funding streams into a voucher system to ensure maximum potential for client choice. The Administration will also look for new opportunities to expand choice in other drug treatment activities.

- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)—Access to Recovery: $98.2 million.** Choice is a major component of the ATR initiative. Individuals receiving treatment and recovery services under this program can choose which providers, including faith-based providers, they would like to assist them in their recovery process. Through its innovative approach to expanding access to treatment and recovery services, this program represents the next step in the Nation's efforts to improve treatment for those suffering with drug dependence and addiction. This includes $24.8 million for an ATR-Methamphetamine initiative.

- **Office of Justice Programs—Drug Court Program: $69.2 million (+$59.3 million):** The Drug Court Program provides alternatives to incarceration by using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs. The long-term direction of the Drug Court Program is shifting from an emphasis on creating new drug courts to improving state and local capacity to enhance and sustain existing ones. In furthering the goal of improving state and local capacity to enhance existing drug courts, the program will direct requested funding toward capacity expansion.

Priority III—Disrupting the Market

- **Department of State—Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI): $721.5 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 2007 ACI request is $65.7 million for the Critical Flight Safety Program, a $35.7 million increase over the FY 2006 enacted level. The program will extend the life of Vietnam-era aircraft in order to maintain a viable fleet.

- **Department of State—Providing Afghanistan Counterdrug Support: $297.4 million (+$123.2 million)**. The President's Budget supports counternarcotics programs in Afghanistan. Funds will be used to expand the opium poppy elimination program from 12 to 14 provinces, providing coverage for 90 percent of the territory where the poppy crop is grown. In addition, the program will support drug enforcement and interdiction programs, public diplomacy efforts, drug demand reduction programs, drug control capacity building, and justice sector reform.

- **Customs and Border Protection—Secure Border Initiative: +$152.4 million.** To achieve operational control over the nation's borders, as well as to implement a substantial deterrent to illegal crossings, significant funding is provided to support an integrated border initiative, which relies on expanded agent staffing, border infrastructure, and technology (although the drug-related attribution ion for the Secure Border Initiative is $152.4 million, the total increase in CBP's budget for this proposal is $639.0 million). Specific components of this enhancement include:

  - **Increased Border Patrol Presence: +$109.0 million.** This proposal will fund the hiring, training and equipment for 1,500 new Border Patrol Agents and 506 mission support personnel. It will also provide for relocation and sector information technology system upgrades in support of the new agents and equip the Border Patrol Academy with sufficient infrastructure, technology, and instructors to accommodate the increased number of agents.

  - **Secure Border Initiative Technology: +$24.0 million.** This component will substantially expand purchases of critically needed border technology infrastructure between the nation's ports of entry.

  - **Western Arizona Tactical Infrastructure: +$12.2 million.** This proposal will fund the construction of approximately 39 miles of permanent vehicle barriers in the Western Arizona sector.

  - **San Diego Border Infrastructure System: +$7.2 million.** These resources will fund land acquisition and construct the San Diego Border Infrastructure system (BIS) project that includes multiple fences, lighting, and patrols roads, enabling quick enforcement response.

- **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)—Cleaning up Methamphetamine Laboratories: $40.1 million (+$20.3 million)** – The President's budget supports methamphetamine laboratories cleanup program to respond to all requests to clean up methamphetamine labs seized by state and local law enforcement, as well as fund the startup costs for additional state container programs. Although funded under COPS, this cleanup program is administered by DEA.

- **Drug Enforcement Administration—Intelligence and National Security Requirements:** This initiative includes 57 positions and $12.0 million to enhance DEA's ability to target and focus its Human Intelligence resources on national security issues and to establish a set of procedures that will facilitate information sharing with the Intelligence Community and other law enforcement agencies.

- **Drug Enforcement Administration—Drug Flow Prevention: +$12.8 million.** This initiative implements an innovative, multi-agency strategy, designed to disrupt significantly the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between the source zones and the United States by attacking vulnerabilities in the supply, transportation systems, and financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. It includes two components:

  - **Foreign-deployed Advisory Support Teams (FAST):** This proposal requests $7.5 million in non-personnel resources to establish permanent funding for DEA FAST programs operating in Afghanistan and to create an additional FAST program in the Western Hemisphere.

  - **Operation Panama Express:** The President's Budget includes 10 positions and $5.3 million to enhance DEA's enforcement operations overseas, through the expansion of Operation *Panama Express.*

CHANGES TO THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET

The drug control funding data presented in this volume incorporate three modifications to drug control budget methodologies from prior years. These adjustments reflect a refinement in one Agency's accounting system, and a program transfer to improve efficiency. This section summarizes key changes to the presentation of agency data in the *FY 2007 Budget Summary*.

- **Department of Veterans Affairs:** The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Veterans Health Administration, has modified its methodology for calculating drug treatment costs within the VA system. VA's drug budget includes all costs generated by the treatment of patients with drug use disorders treated in specialized substance abuse treatment programs. Beginning this year, the 2005 actual cost levels are based on the Decision Support System (DSS) which has replaced the Cost Distribution Report (CDR). The primary difference between DSS and the CDR is that the DSS permits a patient-centered accounting of costs. In the DSS, costs are reported by the total number of encounters and permits calculating the full cost of patient encounters rather than accounting for costs by treatment setting. The FY 2007 request using DSS are estimated at $439.2 million.

- **Office of National Drug Control Policy:** In FY 2007, the President's Budget requests $207.6 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program. These resources for HIDTA will be administered by the Department of Justice. The HIDTA Program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's reauthorization, P.L. 105-277, to coordinate the drug control efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement entities in critical regions most adversely affected by drug trafficking. The HIDTA Program's move to the Department of Justice will enable the HIDTAs to target the drug trade in a strategic manner that complements the

OCDETF Program, and that preserves the HIDTA program's strongest elements, such as intelligence sharing and fostering coordination among state and local law enforcement.

- **Department of State:** The Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement operates programs which support other nation's narcotics control and law enforcement. Each is reviewed annually and those having a drug control nexus are included in the drug control budget. The programs for Afghanistan include a program area, Administration of Justice, which has grown in 2006 and 2007 and developed into a program mostly supporting Afghanistan's counterdrug efforts and now considered part of the international drug control function. This had been considered a law enforcement program area and was not reflected in the prior years drug control budget.

PROGRAM 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 2005 Performance and Accountability Report and 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. It 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. During 2002, eight federal drug control programs were rated, and in 2003, an additional four programs were reviewed. In 2004, three programs were assessed and in the FY 2005 cycle one more program was assessed, bringing the total to 52 percent of the drug control budget.

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.

II. DRUG CONTROL FUNDING TABLES

Table 1: Federal Drug Control Spending by Function

FY 2005–FY 2007

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	06 - 07 Change Dollars	06 - 07 Change %
Function:					
Treatment (w/ Research)	$3,053.0	$2,980.2	$3,014.1	$34.0	1.1%
Percent	*24.1%*	*23.7%*	*23.8%*		
Prevention (w/ Research)	$1,952.1	$1,830.3	$1,477.5	($352.8)	(19.3%)
Percent	*15.4%*	*14.6%*	*11.7%*		
Domestic Law Enforcement	$3,317.9	$3,529.3	$3,585.4	$56.1	1.6%
Percent	*26.2%*	*28.1%*	*28.3%*		
Interdiction	$2,927.9	$2,909.4	$3,117.4	$208.0	7.1%
Percent	*23.2%*	*23.1%*	*24.6%*		
International	$1,393.3	$1,326.0	$1,461.4	$135.4	10.2%
Percent	*11.0%*	*10.5%*	*11.5%*		
Total	**$12,644.3**	**$12,575.1**	**$12,655.8**	**$80.6**	**0.6%**
Supply/Demand Split					
Supply	$7,639.2	$7,764.7	$8,164.2	$399.5	5.1%
Percent	*60.4%*	*61.7%*	*64.5%*		
Demand	$5,005.1	$4,810.4	$4,491.6	($318.8)	(6.6%)
Percent	*39.6%*	*38.3%*	*35.5%*		
Total	**$12,644.3**	**$12,575.1**	**$12,655.8**	**$80.6**	**0.6%**

Table 2: Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary
FY 2005–FY 2007
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request
Department of Defense			
Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account	$905.8	$936.1	$926.9
Supplemental Appropriations	$242.0		
Department of Education	590.5	490.9	165.9
Department of Health and Human Services			
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1,006.4	1,000.0	994.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	2,490.5	2,442.5	2,411.1
Total HHS	3,496.9	3,442.5	3,405.9
Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection	1,429.0	1,591.0	1,796.5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement[1]	361.5	436.5	477.9
U.S. Coast Guard[1]	871.9	1,032.4	1,030.1
Total DHS	2,662.4	3,059.9	3,304.6
Department of Justice			
Bureau of Prisons	48.6	49.1	51.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,793.0	1,876.6	1,948.6
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	553.5	483.2	706.1
Office of Justice Programs	281.1	237.4	248.7
Total Department of Justice	2,676.2	2,646.3	2,954.3
ONDCP			
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	41.7	29.7	9.6
Operations	26.8	26.6	23.3
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program[2]	226.5	224.7	-
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	212.0	193.0	212.2
Total ONDCP	507.0	474.0	245.1
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	905.1	1,056.7	1,166.7
Supplemental Appropriations	260.0		
Department of Treasury			
Internal Revenue Service [1]	-	55.0	55.6
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Veterans Health Administration	396.1	412.6	428.3
Other Presidential Priorities[3]	2.2	1.0	2.5
Total Federal Drug Budget	**$12,644.3**	**$12,575.1**	**$12,655.8**

[1] In FY 2005, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force funds for the Departments of Treasury and Homeland Security were appropriated in the Department of Justice Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) accounts. Beginning in FY 2006, the Dep

[2] Beginning in FY 2007, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program is transferred to Justice and incorporated into the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement account.

[3] Includes the Small Business Administration's Drug-Free Workplace grants and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Drug Impaired Driving program.

Table 3: Historical Drug Control Funding by Function
FY 2000 –2007
(Budget Authority in Millions)

FUNCTIONAL AREAS	FY 2000 Final	FY 2001 Final	FY 2002 Final	FY 2003 Final	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request
Demand Reduction								
Drug Abuse Treatment	$ 1,990.9	$ 2,086.5	$ 2,236.8	$ 2,264.6	$ 2,421.1	$ 2,431.8	$ 2,365.7	$ 2,408.7
Drug Abuse Prevention	1,445.8	1,540.8	1,629.0	1,553.6	1,543.5	1,530.1	1,408.0	1,058.9
Treatment Research	421.6	489.0	547.8	611.4	607.2	621.2	614.4	605.4
Prevention Research	280.8	326.8	367.4	382.9	412.4	422.0	422.2	418.6
Total Demand Reduction	**4,139.1**	**4,443.1**	**4,781.0**	**4,812.4**	**4,984.2**	**5,005.1**	**4,810.4**	**4,491.6**
Percentage	*41.7%*	*46.9%*	*44.9%*	*43.4%*	*42.0%*	*39.6%*	*38.3%*	*35.5%*
Domestic Law Enforcement	**2,274.0**	**2,511.2**	**2,867.2**	**3,018.3**	**3,189.8**	**3,317.9**	**3,529.3**	**3,585.4**
Percentage	*22.9%*	*26.5%*	*26.9%*	*27.2%*	*26.9%*	*26.2%*	*28.1%*	*28.3%*
Interdiction	**1,904.4**	**1,895.3**	**1,913.7**	**2,147.5**	**2,534.1**	**2,927.9**	**2,909.4**	**3,117.4**
Percentage	*19.2%*	*20.0%*	*18.0%*	*19.4%*	*21.4%*	*23.2%*	*23.1%*	*24.6%*
International	**1,619.2**	**617.3**	**1,084.5**	**1,105.1**	**1,159.3**	**1,391.3**	**1,326.0**	**1,461.4**
Percentage	*16.3%*	*6.5%*	*10.2%*	*10.0%*	*9.8%*	*11.0%*	*10.5%*	*11.5%*
TOTALS	**$ 9,936.6**	**$ 9,467.0**	**$ 10,646.4**	**$ 11,083.3**	**$ 11,867.4**	**$ 12,642.3**	**$ 12,575.1**	**$ 12,655.8**

Note Consistent with the restructured drug budget, ONDCP has made historical corrections to the amounts reported for fiscal years 2000 to 2006 to add the Justice Depoartment's - Prescription Drug Monitoring and the Meth. Lab Cleanup programs and to increase th

III. AGENCY BUDGET SUMMARIES

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$136.359	$148.004	$146.715
Interdiction	666.464	440.574	464.563
Investigations	54.501	52.988	46.401
Prevention	118.502	127.855	128.080
Research & Development	18.832	21.177	24.517
State and Local Assistance	147.795	139.899	110.461
Treatment	5.374	5.597	6.153
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1,147.827**	**$936.094**	**$926.890**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account	$905.827	$936.094	$926.890
Supplemental Account [/1]	242.000	-	-
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1,147.827**	**$936.094**	**$926.890**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,405	1,421	1,448
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	$478.9	$466.6	$466.6
Drug Resources Percentage	0.24%	0.20%	0.20%

[/1] Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Defense (Defense) plays an important role in the nation's counterdrug program. Its activities include mandatory counternarcotics detection and monitoring missions; internal demand reduction activities; permissive counternarcotics support to domestic and host nation law enforcement and/or military forces; and other counternarcotics missions that support the war on terrorism, readiness, national security, and security cooperation goals.

  Defense carries out these missions by acting as the single lead federal agency to detect and monitor the aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs toward the United States; collecting,

analyzing and disseminating intelligence on drug activity; providing training for U.S. and foreign drug law enforcement agencies and foreign military forces with drug enforcement responsibilities; and approving and funding Governors' State Plans for National Guard use, when not in federal service, to support drug interdiction and other counternarcotics activities, as authorized by state laws.

In accordance with its statutory authorities, Defense will use its counternarcotics resources as effectively and efficiently as possible to achieve national and Department counternarcotics priorities. Defense will focus on programs that fulfill statutory responsibilities, use military-unique resources and capabilities, and advance the priorities of the *National Drug Control Strategy*. Finally, Defense will use its counternarcotics authorities and funding to support efforts in the war on terrorism to implement the Department's Security Cooperation Guidance.

While Defense carries out demand reduction programs to maintain the Armed Forces as an effective fighting force; most of its counterdrug activities combat drug trafficking and, incidentally, the movement of other threats to the United States, its friends and allies. Accordingly, Defense will focus on counternarcotics activities that will contribute to the war on terrorism; Security Cooperation Guidance; Military readiness; and National Security.

In order to best characterize and describe the support Defense provides, the Department defined four mission areas to encompass the scope of the Department's program. These mission areas are:

- **Demand Reduction:** The Department has assimilated the President's goal of a 25 percent reduction in drug use over five years into its strategic plan. The approach emphasizes prevention of drug use through pre-accession and random drug testing, anti-drug education and treatment. Emphasis is placed on deterring drug use through cost-effective drug testing with punitive consequences for members who are identified as drug users.

- **Domestic Support:** In light of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan and the Department's continuing global war against terror, Defense will limit its domestic counterdrug contributions to those functions that are militarily unique and benefit the Department's primary missions. Domestic support includes translation, intelligence, communications, aerial and ground reconnaissance, transportation, border fence and road construction, eradication (excluding contraband destruction), and training. Additionally, the Department committed to improving information sharing between Defense and law enforcement agencies in support of counter-narcoterrorism objectives.

- **Intelligence and Technology Support:** Defense will continue to provide critical intelligence support to national policies designed to dismantle narcotics trafficking and international terrorist organizations benefiting from drug trafficking. Most of the collection and analysis is unique, and is essential to national and international efforts. The use of new technology continues to be instrumental in combating narcoterrorist activities. Defense will continue to test, evaluate, develop and deploy technologies that

are used to collect and survey suspect narcoterrorist air, land, or sea smuggling operations.

- **International Support:** Defense has expanded its counternarcotics mission to include targeting those terrorists groups worldwide that use narcotics trafficking to support terrorist activities. In order to support the war on terrorism, Defense will use its resources in regions where terrorists benefit from illicit drug revenue or use drug smuggling systems.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The Defense FY 2006 counternarcotics budget is $936.1 million. This funding supports the following activities:

  - **Demand Reduction ($133.5 million):** A total of $26.3 million is for the National Guard State Plans and Service outreach programs, and the Young Marines outreach program, and $107.2 million is for the continued support of defense demand reduction programs. These funds support drug testing for active duty military, National Guard and Reserve personnel, and Defense civilian employees; drug abuse prevention/education activities for military and civilian personnel and their dependents; and drug treatment for military personnel.

  - **Domestic Support ($245.9 million):** This funding supports federal, state and local drug law enforcement agency's (DLEAs) requests for domestic operational and logistical support, and will assist the DLEAs in efforts to reduce drug-related crime. Of this amount, $200.0 million is for the portion of the total National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement efforts and the counter-narcoterrorism schools; $13.9 million is for Domestic Operational Support, such as US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) counter-narcoterrorism support to DLEAs and Title 10 National Guard translation efforts; $32.0 million is for domestic detection and monitoring efforts (Tethered Aerostats).

  - **Intelligence and Technology Support ($145.4 million):** Intelligence programs collect, process, analyze, and disseminate information required for counter-narcoterrorism operations. Technology programs increase the Department's abilities to target narco-terrorist activity. A total of $85.9 million is for counter-narcoterrorism intelligence support and analysis; $30.0 million is for signal intelligence (SIGINT) collection and processing; $11.7 million is for Service and special operations forces command and control programs; and $18.0 million is for counternarcotics technology efforts.

  - **International Support ($411.4 million):** Counter-narcoterrorism programs support efforts in the U.S. Central Command, U.S. Southern Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S. European Command Area of Responsibilities to detect, interdict, disrupt or curtail activities related to substances, material, weapons or resources used to finance,

support, secure, cultivate, process or transport illegal drugs. Funding includes $196.5 million to support operations in these Areas of Responsibility, including Section 1033 support; $172.3 million is for detection and monitoring platforms and assets; and $42.6 million is for AOR Command and Control support, including operations of Joint Interagency Task Forces West and South.

2007 Request

- The Department's Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account request of $926.9 million for FY 2007 includes price growth of $20.6 million and program decreases of $29.8 million from the FY 2006 level of $936.1 million. The Department's FY 2007 counter-narcoterrorism budget shown below will continue to fund, within fiscal constraints, an array of effective programs that support the *National Drug Control Strategy* and Department goals shown below:

  - **Demand Reduction ($134.2 million):** A total of $20.4 million is for the National Guard State Plans and Service outreach programs, and the Young Marines outreach program, and $113.9 million is for the continued support of demand reduction programs.

  - **Domestic Support ($205.7 million):** This proposal includes $156.4 million for their portion of the total National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement efforts and the counter-narcoterrorism schools; $15.5 million is for Domestic Operational Support, such as NORTHCOM counter-narcoterrorism support to DLEAs and Title 10 National Guard translation efforts; and $34.2 million is for domestic detection and monitoring efforts (Tethered Aerostats).

  - **Intelligence and Technology ($151.0 million):** Intelligence programs collect, process, analyze, and disseminate information required for counter-narcoterrorism operations. Technology programs increase the Department's abilities to target narco-terrorist activity. A total of $88.4 million is for counter-narcoterrorism intelligence support and analysis; $23.0 million is for SIGINT collection and processing; $12.0 million is for Service and SOCOM command and control programs; and $20.8 million is for Counter Drug Technology efforts.

  - **International Support ($436.0 million)**: This proposal includes $203.5 million to continue support to those Areas of Responsibility (AOR), including Section 1033 support; $177.9 million is for detection and monitoring platforms and assets; and $54.6 million is for AOR Command and Control support, including operations of Joint-Interagency Task Forces (JIATF) West and South.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from Defense's FY 2007 Budget Estimate, with accompanying FY 2005 internal management performance accomplishments narrative. Defense also developed a performance plan for 2007 which outlines goals, Defense's expected effect on goals, program performance results, and targets appropriate to Defense's counternarcotics support role.

- The Defense counternarcotics program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process. The outcome measures presented indicate in part how program performance is being monitored.

- Defense is on track to reduce drug use among active duty and civilian personnel by 25 percent over the next few years. The actual active duty percent positive test rate was 0.70 percent against a projected annual target of fewer than two percent for FY 2005. Data for drug use among civilian personnel will not be available until mid-2006.

- Defense assets provided significant support to domestic and foreign drug law enforcement agencies in the areas of training, communications support, infrastructure, intelligence, transportation, equipment, command and control, and detection and monitoring. Selected examples of performance measures of such support are depicted in the chart below.

Defense Counternarcotics			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	Not Reviewed	**Rating Received**	Not Reviewed
Selected Measures of Performance			
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures	**FY 2005 Measure**	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
Demand Reduction			
■ Active duty military personnel testing positive for drug use	% positive	under 2.0%	0.7%
Partner Nation Support			
■ Colombia - Number of basic rotary pilots trained/graduated	Count	30	22
■ Colombia - Number of COLAR helicopter mechanics trained/graduated	Count	35	32
■ Operational Readiness rate for COLAR rotary wing UH-60 FMF aircraft	% ready	65%	82%
■ Operational Readiness rate for COLAF aircraft C-130 FMF aircraft	% ready	65%	83%
■ Afghanistan Training – 6 training events *	Personnel	n/a	1,601
■ Andean Ridge Training – 19 training events	Personnel	n/a	943
■ Pacific Region Training – 18 training events	Personnel	n/a	899
Domestic Support to Law Enforcement			
■ Heroin seized with National Guard support	lbs	n/a	2,139
■ Marijuana seized with National Guard support	lbs	n/a	1,986,178
■ Cocaine seized with National Guard Support	lbs	n/a	353,225
■ Ecstasy seized with National Guard support	Pills	n/a	560,971
Transit Zone International and Detection & Monitoring Air Programs			
■ AWACS/E-3C (AEW) - sorties/operational hours	sorties	n/a	37
	Op Hours	n/a	232
■ ROTHR - tracks sorted contributing to drugs seized (pounds)	Tracks	n/a	147,875
	lbs	n/a	10,825
■ E-2C (AEW) - sorties/operational hours.	sorties	n/a	279
	Op Hours	n/a	756
■ P-3C and P-3 CDU – sorties/operational hours	sorties	n/a	29
	Op Hours	n/a	123
Transit Zone International and Detection & Monitoring Maritime Programs			
■ P-3 A, B, C and P-3 CDU – sorties/operational hours/resultant lbs. of drugs seized.	sorties	n/a	680
	Op Hours	n/a	525
	lbs	n/a	94,936
■ E-2C (MPA, AEW/MPA) – sorties/operational hours/resultant lbs. of drugs seized	sorties	n/a	197
	Op Hours	n/a	555
	lbs	n/a	10,296

* Defense has not established targets for support external to Defense. As part of the refinement of its performance plan, DOD is assessing the feasability of setting targets for its support functions.

Discussion

- **Demand Reduction:** Defense set a goal of reducing the amount of drug use in the entire Defense population by 10 percent in two years and 25 percent in five years using 2000 as a baseline. This goal was established in FY 2002. The percentage of active duty personnel drug tests that return positive results for illicit drugs was 0.70 percent in 2005. This puts Defense well below the projected glide slope for active duty drug positive tests.

- **Source Zone Partner Nation Support:** Defense maintains a primary focus on supporting counternarcotics efforts in Colombia and in FY 2005, operations in Afghanistan. In addition to aviation training in Colombia, Defense provided medical supplies and training, mobility support, increased intelligence support and countermine equipment. It also provided infrastructure support to assist in Colombia's Plan Patriota, an aggressive offensive operation against the FARC and other narcoterrorist organizations. In Afghanistan, contracts were put in place to support counternarcotics operations. This assistance includes training and equipping an Afghan narcotics interdiction unit and other police forces, mobility support, and infrastructure. Communications equipment has also been ordered, which will be key to establishing command and control and passing actionable intelligence. Training support was also provided to other partner nations including: Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Mexico, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, and Uzbekistan.

- **Domestic Support:** The National Guard supported the maintenance and management of four regional counternarcotics training centers which provide training for regional law enforcement agencies. Narcotics-related documents were translated by National Guard personnel in support of law enforcement efforts. Drug seizures with National Guard support are depicted on the chart above. In addition to these seizure results, National Guard support to law enforcement resulted in over 61,000 arrests; over 11,000 weapons; 4,000 vehicles; and $241.0 million of currency confiscated from illicit drug traffickers.

- **Transit Zone:** Defense provided assets in support of multi-agency counternarcotics detection and monitoring operations to both JIATF-East and JIATF-West. These assets include aircraft, helicopters, naval ships, and radar, which are employed in concert with other assets from the U.S. Coast Guard and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Defense also provides intelligence and communications support and command and control for JIATF-South and West and continues to develop appropriate support for Central Command (CENTCOM). Defense assets normally have attached USCG Law Enforcement detachments that actually conduct the lawful search and seizure of suspect narcotrafficking vessels. In the CENTCOM area of operation, Defense assets conduct interdiction operations as part of the war against terrorism.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$590.500	$490.921	$165.893
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$590.500**	**$490.921**	**$165.893**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities			
National Programs	$153.119	$144.421	$165.893
State Grant Program	437.381	346.500	-
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$590.500**	**$490.921**	**$165.893**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	-	-	-
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	$56.6	$57.6	$54.4
Drug Resources Percentage	1.04%	0.85%	0.30%

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Education (Education) administers programs to improve and help ensure that all students can achieve challenging standards in the areas of elementary and secondary education, special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities, English language acquisition for limited English proficient and immigrant children, vocational and adult education, and higher education. In addition, Education carries out research, data collection, and civil rights enforcement activities.

  The programs funded under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) Act comprise the only Educations programs included in the drug control budget. The SDFSC program provides funding for research-based approaches to drug and violence prevention. Under the SDFSC Act, funds may be appropriated directly for State Grants and for National Programs.

  - **State Grant Program:** Funds are allocated by formula to states and territories, half on the basis of school-aged population and half on the basis of each state's share of the

prior-year's federal funding for "concentration grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) for improving the academic achievement of disadvantaged students" under section 1124A of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

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

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 enacted level includes $490.9 million for prevention activities that support the *Strategy*. This includes $346.5 million for SDFSC State Grants and $144.4 million for SDFSC National Programs. Within the SDFSC National Programs, $10.4 million will be used to support school-based drug testing programs for students and to launch a national evaluation of student drug testing. Also within National Programs, $79.2 million will support Education's share of the "Safe Schools/Healthy Students" initiative, which is funded jointly with the Department of Health and Human Services, for comprehensive programs between schools and communities that create safe, disciplined, and drug-free learning environments and promote healthy childhood development.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 drug control request for Education's drug prevention activities totals $165.9 million, a reduction of $325.0 million from the FY 2006 enacted amount. Included in this reduction are a $346.5 million decrease as a result of the elimination of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grant Program and a decrease of $32.4 million for the Alcohol Abuse Reduction Program. These reductions are partially offset by a

$52.0 million increase to implement research-based drug prevention grants for local educational agencies, and a $4.6 million increase for student drug testing.

- **SDFSC State Grants Program (Discontinued):** The President's FY 2007 Budget proposes to terminate funding for SDFSC State Grants, given the program's inability to demonstrate effectiveness and that grant funds are spread too thinly to support quality interventions. Instead, the request includes an increase for SDFSC National Programs activities that provide direct support to LEAs, in sufficient amounts to make a real difference. The Administration's SDFSC National Programs proposal will support drug prevention and school safety projects that are structured in a manner that permits grantees and independent evaluators to measure progress, hold projects accountable, and determine which interventions are most effective. Key proposals where increases are being requested for the SDFSC National Programs are discussed below.

- **SDFSC National Programs ($165.9 million):** Programs supported within this request include $15.0 million, an increase of $4.6 million over FY 2006, to support continuation awards and initiate a new cohort of grants for school-based drug testing of students. Drug testing funded by these grants must be part of a comprehensive drug prevention program in the schools served, and provide for the referral to treatment or counseling of the students identified as drug users. The projects funded by these grants also must be consistent with recent Supreme Court decisions regarding student drug testing and must ensure the confidentiality of testing results. Of the amount requested a portion also would support the second year of a national evaluation of student drug testing, and establish a nationally representative database of student drug testing programs.

  The President's Budget proposes an increase of $52.0 million to support the implementation of Research-Based Grants to LEAs. This increase 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. It also will support the implementation of scientifically based evaluations of additional approaches to reducing youth drug use or violence that show promise of effectiveness. Under this proposed new activity, grantees would be required either to carry out one or more programs, practices, or interventions that rigorous evaluation has demonstrated to be effective, or to carry out a rigorous evaluation of a promising program, practice, or intervention to test its effectiveness and thereby increase the knowledge base on what works in the field. In making awards, the department would ensure the equitable distribution of grants among urban, suburban, and rural LEAs.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on the accomplishments of the SDFSC program is drawn from the FY 2007 Budget Request and Plan, the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report, and the 2002 PART review. The table below includes conclusions from the PART assessment, including scores on program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved.

Also included is a comparison of targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above for the latest year for which data are available. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The PART review concluded that the SDFSC State Grant program was "Ineffective," due to the program's inability to demonstrate effectiveness and the fact that grant funds are spread too thinly to support quality interventions.

- Outcome measures have been identified for National Program grant competitions and targets will be established in FY 2006 as baseline data become available.

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2002	**Rating Received**	Ineffective

Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:
Purpose……	60	The program failed to demonstrate effectiveness because it relied exclusively on national survey data that do not reflect program performance. Grant funds are spread too thinly to support quality interventions.
Planning……	57	
Management…	38	
Results……	0	

Selected Measures of Performance

Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Achieved
SDFSC State Grant Program		
■ The percentage of students in grades 9-12 who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months.	28	*
■ The percentage of students in grades 9-12 who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.	21	*
■ The percentage of students in grades 9-12 who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (that is, within a couple of hours) one or more times during the past 30 days.	27	*
■ The percentage of drug and violence prevention programs/practices supported with SDFSC State Grant funds that are research-based.	**	***
■ The percentage of drug and violence prevention programs/practices supported with SDFSC State Grant funds that are implemented with fidelity.	**	****
SDFSC National Programs		
■ The percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees whose target students show a measurable decrease in binge drinking.	**	***
■ The percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees that show a measurable increase in the percentage of target students who believe that alcohol abuse is harmful to their health.	**	***
■ The percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees that show a measurable increase in the percentage of target students who disapprove of alcohol abuse.	**	***
■ The percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that experience a decrease in substance use during the 3-year grant period.	**	***
■ The percentage of grantees experiencing a 5 percent annual reduction in the incidence of drug use by students in the target population served by these grants.	**	***

Selected Output Measures	Target	Achieved
■ # awards -- drug testing initiative	-	63
■ # awards -- safe school/healthy students	-	85
■ # awards -- postsecondary prevention	-	20

* 2005 data to be available in 2006.

** Not Established: Targets to be established once baseline data become available.

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

**** Baseline data expected to be available in 2006 or later.

Note: Measures for the SDFSC State Grant Program are based on YRBS, a biennial survey. The rest of the measures are based on departmental analysis.

Discussion

- The 2002 PART rating of "Ineffective" for the SDFSC State Grants reflected the program's failure to demonstrate effectiveness, relying as it did on national surveys that did not reflect program performance. The review recommended performance measures that would help improve local programming decisions.

- The PART review also cited the 2001 RAND study, which concluded the structure of the SDFSC State Grant program was "fundamentally flawed," with grant funds being spread too thinly to support quality interventions.

- Education has established outcome measures for individual SDFSC National Programs grant competitions. For example, for school-based drug testing of students, the department has set a target of a 5 percent annual reduction in drug use by students in the target population served by these grants.

- The Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative provides support to local educational agencies to develop and implement a comprehensive plan to create safe, disciplined, and drug-free environments. Although performance information for this program is not currently available, one example of results achieved by this initiative comes from the Covington, Kentucky Safe Schools/Healthy Students project. During the grant, tobacco use declined for all age groups, with 12th graders reporting use 43 percent less frequently than they did before the grant began. Alcohol use also declined, with a 40 percent reduction in the number of eighth graders reporting use. The project also reported a 21 percent reduction in marijuana use among eighth graders.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$411.054	$409.012	$406.884
Treatment	595.365	591.017	587.945
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1,006.419**	**$1,000.029**	**$994.829**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Institute on Drug Abuse	$1,006.419	$1,000.029	$994.829
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1,006.419**	**$1,000.029**	**$994.829**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	336	362	364
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$1,006.419	$1,000.029	$994.829
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Drug abuse and addiction have a devastating impact on individual lives, families, and communities. Substance abuse, including smoking, illegal drugs, and alcohol costs the nation more than half a trillion dollars per year. Illicit drug use alone accounts for about $180.8 billion. Drug abuse is inextricably linked with the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, STDs, tuberculosis, and hepatitis C, and it is also associated with family disintegration, loss of employment or income, school failure, domestic violence, child abuse, and other criminal activities.

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), a component of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), supports a broad research portfolio, with the overarching goal of providing knowledge that can be used to reduce the burden of substance abuse and addiction in the nation. NIDA will continue to support the full spectrum of basic, clinical, and translational research to provide practitioners and communities with science-based approaches to prevention and treatment.

- The nation's combined investments in drug abuse research, prevention, and drug control strategies are paying off. NIDA's Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF) continues to show an overall decline in illicit drug use among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders combined. Nevertheless, there are important areas that need increased attention. Although inhalant use declined in 2005 among 8th graders it is still of concern and the abuse of prescription painkillers continues at alarming levels among 12th graders. Also while the use of anabolic steroids to improve athletic performance or physical appearance declined, it remains of great concern.

- **Stopping Drug Use Before It Starts - Prevention is a major priority at NIDA:** Addiction often begins in adolescence or even childhood; times when the brain is undergoing dramatic structural and functional reconfiguration. Thus, NIDA funds research to better understand how normal brain development proceeds, how it can be influenced by drugs, and how drug use may harm the growing brain. NIDA has increased its emphasis on adolescent brain development to better understand how developmental processes and outcomes are affected by drug exposure, the environment and genetics.

- **Healing America's Drug Users:** More than thirty years of research has led to the current understanding of addiction as a chronic relapsing disease that involves the brain, behavior, the environment in which an individual is raised, along with genetic factors. This knowledge is critical since it frames how addiction is treated. Scientific advances have demonstrated that drug addiction is a treatable disease. NIDA continues to pursue strategies to enhance behavioral and pharmacological treatment approaches, and ensure that new research findings are useful and used by those who need them.

  - NIDA continues to support the research and infrastructure required to conduct clinical research in real-world settings. The National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN) comprises 17 research nodes and more than 120 community treatment settings, serving 27 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. NIDA initiated a collaboration with other research, community, and federal agencies (NIAAA, SAMHSA, CDC, and several agencies within the Department of Justice) to establish the Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Research Studies (CJ-DATS). This initiative is designed to improve outcomes for the 6.6 million adults on probation, in jail or prison, or on parole with substance abuse and addiction problems.

  - NIDA continues to work with other NIH Institutes and Centers as well as other federal agencies to strategically and optimally utilize resources, and to ensure that research findings are incorporated into community practice. The latter is accomplished, in part, through a landmark "Blending Initiative" begun in 2001 by NIDA and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to streamline the incorporation of research-based treatment findings into community settings. Blending teams comprising NIDA researchers, community treatment providers, and members of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's (CSAT) Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTC) work together to develop research dissemination products and implementation strategies for community practitioners based on NIDA research findings and results from the CTN. This is only one example of the varied and productive

partnerships and collaborations NIDA has established with other Drug Control Agencies, including ONDCP, to ensure effective dissemination and diffusion of research findings.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The total drug control budget for FY 2006 is $1 billion, a decrease of $6.4 million below the FY 2005 level. NIDA will continue to support ongoing research on drugs of abuse, as well as crosscutting areas relevant to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. NIDA will also continue its support for NIH Roadmap activities for $8.9 million in FY 2006. Some of the priority areas to be funded by NIDA include:

  - **Developing Treatments for Marijuana Abuse and Addiction.** Last year, NIDA initiated a number of activities to encourage researchers to more rapidly bring new pharmacological treatments for cannabis-related disorders to fruition. Basic research will help to develop promising compounds. One such promising candidate for treating marijuana addiction is the medication Rimonabant. Basic research has shown that Rimonabant blocks the function of a specific group of proteins in the brain known as cannabinoid receptors that regulate pain, appetite, motor function, and memory functions. Rimonabant is currently being developed by the pharmaceutical industry as a medication to help people lose weight and stop smoking, and through NIDA's efforts is showing promise for treating marijuana addiction as well as preventing relapse to other drugs.

  - **Reducing Prescription Drug Abuse.** There has been a dramatic increase in the number of people who are taking prescription medications for non-medical purposes, particularly adolescents. Understanding the potential dangers and health consequences associated with this type of drug abuse and developing effective prevention strategies and treatments to curtail it is critical to the nation's efforts. NIDA is encouraging researchers to develop prevention and treatment interventions. The CTN is playing a key role in addressing this emerging public health problem by studying if patients addicted primarily to prescription opioids can be stabilized and treated using behavioral counseling and medications, such as buprenorphine and methadone.

  - **Methamphetamine.** NIDA continues to support a comprehensive research portfolio on methamphetamine's mechanism of action, physical and behavioral effects, risk and protective factors, prevention and treatment interventions. NIDA has also recently launched the first large-scale study of the developmental consequences of prenatal methamphetamine exposure, which includes seven hospitals in states where methamphetamine use is prevalent. NIDA's efforts over the years to understand the basic science underlying Methamphetamines actions are now paying off in the development of treatments for methamphetamine addiction as well.

    NIDA's Methamphetamine Clinical Trials Group is conducting several clinical trials of medications for methamphetamine addiction in geographic areas in which its abuse is particularly high. In addition to pharmacological treatments, NIDA is invested in the

development and testing of behavioral treatments. Studies have now shown that a treatment program known as the Matrix Model can be used successfully for methamphetamine addiction. NIDA also has been involved in an interagency effort to address the National Synthetic Drugs Action Plan released by ONDCP and the Department of Justice in October 2004. Specifically, in addition to NIDA's ongoing efforts to combat addiction to methamphetamine and other synthetic drugs, NIDA has been involved in developing an early warning and response mechanism to detect the emergence of new drugs and trends and enhancing public outreach efforts focusing on synthetic drugs.

- **The National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network:** The CTN provides the infrastructure to test the effectiveness of new and improved interventions in real-life community settings with diverse populations. The CTN also serves as a platform to help NIDA respond to emerging public health needs. Several areas of national importance have been identified, including treatments for adolescent substance abuse, the rising use of prescription drugs for non-medical purposes and the need for effective treatments for patients with concurrent Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and substance abuse disorders.

- **Adolescent Brain Development: How Understanding the Brain Can Improve Prevention:** A better understanding of adolescent decision-making will ultimately lead to even more effective prevention efforts. For example, recent advances have provided NIDA with more insight into why teens engage in risk-taking and thrill-seeking behaviors. These behaviors are likely due to the fact that the part of the brain responsible for judgment, decision-making, and control of emotional responses, is the last area of the brain to mature.

  Basic research on brain development is giving powerful new insights how physical transformations in the adolescent brain influence behaviors associated with drug use. NIDA has also joined with a number of NIH Institutes to participate in the NIH Magnetic Resonance Imaging Study of Normal Brain Development, the goal of which is to determine the path of normal brain development and its relationship to cognitive and behavioral maturation. To develop more effective prevention messages, NIDA needs to understand both the cognitive and emotional processes that adolescents at various stages of maturity use to decide whether or not to smoke their first cigarette or use marijuana or other substances.

- **Developing Effective Strategies to Address Co-Occurring Diseases:** Co-morbid mental disorders are major risk factors for drug abuse and addiction. Epidemiological studies show that drug use can increase the risk or accelerate the onset of mental disorders. Research can inform strategies that will facilitate earlier recognition and more effective prevention and treatment of mental illness and substance abuse. NIDA's CTN is testing treatments for disorders that co-occur with substance abuse such as ADHD and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). NIDA also continues to work with the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), SAMHSA, and others to develop effective treatment

strategies for co morbid drug abuse and mental health disorders and ensure the timely adoption and implementation of evidence-based practices.

- **Reaching out to Primary Care Physicians:** Substance abuse in youth and adults is a serious public health problem, with significant morbidity and mortality. The primary care physician can make major inroads into effective prevention and treatment by recognizing and addressing these issues in the outpatient office setting. NIDA researchers will continue to develop brief interventions for both adolescents and adults that are practical for use in busy office settings where patients receive their routine healthcare. In FY 2006, the Institute will continue to test some of these new interventions in primary care settings.

- **Blending Research and Practice to Enhance Prevention and Treatment Efforts:** An overriding problem is that despite the availability of proven effective behavioral and pharmacological treatments for addiction, most people who need treatment do not receive it. In addition to testing and providing research-based treatments, NIDA researchers are beginning to infuse evidence-based practices into the diverse culture of community treatment. Through the "Blending Initiative" NIDA is working with SAMHSA's ATTCs to develop research dissemination products that treatment providers and managers can use to improve the quality of treatment in their communities.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 Request is $994.8 million, a decrease of $5.2 million from FY 2006. Given the important role that research plays in bringing the nation effective prevention and treatment approaches, NIDA will continue to support the same areas of research as described for FY 2006. NIDA also will continue to maintain its infrastructure including the NIH Magnetic Resonance Imaging Study of Normal Brain Development, the medications development networks, the CTN, and the CJ-DATS. NIDA will also continue to support the NIH Roadmap activities for $12.0 million in FY 2007.

- **NIDA--Data Initiative:** NIDA is working with ONDCP and other government agencies on the Data Initiative to better plan and coordinate drug-related data collection, analysis, and dissemination to support drug control policies at the National level. Relevant, accurate, and timely data serve as a foundation for sound policy decisions and informing research priorities. Policy officials have a critical need for key data on the scope of drug use and its consequences in determining the federal response to the problem.

  As scientifically appropriate NIDA supports preserving the consistency and trendability of its key data systems. The short-term objectives include ensuring that critical data sets remain viable, developing a list of priority policy questions, aligning available data with questions, and conducting a data gap analysis. The long-term objective is to plan for improvements to data systems that require long-term budgeting. Key data activities supported by NIDA include:

- **The Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study**: MTF is one of the key legacy data sets that help inform both policy and research. It is a continuing series of surveys, supported by a NIDA grant, which assesses the changing lifestyles, values, and preferences of American youth with respect to drug use. Data from 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in the coterminous United States are collected annually. The school sample is designed to allow for the generation of estimates at the national and regional levels.

- **The Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG):** The CEWG provides a valuable service in identifying emerging threats, use patterns, and vulnerable populations. The group monitors drug abuse trends and associated consequences by tracking multiple sources of existing data within and across multiple metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. CEWG area representatives access, analyze and interpret existing data from Federally-supported and local sources.

IV. PERFORMANCE

- This section on program performance is drawn from the NIH FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2005 Performance Report. The NIH AIDS Extramural, and Intramural programs, which include NIDA programs, have recently undergone PART review. The AIDS portfolio was found to be Moderately Effective, and the Extramural and Intramural programs were found to be Effective.

- NIDA is a contributor to the NIH Annual Performance Plan and Report, a requirement of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). To ensure adequate representation of NIH's commitment to the best possible research and coordination of research efforts across NIH, the goals articulated in the Annual Performance Plan and Report are representative of NIH's broad and balanced portfolio of research. GPRA goals, therefore, are not Institute-specific; rather they are trans-NIH comprising lead Institutes and contributors. NIDA and other Institutes contribute to the NIH GPRA monitoring process by identifying annual targets and measures, which are included in the NIH Budget and Performance Plan.

- In addition to participating in a number of trans-NIH scientific research outcome (SRO) goals that are reported through the NIH GPRA process, NIDA is the lead Institute on two drug abuse specific goals. The first (SRO 5.5), "By 2008, develop and test two new evidence-based treatment approaches for drug abuse in community settings," will bring more drug addiction treatments from "bench to bedside." The second goal (SRO 5.6), "By 2009, identify 1 or 2 new medication candidates to further test and develop for the treatment of tobacco addition" will help to address the enormous costs and consequences of tobacco addiction to our society and the inadequacy of current treatment strategies.

National Institute on Drug Abuse		
PART Review		
Last Year Reviewed	Included in NIH AIDS, Extramural and Intramural PART Review	
Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ SRO-5.5, FY05 Annual Target: Build capacity for targeted treatments by training 90 treatment providers to: (a) participate in clinical trials to promote treatment fidelity; and (b) deliver evidenced-based behavioral treatment to target populations in community settings	90	184
■ SRO-5.6, FY05 Annual Target: Identify 1-2 promising compounds as candidate medications for tobacco addiction.	2	4

Discussion

- NIDA is a lead contributor toward NIH's scientific research goal of developing and testing evidence-based treatment approaches for specialized populations in community treatment settings. Using the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network that NIDA established in 1999, NIDA exceeded the FY 2005 target by training a total of 184 treatment providers, 94 more than the projected target of 90 treatment providers, in three treatment approaches adapted for community-based settings. By training treatment providers in research protocols, NIH is helping to build a more effective infrastructure for treatment delivery in community settings.

- NIDA is a lead contributor toward NIH's scientific research goal of identifying new medication candidates for the treatment of tobacco addiction. In FY 2005, NIDA exceeded its target by identifying four, instead of two, candidate medications for tobacco addiction: selegiline, nicotine vaccine, and two compounds, tiagabine and CGP44532, which decrease neuronal activity in reward centers of the brain. Pre-clinical trials have demonstrated the efficacy of each of these medications in animal models, and research is progressing in clinical trials.

- NIDA's extensive research portfolio seeks to understand how drugs of abuse can impact the brain in order to develop new medications and research tools. NIDA is working with other Institutes to identify 20 small molecules that are active in models of nervous system function or disease and show promise as drugs, diagnostic agents, or research tools. NIDA identified eight novel small molecules for development as neuro-imaging probes.

- To ensure that NIDA supports the most promising drug abuse research, all new and competing grant applications undergo three levels of review. The first is the NIH peer review system, which assesses the scientific and technical merit of all grant applications. The NIH has over 11,000 external experts participating in peer review panels, each nationally recognized for his or her area of expertise. The second is the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse, comprised of eminent scientists as well as public members from the community. The Council serves as a useful barometer and resource to keep NIDA abreast of emerging research needs and opportunities - they advise NIDA on the overall merit and

priority of grant applications in advancing the NIDA research agenda. All members of Council are appointed by the HHS Secretary. The third level of review is by the Director of NIDA who makes the final decision on the merit of an application for funding.

- After an award is made, NIDA program staff review the progress of each grant annually before the next year's funding is granted. Criteria for issuing subsequent year awards include evaluating scientific progress toward the specified goals of the grant application as well as the number and quality of peer-reviewed publications and presentations to scientific and other audiences.

- To evaluate the performance of NIDA as a whole, the NIDA Director has asked the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse to form working groups to evaluate each of NIDA's scientific programs (e.g. medications development, HIV/AIDS, basic research, etc.). Specifically, these working groups have been charged with reviewing each research portfolio and advising on the best strategies to (1) fortify current research activities, (2) address emerging research needs and priorities, (3) enhance collaborations, and (4) optimize the organization and management of the programs. As a result of these reviews to date, the NIDA Director has created an Office of AIDS Research in the Office of the Director and a Scientific Advisory Board for ongoing oversight of the medications development program.

- NIDA also participates in NIH GPRA goals in the areas of pediatrics (i.e., understanding normal human brain development), genetics (identifying genes which increase susceptibility for drug abuse), and AIDS (developing vaccines/treatments for HIV)—areas directly relevant to drug abuse research.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$572.597	$563.029	$551.620
Treatment	1,917.854	1,879.461	1,859.469
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$2,490.451**	**$2,442.490**	**$2,411.089**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit [1]			
Programs of Regional & National Significance - Prevention	$198.725	$192.901	$180.598
Programs of Regional & National Significance - Treatment	422.365	398.949	375.379
Access To Recovery	*[99.200]*	*[98.208]*	*[98.208]*
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant [2]	1,775.555	1,758.591	1,758.591
Program Management [3]	93.806	92.049	96.521
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$2,490.451**	**$2,442.490**	**$2,411.089**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	486	486	486
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$3,391.768	$3,326.738	$3,260.001
Drug Resources Percentage	73.43%	73.42%	73.96%

[1] Includes both Budget Authority and PHS Evaluation funds. PHS Evaluation Fund levels are as follows: $123.3 million in FY 2005, $121.3 million in FY 2006, and $126.1 million in FY 2007.

[2] Consistent with ONDCP guidance, the entire Substance Abuse Block Grant, including funds expended for activities related to alcohol is included in the Drug Budget. The Block Grant is distributed 20 percent to prevention and 80 percent to treatment.

[3] Consistent with ONDCP guidance, all SAMHSA Program Management funding is included. Program Management is distributed 20 percent to prevention and 80 percent to treatment.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) supports the *Strategy* through a broad range of programs focusing on prevention and treatment of the

abuse of illicit drugs. These programs, which include Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funding as well as funding from the competitive Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS), are administered through the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT).

- **Center for Substance Abuse Prevention:** CSAP's mission is to build resiliency and facilitate recovery in states and communities in order to reduce substance abuse. That mission will be accomplished through the Strategic Prevention Framework, which incorporates SAMHSA's strategic goals of Accountability, Capacity, and Effectiveness. The Strategic Prevention Framework incorporates a five step model: 1) organize the community to profile needs, including community readiness; 2) mobilize the community and build the capacity to address needs and plan for sustainability; 3) develop the prevention action (evidence-based activities, programs, strategies, and policies); 4) implement the prevention plan; and 5) conduct ongoing evaluation for quality improvement and outcomes. CSAP is in the process of realigning its programs to support the Strategic Prevention Framework.

  - **Capacity:** In addition to funds provided from the 20 percent Block Grant set-aside, CSAP has implemented several program efforts targeted to increasing the capacity of states and communities to provide effective substance abuse prevention services. The Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants address the specific and immediate prevention service capacity needs within states and communities identified by reviewing state and community data. State Incentive Grants represent a comprehensive effort to improve the quality and availability of effective evidence-based prevention services and to assist states and communities to address and close gaps in prevention services.

  - **Effectiveness:** CSAP prevention activities support the identification and promotion of model and promising prevention programs, primarily through the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices. CSAP's objective is to significantly increase the number of identified model programs and the number of communities implementing evidence-based prevention programs. Many of the programs identified as models have been adapted to meet the specific needs of diverse target populations.

  - **Accountability:** CSAP promotes accountability throughout all of its activities by requiring the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of prevention programs. The SAPT Block Grant set-aside supports direct technical assistance to the states to implement their Block Grant funds, the development of state data infrastructures and oversight of Synar Amendment implementation. In FY 2005, SAMHSA initiated the State Outcomes Measurement and Management System (SOMMS) which supports expansion of current state data collection efforts to meet the requirements of the agreed-upon National Outcome Measures (NOMs).

- **Center for Substance Abuse Treatment:** In partnership with other federal agencies, national organizations, state and local governments, and faith-based and community-based providers, CSAT's goals are to: 1) increase the availability of clinical treatment and recovery

support services; 2) improve and strengthen substance abuse clinical treatment and recovery support organizations and systems; 3) promote and sustain evidence-based practices, and; 4) provide regulatory monitoring and oversight of SAMHSA-certified Opioid Treatment Programs and physician training on the use of pharmacologic therapies.

- **Capacity:** The SAPT Block Grant is CSAT's primary program to support state alcohol and drug abuse treatment activities. Funding is allocated by formula to the states with 80 percent being allocated in support of treatment services. CSAT also provides additional discretionary funding through Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS), including Science to Service programs that assist the field to increase effectiveness, and Capacity programs that focus on reducing substance abuse treatment need by supporting strategic responses to demands for substance abuse treatment services. Response to treatment capacity problems may include communities with serious, emerging drug problems or communities struggling with an unmet need.

- **Effectiveness:** CSAT promotes effectiveness through evidence-based practice type programs, which help communities and providers to identify, adapt, implement, and evaluate evidence-based practices. Programs include activities to bridge the gap between knowledge and practice by promoting the adoption of evidence-based practices, and by ensuring that services availability meets targeted needs. These programs also are used to disseminate information about systems and practices shown to be most effective.

- **Accountability:** CSAT continues to align outcome measurement in treatment programs across the NOMs. The goal is to enhance SAMHSA's accountability while simultaneously reducing reporting requirements for states and community-based organizations. The established domains of the NOMs for both prevention and treatment programs are: Drug/Alcohol Use, Employment/Education, Crime and Criminal Justice, Family and Living Conditions, Social Connectedness, Access/Capacity, Retention in Treatment, Cost Effectiveness, Use of Evidence-Based Practices, and Client Perception of Care. The final three domains were added as a result of the 2003 OMB PART review of SAMHSA's block grants. During FY 2004, collection of data for these domains was initiated within CSAT's *Access to Recovery* program and CSAP's *Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant* program.

  States and territories will remain partners and will serve as focal points for both data compilation from direct service providers and as the source of administrative data sets. As state data capabilities improve, the corresponding federal data reporting programs will adjust to the common measures, improved reporting timelines, streamlining reporting requirements, and enhancing data infrastructure capabilities. In FY 2005, SAMHSA initiated the SOMS which supports expansion of current state data collection efforts to meet the requirements of the agreed-upon national outcomes measures.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The total drug control budget supported by the FY 2006 enacted level is $2.4 billion.

- **Prevention:** The FY 2006 budget for Prevention PRNS is $192.9 million, reflecting a program reduction of $5.8 million compared to FY 2005. At this level, SAMHSA proposes to:

  - Expand the *Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant* program, with the proposed award of approximately fourteen new grants ($30.0 million). The funds will be used to implement the five-step process known to promote youth development, reduce risk-taking behaviors, build on assets, and prevent problem behaviors that are built on a community-based risk and protective factors approach to prevention.

  - SAPT Block Grant: A total of $1,758.6 million is available for the SAPT Block Grant, of which 20 percent will support primary prevention activities.

- **Treatment:** A total of $398.9 million is available for treatment PRNS activities, a reduction of $23.4 million compared to FY 2005. The SAPT Block Grant in FY 2006 is $1,758.6 million, a reduction of approximately $17.0 million below the FY 2005 level.

  - Within the PRNS total, *Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment (SBIRT)* will receive a $4.6 million increase over the FY 2005 enacted level for a total of $30.5 million. This increase will support two additional grants in FY 2006 for a total of nine program grantees.

  - SAPT Block Grant: A total of $1,758.6 million is available for the SAPT Block Grant, of which 80 percent will support treatment activities, including up to 5 percent for state administration.

- **Program Management:** The FY 2006 enacted budget provides a total of $92.0 million for program management activities, a reduction of $1.8 million compared to FY 2005. This decrease will be in the area of non-substance abuse data collection.

2007 Request

- A total of $2.4 billion is requested for the drug control budget in FY 2007, including approximately $556.0 million for Prevention and Treatment PRNS funding, $1,758.6 million for the SAPT Block Grant, and $96.5 million for Program Management. The request reflects a net decrease of $31.4 million compared to FY 2006.

- **Prevention:** The FY 2007 Request for Prevention PRNS is $180.6 million, reflecting a program decrease of $12.3 million compared to the FY 2006 enacted amount. At this level, SAMHSA will:

- Continue implementation of the *Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant* program.

- Maintain the *Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Center for Excellence* program at the FY 2006 funding level.

- **Treatment:** The FY 2007 Request for Treatment PRNS funds of $375.4 million reflects a decrease of $23.6 million compared to the FY 2006 enacted level.

  - Within the total for PRNS, $98.2 million is for the *Access to Recovery (ATR)* program including $24.8 million for an ATR-Methamphetamine initiative, and funding for an ATR Evaluation.

  - Also within the total for PRNS, the Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment program is to receive approximately $31.2 million.

  - The SAPT Block Grant request in FY 2007 is $1,758.6 million, the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. It will continue to fund substance abuse prevention activities and treatment services through direct allocations to states, territories, the District of Columbia, and one tribal organization.

  - As part of the President's efforts to expand choice and individual empowerment in federal assistance programs, the Administration will offer incentives to encourage states to provide a wider array of innovative treatment options to those in need of recovery by voluntarily using their Substance Abuse Block Grant funds for drug treatment vouchers. Building on the successful model of the Access to Recovery program, distribution of block grant funds through a voucher system will promote innovative drug and alcohol treatment and recovery programs, provide a wider array of treatment provider options, and introduce into the system greater accountability and flexibility. The Administration will also look for new opportunities to expand choice in other drug treatment activities.

- **Program Management:** A Program Management funding level of $96.5 million is requested for FY 2007. This includes an increase of $5.0 million from the PHS Evaluation Fund to supplement funding for the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), a public health surveillance system that monitors drug-related hospital emergency department (ED) visits and drug-related deaths to track the impact of drug use, misuse, and abuse in the U.S.

- **Data Initiative:** Relevant, accurate, and timely data serve as a foundation for sound policy decisions and informing research priorities. Policy officials have a critical need for key data on the scope of drug use and its consequences in determining the federal response to the problem. SAMHSA will continue to support the consistency and comparability for key data systems that support the Nation's policy and research interests consistent with the funding levels requested in the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Valid and reliable data are central to assessing the impact of drug control programs. The 2007 Budget strengthens data collection efforts critical to support drug policy and further reduce drug use. SAMHSA will continue to work with the HHS Data Council, DPC, OMB, ONDCP and other government agencies on the Drug Data Initiative on drug-related data collection, analysis, and dissemination to support drug control policies at the National level consistent with the funding levels requested in the FY 2007 President's Budget. This includes support for legacy data sets such as the National Survey on Drug Use and Health and the Drug Abuse Warning Network.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section is drawn from the FY 2007 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees, the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report, and PART reviews conducted during 2002, 2003, and 2004. The charts below includes conclusions from the PART assessment: scores on program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above, for the latest year for which data are available. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The PART reviews noted the key contributions of SAMHSA's substance abuse programs in supporting prevention and treatment services in states, territories, and communities. The primary criticism from the reviews was the lack of outcome measures, targets, and/or data, without which programs could not demonstrate effectiveness. SAMHSA has made progress in working with the states to identify a set of NOMs that will be monitored across all SAMHSA programs. The NOMs have been identified for both treatment and prevention programs as well as common methodologies for data collection and analysis.

- SAMHSA continues to assist states in developing their data infrastructures. SAMHSA is also working with the states to improve state accountability for the SAPT Block Grant program by monitoring the NOMs through the block grant application.

- SAMHSA has made progress in improving data collection and reporting for prevention and treatment programs. Cost bands have been established for treatment programs and for discretionary prevention programs. CSAT's web-based performance measurement system for its discretionary programs enables them to demonstrate considerable success in achieving desired treatment outcomes. Other programs are exploring similar web-based systems.

CSAP

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

SAMHSA - CSAP 20 percent prevention set aside			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2003	**Rating Received**	Ineffective
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	80	Without uniformly defined and collected outcome information from each state, the program (including prevention and treatment) could not demonstrate its effectiveness.	
Planning……	50		
Management…….	89		
Results……	8		
Selected Measures of Performance			
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures		**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Lifetime drug non-use		**	54.2%
■ 30 Day drug use		**	7.9%
■ Perception of harm of drug use low range value *		**	26.2%
■ Perception of harm of drug use high range value *		**	57.4%
Selected Output Measures		**Target**	**Achieved**
■ Percent of states satisfied with technical assistance		90	94

* Data from National Survey of Drug Use and Health. Perception of harm data reflect the range of values for individual substances. Long-term targets for FY 2008 are 57% for non-use and 6.4% for use. The "use" measure is the percent of program participants whose use of substances during the past 30-days either declined or stayed the same. The "non use" measure is the percent of individuals who have never used substances in their lifetime.

** Baseline established.

Discussion

- The PART review recognized that the SAPT Block Grant is the only federal program that provides funds to every state to support statewide substance abuse treatment and prevention services. The PART review concluded that the program's primary shortcoming was the lack of outcome measures and long-term targets, making it difficult to demonstrate results. It also noted that the program was developing new outcome measures.

- SAMHSA is moving toward a data-driven block grant mechanism which will monitor the new NOMs as well as improve data collection, analysis, and utilization. SAMHSA has established the goal of all states reporting on all NOMs by the end of FY 2007.

- SAMHSA has initiated funding for a national evaluation of the Block Grant. An evaluability assessment has been completed. Results from the full evaluation are expected in late 2006. It is also expediting the posting of disaggregated state-specific data on the Internet.

- The program has developed an approved efficiency measure—services provided within identified cost bands. Targets and baselines have been reported.

CSAP PRNS

SAMHSA - Programs of Regional and National Significance			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2004	**Rating Received**	Moderately Effective
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	100	The program makes a unique contribution by focusing on regional, emerging problems. The program is developing two primary long-term outcome measures, which are already being used at the national level in the ONDCP National Drug Control Strategy and in Healthy People 2010 and directly measure the program's purpose to reduce and prevent substance use.	
Planning……	88		
Management…….	90		
Results……	47		

Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ 30-day use of alcohol among youth age 12-17**	*	18.6%
■ 30-day use of other illicit drugs age 12 and up**	*	8.6%
■ Percent of program participants age 12-17 that rate the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great	90.0%	95.0%
■ Percent of program participants age 12-17 that rate substance abuse as wrong or very wrong	92.0%	96.0%
Selected Output Measures	**Target**	**Achieved**
■ Number of evidence-based policies, practices, and strategies implemented by communities	1,600	1,726
■ Number of practices reviewed and approved through the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices***	161	158

* Baseline established.

** Long-term targets are 15% by FY 2010 for alcohol use; 5% by FY 2010 for other illicit drugs.

*** The National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices is undergoing revision and expansion. Reviews are suspended until program revisions are finalized. Since this measure will no longer reflect the performance of the program, it will not be reported after 2005. A revised SAMHSA-wide measure is being considered.

Discussion

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

- CSAP awarded 21 Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants (SPF SIGs) in FY 2004, and an additional five in FY 2005. The funds will be used to implement a five-step process known to promote youth development, reduce risk-taking behaviors, build on assets, and prevent problem behaviors. The success of the SPF will be measured by specific national outcomes, including abstinence from drug use and alcohol abuse, reduction in substance abuse-related crimes, attainment of employment or enrollment in school, increased stability in family and living conditions, increased access to services, and increased social connectedness. A comprehensive evaluation also will be performed.

- The program continues to make progress in achieving annual performance output goals, such as the large increase in state adoption of evidence-based policies, practices, and strategies.

The number of evidence-based programs implemented by local sub-recipients in original SIG states for FY 2005 was 1,726, exceeding the target of 1,600.

- A fundamental goal of Prevention activities is to promote abstinence from substance use and delay the age of onset of use. CSAP's original State Incentive Grants achieved great success in accomplishing this objective. Participants in the original SIG program continued to abstain from use at high rates, ranging from 98.6 percent for both methamphetamine and prescription drugs, to 89.3 percent for alcohol (the earlier table refers to a group of PRNS services).

- Program participants who rate the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great, and those who rate substance abuse as wrong or very wrong, remain at very high levels: 95 percent and 96 percent respectively.

- The program completed a year-long study to develop a cost band efficiency measure. The measure has been approved and is being implemented.

CSAT Program Accomplishments

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

The SAPT Block Grant - Treatment

SAMHSA - SAPT Treatment			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2003	**Rating Received**	Ineffective
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose……	80	Without uniformly-defined and collected outome information from each state, the program (including prevention and treatment) could not demonstrate its effectiveness.	
Planning……	50		
Management……	89		
Results……	8		

Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Percent clients reporting change in abstinence at discharge from treatment *	Establish Baseline	43.0%
Selected Output Measures	**Target**	**Achieved**
■ Number of clients served **	1,963,851	To be reported
■ Percent of technical assistance events that result in systems, program, or practice change	95.0%	To be reported

* FY 2003 is the most recent year for which data are currently available, because of the time required for states to report data in any given year. FY 2004 data will be available in October 2006, and FY 2005 data will be available in October 2007.

** SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is a proxy for this measure, representing treatment admissions rather than the total number served. This measure is one of SAMHSA's National Outcome Measures, which, when fully implemented by the end of FY 2007, will provide more direct and accurate data on number of clients served by reporting an unduplicated count of clients.

Discussion

- The PART review stated that the Block Grant is the only federal program that provides funds to every state to support statewide substance abuse treatment and prevention services. It also noted that the program was developing new outcome measures. Since then, SAMHSA and the states have finalized the NOMs for treatment. At present, states vary considerably in their ability to provide outcome information; however, SAMHSA will continue to work with the states to improve data collection, analysis, and utilization. All states are expected to report on the NOMs by the end of FY 2007.

- An efficiency measure—percent of states that provide treatment services within approved cost-per-person bands according to the type of treatment—has been developed to monitor and improve cost-effectiveness. Targets and baselines are available.

- In 2003, the latest year for which data are available, the actual number of clients served was 1,840,275.

- Satisfaction with technical assistance continues to be high. State utilization of CSAT's technical assistance has continued to be high, with 82 percent reporting change in systems, programs, or practice as a result of the assistance provided.

- SAMHSA is currently implementing a plan for collecting agreed-upon substance abuse treatment NOMs from states through an expansion of TEDS. The Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) contract was modified to allow the contractor to award SOMMS subcontracts to states capable of reporting NOMs. A Request for Proposals (RFP) was released in November to which 45 states responded. Up to 32 states will be selected for one year subcontracts of $150,000 each for calendar year 2006. States will receive payments when NOMs data are received according to specific timeliness and quality criteria.

- The SOMMS state subcontract RFP also asked states to describe their needs for technical assistance to enable NOMs reporting. This information will be used by the SOMMS Central Services Contract in making decisions about which states will receive technical assistance. The contractor provides funds for up to 15 states to receive an average of $150,000 per year in technical assistance, focusing on information technology. A review protocol has been created and requests are currently under review. Twenty states have requested technical assistance.

CSAT PRNS

SAMHSA - CSAT Treatment			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2003	**Rating Received**	Adequate
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	80	While a 1997 study documented the effectiveness of the national program, PART recommended funding incentives and reductions based on grantee performance	
Planning……	86		
Management…….	64		
Results……	33		

Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Percent of adult clients who were currently employed/engaged in productive activities	47.0%	49.0%
■ Percent of adult clients who had a permanent place to live *	Establish Baseline	49.0%
■ Percent of adult clients who had no/reduced involvement with criminal justice system	98.0%	96.0%
■ Percent of adult clients who experienced no/reduced alcohol or illegal drug related health, behavioral, or social consequences	85.0%	65.0%
■ Percent of adult clients who had no past month substance use	65.0%	64.0%
Selected Output Measures	**Target**	**Achieved**
■ Number of clients served **	30,751	34,014

* CSAT has tightened the definition of having a permanent place to live in the community to include only those who own/rent a home; thus a new baseline was established for this measure for FY 2005.

** Total of all CSAT Capacity programs excluding Access to Recovery and the Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment program.

Discussion

- The PART review found that PRNS makes a unique contribution since its service grants are designed specifically to fill gaps. While state and local governments support drug treatment, neither focus on regional, emerging problems. PRNS also include unique training, communications, and certification efforts.

- The 1997 *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study* indicated that the program's demonstration grants were effective. No overall evaluation has been undertaken since. However, evaluations of other major programs, such as the Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment program, are being initiated. Funding for an evaluation of the Access to Recovery program has been requested for FY 2007.

- The program continues to achieve notable results; for example:

  - 49 percent of clients served in FY 2005 reported being employed six months after they were admitted into treatment.

  - 64 percent of clients served in FY 2005 reported having no past month substance use six months after they were admitted into treatment.

- 49 percent of clients served in FY 2005 reported being housed six months post admission to treatment.

- The PART review did not include the new ATR program initiated in FY 2004. The ATR program seeks to provide services to individuals through a voucher system so they may better access the care they require. Awards were made in August 2004 to 14 states and one Tribal organization. No new awards were made in FY 2005. Baseline data will be reported in 2006. Accountability is a key component of this program—the program will further strengthen the link between performance and the budget.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$83.000	$206.830	$233.549
Interdiction	1,332.000	1,384.170	1,562.985
Research & Development	14.000	-	-
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1,429.000**	**$1,591.000**	**$1,796.534**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Air & Marine Operations	$232.000	$360.000	$303.929
Construction	22.000	59.000	61.429
Salaries and Expenses	1,175.000	1,172.000	1,431.176
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1,429.000**	**$1,591.000**	**$1,796.534**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	7,773	8,097	8,522
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	$5.333	$5.928	$6.574
Drug Resources Percentage	26.79%	26.84%	27.33%

Methodology

- **Office of Field Operations:** The Office of Cargo Conveyance and Security/Non-Intrusive Inspection Division of the Office of Field Operations estimates that there are currently 2,763 CBP officer positions that are related to drug enforcement called Enforcement Team officers. In August 2003, CBP established a Consolidated National Inspectional Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Team (A-TCET) Policy. Under A-TCET, the former Contraband Enforcement Team (CET), Manifest Review Unit (MRU), Non-Intrusive Inspection, Canine, and Outbound teams were united to form a single enforcement team, A-TCET.

  - The A-TCET teams also work closely with the Passenger Enforcement Rover Team (PERT) and Passenger Analytical Unit (PAU) teams to coordinate all enforcement activities. Although the primary mission of the A-TCET teams is anti-terrorism, they also will focus on all types of contraband, including narcotics. CBP scores 85 percent of CET Inspector time has been devoted to drug enforcement. The smuggling methodologies and their indicators are believed to be similar for both narcotics and anti-terrorism activities.

- By the end of FY 2005, there were a total of 646 Canine Enforcement officers. Included in the total were 442 Narcotics Detection Teams, 17 Currency Detection Teams and 85 Narcotics/Human Smuggling Detection Teams that were nearly 100 percent devoted to smuggling interdiction.

- There were 14,290 Other CBP officers that, in addition to the interdiction of contraband and illegal drugs also enforce hundreds of laws and regulations of many other federal government agencies. CBP subject matter experts estimate that roughly 30 percent of these officers' time is devoted to drug-related activities.

- **Office of Border Patrol:** There are over 11,200 Border Patrol agents that are assigned the mission of detecting and apprehending illegal entrants between the ports-of-entry along the 8,000 miles of the United States borders. These illegal entries include aliens and drug smugglers, potential terrorists, wanted criminals, and persons seeking to avoid inspection at the designated ports of entry due to their undocumented status, thus preventing their illegal entry. It has been determined that 15 percent of the total agent time nationwide is related to drug interdiction activities. These activities include staffing 26 permanent border traffic checkpoints nationwide including 510 canine units trained in the detection of humans and certain illegal drugs that are concealed within cargo containers, truck trailers, passenger vehicles and boats. In addition, agents perform line watch functions in targeted border areas that are frequent entry points for the smuggling of drugs and people into the United States.

- **Office of Information Technology:** The Office of Information Technology (OIT) supports the drug enforcement mission through the acquisition, and support and maintenance of technology, such as non-intrusive inspection systems and targeting systems. Of OIT's spending on NII, 50 percent of base resources, 50 percent of support and maintenance resources, and 50 percent of non-intrusive imaging acquisition resources support anti-drug, as well as the anti-terrorism missions.

- **CBP Air and Marine:** Since September 11, 2001, Air and Marine has redirected part of its mission to protecting the United States from acts of terrorism. As a result of the expanded mission requirements, resources that support the program are considered to be 90 percent drug-related. In FY 2006, given the shared mission between counterdrug and counterterrorism support, CBP will review the program's asset allocation requirements and adjust the percentages accordingly.

- **Office of Training and Development:** The Office of Training and Development (OTD) arrived at its estimates by reviewing all courses conducted to determine if the course contained drug enforcement related material. If the course was found to contain drug related material, the funding attributed to the course was then multiplied by the drug content percentage based on the drug budget methodology. Other resources were attributed to drug enforcement activities at a rate of 25 percent based on the diverse nature of OTD's programs such as anti-terrorism, career development, and transition training of the legacy workforce.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- **U.S. Customs and Border Protection Authorities:** Titles 18 U.S.C. and 19 U.S.C. authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to regulate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations. It is through this statutory authority that CBP plays a key role in the overall anti-drug effort at the border.

  - CBP jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across the national borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank Secrecy Act, "USA PATRIOT Act," Money Laundering Control Act, and other CBP laws.

- **Field Operations Interdiction Efforts:** CBP has implemented aggressive border enforcement strategies that are designed to interdict and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across the nation's borders and dismantle the related smuggling organizations.

  - CBP's Automated Targeting System (ATS) addresses targeting needs in the passenger and cargo (air, land and sea) environments in the United States and in foreign ports by CBP officers targeting cargo under the Container Security Initiative (CSI). The system utilizes a battery of rules to vet all available information related to cargo, passengers and vehicles, and generates relative risk scores for cargo shipments, passengers and vehicles.

  - CBP employs sophisticated hand-held tools, deployed high technology non-intrusive inspection systems, and detector dogs. These assets enable CBP to successfully target, identify, and apprehend the willful violator, while efficiently processing the flow of law abiding international passengers and compliant cargo entering and exiting the U.S.

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

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

- **Field Operations Enforcement Technology:** CBP is continuing to acquire and deploy additional large-scale, non-intrusive inspection (NII) systems to the nation's air, sea and land

border ports of entry. These systems include the Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS), Mobile VACIS, Truck X-ray, Mobile Truck X-ray, Rail VACIS, Mobile Sea Container Systems and the Pallet Gamma-ray System. Large-scale NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable screening or examining a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and cargo.

- **Field Operations Canine Enforcement:** Detector dog teams play a major role in operational enforcement efforts to seize and disrupt the flow of narcotics into the United States.

- **Field Operations Currency Interdiction:** CBP interdicts undeclared bulk currency under 31 USC 5316/17, cutting off funds that fuel terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and criminal activities worldwide.

  - CBP officers perform Buckstop Operations, screening outbound travelers and their personal effects. Cashnet Operations focus on interdicting bulk currency exported in cargo shipments. CBP also uses mobile X-ray vans, and 14 specially trained currency canine teams to efficiently target individuals, personal effects, conveyances and cargo acting as vehicles for the illicit export of undeclared currency.

- **CBP Air and Marine:** CBP Air and Marine protects the nation's borders and the American people from the smuggling of narcotics and other contraband with an integrated, coordinated and highly trained air and marine interdiction force.

  - CBP Air and Marine P-3 aircraft are the primary U.S. Government aircraft used to fly in and over Colombia in support of detection and monitoring efforts. The P-3 AEW and slick aircraft are critical to interdiction operations in the source and transit zones because they provide vital radar coverage in regions where mountainous terrain, expansive jungles and large bodies of water limit the effectiveness of ground-based radar.

  - CBP Air and Marine have opened two Northern Border Branches and are in the procurement process for the aircraft to fully outfit these units. The two sites are at Bellingham, Washington and Plattsburgh, New York. These units provide permanent, same day counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and general investigative support.

  - In the Transit Zone, CBP Air and Marine crews work in conjunction with the law enforcement agencies and military forces of other nations in support of their counter-narcotic programs. Counter-drug missions include detection and monitoring, interceptor support, and coordinated training with military and other law enforcement personnel.

- **Border Patrol Operations:** The Border Patrol has primary responsibility for drug interdiction between the land ports-of-entry. The Border Patrol participates in numerous interagency drug task force operations with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies through Operation Alliance along the southern border. The Border Patrol is also an active participant in the Southwest Border HIDTA in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and

California. To further assist the Border Patrol in this endeavor, all Border Patrol agents receive Drug Enforcement Administration Title 21 cross-designated authority as part of their basic training.

- The Border Patrol conducts border control activities from the decks of various sized marine craft along the coastal waterways of the U.S., Puerto Rico and the interior waterways common to the United States and Canada.

- The Border Patrol canine program was implemented in 1986 in response to escalating alien and drug smuggling activities along the Mexican and Canadian borders. The canines are trained at the Border Patrol National Canine Facility in El Paso, Texas, to locate hidden persons, marijuana, heroin and cocaine. The canines are used in nearly every enforcement activity of the Patrol including line watch, traffic check operations, and train and bus checks.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- In FY 2006, CBP will direct $1,591.0 million or 27 percent of its direct appropriations to its drug control efforts. Specific drug control program enhancements were not requested in the FY 2006 budget. The intent of FY 2006 program increases is to safeguard the American homeland at and beyond the borders. CBP protects the American public against terrorists and the instruments of terror and steadfastly enforces the laws of the United States and fosters the nation's economic security. Specifically, within CBP Air & Marine Operations, FY 2006 funding supports the Long Range Radar program, P-3 Service Life Extension, and Palletized Sensor Packages that will ensure that the CBP Air program is able to provide robust support for transit zone drug interdiction operations.

2007 Request

- In FY 2007, CBP estimates that it will direct $1,796.5 million or 27 percent of its direct appropriations to its drug control efforts. The FY 2007 budget provides the necessary manpower, non-intrusive technology inspection systems and the intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance technology to deter and detect the smuggling of illegal drugs, especially along the Southwest Border and to address the problem of smuggling cocaine from Columbia into the United States. Major enhancements include:

  - **Department of Homeland Security—Customs and Border Protection—Secure Border Initiative: +$152.4 million.** To achieve operational control over the nation's borders, as well as to implement a substantial deterrent to illegal crossings, significant funding (although the drug-related attribution ion for the Secure Border Initiative is $152.4 million, the total increase in CBP's budget for this proposal is $639.0 million) is provided to support an integrated border solution which relies on expanded agent staffing, border infrastructure, and technology. Specific components of this enhancement include:

- **Increased Border Patrol Presence: +$109.0 million.** This proposal will fund the hiring, training and equipment for 1,500 new Border Patrol Agents and 506 mission support personnel. It also will provide for relocation and sector information technology system upgrades in support of the new agents and equip the Border Patrol Academy with sufficient infrastructure, technology, and instructors to accommodate the increased number of agents.

- **Secure Border Initiative Technology: +$24.0 million.** This component will substantially expand purchases of critically needed border technology infrastructure between the nation's ports of entry.

- **Western Arizona Tactical Infrastructure: +$12.2 million.** This proposal will fund the construction of approximately 39 miles of permanent vehicle barriers in the Western Arizona sector.

- **San Diego Border Infrastructure System: +$7.2 million.** This proposal will fund land acquisition, and construct the San Diego Border Infrastructure system (BIS) project that includes multiple fences, lighting, and patrols roads enabling quick enforcement response.

➢ **National Targeting Center (NTC):** Resources will support 60 new positions to current and expanded NTC operations. The NTC provides nationally directed targeting technology, targeting methodology, subject matter expertise, and training in support of anti-terrorism activities. Increases in staffing will enable the NTC to expand audio and visual communications to support current and future facilities, and enhance the around-the-clock operations providing tactical targeting and analytical research support.

➢ **Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI):** Resources will support travel, lodging and overtime of 110 Border Patrol Agents to Tucson, Arizona; Yuma, Arizona and flanking sectors as part of the highly successful ABCI. Placing additional personnel, camp details, infrastructure and technologies in high traffic areas raises the effectiveness of law enforcement operations and creates a deterrent that will inhibit smuggling organizations.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on CBP's drug control program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). CBP's drug control program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process. The Office of Field Operations' (OFO) drug control efforts were included as part of 2004 PART assessment of Border Security, Inspections, and Trade Facilitation (BSITF) at the Ports of Entry. The program received an overall rating of Effective. OFO drug control efforts were not separately rated. The output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- In FY 2005, Air and Marine Interdiction was transferred back to CBP from Immigration and Customs Enforcement. CBP's performance objectives support its strategic goals which include protecting America and its citizens by prohibiting the introduction of contraband such as illegal drugs. Measures supporting this include enforcement of narcotics laws and regulations at the borders, and detection, apprehension, and deterrence of smugglers of drugs and other contraband.

- The FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) highlights the accomplishments made by CBP's drug control programs at the ports of entry.

- The data below includes Office of Field Operations, Border Patrol, and Air and Marine Interdiction. CBO currently has performance targets only for the Office of Field Operations so no aggregate target data is presented.

Customs and Border Protection			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed:	2004	reviewed as part of BSITF	
Selected Measures of Performance			
Selected Output Measures		**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■	Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Cocaine (thousands of pounds)	NA	273.9
■	Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Marijuana (thousands of pounds)	NA	1,941.2
■	Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Heroin (thousands of pounds)	NA	2.8

Discussion

- One of CBP's Strategic Goals, "Contribute to a safer America by prohibiting the introduction of illicit contraband into the United States" has as its Performance Objective, to "Reduce the importation of all prohibited or illegal drugs and other materials that are harmful to the public or may damage the American economy.

- The data include the amounts of cocaine, marijuana, and heroin seized at the ports of entry by or with the participation of CBP officers from passengers, vehicles, commercial and private aircraft, vessels, trucks, cargo and railcars entering the United States.

- CBP's OFO FY 2005 performance targets and actual results (thousands of pounds at ports of entry), as presented in the DHS FY 2005 PAR, are as follows: Cocaine – target: 43.1, actual 42.8; Heroin – target 3.5, actual 2.3; and Marijuana – target 743, actual 532. CBP indicates that the number of narcotics seizures found from their random sampling of incoming vehicles has been going down over the last few years, indicating that, overall, fewer narcotics are actually entering via vehicles.

- CBP targets reflect forecasts of what is likely to be achieved based on statistical analysis of previous year's data. ONDCP is working with CBP to determine the best method of developing targets that will reflect the efforts of all CBP components.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005	2006	2007
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$2.846	$3.066	$3.289
Investigations	358.689	433.467	474.655
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$361.535**	**$436.533**	**$477.944**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	$361.535	$436.533	$477.944
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force [Non-Add]	*[0.000]*	*[43.678]*	*[44.639]*
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$361.535**	**$436.533**	**$477.944**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,267	2,496	2,642
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$ 3,355.328	$ 3,630.443	$ 4,444.583
Drug Resources Percentage	10.77%	12.02%	10.75%

Methodology

- **Investigations Program:** The methodology for the Office of Investigations is based on investigative case hours recorded in ICE's automated Case Management System. Officers record the type of work they perform in this system. Following the close of the fiscal year, a report is run showing investigative case hours that are coded as general narcotics cases and money laundering narcotics cases. A second report is run showing all investigative case hours logged. A percentage is derived by dividing the number of investigative case hours linked to drug control activities by the total number of investigative case hours. This percentage may fluctuate from year to year. For FY 2005, the percentage was 31.6 percent. To calculate a dollar amount, this percentage was applied to actual obligations incurred by the Office of Investigations against budget authority gained in FY 2005, excluding reimbursable authority.

- **Intelligence Program:** ICE employs the same methodology for calculating all drug control activities within the Office of Intelligence's (OI) budget. For FY 2005, 8.2 percent of the total case hours for Intelligence were found to be in support of drug control activities through an examination of data recorded in the Case Management System. This percentage was applied to budget authority gained in FY 2005 incurred by OI for all activities.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- **Investigative Operations:** ICE is authorized to enforce federal statutes and regulations concerning the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the United States and other nations, which enables ICE to play a key role in the overall anti-drug effort with a nexus to the border.

  - ICE has broad authority to investigate international financial crime and money laundering. ICE's jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across the nation's borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank Secrecy Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, and the Money Laundering Control Act.

  - Money Laundering - ICE financial investigations target the systems used by international criminal organizations to launder the proceeds of their criminal activities. ICE has implemented an aggressive strategy to combat money laundering by: combining interdiction efforts with international law enforcement counterparts, interagency coordination efforts, undercover investigations, and regulatory interventions that target those systems.

  - ICE has established Trade Transparency Units (TTU) with countries of concern for narcotics trafficking and related money laundering. The TTUs analyze trade data of the United States and cooperating foreign governments to identify anomalies that may be indicative of trade-based money laundering, such as the Black Market Peso Exchange.

  - ICE conducts specialized investigative training, focusing on bulk cash smuggling (BCS), for state and local police officers and assistant U.S. attorneys. In addition, ICE conducts comprehensive financial investigations training for foreign law enforcement officers. ICE's investigations and aggressive enforcement activity against BCS stem the flow of funds that fuel narcotics trafficking and criminal activities worldwide.

  - ICE is a primary participant in the 15 Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs) that are located across the Northern Border. IBETs are multi-agency international task forces that enhance border integrity and security at the nation's shared border with Canada by identifying, investigating, and interdicting persons and organizations that pose a threat to national security or are engaged in other organized criminal activity.

  - ICE participates in and actively supports the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF). ICE OCDETF Coordinators sit on each of OCDETF's nine regional task forces and actively interact with other federal law enforcement agencies, local police chiefs, and state and local prosecutors. ICE dedicates resources to participate in highly complex OCDETF investigations targeting major drug smuggling organizations.

  - ICE participates jointly with the DEA and the FBI on Operation Panama Express (PANEX). PANEX is a federally approved Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigation targeting Colombian narco-trafficking organizations.

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The ICE drug control budget for FY 2006 is $436.5 million. This budget reflects a net increase of $74.9 million above the FY 2005 level. The increase reflects an upward adjustment for inflation, technical adjustments to base, and the inclusion in ICE's direct appropriation base funding of $43.7 million for OCDETF program costs, previously provided as a reimbursement from the Department of Justice appropriation.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 drug control proposal is $477.9 million. This amount is $41.4 million above the FY 2006 enacted level. The increase reflects an upward adjustment for inflation and technical adjustments to base.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2007 Budget Request and the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR).

- ICE's Office of Investigations (OI) was reviewed by OMB under the PART process in 2004. However, individual components, such as the drug control functions, were not reviewed separately. Therefore, there are no separate findings for the drug control component of OI's mission.

- ICE will continue to provide traditional measures such as drug seizures. OI is currently in the process of developing new performance measures that will tie drug control efforts to impacts on the systems by which drugs and drug money are moved and stored.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement		
PART Review		
Last Year Reviewed: None		
Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Output Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Achieved
■ cocaine (thousands of pounds)	*	274.9
■ cocaine (number of seizures)	*	1,687.0
■ cocaine (pounds per seizures)	*	163.0
■ marijuana (thousands of pounds)	*	1,023.0
■ marijuana (number of seizures)	*	4,999.0
■ marijuana (pounds per seizures)	*	204.6
■ heroin (thousands of pounds)	*	3.2
■ heroin (number of seizures)	*	577.0
■ heroin (pounds per seizures)	*	5.6

The Office of Investigations (OI) was reviewed in PART as one program. Therefore, there are no separate findings for the Drug component of OI's mission. For FY 2005, the outcome measure for the OI as a whole was the percentage of completed cases.

* FY 2005 is the first full reporting year with the consolidation of OI law enforcement on the one system of TECS. FY 2005 results will establish the baseline to use for out-year targets.

Discussion

- ICE is continuing to refine its approach to performance measurement. The outcome-oriented measure reflecting the percentage of completed investigations which have an enforcement consequence was changed from active cases to cases closed so that multi-year cases would be counted only once (upon completion).

- ICE's performance accomplishments and its efforts in support of the overall anti-drug effort, reflect its broad participation in multi-agency efforts along the U.S Northern Border, OCDETF's nine regional task forces, and its partnership in the Special Operations Division investigative activities with the Department of Justice, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Internal Revenue service.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdictions	$870.525	$1,031.502	$1,029.446
Research and Development	1.385	0.903	0.684
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$871.910**	**$1,032.405**	**$1,030.130**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	$272.672	$338.874	$329.027
Operating Expenses	585.379	677.181	684.043
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement [non-add] [1]	-	*[0.626]*	*[0.640]*
Research and Development	1.385	0.903	0.684
Reserve Training	12.474	15.447	16.376
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$871.910**	**$1,032.405**	**$1,030.130**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	4,662	6,301	6,322
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$ 7,737.427	$ 8,300.193	$ 8,422.075
Drug Resources Percentage	11.27%	12.44%	12.23%

[1] In FY 2005 budget authority was appropriated to the Department of Justice.

Methodology

- The Coast Guard does not have a specific appropriation for drug interdiction activities. All drug interdiction operations, capital improvements and acquisitions, reserve training, and research and development activities are funded out of the appropriations specified herein.

- Reflecting the multi-mission nature of Coast Guard units, the accounting system is keyed to operating and support facilities, rather than to specific missions. Consistent with that approach, personnel and other costs are administered and tracked along operational and support capability lines requiring sophisticated cost accounting techniques.

  Coast Guard uses a Mission Cost Model (MCM) methodology to compute its drug attribution. The MCM allocates funding across Coast Guard missions in the Performance-based Budget (PBB) presentation. The MCM allocates all direct and support costs to

mission-performing units (e.g., a 378-foot cutter). Established baselines of operational activity are used to further allocate those costs to the various missions.

- **Operating Expenses (OE):** OE funds are used to operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and recruit, train, and sustain all active duty military and civilian personnel. Budget presentations for current and future years use the most recent OE asset cost data. The MCM systematically allocates all OE costs in the following way:

  - **Direct Costs:** Applied directly to the operating assets (high endurance cutter, HC-130 aircraft, 41' utility boat) that perform missions;

  - **Support Costs:** Applied to assets for which cost variability can be specifically linked to operating assets (based on carefully-developed allocation criteria); and

  - **Overhead Costs:** Applied to assets based on proportion of labor dollars spent where cost variability cannot be specifically linked to operating assets. This is a standard industry approach to overhead allocation.

- Once all Operating Expense costs are fully loaded on mission-performing assets, those costs are further allocated to Coast Guard missions (Drug Enforcement, Search and Rescue, etc.) using actual or baseline projections for operational employment hours.

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

- **Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E) Appropriation:** The MCM model is used to develop an allocation of costs by mission areas for proposed Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) projects. Scoring of drug interdiction funding is accomplished within the zero-based RDT&E decision unit and every line item requested in the RDT&E budget was evaluated for its anticipated contribution to drug interdiction efforts. Generally, each RDT&E project has a discrete driver that is selected to allocate the funding for that project to the various mission areas of the Coast Guard. These drivers are based upon experienced professional judgment. Once the unique program driver is determined the program percentage spreads for each of these drivers are extracted from the mission cost model.

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

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Coast Guard enforces federal laws in the transit and arrival zones as the nation's principal maritime law enforcement agency with jurisdiction on, under and over the high seas and U. S. territorial waters. As part of its strategic goal in maritime security, the Coast Guard's drug interdiction objective is to reduce the flow of illegal drugs entering the United States by denying smugglers their maritime routes.

- The Coast Guard has developed a ten-year counterdrug strategic plan, Campaign STEEL WEB. This plan is a comprehensive approach to maritime counterdrug law enforcement in the transit and arrival zones. The cornerstones of this plan are:

  - Maintain a strong interdiction presence highlighted by agile and flexible operations in the transit and arrival zones guided by improved actionable intelligence and information to deny smugglers access to maritime routes and deter trafficking activity;

  - Strengthen ties with source and transit zone nations to increase their willingness and ability to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs within their sovereign boundaries, including territorial seas. This will be accomplished through increased engagement designed to deny smugglers safe havens and enhance the law enforcement capabilities of partnering nations' maritime forces;

  - Support interagency and international efforts to combat drug smuggling through increased cooperation and coordination; and

  - Promote efforts to reduce illegal drug use in the maritime environment.

- The Coast Guard aims to conduct effective and agile interdiction operations directed at high threat drug smuggling activity to significantly affect maritime trafficking routes and modes through seizures, disruption and displacement. To this end, the Coast Guard:

  - Deploys a fleet of vessels and aircraft that is equipped with sensors, communications systems and detection technologies guided by coordinated intelligence to surveil, detect, classify, identify, and interdict suspected drug traffickers in the maritime transit and arrival zones. These deep-water cutters, patrol boats, maritime patrol aircraft, helicopters and various small boats provide a critical maritime interdiction presence;

  - Participates in coordinated and joint operations with law enforcement agencies, Defense, and international partners to enhance the effectiveness of transit and arrival zone interdiction efforts. The Coast Guard plans and executes cooperative operations enhancing surveillance, detection, classification, identification, and prosecution in the transit and arrival zones;

  - Deploys Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments aboard U.S. Navy and foreign naval vessels to provide maritime law enforcement expertise and authority required to carry out interdiction operations throughout the transit zone;

- Conducts combined law enforcement operations with source and transit zone nations. These operations provide training, bolster the participating nations' law enforcement capabilities and strengthen their political will to fight the adverse impacts of illicit smuggling;

- Negotiate maritime counterdrug agreements in conjunction with the Department of State. These agreements promote seamless law enforcement efforts and facilitate the exercise of host nation authority. Through such initiatives, the Coast Guard strives to make territorial boundaries as functionally transparent to law enforcement forces as they are to the smuggling community; and

- Provides ongoing support to lead agencies focused on programs that are designed to reduce the flow of drugs from source countries. These efforts include providing intelligence resources concentrating on source country activities and personnel for international training in source countries.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program:

- The total FY 2006 drug control request for all accounts is $1,032.4 million. This level will provide for drug interdiction related activities in support of *Strategy* priorities. This total includes $677.2 million for OE, $338.9 million for AC&I, $15.4 million for RT, and $0.9 million for RDT&E.

- The budget provides $923.8 million ($284.2 million drug-related) for the continued development of the Integrated Deepwater System (IDS) acquisition. The Deepwater project will re-capitalize the aging legacy surface and air fleets. It will ensure the Coast Guard is properly equipped and outfitted to enable long-term strategies, such as Campaign STEEL WEB to reap success well into the 21st Century.

- The OE program supports end-game capability through continued implementation of the very successful Airborne Use of Force (AUF) project. The ability to intercept, stop, and board go-fast smuggling boats will be enhanced with armed helicopters, capable of delivering non-deadly force to stop fleeing suspect vessels, working in tandem with Over-the-Horizon (OTH) boats launched from cutters. OE funding will provide support for the helicopters as well as the personnel, maintenance, operations, facilities and training associated with this initiative.

- Continued delivery of the Integrated Deepwater System (IDS) including: construction of the first two National Security Cutters (NSC) to be delivered in FYs 2007 and 2008, respectively; initial design of the Fast Response Cutter (FRC) and the offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) ; production of the first three Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) and one Vertical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (VUAV) to be delivered in FY 2006 and FY 2007; an Integrated Logistics Support System and legacy sustainment/enhancement projects for all major cutters

and aircraft, including continued replacement of engines of the HH-65 short-range helicopter fleet.

- Implemented the Common Operational Picture (COP), a nationwide maritime monitoring system, throughout Coast Guard's regional operational command centers. COP reduces elements of uncertainty and increases Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), thereby enabling more effective decision-making at all levels of command.

- The FY 2006 program was designed to enable the Coast Guard to build upon Campaign STEEL WEB successes and maintain effective interdiction in the transit zone. The underlying operations of STEEL WEB will continue, including FRONTIER SHIELD in the transit zone off Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

- The Coast Guard program will also support additional efforts in the Eastern Pacific Theater of operations. The Coast Guard will also continue limited support to Joint Inter-Agency Task Force (JIATF)-South's Operation CAPER FOCUS deep in the transit zone off the west coasts of Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador.

- The OE program will continue to fund critical intelligence collection and support that will improve the Coast Guard's ability to identify, intercept and efficiently board smuggling vessels. This includes personnel to support enhanced training and technical assistance engagement with the maritime forces in source and transit zone nations as part of the STEEL WEB strategy.

- The RDT&E program level includes funding to: develop technologies to improve detection of hidden contraband in locations that were previously impossible to search; improve tactical communications systems to improve interagency coordination, command and control; and develop technologies that give commanders a wider range of options to stop fleeing vessels.

2007 Request

- The total FY 2007 drug control proposal for all accounts is estimated at $1,030.1 million. This total includes $684.0 million for OE, $329.0 million for AC&I, and $16.4 million for RT and $0.7 million for RDT&E.

- The request represents another milestone in IDS acquisition as it provides $934.4 million ($289.4 million drug-related) for the fourth full year of building out the system.

- **Operating Expenses:**

  - Funding continues deployment of airborne use-of-force assets designed to stop the go-fast boat smuggling threat.

  - Funding will provide for an interdiction presence for Operation FRONTIER SHIELD and other interdiction pulse operations in the Caribbean transit zone.

- Funding will increase the number of Maritime Patrol Aircraft flight hours, thereby allowing greater coverage for known departures, and creating greater awareness in the transit zone and hand off to end game assets.

- Funding will provide interdiction efforts in the maritime regions along the Southwest Border. The Coast Guard maritime interdiction efforts off the coast of south Texas and the coast of Southern California are designed to complement the combined efforts of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to reduce trafficking across the Southwest Border. As part of the Southwest Border Initiative, the Coast Guard will continue efforts to enhance international cooperation through its relationship with the Mexican Navy.

- The FY 2007 drug program will allow the Coast Guard to continue combined international intelligence operations with Caribbean, Central and South American countries. The program will include supporting the U.S. Southern Command's source country initiative to disrupt production and transportation of illicit drugs. Coast Guard participation includes forward deployed aircraft.

- This budget continues a series of multilateral counterdrug operations in the Caribbean involving Dutch and United Kingdom resources and regional law enforcement authorities. These highly mobile operations are designed to focus on the highest threats in the region using local assets and law enforcement agencies in conjunction with multi-national maritime forces.

- The Coast Guard will continue periodic bilateral counterdrug operations such as Operation CONJUNTOS with Panama, Operation RIP TIDE with Jamaica, and Operation DAGGER with the Colombian Navy. These efforts focus heavily on training and professional exchanges among law enforcement units with the goal of strengthening international coordination.

- **Acquisition, Construction, & Improvements:** The FY 2007 proposal provides $934.4 million for Deepwater, significantly advancing the program. Specifically, the FY 2007 budget funds the revised Deepwater Implementation Plan (updated to reflect post-9/11 maritime security mission requirements) by:

  - Funding construction of the fourth National Security Cutter (WMSL 753);

  - Completing the construction of the first Fast Response Cutter;

  - Acquiring a medium-range Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA #6), a CASA CN 235-300M, and the mission pallet and logistics to field MPA #4, #5, and #6 at a second air station;

  - Testing and evaluation of a Vertical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle;

  - Converting legacy aircraft for long-term use in the Deepwater system by upgrading engines and radars and improving avionics;

- Completing HH-65 (short-range helicopter) re-engining;
- Funding the introduction of six newly-missionized HC-130J long-range MPA into the operational inventory;
- Arming thirty-six helicopters with airborne use of force capability in homeland security and counterdrug missions;
- Conducting six legacy medium endurance cutter sustainment projects;
- Continuing the enhancement of legacy cutter and shore C4ISR allowing real time secure network-based command and control;
- Building the Deepwater Common Operating Picture linking all Deepwater asset; and
- Constructing the piers and hangars necessary to support new cutters and aircraft.

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

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on Coast Guard drug control program accomplishments is drawn from the Coast Guard's FY 2007 Budget Request, the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), and FY 2004 PART assessment. The chart below includes sectional and overall scores from the PART assessment. The Coast Guard has not undergone a PART update review.

- The final FY 2005 flow information, which allows for the calculation of the cocaine removal rate (the program's outcome performance measure) has not yet been published. However, FY 2005 seizure and removal data (output measures) strongly suggest that the Coast Guard will surpass its FY 2005 target of a 19 percent cocaine removal rate.

- While the Coast Guard's FY 2005 performance results are attributable to a host of factors, three stand out as particularly noteworthy. An increase in actionable intelligence (i.e., raw intelligence coupled with necessary analytical capabilities) allowed for the more rapid and thorough sorting of targets, and more efficient use of surface and air resources. Second, fielding an optimal force package of flight deck equipped ships with armed helicopters and long range surveillance aircraft, is crucial to the surveillance, detection, classification, identification, and prosecution of narco-terrorist threats, including high-speed go-fast vessels.

Third, the International Maritime Interdiction Support provisions in several of the Coast Guard's bilateral counter-drug agreements, coupled with outstanding interagency post-seizure coordination, have been instrumental in conveying detainees and evidence to the U.S. for prosecution while keeping assets in theater for continued interdiction.

US Coast Guard			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2002	**Rating Received**	Results not demonstrated
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	100	The program was found to be generally well-managed but faced challenges in strategic planning and performance. In the four years that have passed since the FY 2004 review, the program has made great progress toward addressing OMB's recommendations.	
Planning……	65		
Management…….	83		
Results……	25		
Selected Measures of Performance			
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures		**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Non-commercial maritime cocaine removal rate		19.0%	April 2006
Selected Output Measures		**Target**	**Achieved ***
■ Amount of cocaine seized (metric tons)		NA	137.8
■ Amount of cocaine removed (metric tons seized, jetisoned, burned, etc)		NA	153.6
■ Amount of cocaine removed plus all other drugs seized (metric tons)		NA	158.2

* Target data are not shown because the removal rate measure had replaced these output measures.

Discussion

- The Coast Guard's Strategic Goal related to illegal drug interdiction focuses on securing maritime routes by halting the flow of illegal drugs, aliens and contraband; preventing illegal incursions of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, and suppressing maritime federal law violations. The strategic goal is monitored by the long-term performance goal of reducing the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S. via maritime routes. Since it is estimated that a 35 percent to 50 percent disruption rate would prompt a collapse of profitability for smugglers, the removal rate measure allows for a direct evaluation of the Coast Guard's efforts in disrupting the market as prescribed by National Priority III of the National Drug Control Strategy.

- The Removal Rate is defined as the amount of cocaine lost to the smuggler (through seizures, burning, jettison, and other non-recoverable events) and is based upon values vetted through the Consolidated Counter-Drug Database (CCDB). This new measure records drugs removed from the market and more accurately reflects Coast Guard counterdrug efforts and results. For the FY 2005 outcome measure, total non-commercial maritime flow data will not be available until summer 2006 when the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement (IACM) is published. At that time, an actual cocaine removal rate will be published for FY 2005.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	$48.642	$49.110	$51.001
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$48.642**	**$49.110**	**$51.001**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Inmate Programs	$48.642	$49.110	$51.001
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$48.642**	**$49.110**	**$51.001**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	438	443	422
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	$4.777	$4.930	$5.104
Drug Resources Percentage	1.02%	1.00%	1.00%

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- In response to the rapid growth in the federal inmate population having drug abuse histories, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has and continues to develop a strong and comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of: screening; referral; assessment; drug abuse education; non-residential drug abuse treatment services; residential drug abuse treatment programming; and community transitional drug abuse treatment. It is estimated, by FY 2007, that more than 40 percent of the sentenced inmate population will have a diagnosable substance use disorder, requiring some type of drug abuse treatment.

- **Drug Program Screening and Assessment:** Upon entry into a BOP facility, an inmate's records are assessed to determine whether:

  - there is evidence that alcohol and/or other drug use contributed to the commission of the instant offense;

  - the inmate received a judicial recommendation for a drug treatment program; or the inmate violated his or her community supervision as a result of alcohol or drug use.

  If an inmate's record reveals any of these elements, he or she must participate in a Drug Abuse Education Course, available at every BOP institution. Also, as part of the initial psychological screening, inmates identified with a drug use history are referred to the

institution drug program coordinator for further assessment in an effort to determine their need for BOP drug abuse treatment options.

- **Drug Abuse Education:** Participants in Drug Abuse Education are taught to weigh the consequences of their drug use on their bodies, their relationships, their families and their communities versus - the benefits of becoming free of drugs and crime. Inmates participating in drug abuse education are referred for either non-residential or residential drug abuse treatment, as appropriate.

- **Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP):** The RDAP is the BOP's most intensive drug treatment program. The RDAP is a unit-based program with extensive assessment, treatment and follow-up programming. The RDAP is typically 500 hours over a nine month period.

- **Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment:** Unlike residential programs, inmates are not housed together in a separate unit; they are housed in and with the general inmate population. Non-residential treatment was designed to provide maximum flexibility to meet the needs of the offenders, particularly those individuals who have relatively minor or low-level substance abuse impairment. These offenders do not require the intensive level of treatment needed by individuals with moderate-to-severe addictive behavioral problems.

  In addition, non-residential treatment provides those offenders who have a moderate-to-severe drug abuse problem with supportive program opportunities during the time they are waiting to enter the residential drug abuse program or for those who have limited time remaining on their sentence and are preparing for re-entry.

  Finally, the non-residential drug abuse milieu is to provide those offenders who have completed the RDAP, transitional treatment prior to their transfer to a Community Corrections Center (CCC) or release from custody.

- **Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment:** Community transitional drug abuse treatment is available to inmates in the CCC who have completed the residential drug abuse treatment program or have been identified by community corrections staff as requiring treatment. As part of the inmate's community program plan, and to assist in their adjustment back into the community, the BOP assures that inmates continue treatment with a contracted community-based treatment provider while in transition.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 drug-related enacted budget includes $49.1 million in treatment resources to support the projected population.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 drug-related request includes $51.0 million in treatment resources to support the projected population.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- The 2003 PART assessment of BOP's Salaries and Expenses budget, which includes the drug treatment portion of the Inmate Programs Decision Unit, concluded that BOP's overall program is strong but needs improvement in long-term goal setting and outcome orientation. The PART scores in the accompanying chart are associated with the aggregate assessment of BOP Salaries and Expenses programs. BOP was assigned an overall rating of "Moderately Effective".

Bureau of Prisons			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2003	**Rating Received**	Moderately Effective
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose……	80	The program is strong overall but needs to improve long-term goal setting and outcome orientation.	
Planning……	85		
Management……	86		
Results……	75		

Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Output Measures	**FY 2005 Target ***	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Number of inmates participating in drug abuse education programs	All Eligible	22,776
■ Number of inmates participating in residential drug abuse treatment	All Eligible	18,027
■ Number of inmates participating in copmmunity transition drugb abuse treatment	All Eligible	14,224
■ Number of inmates participating in non-residential drug abuse treatment	All Eligible	16,603

* Target is 100% of eligible inmates. Number of eligible inmates not provided.

Note: BOP has established a new recidivism measure for its Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program

Discussion

- BOP's comprehensive drug treatment strategy includes the following components: Screening, Referral, and Assessment; Drug Abuse Education; RDAP; Non-residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program; and Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment. It is a comprehensive treatment strategy that treats differing levels of substance use problems.

- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 requires the BOP to provide appropriate substance abuse treatment to 100 percent of "eligible" inmates by the end of 1997 and each year thereafter. The BOP has been providing drug abuse treatment to 100 percent of all eligible offenders since 1997.

- The Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment component is a critical component of the BOP's overall drug treatment program. Transition from the institution to the community is a high risk period for any inmate, but for those with drug addiction it is even riskier. Community Corrections Center living, combined with drug treatment and the added oversight of additional staff to monitor treatment compliance has been found (in the in-prison drug treatment literature) to lead to more effective treatment results.

- The TRIAD Outcome study (2000) that compared residential drug abuse treatment program (RDAP) participants, with like inmates who did not participate in RDAP found the RDAP reduces recidivism and relapse, and increased job retention for women. This was a 10-year study that followed RDAP participants three year post-supervised release.

- The BOP has established a recidivism measure for its RDAP. Baseline data for this measure will be established in FY 2006. A study, to establish a baseline is being conducted on all RDAP participants released from BOP custody in calendar year 2003 and an equal number of comparison subjects. Once the baseline information is available, RDAP will begin targeting and collecting data to report in future years against a long-term and annual measure.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$149.482	$151.634	$175.741
International	254.140	289.702	325.211
Investigations	1,289.124	1,334.826	1,361.838
Prevention	8.891	9.297	-
State and Local Assistance	91.409	91.132	85.779
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1,793.046**	**$1,876.591**	**$1,948.569**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Diversion Control Fee Account	$154.216	$201.673	$212.078
Salaries & Expenses			
Domestic Enforcement	1,273.979	1,282.445	1,340.266
International Enforcement	271.853	311.933	351.811
State and Local Assistance	92.998	80.540	44.414
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1,793.046**	**$1,876.591**	**$1,948.569**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9,189	9,264	9,173
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$ 1,793.046	$ 1,876.591	$ 1,948.569
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The FY2005 final Budget Authority includes $7.6 million in Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005. Funding was provided to support FAST program in Afghanistan.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States. DEA also supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

- To accomplish its mission, DEA prepared a five-year Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2003-2008 consistent with the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) Strategic Plan and the President's *Drug Control Strategy*, which arrays DEA's resources into four strategic focus areas to

achieve the maximum impact against the full spectrum of drug trafficking activities. The plan's four strategic focus areas are as follows:

- **International Enforcement:** This strategic focus area encompasses interaction with foreign counterparts and host nations to attack the vulnerabilities in the leadership, production, transportation, communications, finance, and distribution sectors of major international drug trafficking organizations.

- **Domestic Enforcement:** Through effective enforcement efforts and associated support functions, DEA disrupts or dismantles the leadership, command and control, and infrastructure of Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) threatening the U.S. This strategic focus area contains most of DEA's resources, including domestic enforcement groups, state and local task forces, other funded federal and local task forces, and intelligence.

- **State and Local Assistance:** Through this strategic focus area, DEA supports activities to advise, assist, and train state and local law enforcement and local community groups to ensure a consistent national approach to drug law enforcement. DEA's training enhances state and local enforcement capabilities while providing access to the latest intelligence and investigative methods.

- **Diversion Control:** This strategic focus area enables DEA to carry out the mandates of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, also known as the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act (CDTA). The goal of DEA's Diversion Control program is to prevent, detect, and eliminate the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and chemicals into the illicit market while ensuring adequate supplies are available to meet legitimate medical, scientific, industrial, and export needs.

- DEA focuses its resources on attacking PTOs—drug supply and money laundering organizations operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels having a significant impact upon drug availability in America. DEA is guided by key drug enforcement programs, such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) to accomplish its mission.

- In FY 2002, the OCDETF member agencies developed the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) list, which represents the "Most Wanted" drug supply and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the nation's illicit drug supply. DEA is a leading participant in OCDETF's efforts to disrupt or dismantle CPOT targets through multi-agency investigations.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- In FY 2006 (S&E and DCFA), funding will total $1,876.6 million and 9,264 FTE in support of drug control activities. This represents an increase of $83.5 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. Key drug control spending in FY 2006 is highlighted by decision unit below:

- **Domestic Enforcement**: The FY 2006 program for Domestic Enforcement totals $1,282.4 million. DEA administers an aggressive and balanced enforcement program with a multi-jurisdictional approach designed to focus federal resources on illegal drug and chemical traffickers, to disrupt or dismantle organizations that control the illegal drug trade within regions of the United States, and to seize proceeds and assets involved in those illegal activities. DEA accomplishes this by disrupting and dismantling PTOs, as well as OCDETF-designated CPOTs and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs). Also under this decision unit, DEA maximizes its force multiplier effect by managing the State and Local Task Force program.

- **International Enforcement:** The FY 2006 program for International Enforcement totals $311.9 million. DEA works with its foreign counterparts to attack the vulnerabilities of major international drug and chemical trafficking organizations at all levels of their operations. DEA eliminates the command and control infrastructures of these organizations by disrupting and dismantling the operations of their supporting organizations that provide raw materials and chemicals, produce and transship illicit drugs, launder narcotics proceeds worldwide, and direct the operations of their surrogates in the United States. One focus of this strategy is the disruption and dismantlement of PTOs on or directly linked to organizations on the department's CPOT list.

- **State and Local Assistance:** The FY 2006 program for State and Local Assistance totals $80.5 million. DEA provides direct assistance to state and local law enforcement through its State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Training program and its Mobile Enforcement Teams (METs). Also, DEA supports state and local efforts with specialized programs aimed at reducing the demand for and availability of drugs, including marijuana eradication through the Office of Justice Program's (OJP's) Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP).

  Currently, one of the most critical, specialized training programs offered by DEA to state and local law enforcement officers is in the area of Clandestine Laboratory Training. With the increase in the number of "small toxic lab" (those that produce less than 10 ounces of methamphetamine per production cycle) seizures throughout the country, there has been a corresponding escalation in the problems confronting state and local agencies that are called to the scene of these laboratories. Often, it is the state and local police who first encounter these small toxic labs and must ensure that they are investigated, dismantled, and disposed of appropriately.

  In FY 2004, Congress approved the use of DEA's prior year unobligated balances for the design, construction, and ownership of a clandestine laboratory training facility to continue the support of Clandestine Laboratory training. Since FY 1999, DEA has trained a total of 8,627 state and local law enforcement officers in identifying and processing clandestine laboratories. Teaching others the techniques used to investigate and dismantle "small toxic labs" acts as a force multiplier for DEA.

  To also address the recent spread of methamphetamine throughout the United States, DEA's MET program will prioritize deployments and investigations involving methamphetamine crimes, coordinating with DEA's Clan Lab Enforcement Teams as

needed. By making methamphetamine a priority of the MET program, DEA will assist state and local law enforcement agencies with limited resources and experience in dealing with methamphetamine trafficking and the related violent crime and health hazards that accompany it.

- **Diversion Control Fee Account:** The FY 2006 program for the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA) totals $201.7 million. DEA administers the mandates of the CSA and the CDTA, ensuring that adequate supplies of controlled substances and chemicals are available to meet legitimate domestic medical, scientific, industrial, and export needs, while preventing, detecting, and eliminating diversion of these substances into illicit traffic. Specifically, DEA provides regulatory guidance and support to over one million legitimate handlers of controlled substances and chemicals. Keeping legitimate importers, exporters, manufacturers, retailers and practitioners compliant with CSA and CDTA regulations contributes significantly toward the reduction in the diversion of controlled substances and chemicals.

  In 2004, DEA joined ONDCP and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in launching a comprehensive, multi-faceted *Prescription Drug Strategy* that focuses on all areas of concern and all sources of diversion. The *Prescription Drug Strategy* was updated in 2005 and emphasizes the importance of state-level Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs) in detecting and deterring the diversion of prescription controlled substances. PDMPs assist states in identifying diversion trends as they emerge. State PDMPs collect prescription information electronically from pharmacies and analyze it. These data are then provided to state agencies to assist in the identification of "doctor shoppers" and over-prescribers, which can result in effective investigations.

  DEA's goal is to work with all interested parties to identify the best means available to facilitate the establishment or enhancement of PDMPs to ensure that prescription data pertaining to controlled substances is collected from the largest possible segment of pharmacies and other dispensers in the most cost-effective manner. A concerted effort is being made by the Integrating Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute, in cooperation with state agencies and the DEA, to develop a technological solution that will facilitate information sharing between state PDMPs. In addition, the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws worked with several states and the DEA to develop a *Model Interstate Agreement* for the Sharing of Information among state PDMPs.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 Request totals $1,948.6 million and 9,173 FTE. This represents a net increase of $72.0 million over the FY 2006 enacted level and a net decrease of 91 FTE below the FY 2006 enacted level. Significant program changes include:

- **Drug Flow Prevention:** This initiative adds 10 positions (including 6 Special Agents and 1 Intelligence Analyst) and $12.8 million to implement an innovative, multi-agency strategy, designed to significantly disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between the source zones and the United States by attacking vulnerabilities in the supply, transportation systems, and financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. This initiative includes two components:

  - **Foreign-deployed Advisory Support Teams (FAST):** $7.5 million in non-personnel resources to establish permanent funding for DEA FAST programs operating in Afghanistan and to create an additional FAST program in the Western Hemisphere.

  - **Operation *Panama Express*:** 10 positions (including 6 Special Agents and 1 Intelligence Analyst) and $5.3 million (including $1.1 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance DEA's enforcement operations overseas, through the expansion of Operation *Panama Express.*

- **Intelligence and National Security Requirements:** This initiative includes 57 positions (including 1 Special Agent and 42 Intelligence Analysts) and $12.0 million (including $2.9 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance DEA's ability to target and focus its Human Intelligence resources on national security issues and to establish a set of procedures that will facilitate information sharing with the Intelligence Community (IC) and other law enforcement agencies. This initiative includes the following:

  - **Create a National Security Intelligence Section:** 20 positions (including 1 Special Agent and 9 Intelligence Analysts) and $4.0 million (including $1.7 million in non-personnel funding) to create a National Security Intelligence Section (NN) within DEA's Intelligence Program. These positions will exclusively conduct the operational responsibilities of the National Security Intelligence Section in order to ensure separation of NN and law enforcement functions. The objective of the NN will be to maximize DEA's contribution to national security, while protecting the primacy of its law enforcement mission.

  - **Collection Request Management System (CRMS):** 37 positions (including 33 Intelligence Analysts) and $7.0 million (including $250,000 in non-personnel funding) to develop and maintain a CRMS to elicit information in response to customer needs in a structured way that maximizes the application of collection capabilities against priority and informational requirements. The system refines requests for information, validates the requests, tasks them for action, and provides feedback to the requestor and evaluations to the collector. DEA's CRMS will provide the nexus for satisfying internal DEA customer requests for intelligence information, as well as intelligence requirements from the law enforcement community, the IC, and other information sharing partners. The CRMS will serve as the primary interface, and liaison, for the dissemination and reception of intelligence information with the IC and DEA's law enforcement component.

- **Reports officer:** $1.0 million in non-personnel funding for DEA's Reports officer Program. This program reviews DEA reporting, and develops reports based on information that responds to IC collection requests. In accordance with the General Counterdrug Intelligence Plan (GCIP) recommendation, DEA and the Central Intelligence Agency DCI Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC) created a pilot Reports officer function at DEA that produces sanitized reports of current drug-related investigative information to be shared with the IC. The pilot program, which began on June 1, 2004, has proven to be very beneficial to the IC. From June 1, 2004, through May 31, 2005, DEA disseminated 917 reports directly to the IC under this program. As a result, DEA and CNC formalized the program in March 2005. Additional resources are needed to increase the number of Reports officers and enable continuation of the program in FY 2007 and beyond.

- **Intelligence Support for Diversion Investigations:** This initiative includes 33 positions, 17 FTE, and $3.4 million to fully provide the intelligence support needed for diversion investigations. This is the second year request of the FY 2006 Diversion Intelligence Initiative. Intelligence must drive enforcement efforts if DEA is to maximize its impact against those individuals and organizations that divert controlled substances. Currently, DEA does not have Intelligence Analyst positions dedicated to support diversion investigations.

  If DEA is to fully and effectively commit to aggressively pursuing criminal prosecution of individuals and organizations that divert controlled substances, dedicated Intelligence Analysts, who have the training and experience to effectively and efficiently research, analyze, synthesize, and disseminate information, are needed. For FY 2006, DEA identified a need for 67 Intelligence Analysts for its field offices. On average, this would provide one Intelligence Analyst position to support every Diversion Group and Tactical Diversion Squad, which is approximately the same Intelligence Analyst support provided to Special Agent Enforcement Groups.

  To ensure adequate time to properly recruit, hire, and train new Intelligence Analysts, DEA spread its request for the 67 positions over two fiscal years. The 33 positions in this request are the second half of DEA's overall request, and it will complete the Diversion Intelligence Initiative which will begin in FY 2006.

- **Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET) Program:** The budget incorporates a reduction in the MET program, which would provide a savings of $30.2 million (including $3.4 million in non-personnel funding) and 151 positions (including 132 Special Agents). MET teams are currently deployed on a temporary basis to assist state and local law enforcement in areas that have been overrun with drug-related violent crime. To better support DEA's mission and fund higher priority initiatives, DEA proposes to reduce the size of the MET program. With this reduction DEA will have 83 positions (including 80 Special Agents), and $20.6 million in resources (including $4.0 million in non-personnel funding) available to support the MET program. The remaining MET resources will prioritize investigations involving methamphetamine.

- **Demand Reduction Program**: The budget incorporates a reduction of $9.3 million and 40 positions (including 31 Special Agents) in the Demand Reduction Program to increase DEA's focus on the supply side of drug enforcement. DEA officially established the Demand Reduction Program in 1986 and presently has Demand Reduction Program personnel in each of its 21 Field Divisions nationwide. Currently, the Demand Reduction Program is less than one percent of DEA's budget. Reducing the number of dedicated Demand Reduction Program positions will enable DEA to focus its efforts mainly on the core competency mission – supply reduction. However, DEA Special Agents will continue to participate in demand reduction activities on a collateral duty basis whenever possible.

- **Regional Enforcement Teams (RET) Program:** The budget incorporates a reduction of $9.0 million (including $2.1 million in non-personnel funding) and 34 positions (including 23 Special Agents) by eliminating DEA's RET Program. The RET Program was created in 1999 in response to the threat posed by crime syndicates that maintained established networks of compartmentalized cells to conduct their drug trafficking operations in the United States. In reaction to law enforcement pressure in major metropolitan areas, these drug syndicates began to establish regional command and control centers and transshipment points in smaller, nontraditional trafficking locations across the United States. The RET program was established to enable DEA to provide an immediate, flexible law enforcement response to this problem.

  In FY 2005, DEA reprogrammed a significant number of RET positions to higher priority duties to better fulfill the mission of focusing on higher level domestic priority targets. The increase of Special Agents throughout DEA's offices since the RET program's inception has made this reorganization possible. To better support DEA's mission and fund higher priority initiatives, DEA proposes to eliminate the RET program to further enable DEA to focus its efforts towards disrupting or dismantling Priority Targets.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- Program performance is drawn from DEA's FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and DOJ's FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The chart below includes conclusions from DEA's 2003 PART assessment: scores on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The 2003 PART assessment concluded that DEA had made progress in achieving its performance goals and had made other significant progress, including: revising budget submissions to track performance; developing appropriate long-term and annual measures; revising the strategic plan to encompass all of DEA's programs; and implementing targeting

and reporting systems to enable DEA headquarters to review the allocation of investigative resources. DEA was assigned an overall rating of "Adequate."

- DEA accomplishes its general goal to reduce drug availability by working to disrupt or dismantle Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and non-CPOT related Priority targets. During FY 2005, DEA disrupted (including disruptions pending dismantlement) and dismantled 176 International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and 598 International and Domestic Priority Targets not related to CPOT targets.

Drug Enforcement Administration			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2003	**Rating Received**	Adequate
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	100	DEA has made progress toward its performance goals and has made significant progress on revising its budget submission to track performance: developing appropriate long term and annual performance measures; and revising the strategic plan to encompass a focus that encompasses all of DEAs programs.	
Planning……	88		
Management…….	83		
Results……	26		
Selected Measures of Performance			
Selected Output Measures		**FY 2005 Target ***	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Contribution to DOJ's Goal to reduce the availability of drugs in the U.S.		NA	*
Selected Output Measures		**Target ***	**Achieved**
■ Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets disrupted * or dismantled		49	176
■ Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets **not** linked to CPOT targets disrupted * or dismantled		354	598

* includes disruptions pending dismantlement

Discussion

- Targeting the financial infrastructures of major drug trafficking organizations and members of the financial community who facilitate the laundering of their proceeds is a vital component of DEA's overall strategy. In FY 2005, DEA established a five-year plan with annual targets through FY 2009 to meet the challenge of crippling drug cartels so that they are unable to reconstitute their operations with new leadership. To accomplish this goal, DEA planned to increase its drug and asset seizures through new domestic and international seizure strategies until annual seizures of drug profits totaled $3 billion. In FY 2005, the first year under this plan, DEA exceeded its goal of $1 billion in seizures by 90 percent. In response to this success, DEA has increased its FY 2006 milestone from $1.5 billion to $2.5 billion.

- While drug seizure data are readily available, it does not capture the impact of disrupted or dismantled Priority Targets on drug availability. In an effort to evaluate DEA's impact on drug availability, DEA piloted the *Significant Investigation Impact Measurement System* (SIIMS) in FYs 2004 and 2005. SIIMS is a system designed to assess the impact that the disruption or dismantlement of major drug trafficking organizations has on a wide range of

variables such as drug availability, crime statistics, and other quality-of-life factors. Under SIIMS, DEA collects and analyzes comprehensive enforcement, public health and social service statistics before the takedown of the targeted organization and for six months after the takedown.

The first SIIMS assessment addressed *Operation Candy Box*, which targeted a significant drug trafficking organization based in Canada that transported MDMA to cities across the United States. The SIIMS assessment, completed in February 2005, identified the following results and changes in various national data sets associated with the takedown of the organization targeted in *Operation Candy Box*:

- Nationwide, the average price of MDMA increased by 13 percent from the six month period before the takedown to the six month period after.

- Nationwide, there was an immediate 10 percent decrease in the purity of seized MDMA tablets to a level lower than any annual purity since 1996.

- Nationwide, there was a 44 percent decrease in the number of MDMA tablets seized from the six month period before the takedown to the six month period after.

- In FY 2005, DEA continued to experience significant success in dismantling both Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and Priority Targets not related to CPOT targets. DEA's objective is to dismantle organizations so that reestablishment of the same criminal organization is impossible. DEA exceeded its FY 2005 targets for the number of Priority Targets dismantled by 114 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$33.531	$32.519	$77.943
Interdiction	-	-	23.732
Investigations	398.442	318.894	450.584
Law Enforcement Research	-	-	5.789
Prevention	-	-	2.208
Prosecution	121.566	131.776	145.795
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$553.539**	**$483.189**	**$706.051**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Investigations:			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	$11.194	$11.323	$11.518
Drug Enforcement Administration	190.336	196.216	199.529
Federal Bureau of Investigation	135.447	136.748	138.559
HIDTA	-	-	207.594
Immigration and Customs Enforcement [/1]	33.487	-	-
Internal Revenue Service [/1]	54.393	-	-
OCDETF Fusion Center	0.101	0.101	3.307
U.S. Coast Guard [/1]	0.605	-	-
U.S. Marshals Service	6.411	7.025	8.545
Prosecution:			
Criminal Division	2.932	2.703	2.731
Tax Division	0.972	0.984	0.992
U.S. Attorneys	117.662	128.089	133.276
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$553.540**	**$483.189**	**$706.051**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	-	-	-
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$553.540	$483.189	$706.051
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Note: FY 2007 is the first year that HIDTA will operate out of DOJ with funding provided through the OCDETF account. HIDTA resources in the amount of $207.6 million have been included in the FY 2007 Drug Resources by Function; however, the actual distribution is indeterminate given an anticipated review of the HIDTA Program by DOJ in FY 2007.

[1/] ICDE FY 2006 and FY 2007 funding for DHS and Treasury is included as part of their direct appropriations.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program was established in 1982 as a multi-agency partnership among federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, working side by side, to identify, disrupt and dismantle sophisticated national and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its member federal agencies – Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Coast Guard – in cooperation with the Department of Justice Criminal Division, the Tax Division, the 94 U.S. Attorneys' offices, and state and local law enforcement.

- The OCDETF Program identifies, disrupts and dismantles major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises – from the foreign-based suppliers, to the domestic transportation and smuggling systems, to the regional and local distribution networks and the financial operations. OCDETF's attack on all the related components of these major trafficking organizations not only will disrupt the drug market, resulting in a reduction in the drug supply, but also will bolster law enforcement efforts in the fight against those terrorist groups supported by the drug trade.

- The following major program initiatives are a focus for the OCDETF Program:

  - **The Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List**—a unified agency list of the international "command and control" drug trafficking and money laundering targets—is a major priority for the OCDETF Program. The vast majority (85 percent) of the 708 open investigations linked to the FY 2006 CPOT targets are currently OCDETF investigations.

  - **Regional Priority Organization Targets:** As part of the strategic planning process, each of the OCDETF regions identified regional priority organization targets (RPOTs) representing the most significant drug and money laundering organizations threatening the region. Currently, 319 RPOTs have been identified and have become targets of active OCDETF investigations.

    In July of 2002, OCDETF mandated the inclusion of a financial investigation, aimed at identifying and destroying the financial systems that support drug organizations, in every OCDETF investigation. OCDETF also has placed greater emphasis on the tracking and seizure of organizational assets. OCDETF participants are directed to seriously pursue financial charges and convictions against individuals who finance the drug trade or who participate in the transport and laundering of illicit drug proceeds.

    OCDETF originally was formed as part of a task force approach against sophisticated criminal organizations, with prosecutors and law enforcement personnel working side-by-side in the same location. As part of its return to its original mission, OCDETF has

encouraged the development of co-located OCDETF task forces in key cities around the country, which not only aggressively target the highest-level trafficking organizations but also function as a central point of contact for OCDETF agents and prosecutors nationwide, gathering intelligence and disseminating leads throughout the neighboring areas. These task forces are now operating in New York, Houston, Boston and Atlanta.

OCDETF management is continuing to examine the allocation of both new and existing program resources to ensure those resources align with the drug threat and to reward performance consistent with Program goals.

Department of Justice

- **DEA** is the agency most actively involved in the OCDETF Program with a participation rate in investigations that has exceeded 80 percent almost every year. DEA is the only federal agency in OCDETF that has drug law enforcement as its sole responsibility. The agency's vast experience in this field, its knowledge of international drug rings, its relationship with foreign law enforcement entities, and its working relationships with state and local authorities all have made the DEA essential to OCDETF.

- **FBI** brings to OCDETF its extensive expertise in the investigation of traditional organized crime and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and to undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance.

- **USMS** is the specialist agency responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who flee apprehension only to continue their criminal enterprise elsewhere. Their arrest by the USMS immediately makes the community in which they were hiding and operating a safer place to live. The USMS is responsible for apprehension of approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF fugitives.

- **ATF** agents focus on major drug traffickers who have violated laws related to the illegal trafficking and misuse of firearms, arson and explosives. A significant portion of today's violent crime is directly associated with the distribution of drugs by sophisticated drug trafficking organizations. Indeed, firearms often serve as a form of payment for drugs and, together with explosives and arson, are used as tools of drug organizations for purposes of intimidation, enforcement and retaliation against their own members, rival organizations, or the community in general.

- **United States Attorneys**' early involvement in the development of case strategy is key to the success of OCDETF investigations and prosecutions. Experienced OCDETF attorneys are able to coordinate investigative efforts more efficiently and minimize the risk of legal challenges, because of their familiarity with the intricacies of drug trafficking investigations. Their involvement ensures that the prosecutions are well prepared, comprehensively charged, and expertly handled.

- **The Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO)** offers direct operational support to U.S. Attorneys offices as it reviews all applications for electronic

surveillance and assists agents and attorneys by providing guidance on the justification for and development of such applications. Prompt, thorough processing of time-sensitive Title III applications is crucial to the success of coordinated, nationwide investigations, which are Title-III intensive.

- **The Criminal Division's Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section (NDDS) and Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Sections** also provide assistance to and/or participate directly in OCDETF prosecutions when they have available resources from their direct appropriation and are requested to do so by the United States Attorneys' offices. With the increasing complexity and scope of OCDETF cases, senior attorneys are called upon with greater frequency to assist in the supervision and prosecution of OCDETF cases. NDDS attorneys, in particular, play a critical role in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations through their work with the DEA's Special Operations Division (SOD). In FY 2003, OCDETF obtained funding to support a squad of NDDS attorneys who are dispatched to U.S. Attorneys' offices across the country to assist in drafting wiretap applications and assisting with wiretap investigations.

- **OCDETF created the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC)** to enhance overall capacity to engage in intelligence driven law enforcement; an essential component of the OCDETF Program. The OFC, which will become fully operational during FY 2006, is a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from six OCDETF-member investigative agencies and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. The OFC conducts cross-agency integration and analysis of drug and related financial data to create comprehensive intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as CPOTs and regional priority targets, and to pass actionable leads through the multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD) to OCDETF participants in the field, ultimately resulting in the development of coordinated, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks.

- **The Tax Division** provides nationwide review and coordination of all tax charges in OCDETF cases, as well as assistance in OCDETF money laundering investigations. Tax Division attorneys communicate frequently with regional IRS Coordinators to remain aware of new developments and they maintain a clearinghouse of legal and investigative materials and information available to OCDETF personnel.

Department of the Treasury

- **IRS** special agents work to dismantle and disrupt major narcotics and narcotics money laundering organizations by applying their unique financial investigative skills to investigate all aspects of the individual/organization's illegal activities. The IRS uses the tax code, money laundering statutes, and asset seizure/forfeiture laws to thoroughly investigate the financial operations of the organizations. With the globalization of the U.S. economy and the increasing use of electronic funds transfers, investigations of these organizations have become more international in scope.

Department of Homeland Security:

- **ICE** participation is vital to the success of OCDETF. First, virtually all of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations – including, in particular, those on the CPOT List – are populated by criminal aliens. ICE agents, therefore, contribute immigration expertise and valuable intelligence that can be utilized to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets, particularly during the pendency of a multi-jurisdictional investigation. Second, ICE personnel are valuable assets in regional, national, and international drug and money laundering investigations. Their automated systems are extremely sophisticated in targeting and tracking the transportation of illicit drugs into the United States and these agents have the capability to target certain high-risk commercial containers for intensive inspection.

- **The United States Coast Guard (USCG)** primarily focused on drug interdiction and has found itself in a unique position to support the work of OCDETF. The USCG Coordinator in each of the coastal OCDETF regions is the maritime expert for OCDETF and provides valuable intelligence and guidance on cases with maritime connections and implications. USCG Coordinators also serve as valuable liaisons with the military services and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.

- **State and Local Law Enforcement:** State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF investigations. State and local participation significantly expands the available resource base and broadens the choice of venue for prosecution. OCDETF has received assistance from more than 70,000 state and local officers nationwide.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program

- In FY 2007, resources for the HIDTA Program will be administered by the Department of Justice. The HIDTA Program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's reauthorization, P.L. 105-277, to coordinate the drug control efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement entities in critical regions most adversely affected by drug trafficking. The HIDTA Program's move to the Department of Justice will enable the HIDTAs to target the drug trade in a strategic manner that complements the OCDETF Program, and that preserves the HIDTA program's strongest elements, such as intelligence sharing and fostering coordination among state and local law enforcement.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 OCDETF budget totals $483.2 million. The FY 2006 funding is to be used to reimburse participating agencies and components for their investigative and prosecutorial efforts toward disrupting and dismantling the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. Specific activities include:

- **Investigations:** This decision unit includes $351.4 million and 2,425 FTE to reimburse the following participating agencies: DEA, FBI, U.S. Marshals Service, and ATF. Also included are the reimbursable resources that support the intelligence activities of DEA and FBI.

- **Prosecutions:** This decision unit includes $131.8 million and 1,091 FTE to reimburse the U.S. Attorneys, Criminal Division, and Tax Division for their investigative support and prosecutorial efforts in OCDETF cases.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 Request totals $706.1 million, which includes $498.5 million for OCDETF and $207.6 million in HIDTA resources. This is a net increase of $222.9 million over the FY 2006 enacted level with rescissions.

- The FY 2007 budget directly supports efforts to reduce the threat of illegal drugs by disrupting and dismantling major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations.

- The net increase of $222.9 million is comprised of the following: net base adjustments of $15.3 million; and $207.6 million to establish the HIDTA program in the Department of Justice. Notable changes are highlighted below:

  - OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC): $3.2 million realignment. FY 2007 OCDETF seeks to realign intelligence funds to establish base funds to pay the OFC's facilities and minimal operating costs. These funds are being redirected from other DEA and FBI intelligence activities and OCDETF training funds. The OFC is the highest priority for the OCDETF Program and these funds will ensure the OFC can operate beyond FY 2006.

  - HIDTA Resources: +$207.6 million. FY 2007 is proposed to be the first year that the HIDTA Program will operate out of the Department of Justice, with funding provided through the OCDETF account. The overall HIDTA funding level is $207.6 million. The Department of Justice will reformulate strategically the HIDTA Program to operate within FY 2007 funding levels and to target the drug trade in a manner which complements the OCDETF Program and leverages the HIDTA Program's strengths, such as intelligence sharing and its strong ties to state and local law enforcement.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on OCDETF'S Program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan and the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The OCDETF program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process. The chart below includes a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented therein indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- OCDETF monitors performance in two program areas: investigations and prosecutions. With respect to investigations, OCDETF tracks the percent of investigations linked to the CPOT list and the number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled or disrupted. With respect to prosecutions, OCDETF measures the number of and percent of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOTs.

- The OCDETF Program continues to refine its outcome-oriented measures to accurately capture the program's impact on the nation's drug supply.

OCDETF		
PART Review		
Last FY Reviewed: Not Reviewed		
Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Output Measures	**FY 2005 Target ***	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Percent of aggregate domestic drug supply related to dismantled/disrupted CPOT-linked organizations	-	-
■ Number of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOT*	350	351
■ Percent of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOT*	0.06	5%
Selected Output Measures	**Target ***	**Achieved**
■ Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOTs.**	-	18%
■ Number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled/disrupted***	151	249

* Although the OCDETF Program exceeds the target number of CPOT-linked convictions, the percentage is slightly less than estimated because the total number of OCDETF defendants convicted in FY 2005 was much greater than originally projected.

** Newly established measure that more accurately reflects the performance of the OCDETF Program. There was no FY 2005 target set for this measure.

*** This represents CPOT-linked organizations disrupted/dismantled pursuant to OCDETF investigations. The Department of Justice reported in the FY 2005 PAR an additional 76 CPOT-linked organizations dismantled/disrupted as a result of non-OCDETF investigations.

Discussion

- Since 2002, DOJ's drug enforcement strategy has refocused the OCDETF Program on identifying, disrupting and dismantling major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of those enterprises. The command and control organizations on the Attorney General's CPOT List are a top priority for the OCDETF Program. Approximately 74 percent of all investigations linked to FY 2005 CPOT List targets are OCDETF investigations.

- As a direct result of OCDETF's efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain, regionally, nationally, and internationally, the total number of OCDETF cases initiated increased by 16 percent (880 to 1,021 investigations) between FY 2004 and FY 2005.

- OCDETF participating agencies strive to identify links to RPOTs, whose drug trafficking activities have a significant impact on the particular drug threats facing one or more of the

nine OCDETF regions, and, ultimately, to one of the international command and control networks identified as a CPOT.

- OCDETF's commitment to pursuing priority targets is evident from the steady increase in the percentage of cases linked to these targets. During FY 2005, 18 percent of OCDETF's active investigations -- or 403 cases -- were linked to a CPOT, while 19 percent—or 420 cases—were linked to RPOTs. These figures reflect an increase over the percentage of active investigations in these categories in both FYs 2003 and 2004.

- OCDETF also reports increased success in asset seizures and indictments containing forfeiture counts. A growing percentage of investigations are resulting in the seizure of assets and in charges calling for the forfeiture of assets and proceeds. Data reported in the Department of Justice Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) as of September 30, 2005, showed that during FY 2005, OCDETF seizures tracked were at 123 percent of FY 2004 seizures, and 184 percent of FY 2003 seizures. Moreover, more than 25 percent of FY 2005 indictments contained forfeiture counts, compared to only 22 percent in FY 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$31.083	$29.538	$4.935
State and Local	185.840	188.166	174.562
Treatment	64.132	19.744	69.186
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$281.055**	**$237.448**	**$248.683**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program[1/]	-	$4.936	$10.713
Drug Courts Program	39.466	9.872	69.186
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	24.666	24.681	-
Felony Arrestee Drug Use Reporting	0.300	-	-
Methamphetamine Cleanup (DEA) [/1]	19.733	19.745	40.084
Methamphetamine Misc. State and Local Projects [/1]	32.121	43.033	-
Prescription Drug Monitoring	9.866	7.404	9.919
Regional Information Sharing System	39.466	39.719	39.676
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	24.666	9.872	-
Southwest Border Prosecution	29.599	29.617	29.757
Weed and Seed Program	61.172	48.569	49.348
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$281.055**	**$237.448**	**$248.683**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	75	75	75
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$ 1,915.105	$ 1,644.423	$ 906.452
Drug Resources Percentage	14.68%	14.44%	27.43%

[1/] These two program are budgeted within the COPS program, however for display purposes the FY 2007 Budget Summary has included them in OJP Resource Summary.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 established the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OJP supports collaboration of law enforcement at all levels in building and enhancing networks across the criminal justice system to function more effectively. Within OJP's overall

program structure, there are specific resources dedicated to aid in the fight against drugs in support of the national drug strategy. Activities at OJP include:

- Support of a variety of prevention programs, which discourage the first-time use of controlled substances and encourage those who have begun to use illicit drugs to cease their use. These activities include programs that promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups and assistance to state, local and tribal criminal justice agencies;

- Provide financial and technical assistance to traditional law enforcement organizations and agencies whose primary purpose is to investigate, arrest, prosecute or incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs; as well as those activities associated with the incarceration and monitoring of drug offenders; and

- Provide programming support to encourage/assist regular users of controlled substances to become drug-free through coerced abstinence drug testing, counseling services, in-patient and out-patient care, research into effective treatment modalities, and research into effective treatment modalities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

- The FY 2006 drug control budget totals $237.5 million, which includes:

  - **Drug Prevention Activities:** $29.5 million. This funding includes resources for the following activities: providing information to promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups; and providing assistance to state and local law enforcement.

  - **State and Local Assistance:** $188.2 million. Program funding includes support of state and local law enforcement entities or activities that assist state and local law enforcement efforts to investigate, arrest, prosecute, incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs.

  - **Treatment:** $19.7 million. Funding includes resources to support criminal justice drug testing, treatment and intervention activities.

2007 Request

- The total drug control budget request for FY 2007 is $248.7 million, a net increase of $11.2 million over the FY 2006 enacted level. The FY 2007 request includes the following enhancements:

  - **Drug Court Program (+$59.3 million):** The Drug Court Program provides alternatives to incarceration by using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs. The long-term direction of the Drug Court Program is

shifting from an emphasis on creating new drug courts to improving state and local capacity to enhance and sustain existing ones. In furthering this goal, the program will direct requested funding toward capacity expansion efforts.

- **Domestic Cannabis Eradication Grant Program (+$5.8 million):** The only nationwide program that exclusively targets marijuana, the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP) increases efforts to halt the spread of marijuana cultivation in the United States through eradication campaigns and suppression programs. DCE/SP provides financial assistance for operations, training, and guidance to over 100 State and local law enforcement agencies. Marijuana continues to be the most widely used and readily available drug in the United States and it is the only major drug of abuse grown within U.S. borders. Funding will be used to support existing Letters of Agreement and fund requirements resulting from the redirection of resources away from counterdrug operations by other participating federal agencies.

- **Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (+$2.5 million).** The purpose of the program is to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. The program focuses on providing help for states that want to establish a prescription drug monitoring program. However, resources also will be available to states with existing programs. Program objectives include: building a data collection and analysis system at the state level; enhancing existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data; facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data between states; and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative.

  The additional funding requested in FY 2007 will support 24 planning and enhancement grants that will be provided to 24 states. These awards will help states plan or implement a prescription drug monitoring program by establishing a data collection and analysis system; developing skills to analyze and use collected data; facilitating the exchange of information and prescription data among states; and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs.

- **Methamphetamine Cleanup (+$20.3 million):** This program provides funding to state and local law enforcement for the proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs and initiates container programs, including funding for training, technical assistance, and the purchase of equipment to adequately remove and store hazardous waste. Although funded under COPS, this cleanup program is administered by DEA.

- **Southwest Border Prosecution (+$0.1 million):** This program provides funding for local prosecutor offices in the four border states: (1) California, (2) New Mexico, (3) Arizona, and (4) Texas along the Southwest Border for the costs incurred of processing, detaining, and prosecuting drug and other cases referred from federal arrests or federal investigations. The program also protects against foreign threats by supporting costs associated with targeting resources in a border area with significantly more vulnerability than many other areas in the continental United States.

- The proposal includes an overall reduction of $77.6 million and includes reductions to the following programs, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Regional Information Sharing System, State and local methamphetamine projects and the Weed and Seed Program.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the OJP FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The charts below present the 2002 PART assessment scores based on the program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved. The scores determine an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of FY 2005 targets and actual achievements from the FY 2005 PAR. The outcome measures and selected output measures presented indicate both Drug Court and RSAT program performance and how they are being monitored.

- The Drug Courts program received an overall PART rating of "Results Not Demonstrated" due in part to annual performance measures that focus on outputs (the number of drug courts) instead of the effectiveness of the courts. The PART review has not been updated since the initial assessment but will be updated in 2006.

- The RSAT program received an overall PART rating of "Results Not Demonstrated" due in part to annual performance measures that focus on outputs (the number of offenders treated) instead of the effectiveness of the treatment toward reducing recidivism. The PART review has not been updated since the initial assessment but will be updated in 2006.

Drug Courts

Drug Courts				
PART Review				
Last Year Reviewed		2002 **Rating Received**	Results Not Demonstrated	
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**		
Purpose…….	100	The program is generally well-managed but faces challenges in developing outcome-oriented measures focusing on post-program recidivism.		
Planning……	57			
Management…….	82			
Results……	53			
Selected Measures of Performance				
Selected Outcome Measures			**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Percent of participants who remain arrest free			80%	*
Selected Output Measures			**Target**	**Achieved**
■ Total number of drug courts (cumulative)			620	656

Discussion

- As noted in the chart above, the total number of drug courts in FY 2005 exceeded the target of 620 drug courts by 36 for a total of 656 drug courts.
- OMB's recommendation to improve performance reporting is pending completion.
- In June 2006, BJA will be able to collect data and report program results through enhancements to OJP's Grants Management System.
- OJP is currently funding through the NIJ, a multiyear, longitudinal study, which will study recidivism of drug court graduates. Results will be available in 2008.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

RSAT			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2002	**Rating Received**	Results Not Demonstrated
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	60	The program is generally well-managed but faces challenges in developing outcome-oriented measures focusing on the effectiveness of treatment on post-program recidivism.	
Planning……	71		
Management…….	56		
Results……	20		
Selected Measures of Performance			
Selected Outcome Measures		**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Of the offenders that complete the program, the number who have remained arrest free for 1 year following release from aftercare (See notes)*		-	-
Selected Output Measures		**Target**	**Achieved**
■ Number of participants **		12,500	**

* New measure developed in 2005.

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

OJP has also developed the following RSAT measure, "Percent of participants completing the program who remain arrest free during supervised aftercare program" OJP's outcome measure will be determined in 2006 during OMB PART Assessment update for the RSAT program.

Discussion

- Beginning with FY 2003, at least 10 percent of the total state allocation is to be made available to local correctional and detention facilities (provided such facilities exist) for either residential substance abuse treatment programs or jail-based substance abuse treatment programs. These jail-based treatment programs have shorter treatment periods and lower costs than prison-based treatment programs (3 months vs. 6-12 months).
- OJP developed a new measure addressing the percent of participants completing the program who remain arrest free following supervised aftercare programs. This new measure was implemented beginning in FY 2005.

- OMB's recommendation to develop a simplified model for estimating grantees enrollment and treatment costs was completed in September 2005.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research & Development	$17.856	$13.860	$9.600
State and Local Assistance	23.808	15.840	-
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$41.664**	**$29.700**	**$9.600**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Research	$17.856	$13.860	$9.600
Technology Transfer	23.808	15.840	-
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$41.664**	**$29.700**	**$9.600**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$41.664	$29.700	$9.600
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) was established within the ONDCP as the central counterdrug technology research and development organization of the U.S. Government. Section 708 of the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-277) re-authorized CTAC. In 1998 Congress also appropriated funding from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (P. L. 103-322) to begin the Technology Transfer Program (TTP) within CTAC.

- Since 1990, CTAC has been overseeing and coordinating a counterdrug research program that supports the goals of the *Strategy*. The CTAC research program provides support to law enforcement supply reduction by developing advancements in technology for improved capabilities, such as drug detection, communications, surveillance and methods to share drug crime investigative information. In addition, funding is available in the research program for demand reduction activities. Further, CTAC supports the TTP to enhance the capabilities of state and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) with developments stemming from the federal research programs.

- ONDCP has interagency agreements with the U.S. Army (Electronic Proving Ground), U.S. Navy Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (San Diego), Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Research Service), and other federal

agencies and departments to perform contracting and technical oversight services associated with CTAC-sponsored research initiatives and TTP.

- The research program allocates funding to initiatives in two areas: (1) supply reduction/law enforcement applied technology development initiatives, and (2) demand reduction/drug abuse research and technology initiatives.

- Within the two areas of supply and demand reduction, the CTAC research budget allocates funds for an outreach effort that informs academic, private sector, and international government organizations on progress in counterdrug research. The outreach effort provides a forum to solicit innovative solutions to satisfy the Science and Technology needs. The research budget also allocates funds for technical support to develop and administer the research program.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- CTAC appropriations included $13.9 million for counter-narcotics research and development projects of which up to $1.0 million is to be directed to supply reduction activities. This budget includes $2.8 million for contracting and technical oversight services for the research program.

- CTAC appropriations included $15.8 million to continue operation of the Technology Transfer Program.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 Request includes $9.6 million for the counterdrug research program. The proposed initiatives are in three categories: 1) supply reduction research; 2) substance abuse prevention and treatment research; and 3) contracting and technical support.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on CTAC's program accomplishments is drawn from the ONDCP FY 2007 Budget Request and GPRA Performance Plan and FY 2005 Performance Report. Also included is material from the first CTAC biannual report submitted to the Appropriations Subcommittees in August 2005. The charts below include conclusions from the PART assessment conducted during 2003 and scores on program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. The PART review was not updated in 2005. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The 2003 PART rating of "Results not Demonstrated" was based on a finding that the R&D program utilized unsystematic prioritization processes, lacked baselines and performance targets, and had not conducted independent evaluations. New measures were developed for FY 2004 and established in FY 2005. Additionally, an independent evaluation of the program was completed by Deloitte in the second quarter of FY 2005. Based on this management review, recommendations were made to improve the success of the program, and they are currently being implemented. The Deloitte recommendations will significantly enhance both the performance and the accountability of the CTAC program.

Research Program

CTAC			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2003	**Rating Received**	Results Not Demonstrated
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	80	Baselines and targets are needed. Program lacked prioritization of submitted proposals. Performance results should be made public.	
Planning……	30		
Management…….	70		
Results……	7		

Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Outcome Measures	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
■ Percent of demand-reduction research funding allocated to National Strategy Priorities	-	-
■ Percent of prototype systems procured by user agencies	20%	25%
■ Percent of CTAC supply-reduction R&D funding allocated on identified IAWG-T requirements	75%	37%
Selected Output Measures	**Target**	**Achieved**
■ New research projects initiated to expand understanding of the demand-side of illegal drug markets *	-	-
■ New research projects initiated to expand understanding of the supply-side of illegal drug markets *	-	-

* New measures effective FY 2007.

Discussion

- CTAC has taken steps to address each of the PART findings. Annual and long-term performance measures, baselines, targets and timeframes developed in FY 2004 have been established. CTAC has also committed to full and open competition and a prioritization of proposals received. Proposals are being evaluated by subject matter experts and peers from end-user agency organizations for technical merit and relevance-- they also and undergo additional scrutiny based on cost feasibility and "best value" for the government.

- The R&D program either met or exceeded the majority of its FY 2005 targets. Progress was documented on the completion of three neuro-imaging centers as well as eighty-six research publications being published. The Interagency Working Group for Technology (IAWG-T) provided information on potential projects for supply reduction R&D.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
OPERATIONS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	$3.563	$3.548	$3.079
International	3.563	3.548	3.079
Investigations	2.035	2.026	1.759
Prevention	5.852	5.827	5.057
Research & Development	1.339	1.303	1.316
State and Local Assistance	5.343	5.320	4.617
Treatment	5.089	5.067	4.398
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$26.784**	**$26.639**	**$23.305**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations	$25.445	$25.336	$21.989
Research and Development	1.339	1.303	1.316
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$26.784**	**$26.639**	**$23.305**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	123	123	123
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Agency Budget	$26.784	$26.639	$23.305
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

  - Developing a *National Drug Control Strategy* (*Strategy*) and submitting to Congress annual reports on the progress and implementation of the *Strategy;*

  - Developing a consolidated *National Drug Control Budget* to implement the *Strategy* and certifying whether the drug control budgets proposed by National Drug Control Program agencies are adequate to carry it out;

- Including in each annual report an evaluation of the effectiveness of the federal drug control program during the preceding year;

- Coordinating and overseeing federal anti-drug policies and programs of 11 federal agencies responsible for implementing the Strategy;

- Conducting policy analysis and research to determine the effectiveness of drug programs and policies in accomplishing the *Strategy's* goals;

- Encouraging private sector, state, and local initiatives for drug prevention, treatment, and law enforcement;

- Operating a Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) to serve as the central counterdrug technology research organization for the United States government;

- Overseeing the Drug-Free Communities Program, which provides grants to community anti-drug coalitions to reduce substance abuse among our youth; and

- Managing a National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign designed to prevent youth drug use with messages for youth and their parents and mentors.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The total FY 2006 budget for ONDCP is $26.6 million and 123 FTE.

  - **Operations:** In FY 2006, ONDCP intends to spend $25.3 million to pursue activities that allow the agency to support drug policy development and provide oversight on major programs such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; the Drug-Free Communities Program; and the HIDTAs. Additionally, ONDCP provides coordination and policy oversight to a number of agencies and organizations involved in drug control.

  - **Policy Research**: The budget includes over $1.3 million for policy research to fund such projects as: development of a marijuana source-signature; improvements to real-time drug data analyses including the Clandestine Lab Seizure System, workplace drug testing data, and marijuana potency data; improvements to retail drug price and purity information; development of a quick-response survey to gauge dynamic trends in drug use; a marijuana yield study; and investigating the effectiveness of drug-free activities in the workplace.

2007 Request

- The total FY 2007 budget for ONDCP includes a request of $23.3 million and 123 FTE. This request represents a decrease of $3.6 million from the FY 2006 enacted level. This decrease is partially a result of a request by the Office of Administration to fund ONDCP's

costs of burn bags, transportation subsidy, flexible spending account fee, GSA rent, federal protective service, and health unit as part of the effort to centrally administer common enterprise services for the Executive Office of the President.

IV. PERFORMANCE

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

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request [/1]
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$49.647	$49.239	-
Interdiction	25.903	25.690	-
Investigations	133.678	132.581	-
Prevention	2.390	2.390	-
Prosecution	8.634	8.563	-
Research & Development	1.984	1.980	-
Treatment	4.287	4.287	-
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$226.523**	**$224.730**	**-**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	$226.523	$224.730	-
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$226.523**	**$224.730**	**-**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	-
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget [1/]	$226.523	$224.730	-
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	-

[/1] In FY 2007, the President's budget proposes transferring this program to the Department of Justice.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

- A HIDTA usually consists of the following:

  - A 16-member executive committee, composed of local, state, and federal representatives, which manages the budget and daily activities of the HIDTA;

  - A task force(s) of co-located law enforcement representatives;

  - Co-located drug and money laundering task forces;

- A regional joint intelligence center and information sharing network; and
- Other supporting initiatives to sustain law enforcement activities.

- The HIDTA program has brought together representatives from law enforcement, criminal justice, and demand reduction disciplines to forge partnerships for developing effective multi-agency, multidisciplinary responses to regional drug problems.

- The following is a designation history of the current 28 areas designated as HIDTAs: In 1990, ONDCP established the following five HIDTAs: the Southwest Border, (California, Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, and South Texas), Los Angeles, Houston, South Florida, and the New York/New Jersey HIDTAs. In 1994, it designated Puerto Rico-U.S. Virgin Islands and Washington-Baltimore as HIDTAs. In 1995, Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia Camden were added as HIDTAs. In 1996, ONDCP established HIDTAs in the Northwest (Washington state), Lake County (Indiana), and the Midwest (including Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota; focused on methamphetamine use, production and trafficking), Rocky Mountain (Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming), and the Gulf Coast (Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi). In 1997, the San Francisco Bay Area and Southeastern Michigan were designated as HIDTAs. In FY 1998, Congress provided $10.0 million for the creation of four new HIDTAs in Appalachia (Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee); Central Florida; North Texas and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Congress also provided additional funding for methamphetamine reduction programs in HIDTAs. In 1999, areas in Central Valley, California; Hawaii; New England (Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont); Ohio and Oregon were designated as HIDTAs. Finally, in 2001, areas in North Florida and Nevada were designated as HIDTAs.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 budget of $224.7 million includes $132.6 million for investigations, $49.2 million for intelligence, $8.6 million for prosecution, $25.7 million for interdiction, $2.4 million for prevention, $4.3 million for treatment, and $1.9 million for auditing services and research activities.

- All HIDTAs have joint drug task forces that target drug trafficking organizations for dismantling and disruption, which increases the safety of America's citizens. HIDTAs integrate federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecution agencies to develop sophisticated investigations of domestic and international drug trafficking organizations. HIDTA drug task forces conduct intensive surveillance of drug organizations; infiltrate street gangs; assist prosecutors in developing cases; and use specialized techniques to conduct sophisticated intelligence gathering, wire taps and investigations.

2007 Request

- The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's reauthorization, P.L. 105-277, to provide assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement entities operating in those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. For FY 2007, the Budget proposes transferring the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program, operated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to the Department of Justice in order to improve coordination with the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) and the Department's other drug enforcement efforts.

- The program originally was intended to focus resources on a limited number of regions experiencing the most serious problems with organized drug trafficking. It now spends $224.7 million on 28 areas that include much of the populated United States. Efforts to focus the HIDTAs on the President's National Drug Control Strategy priority of targeting high-level organizations such as those on the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List have been hindered by the practice of funding individual HIDTAs at the same level year after year. As a result, the Budget proposes a HIDTA Program that will focus funds on regions that are primary national drug distribution or transit zones. The Budget provides this new, better focused HIDTA program with funding of $207.6 million.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$1.984	$ -	$ -
Prevention	198.400	178.200	199.190
Research & Development	10.862	13.761	11.980
Treatment	0.744	0.990	0.990
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$211.990**	**$192.951**	**$212.160**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Counterdrug Intelligence Executive Secretariat	$1.984	$ -	$ -
Drug-Free Communities	79.360	79.200	79.190
National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws	0.992	0.990	-
National Drug Court Institute	0.744	0.990	0.990
National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	119.040	99.000	120.000
Performance Measures Development	0.992	1.485	1.980
United States Anti-Doping Agency	7.440	8.415	8.500
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	1.438	2.871	1.500
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$211.990**	**$192.951**	**$212.160**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1	1	1
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
TotalAgency Budget	$211.990	$192.951	$212.160
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Activities supported by Other Federal Drug Control Programs include the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign (Media Campaign); the Drug-Free Communities Program (DFCSP); the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA); Performance Measures Development (PMD); the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI), World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) dues and the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws (NAMSDL).

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 total program of $193.0 million includes $178.2 million for prevention, $13.8 million for research & development, and $1.0 million for treatment. This funding supports the following programs:

  - **Media Campaign ($99.0 million).** The Media Campaign is an integrated effort that combines TV, radio, print, and interactive media with public communications outreach to youth and parents. Anti-drug messages conveyed in national advertising are supported by web sites, media events, outreach to the entertainment industry, and the formation of strategic partnerships with public health organizations, NGOs, and other government and private sector entities that enable the anti-drug messages to be amplified in ways that personally resonate with audiences. In particular, the Media Campaign focuses the majority of its efforts on educating 14-16 year olds and their parents on the negative health, social, academic and financial consequences of using illicit drugs, including marijuana. Advertising depicting the consequences of illicit drug use will be supported by local roundtables that bring together community leaders, media, experts, teens, and their parents to raise awareness and take action. Materials and resources will continue to be developed in order to fulfill public requests for information received by national clearinghouses and through the Media Campaign's web sites.

  - **DFCP ($79.2 million).** This program supports the development and expansion of community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States. Initially created as a five-year program (FY 1998 through FY 2002) authorized by the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997, the program was re-authorized by Congress for an additional five-year period that will extend the program through FY 2007. The program provides up to $100,000 per year in grant funding to local community, anti-drug coalitions, which must be matched by local communities. These grants are awarded through peer-reviewed annual competitions. Community coalitions typically strive to increase community involvement and effectiveness in carrying out a wide array of drug prevention strategies, initiatives, and activities. Additionally, some funds will be used for a grant to continue support to a private sector National Community Coalition Institute (The Institute). The Institute will provide technical assistance and training to community anti-drug coalitions

  - **USADA ($8.4 million).** Funding will continue USADA's effort to educate athletes on the dangers of drug use and eliminate its use in Olympic sports. These funds will be used to assist the USADA in administering a transparent and effective anti-doping program in preparation for the upcoming winter Olympic Games in Torino, Italy. Specifically, these funds will support athlete drug testing programs, research initiatives, educational programs, and efforts to inform athletes of the newly adopted rules governing the use of prohibited substances outlined in the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), the ethics related to doping, and the harmful health consequences of drug use. Furthermore, funds are increasingly being utilized to support legal efforts to enforce compliance with the Code and adjudicate athlete appeals involving doping violations.

- **Performance Measurement Development** (**$1.5 million).** These resources will continue to assist in research and evaluation efforts to develop means for continually assessing the effectiveness of drug market disruption programs. These projects include measurement of changes in drug availability patterns, improving data collection and analyses techniques, and integrating multiple data sets into a coherent picture of the drug market. Additionally, the requested funds will be used to conduct evaluations of programs to determine why they are not achieving their objectives. These evaluations will be performance-focused and will assist in improving future budget decisions.

- **NDCI ($1.0 million).** The NDCI supports the expansion and improvement of drug courts through its research, training, and technical assistance programs. NDCI has researched and reported on successful methods of financing and sustaining drug courts and will provide technical assistance to court systems wishing to adopt these methods. NDCI has developed and fosters standard drug court data collection practices, which allow for comparisons across drug court systems. Over the medium-term, NDCI plans to develop and maintain a bank of standardized data from all drug courts in the country. NDCI has formulated training materials to help courts increase their participant retention and completion rates, with an 87 percent completion rate as the target for success. As a next step, NDCI will provide court-specific technical assistance to those courts working to improve their retention and completion rates.

- **WADA ($2.9 million).** WADA's mission is to combat performance enhancing and illicit drug use in Olympic sports. The organization is jointly funded by national governments and the international sporting movement. FY 2006 funding will cover the full participant membership by the U.S. government for CY 2005. The United States continues to play a leadership role in WADA's development by serving on WADA's governing Foundation Board. In 2005, the U.S. was elected to represent the 42-nation Americas region and serve on WADA's Executive Committee. Funds will be applied to drug testing, athlete drug education and prevention efforts, and research.

- **National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws (MSDL) ($1.0 million).** The National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws: 1) will prepare for and conduct state model law summits, 2) assist state officials in the promotion and adoption of summit-based laws, 3) draft and distribute updated model laws, and 4) produce and distribute analyses of state laws and bills involving drug issues.

2007 Request

- A total of $212.2 million is requested in FY 2007, a net increase of $19.2 million from the FY 2006 enacted level. This net increase includes the following adjustments: elimination of the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws and one year funding for the World Anti-doping Agency. Also included in this net increase are program increases of $21.4 million identified below:

  - **Media Campaign** (+**$21.0 million).** These additional resources will help purchase additional media time and space, increasing the reach and frequency of the Campaign's

anti-drug messages. Funding at the $120.0 million level is crucial to restore effective levels of advertising time and space for general and ethnic audiences and to continue the Campaign's other essential communications programs to encourage the adoption of anti-drug attitudes and strategies by the nation's youth and their parents.

- **Performance Measures Development (+$0.3 million).** These additional resources will permit follow-on studies to measure current trends in drug use, drug availability, price and purity, and monitoring chronic drug use patterns. This increase will assist research and evaluation efforts to develop improved means for assessing the effectiveness of drug market disruption programs.

- **United States Anti-Doping Agency (+$0.1 million).** These additional resources will be used to assist the USADA in its effort to educate athletes on the dangers of drug use and eliminate its use in Olympic sports.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on the performance of the major programs—DFCP and the Media Campaign—is drawn from ONDCP's FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan, the FY 2005 Performance Report, and the 2003 PART review. The charts include observations from the PART assessment: scores on program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of FY 2005 targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above, for the latest year for which data are available. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The 2003 PART rating of "Adequate" for DFCP reflected strong program management and planning. Although outcome measures have been identified, baselines and targets are needed. The review recommended public reporting of performance and an evaluation of program performance. In response, the program has made several changes in how data are collected from coalitions and how those data should be interpreted. Further, the coalitions themselves are being evaluated under a new performance management system to ensure continued progress in their objectives. Meanwhile there is anecdotal evidence of coalition effectiveness.

- The 2003 PART review found that the Media Campaign program had made improvements in planning and management, including the establishment of reasonable and measurable performance goals. Since completion of the data collection phase of the outcome evaluation, a new outcome evaluation contract has been pending the receipt of a review of the evaluation by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). Alternative evaluation methods have been established for 2006, including continuation of the special analysis of data from the Partnership Attitude Tracking Service (PATS) survey and Partnership for a Drug Free America's assessment of other national surveys of youth drug use.

Drug-Free Communities Program

PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2003	**Rating Received**	Adequate
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	100	Program management is strong. Baselines and targets are needed.	
Planning……	57	Performance information should be made public.	
Management…….	82		
Results……	53		

Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Outcome Measures	**Target**	**Achieved**
■ Percent of coalitions that report decreased risk factors in community	NA	NA
■ Percent of coalitions that report increased protective factors	*	*
■ Percent of coalitions that report improved substance abuse indicators	*	*

* Established Baselines.

Discussion

- The program has taken the necessary steps to address each of the PART findings. DFCP is completing the development of a monitoring system to track individual grantee performance in order to aid the development of appropriate baselines, realistic future performance targets according to the coalition typology, and the reporting of performance data. This system (Coalition Online Management and Evaluation Tool- COMET) will be made available to grantees in February 2006. COMET is expected to yield useful real-time data as a management tool. Meanwhile, DFCP has refined the outcome measures, begun collecting data, and has established new baselines for most of the performance measures.

- The establishment of this new performance management system and related evaluation contract has resulted in a break in the data collected from each coalition. While adequate data are not yet available to declare achievement of performance targets, initial data show evidence of success. For example, roughly 80 percent of coalitions in FY 2005 reported that youth in at least two grades had a higher perception of risk and a higher perception of parental disapproval compared to their baseline levels established in the 1990s and early 2000s. These data have provided new baselines for the measure on protective factors.

- The DFCP grant application has been revised to require grantees to regularly report the best available data on the results of their work in the community. In September of FY 2005, the national competition for grants resulted in 176 first-year grants being awarded; DFCP currently funds a total of 720 grantees, which includes first-year through eighth-year grantees.

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Media Campaign			
PART Review			
Last FY Reviewed	2003	**Rating Received**	Results Not Demonstrated
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose…….	100	Improvements in planning and management have occurred, however there is little evidence of direct favorable campaign effects on youth; there is evidence of some favorable effects on parents.	
Planning……	67		
Management…….	70		
Results……	6		

Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Outcome Measures	**Target**	**Achieved**
■ Percent of coalitions that report decreased risk factors in community	62%	66%
■ Percent of coalitions that report increased protective factors	75%	*
■ Percent of coalitions that report improved substance abuse indicators	41%	*

* Data available March, 2006

Discussion

- From 2002-2004, collective prevention efforts, including those by the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign (NYADMC), have resulted in significant success in reducing teen drug use, as evidenced by the 19 percent decline from 2001 to 2005. To contribute meaningfully to the national goal of 25 percent reduction in youth drug use by 2006, the Campaign must do more than "stay the course" to sustain the downward trend. The Campaign introduced a new youth brand approach which allows the Campaign's message to engage and resonate with a broader teen audience – even those who have been most skeptical of, and resistant to, previous anti-drug messaging. This new brand, "Above the Influence", embeds drug resistance within an aspirational theme that is appealing and inspirational to teens. It appeals to teens' goals and strong sense of self, and connects this aspiration to a rejection of substance use. Initial ads center on drugs and the social/societal context that leads to bad decisions (drug use) and resulting negative consequences.

- In FY 2005, the Campaign instituted a sole-source contract with the Partnership for a Drug Free America ("Partnership") to create a high impact public service advertising campaign to help increase the knowledge of parents and opinion-leaders that methamphetamine is harmful to children and adolescents, and results in serious negative consequences for individuals and communities. Additionally, the campaign strives to increase the interest of individuals and their communities to take effective action to protect their youth from methamphetamine use.

- Prior to FY 2005, many of the performance measures for the Campaign relied on data from the National Survey of Parents and Youth (NSPY), conducted for ONDCP by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and its contractors as part of an independent evaluation of the Media Campaign. That contract expired at the end of 2004. While ONDCP awaits a formal GAO assessment of the evaluation, the Media Campaign will use existing national surveys to evaluate the Campaign. Monitoring the Future (MTF) will be used to track improvements in perception of the risk of drug use – which in turn predicts lower drug use by youth. In addition, a special analysis based on the PATS provides an assessment of the

NYADMC, specifically its marijuana negative consequences and early intervention campaigns. Monthly monitoring is done of the Campaign's internet sites for teens and parents, through measures such as user sessions and average time on site. Finally, data from the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is also used to monitor program performance.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	$29.490	$23.935	$33.600
International	1,135.627	1,032.715	1,133.090
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$ 1,165.117**	**$ 1,056.650**	**$ 1,166.690**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Andean Counterdrug Initiative	$727.135	$727.155	$721.500
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	177.982	329.495	445.190
Supplemental Account [/1]	260.000	-	-
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$ 1,165.117**	**$ 1,056.650**	**$ 1,166.690**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	216	217	218
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$2,832.941	$1,199.583	$1,516.990
Drug Resources Percentage	41.13%	88.08%	76.91%

[/1] Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The primary mission of INL is to develop, implement and monitor U.S. Government international counternarcotics control strategies and foreign assistance programs that support the President's National Drug Control Strategy.

  INL programs advance international cooperation in order to reduce the foreign production and trafficking of illicit coca, opium poppy, marijuana and other illegal drugs. INL commodity and technical assistance programs improve foreign government institutional capabilities to implement their own comprehensive national drug control plans that will reduce trafficking in illicit drugs and money laundering activities.

  Training and assistance also supports prevention and treatment programs and projects designed to increase public awareness of the drug threat to strengthen the international

coalition against drug trafficking. An INL interregional aviation program supports drug-crop eradication, surveillance and counterdrug enforcement operations.

Projects funded by INL improve foreign law enforcement and intelligence gathering capabilities and enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice sectors to allow foreign governments to increase drug shipment interdictions, effectively investigate, prosecute and convict major narcotics criminals, and break up major drug trafficking organizations.

INL is responsible for foreign policy formulation and coordination and for advancing diplomatic initiatives in counternarcotics in the international arena.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 INL drug control budget enacted level is $1,028.2 million, a decrease of $135.0 million. Of the total, $727.2 million is for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) account and $329.5 million is for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account.

  - **Interdiction ($23.9 million):** The FY 2006 interdiction programs primarily in the transit zone of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean providing training, equipment and technical assistance to develop effective intelligence and enforcement organizations that work closely with U.S. government agencies involved in drug interdiction and law enforcement activities.

  - **International ($1,032.7 million):** This function includes $729.0 million for Latin American (ACI and portions of Western Hemisphere) programs, $174.2 million for Afghanistan, $33.0 million for Pakistan, $2.8 million for East Asia and Pacific programs, and $0.3 million for Africa. Global programs reflected in this figure include $62.9 million for Interregional Aviation Support, $4.0 million for International Organizations, $9.9 million for Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction programs, and $16.8 million for Program Development and Support expenses. INL programs address the unique counternarcotics issues in source and transit countries and are designed to improve foreign government capabilities to implement comprehensive national drug control plans.

- **Andean Counterdrug Initiative ($727.2 million):** The goals of the ACI are to reduce and disrupt the flow of drugs to the United States, assist host country efforts to eradicate drug crops, stop the transportation of drugs and illicit proceeds within and outside of these countries, and in the case of Colombia, support a Colombian campaign to battle narco-terrorism in its national territory. The ACI targets the production of cocaine and heroin (cultivation of raw materials and the refining process), supports regional and global efforts to disrupt world trafficking of illegal drugs and attack drug organizations, and promotes legal alternatives for those involved in this illegal industry.

ACI country programs support a unified campaign against the drug trade to stop the flow to the United States. It encompasses and coordinates four major bilateral programs (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru), three support bilateral programs (Brazil, Panama, and Venezuela), the Air Bridge Denial Program, and the Critical Flight Safety Program.

As a result, coca cultivation in the Andes has decreased by 25 percent to 166,000 hectares since the historic high of 224,000 hectares in 2001, and opium poppy cultivation has decreased by 65 percent. Seizures for the seven ACI countries were at a new historic high of 242 metric tons (MT) for 2004, and are anticipated to be very good in 2005 as well. Specific ACI initiatives are shown below:

- **Bolivia:** The FY 2006 program will sustain prior gains and continuing effective programs in eradication, interdiction, drug prevention/social communication, and integrated alternative development that will enable Bolivia to: further reduce coca cultivation, control the diversion of (licit) Yungas coca to cocaine production, interdict Bolivian and transshipped Peruvian and Colombian cocaine, expand demand reduction programs in schools, increase social awareness of the harm caused by excess coca, drug trafficking, and drug consumption, maintain program-appropriate ready-rates for land, riverine and air assets that support eradication and interdiction operations, provide advanced training to police, improve efforts against money laundering, and extend alternative development to tens of thousands of families in the Chapare and the Yungas.

- **Colombia:** Following on the successes of the last two years, INL's plan is to continue to effect a total, lasting, systematic dismantling of narcoterrorism in Colombia. The Colombian forces trained by INL and other USG agencies will be supported by INL air assets, as they seek out and destroy narcoterrorist organizations. Infrastructure development now taking place in the climate of increased security in Colombia will continue to be protected by programs funded by INL and victims of kidnappings and assaults carried out by guerrilla groups will continue to be rescued by USG-trained and supported units. All of this will be in addition to the continued high levels of eradication and interdiction operations. These programs form the core of what must be done to succeed in wiping out the narcotics trade in Colombia and stop the terrorism that threatens the elected democracy in one key Latin American ally and the stability of the entire Western Hemisphere.

- **Peru:** The USG program in Peru will support interdiction and border control efforts to preempt spillover from the greatly enhanced Colombia counternarcotics efforts. In addition, funding will support the continuation of manual eradication, alternative development and institution building initiatives and aerial tracking of suspect narcotics trafficking aircraft.

- **Ecuador:** The program in Ecuador will allow the government to continue to strengthen the presence of security forces on the northern border where spillover effects from Colombia counternarcotics operations, already threatening Ecuador's national security, are increasing daily. Law enforcement, border security and alternative development projects initiated in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to meet this challenge will continue.

- **Brazil, Venezuela and Panama:** Programs in Brazil and Venezuela will be used to combat the growing problem of cross-border narcotics trafficking by focusing on improving police and military operations. The program in Panama will train law enforcement units to improve drug detection, money laundering and precursor chemical investigations and prosecutions, and provide assistance for other critical institution building efforts.

- **Air Bridge Denial Program (ABD):** This support will include Contractor Logistical Support including maintenance of aircraft, spare parts, and training and USG safety monitor oversight. Additionally, this funding will support up to three additional forward operating locations in order for the Colombian Air Force to conduct ABD operational missions in different parts of Colombia. INL's primary emphasis will be to continue training Colombian pilots and sensor operators for the Cessna Citation 560 and C-26 aircraft and to ensure that the aircraft are maintained properly while fully supporting operational ABD interdiction missions. Colombian self-sufficiency of the ABD program remains an important goal and INL will begin to explore ways to increase the level of host nation funding and involvement in order to decrease USG contributions.

- **Critical Flight Safety Program:** Funds will upgrade severely aged Air Wing aircraft fleet to commercial standards in order to sustain the counternarcotics and counterterrorism missions. Maintenance modification and replacement initiatives are crucial in eliminating existing and unforeseen aircraft deficiencies. These initiatives will increase the operational reliability and logistics supportability of the Air Wing's aged aircraft inventory. The initiatives include fixes such as selective rewiring, critical airframe upgrades, selective component replacement, and retrofitting obsolete components. This will successfully control many age related costs and sustain the capability of these aircraft.

- **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)**

INCLE country programs focus on reducing the amount of illegal drugs entering the United States by targeting drugs both at the source and in-transit. Programs are designed to reduce drug cultivation through enforcement, eradication, and alternative development; strengthen the capacity of law enforcement institutions to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations; improve the capacity of host national police and military forces to attack narcotics production and trafficking centers; and foster regional and global cooperation against drug trafficking. Specific INCLE initiatives are shown below:

- **Mexico:** INL programmatic support for counternarcotics and law enforcement is carefully balanced between the immediate goal of directly attacking existing cross-border criminal activity and the longer-term goal of enhancing Mexico's law enforcement institutions and permanent ability to attack and deter crime affecting USG interests. Funds will be used to support numerous projects including border and port security, counternarcotics and criminal justice sector institution building, organized crime and counternarcotics enforcement, and drug awareness and demand reduction.

- **Central America and the Caribbean:** Programs in Central America and the Caribbean (and certain non-Andean countries of South America) will support efforts to upgrade drug interdiction and law enforcement capabilities and to modernize judicial sector institutions in order to detect and prosecute narco traffickers, financial crimes and governmental corruption. INL will provide training and information systems and communications equipment to enhance intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities.

- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific Regional:** Programs in these regions will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to strengthen counter-narcotics law enforcement and judicial institutions in Nigeria, Indonesia, Laos, and Thailand.

- **Afghanistan:** Counternarcotics programs will support a number of initiatives including poppy elimination through public information and alternative livelihoods, ground eradication, and drug control institution building that includes public affairs, support for interdiction, and demand reduction. The Poppy Elimination Program will reduce large-scale poppy cultivation through working with provincial authorities to strongly discourage poppy planting, energizing governor-led eradication and, if need be, calling in the nationally directed eradication force.

  The target is a 5 percent reduction in poppy cultivation from 2005 net poppy production. Funds will be used to continue the ground eradication program, which will be augmented with increased air support. The Drug Enforcement Program will disrupt drug trafficking and associated criminal activity within Afghanistan, to improve enforcement of drug laws and increase prosecutions of drug offenders. Funds will continue U.S. support to the Counter Narcotics Police – Afghanistan (CNPA), including specialized training and equipping of drug enforcement units operating at the provincial level against drug processing labs and bazaars, drug caches and shipments, and drug traffickers and drug trafficking organizations. The Demand Reduction Program will fund community-based demand reduction programs aimed at rehabilitation, and anti-drug education programs for youth and rural communities through school curriculum and other community activities.

- **Pakistan:** INL assistance will include the Border Security Program and Counternarcotics Program. The Border Security Program supports and expands law enforcement capacity to secure the western frontier against terrorists, narcotics traffickers, and other criminal elements. Funds will be used to continue construction of border security roads, support infrastructure construction projects, and provide ongoing maintenance, support, and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing, which includes three fixed-wing surveillance aircraft and ten Huey II helicopters that are based at Quetta, Balochistan province. Funds will also be used to support operations of a border security coordination center in Quetta. The Counternarcotics Program supports the construction of roads in opium poppy growing areas and provides economic alternatives through farm-to-market access and opportunities for development projects. Additionally, funds will give operational support to law enforcement agencies, particularly the Anti-Narcotics Force. This support also

includes funding for the aerial poppy surveys, the poppy eradication effort, and demand reduction activities.

- **Interregional Aviation Support:** The Aviation program provides core level aviation services that are expanded or augmented to meet counternarcotics/counter-terrorism (counternarcotics/counterterrorism) requirements for individual country programs. The program manages and supports a large fleet of aircraft operating in diverse overseas locations. The aircraft provide eradication, reconnaissance, mobility, interdiction, and logistical support capabilities. This augments and facilitates ground operations, which in many cases performs functions that would not be possible by other means.

- **International Organizations:** Because of the transnational nature of drug trafficking, effective international cooperation is essential. INL provides direct funding to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States - the principal international and regional organizations engaged in counter-narcotics efforts. These organizations foster increased regional and international cooperation in a wide variety of counter-drug efforts, including drug control activities in source countries where U.S. bilateral assistance proves difficult.

- **Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness:** The program will support a variety of international demand reduction programs that address Presidential priorities, including programs with faith-based organizations that provide prevention, intervention and recovery maintenance services.

- **Program Development and Support (PD&S):** PD&S funds are used for domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff, including salaries and benefits, field travel and administrative support expenses.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 INL drug control budget request is $1,166.7 million, an increase of $138.5 million over the FY 2006 enacted level. Of the total, $721.5 million is requested in the ACI account, including $65.7 million for the Critical Flight Safety Program, and $445.2 million in the INCLE account.

  - **Interdiction ($33.6 million):** The FY 2007 Request will fund programs primarily in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

  - **International ($1,133.1 million):** The FY 2007 Request includes $721.7 million for Latin American programs, $297.4 million for Afghanistan, and $19.5 million for Pakistan, $2.3 million for East Asia and the Pacific, and $0.5 million for Africa. Global programs reflected in this figure include $65.5 million for Interregional Aviation Support, $5.4 million for International Organizations, $1.9 million for Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness, and $19.0 million for Program Development and Support expenses.

- **Andean Counterdrug Initiative ($721.5 million):** Funds will be used for follow-on support of initiatives that started in FY 2000 and 2001 with the Plan Colombia Emergency Supplemental and carried forward with ACI funding. The request will fund projects needed to continue the 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. Funding also includes Critical Flight Safety program. Colombia is at the center of ACI's efforts. It is the source of more than 90 percent of the cocaine and about half of the heroin entering the U.S. INL aerial eradication programs have reduced coca cultivation in Colombia by 33 percent since 2001. ACI programs in Peru and Bolivia have reduced cultivation in both countries to less than 70 percent of their highpoint in the 1990's and minimized spillover of trafficking activities from neighboring Colombia, (a.k.a. the 'balloon effect'). In Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama, INL's programs work to prevent spillover cultivation from producing countries, prevent the transshipment of illicit drugs, develop law enforcement organizations, promote the rule of law, and foster bilateral law enforcement cooperation.

  - **Bolivia ($66.0 million):** Funds will support Bolivian efforts to eliminate the remaining illegal coca in the Chapare region, and lay the groundwork for limited forced eradication operations in the Yungas. It will support efforts to increase interdiction of, and halt exportation of cocaine; increase interdiction of essential chemicals and cocaine products; foster alternative economic development; expand the numbers and efficiency of prosecutors in narcotics related cases; support drug awareness efforts; and improve the transparency and anti-corruption efforts in the Bolivian government.

    An increasing portion of the funds is dedicated to boosting the presence and effectiveness of the counternarcotics police in the Yungas; making the national police more self-sufficient nationwide, supporting operational and logistics requirements for eradication and interdiction; and replacing obsolete law enforcement equipment throughout Bolivia. Bolivia remains one of the poorest countries in the hemisphere. Without USG assistance, Bolivia would be unable to support the present level of counternarcotics and alternative development programs.

  - **Colombia ($465.0 million):** Funds will support programs to eradicate coca and poppy crops, disrupt trafficking and address the related illegal activities that provide funding to narco-terrorists. The eradication and interdiction program provides numerous assistance projects to the Colombian National Police (CNP) and Colombian Military. INL will provide eradication, interdiction, aviation and operational support to the CNP. Programs provided to the Colombian Military include aviation support, Air Force interdiction and surveillance support, Counterdrug Mobile Brigade support, and Navy maritime interdiction support. Funds will also be used for projects designed to promote social and economic progress and promote the rule of law, such as alternative development programs, support for displaced persons programs, and judicial reform programs.

In FY 2007 the Air Bridge Denial program will be funded from the Colombia ACI program including Contractor Logistical Support including maintenance of aircraft, spare parts, and training and USG safety monitor oversight. Additionally, this funding will support up to three additional forward operating locations in order for the Colombian Air Force to conduct ABD operational missions in different parts of Colombia. INL's primary emphasis will be to continue training Colombian pilots and sensor operators for the Cessna Citation 560 and C-26 aircraft and to ensure that the aircraft are maintained properly while fully supporting operational ABD interdiction missions. Colombian self-sufficiency of the ABD program remains an important goal and INL will begin to explore ways to increase the level of host nation funding and involvement in order to decrease USG contributions.

- **Peru ($98.5 million):** Funding will support interdiction and border control efforts to preempt spillover from the greatly enhanced Colombia counternarcotics efforts. In addition, funding will support significant law enforcement operations planned in major coca-growing valleys, the continuation of manual eradication, alternative development and institution building initiatives, demand reduction programs, and establish the infrastructure requisite to collect information on aircraft suspected of narcotics trafficking in Peruvian airspace.

- **Ecuador ($17.3 million):** Funding will allow the government to continue to strengthen the presence of security forces at its land and seas ports and on the northern border where spillover effects from Colombia counternarcotics operations already threaten Ecuador's national security. Other projects will include canine and law enforcement skills training, support for the money-laundering unit, maintenance of checkpoints and police headquarters, strengthening administration of justice programs and increasing the reach of alternative development projects initiated in prior years.

- **Brazil, Venezuela and Panama ($9.0 million):** $4.0 million will be used for law enforcement development and drug demand reduction programs in Brazil and $1.0 million in Venezuela will be used to combat the growing problem of cross-border narcotics trafficking by focusing on improving police and military operations while focusing on port and airport security. Funding of $4.0 million for Panama will be used for border controls (air, land and maritime), law enforcement and customs service modernization and professionalization, and maritime interdiction (maritime service modernization).

- **Critical Flight Safety Program ($65.7 million, + $35.7 million):** The second year funding of $65.7 million will assist key governments with combating drug trafficking and terrorism by providing aviation expertise and resources to eradicate and interdict illicit drugs, strengthen law enforcement, support counter-terrorist operations, and develop internal institutional counternarcotics and counterterrorism capabilities.

  INL has embarked on this multi-level Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) to stop degradation and extend the life of its severely aged aircraft to sustain its counternarcotics/counterterrorism missions. In FY 2007 the CFSP will continue

refurbishment of UH-1N helicopters and OV-10 aircraft, continue conversion of UH-1H to Huey-II helicopters, begin programmed depot maintenance of all aircraft, and purchase additional aircraft for search and rescue.

- **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement:** The FY 2007 INCLE is proposed to be $445.2 million to be used in the following areas:

  - **Mexico ($27.0 million):** Funding will be used for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and demand reduction programs carefully balanced between the shorter-term goal of attacking/dismantling drug trafficking and other cross-border criminal organizations, and the longer-term goal of strengthening Mexico's law enforcement institutions and expanding their capacity to attack and deter crime affecting USG interests. Funding will complete programs and investments the USG has made in Mexican law enforcement, continue support to broad ongoing programs to improve law enforcement agencies and infrastructure, and begin new initiatives to meet emerging challenges. These include activities such as institution building, training and professionalization, anti-corruption, money laundering and financial crimes, interdiction and eradication, aviation support, and demand reduction and drug awareness.

  - **Central America and Caribbean ($6.3 million):** Funding of will be used to upgrade drug interdiction and law enforcement capabilities and modernize judicial sector institutions in order to detect and prosecute narcotrafficking, financial crimes and governmental corruption. INL will provide training and information systems and communications equipment to enhance intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities. Other funds will support demand reduction efforts to resist the growing drug use problem in the region.

  - **Southern Cone ($0.5 million):** Funding will enhance the capabilities of the law enforcement agencies in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to enable them to more effectively act against narcotics trafficking, other trans-border crime and international terrorism; **c**ontinue law enforcement institution building to combat trafficking and to counter possible spillover of cultivation and/or processing operations from Colombia as a result of increased counternarcotics activities there; support programs to encourage cross-border operations and intelligence sharing among law enforcement and military to address regional trafficking organizations and trafficking patterns that rely on national borders to evade law enforcement operations and to impede the flow of illicit arms and narcotics; and help develop host nation law enforcement capabilities to assert the rule of law in drug transit and terrorist-occupied areas.

  - **Afghanistan ($297.4 million, +$123.2 million):** Funding will support a number of initiatives including an opium poppy elimination program, drug enforcement and interdiction program, public diplomacy efforts, drug demand reduction programs, drug control capacity building, and justice sector reform. The opium Poppy Elimination Program (PEP) emphasizes engaging Government of Afghanistan officials in primary producing provinces to proactively campaign against farmers planting poppy, pressure farmers who do plant poppy to voluntarily replant in legitimate crops, and threaten forced

eradication. The program will expand from 12 to 14 provinces, providing coverage for most of the territory where the poppy crop is grown. The funds cover salaries, security, armored vehicles, communications, safe billeting, and all operational costs of the PEP teams.

Funding also includes support for four mobile teams in the Afghan Eradication Force (AEF) that act as the GOA's fall-back intervention force to disrupt poppy cultivation where necessary. The package includes the lease of medium and heavy-lift air support for transport of equipment and personnel to support eradication and other counternarcotics efforts. In addition, an aviation support component serves as a force multiplier (logistics, transport, Search & Rescue (SAR), reconnaissance) for both the PEP and AEF programs, and other counternarcotics efforts as required. It provides helicopters and operations and maintenance to support eradication efforts. Interdiction assistance continues for the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA), including its National Interdiction Unit (NIU) working in close coordination with the DEA.

- **Pakistan ($19.5 million):** Funding will support a Border Security Program and Counternarcotics Program in Pakistan. The Border Security Program will seek to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens by expanding law enforcement capacity to secure the western border with Afghanistan and Iran in order to deny drug traffickers, criminals, and terrorist's sanctuary, particularly in the border areas. This project consists of an aviation component, infrastructure development, vehicles, communications equipment, surveillance devices, and training to support the over 65,000 civilian security personnel operating on the western border.

  The Counternarcotics Program will inhibit poppy cultivation throughout Pakistan, reverse its expansion into non-traditional areas, return Pakistan to its zero-poppy status, help Pakistan defend itself against the migration of labs from Afghanistan, reduce domestic demand, and curb drug trafficking into and through Pakistan. Funds will be used to develop the proposed expansion of roads and small schemes into the new areas of cultivation and to continue to provide training, operational support and small-scale commodities to a range of law enforcement agencies. Funds will also support opium poppy monitoring and eradication efforts, demand reduction efforts and funding for lawyers to work on major drug trafficking prosecutions.

- **Africa and East Asia/Pacific Regional ($2.7 million):** Funding will be used to provide training, technical assistance and equipment to strengthen counternarcotics law enforcement and judicial institutions in Liberia, Nigeria, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, and Thailand.

- **Interregional Aviation Support ($65.5 million):** The FY 2007 Request will provide core level services necessary to operate, sustain, and maintain a fleet of over 180 fixed and rotary wing aircraft of ten types. The aircraft support counternarcotics aviation programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Afghanistan, and border security operations in Pakistan; plus, as required, counterterrorism/counternarcotics programs in other temporary deployment locations. Andean Counter-drug Initiative (ACI), Afghanistan,

and Pakistan funds augment the Air Wing budget to provide expanded levels of support for country-specific projects.

- **Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction ($1.9 million):** The FY 2007 Request will allow for the funding of a variety of international demand reduction programs that address Presidential priorities, including programs with faith-based organizations that provide prevention, intervention and recovery maintenance services.

- **Other Line Items ($24.4 million):** Funding for International Organizations is requested for FY 2007 which will build multilateral support to strengthen efforts against international consumption, production, and trafficking of illegal drugs. The Program Development and Support funding level will increase to $19.0 million.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the department's FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan as well as the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). Additional performance results on program-level outcome indicators are drawn from the PART. To date, INL has undergone three assessments for ACI, INCLE Programs in the Western Hemisphere and INCLE Programs in Africa and Asia. The charts below include a comparison of targets and achievement from the GPRA documents listed above.

- The PART review for ACI indicated that INL is on track to meet or exceed its goals for reducing cocaine production and interdicting drug shipments from the Andean region. Although USAID did develop a long-term goal for its alternative livelihood programs in 2005, OMB noted the need to set baselines and targets to allow greater use of performance information in decision making. The PART review for INCLE programs in the Western Hemisphere pointed to mixed results in pursuing long-term and annual goals while the PART review for INCLE programs in Africa and Asia highlighted the need to develop a long-term measure of criminal justice capacity building efforts. All three programs received a rating of "Adequate."

- To address financial management weaknesses identified by the assessment of all three programs, INL is implementing a new financial management system to track and report information needed to inform strategic planning and resource allocation decisions.

- Following a 33 percent decline in Colombian coca cultivation since 2001 through the U.S.-backed aerial eradication program, coca cultivation leveled off in 2004 while opium poppy cultivation continued to decline (48 percent in 2004). Colombia continues as the source of approximately 90 percent of the cocaine and half the heroin entering the United States.

- In South East Asia, opium poppy cultivation is projected to continue its sharp decline of recent years. The region, once the world's primary source for opium, no longer produces

enough opium poppy to meet regional demands. Between 2004 and 2005, cultivation levels continued to decline in Laos and Burma while Thailand was officially removed from the President's list of Major Drug Producing and Drug Transit Nations.

- In Afghanistan, the coordinated international working group is working with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Counternarcotics to implement the five-pillar strategy of justice reform, interdiction, eradication, alternative livelihood and public information to combat the opium trade. After setting record highs in opium poppy cultivation in 2003 and 2004, poppy levels in Afghanistan have fallen by approximately 20 percent.

Selected Performance Information

Andean Counterdrug Initiative				
PART Review				
Last Year Reviewed	2004	**Rating Received**	Adequate	
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**		
Purpose……	100	Develop annual outcome measures for the alternative development component of the program.		
Planning……	63			
Management……	43			
Results……	34			
Selected Measures of Performance				
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures		**FY 2005 Measure**	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
Coca cultivated in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru (measured in				
Calander Year 2003		Hectares	173,000	166,300
Calander Year 2004		Hectares	154,000	166,200
Calander Year 2005		Hectares	132,000	not available

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement programs in Africa and Asia				
PART Review				
Last Year Reviewed	2005	**Rating Received**	Adequate	
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**		
Purpose……	100	Develop a long-term measure for the criminal justice component and an annual measure or measures to track the progress towards that long-term goal.		
Planning……	63			
Management……	43			
Results……	34			
Selected Measures of Performance				
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures		**FY 2005 Measure**	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
Hectares of Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivated in Laos (goal is to have Laos at less than 1,000 hectares by 2010).				
Calander Year 2003		Hectares	20,000	18,000
Calander Year 2004		Hectares	13,000	10,000
Calander Year 2005		Hectares	8,000	not available

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement programs in the Western Hemisphere			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	2004	**Rating Received**	Adequate
Evaluation Area	**Score**	**Review Highlights Below:**	
Purpose……	100	Conduct evaluation of key assistance activities to investigate mixed results of long-term and annual measures.	
Planning……	75		
Management…	43		
Results……	33		

Selected Measures of Performance - None			
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures	**FY 2005 Measure**	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
Disrupt and reduce the flow of cocaine and heroin (measured in metric tons) entering the U.S. arrival zone by improving host government law enforcement interdiction capabilities.			
Calander Year 2003			
Cocaine	Metric Tons	227	227
Heroin	Metric Tons	16	16
Calander Year 2004			
Cocaine	Metric Tons	211	325
Heroin	Metric Tons	12	NA *
Calander Year 2005			
Cocaine	Metric Tons	205	NA *
Heroin	Metric Tons	11	NA *

*Based on estimates from the 2004 Interagency Assessment for Cocaine Movement. Previous assessments regarding opium and heroin movement into the U.S. yielded unreliable data, causing concerns over data validity. Heroin estimates were not released for 2004.

Discussion

- Targeting coca, opium poppy, and marijuana during cultivation is the single most effective means of reducing the quantity of such drugs entering the international market and the United States. The U.S. backed aerial eradication program in the Andean Region has been particularly effective since 2000 and although the level of opium cultivation continued to decline, coca cultivation levels seem to have leveled off. While favorable conditions for aerial eradication yielded a record-breaking year for eradication efforts, this was offset by rapid replanting in Colombia. The ACI program has begun paying high dividends in the fight against illegal cocaine and heroin from the Andean region of South America, but the fight against narco-terrorism remains uphill, rocky, and long.

- The continuing reduction in opium poppy cultivation in South East Asia, mostly in Burma and Laos, demonstrate the success of the strategy of combating the source of opium poppy in the region once known as the “golden triangle.” Thailand’s removal from the list of Major Drug Producing and Drug Transit Nations indicates that a similar strategy can be replicated to remove Laos from the major’s list as well.

- The Department of State, as outlined in its FY 2007 Performance Plan, has appropriately focused its current efforts on the Administration's directive to aggressively target the supply of international narcotics by disrupting the activities of international criminal organizations and strengthening international law enforcement and judicial systems. Further, the Department has initiated focused efforts to address the PART findings by improving financial tracking and linking annual funding requests to relevant program goals.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$0.900	-	$0.900
Reasearch and Development	0.300	-	0.600
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1.200**	**$0.000**	**$1.500**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Impaired Driving Program	-	-	$1.500
Impaired Driving Program	1.200	-	-
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1.200**	**$0.000**	**$1.500**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2	-	2
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	$450.300	$806.500	$815.300
Drug Resources Percentage	0.27%	0.00%	0.18%

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- NHTSA received no specific appropriation for the Drug Impaired Driving Program in the FY 2006 budget. However, NHTSA plans to spend approximately $1.5 million on drug impaired driving out of its base Impaired Driving Program. The program focuses on greater consistency in enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, prevention of drug impaired driving, and on research and data collection. Details of their proposal for FY 2006 are shown below.

- **Training ($0.8 million):**

  - Technical assistance will be provided to support training of Drug Recognition Experts and professional administrators involved in the development and implementation of the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program and Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professions.

  - Training programs related to drug impaired driving will be developed and disseminated to prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials.

  - NHTSA will assist with development and expansion of drug and Driving While Under the Influence courts to enable a more proactive prevention and intervention system.

- **Public Information, Education & Outreach ($0.2 million):**

  - NHTSA will develop and deliver impaired driving public education materials that include messages relating to drug-impaired driving.

  - Strategies will be developed for reaching diverse high-risk groups with alcohol and drug impaired driving prevention and intervention programs.

- **Drug Impairment Research and Data Collection ($0.5 million):**

  - NHTSA will assess methods by which states are currently enforcing and prosecuting drugged driving laws.

  - Results from an expert consensus panel on methods for determining drug concentrations that are associated with driver impairment will be compiled and published.

  - NHTSA will support the collection of critical data from evaluations and tangible evidentiary arrests made by law enforcement officers utilizing the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program, and provide guidance concerning the use this data for program evaluation.

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

2007 Request

- The total drug control request for FY 2007 is $1.5 million. The Drug Impaired Driving budget will continue to provide technical support for the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program, and focus on the following areas:

  - Conduct national research to determine the extent and nature of the drug impaired driving problem, including analysis of a roadside drug prevalence survey and studies of multiple medication interaction and effect on driver function.

- Expand programs for training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges.

- Develop and deliver public information concerning drug-impaired driving to high-risk populations.

- Collect and analyze data concerning drug evaluations and drug-impaired driving arrests.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on NHTSA's program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan. No PART review has been undertaken of the Drug Impaired Driving program.

Discussion

- The program contributes to the Department's long-term goal of reducing the highway fatality rate to no more than 1.0 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled by the end of 2008.

- Although no outcome or output measures are currently identified, NHTSA will continue to improve the collection of evaluation and tangible evidentiary arrest data for this program. The program continues its efforts to streamline the collection of data relating to drug impairment.

- Through coordination with key partners, the program has achieved several successes during FY05. Delaware and Kentucky were added as two Drug Evaluation and Classification Program states, with Pennsylvania and Tennessee approved as pilot states. In addition, Alaska, Virginia, and Colorado joined the Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals program. The Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement Curriculum was developed and pilot-tested in Kentucky and Washington. Also, a new Drug Recognition Expert Curriculum was developed in November 2005 in collaboration with the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	-	$55.028	$55.584
Total Drug Resources by Function	**-**	**$55.028**	**$55.584**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Criminal Investigations	-	$55.028	$55.584
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**-**	**$55.028**	**$55.584**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	-	326	329
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Agency Budget	-	$ 10,544.706	$ 10,591.837
Drug Resources Percentage		0.52%	0.52%

Note: In FY 2005 budget authority was appropriated to the Department of Justice.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigations (IRS-CI) in federal law enforcement's anti-drug efforts is to reduce or eliminate the financial gains (profits) of major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations through the use of its unique financial investigative expertise and statutory jurisdiction. These efforts support the goals of the *Strategy* and the *National Money Laundering Strategy*.

- Criminal Investigation plays a unique role in the counterdrug efforts. The criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Coce (Title 26) the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31) and the Money Laundering Control Act are particularly useful in the financial investigation (and prosecution) of major narcotics traffickers and money launderers and the seizure and forfeiture of their profits. Criminal Investigation is a participating member of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program, which was established in 1982. By primarily focusing on those sophisticated cases which meet OCDETF designation standards, IRS-CI makes a significant contribution to many important investigations, while maximizing the use of its resources.

- The Criminal Investigations international strategy has placed special agents in strategic foreign posts to facilitate the development and use of information obtained in host nations in support of its investigations. Such information is especially crucial to the success of high level narcotics and money laundering investigations.

- The IRS-CI supports the overall IRS mission by the investigation of criminal violations under its jurisdiction through three program areas: the Legal Income Source Program, the Illegal Income Source Program, and the Narcotic Program. The Narcotics Program supports the National Drug Control Strategy and the National Money Laundering Strategy through continued support of multi- agency task forces including the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), and the High Risk Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Areas (HIFCA).

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The IRS received a total of $55.0 million and 326 FTEs in FY 2006. This represents the transfer of ICDE resources into the IRS Tax Law Enforcement Appropriation.

- Criminal Investigation will use these resources in support of the FY 2006 OCDETF/ICDE programs.

2007 Request

- The IRS is requesting a total of $55.6 million and 329 FTE in FY 2007. This represents a rollover of the transferred ICDE resources.

- Criminal Investigation will use these resources in support of the FY 2007 OCDETF programs.

IV. PERFORMANCE

- The FY 2005 performance is not applicable as IRS-CI was reimbursed by the ICDE appropriation and the performance was included as part of the Department of Justice Budget Submission. Since IRS-CI does not report any actual resources in FY 2005, there is, therefore, no performance to report.

- **2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Results:** The IRS-Criminal Investigation Division received a Moderately Effective rating from the Office of Management and Budget on the 2005 PART process. The IRS-CI Narcotics Program is included in the Criminal Investigation Division programs and was not rated separately

VETERANS AFFAIRS
VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research & Development	$10.479	$11.185	$10.827
Treatment	385.651	401.463	417.522
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$396.130**	**$412.648**	**$428.349**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Medical Care	$385.651	$401.463	$417.522
Research & Development	10.479	11.185	10.827
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$396.130**	**$412.648**	**$428.349**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3,650	3,650	3,650
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	$70.802	$71.813	$80.580
Drug Resources Percentage	0.56%	0.57%	0.53%

Methodology

- In accordance with the guidance provided in the Office of National Drug Control Policy's letter of September 7, 2004, VA's methodology only incorporates Specialized Treatment costs.

- **Specialized Treatment Costs –** VA's drug budget includes all costs generated by the treatment of patients with drug use disorders treated in specialized substance abuse treatment programs.

- This budget accounts for drug-related costs for VHA Medical Care and Research. It does not encompass all of drug-related costs for the agency. VA incurs costs related to accounting and security of narcotics and other controlled substances and costs of law enforcement related to illegal drug activity; however, these costs are assumed to be relatively small and would not have a material effect on the aggregate VA costs reported.

- **Decision Support System:** The 2005 actual are based on the Decision Support System (DSS) which replaced the Cost Distribution Report (CDR). The primary difference between DSS and the CDR is a mapping of cost centers by percentage to bed sections or out patient visit groups. DSS maps cost to departments, costs are then assigned to one of 56,000 intermediate products using Relative Value Units (RVU). Relative Value Units basically

defined as the determining factor of how much resources it takes to produce an intermediate product. Each Cost Category for example Fixed Direct Labor or Variable Labor has a RVU for each intermediate product.

All intermediate products are assigned to an actual patient encounter either inpatient or outpatient using the patient care data bases. In DSS the costs are not averaged rather they are reported by the total of the encounters and can be drilled to patient specific. Also DSS includes all overhead costs assigned to a facility to include headquarters, national programs and network costs. DSS does not pick up the costs of capital expenditures; it picks up the depreciation costs. In synopsis DSS records the full cost of a patient encounters either inpatient or outpatient that can be rolled up to various views.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Veterans Affairs, through its Veterans Health Administration, operates a national network of 250 substance abuse treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers, domiciliaries and outpatient clinics. These programs include 15 medical inpatient programs, 69 residential rehabilitation programs, 49 "intensive" outpatient programs, and 117 standard outpatient programs.

- Veterans Health Administration in keeping with modern medical practice, continues to improve service delivery by expanding primary care and shifting treatment services to lower cost settings when clinically appropriate. Within services for addicted veterans, this has involved a substantial shift over the past 10 years from inpatient to outpatient models of care.

- All inpatient programs provide acute, in-hospital care and a subset also provide detoxification and stabilization services, as well. They typically treat patients for 14-28 days and then provide outpatient aftercare. Inpatient programs are usually reserved for severely impaired patients (e.g., those with co-occurring substance abuse and serious mental illness). Inpatient treatment for drug addiction has become rare in VA just as it has in other parts of the healthcare system; only 2,000 drug using veterans received such treatment in 2005. The rest of VA's 24-hour care settings are classified as residential rehabilitation. They are based in on-site VA domiciliaries and in on- and off-site residential rehabilitation centers. They are distinguished from inpatient programs in having less medical staff and services and longer lengths of stay (about 50 days).

- Most drug-dependent veterans are treated in outpatient programs. Intensive outpatient programs provide more than 3 hours of service per day to each patient, and patients attend them 3 or more days per week. Standard outpatient programs typically treat patients for an hour or two per treatment day, and patients attend them 1 or 2 days a week.

- VA's Program Evaluation and Resource Center (PERC) completed a Drug and Alcohol Program Survey of 100 percent of its substance abuse programs in FY 2004, which described their staffing, structure, services and history in detail. This report was provided too many agencies, including ONDCP, and is available online at

http://www.chce.research.med.va.gov/chce/pdfs/2004DAPS.pdf. The next iteration of this survey will enter the field in the fall of 2006.

- The investment in health care and specialized treatment of veterans with drug abuse problems, funded by the resources in Medical Care, helps avoid future health, welfare and crime costs associated with illegal drug use.

- In 2005, VHA provided specialty substance abuse treatment to almost 70,000 veterans who used illicit drugs. The most prevalent drug used was cocaine, followed by heroin, cannabis and amphetamines, respectively. About two-thirds of VA drug abuse patients were in Means Test Category A, reflecting very low income. About one-fourth of these patients had a service-connected disability (the term "service-connected" refers to injuries sustained in military service, especially those injuries sustained as a result of military action).

- The dollars expended in VHA research help to acquire new knowledge to improve the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, and generate new knowledge to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility and quality of veterans' health care.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 estimate is $412.6 million, which consists of $401.5 million for medical care and $11.2 million for drug abuse related research.

2007 Program

- The FY 2007 estimate is $428.3 million, which consists of $417.5 million for medical care and $10.8 million for drug abuse related research. This represents a $15.7 million increase over the FY 2006 estimate or a 4 percent increase.

- Policy Actions: In January 2003, the VA Secretary suspended future enrollments of PL 8 veterans – those with higher incomes and no military disabilities -- but allowed those already in the system to remain enrolled. This decision has held in each budget since, and is assumed in the FY 2007 Budget. These actions would help ensure that the remaining, higher priority veterans are able to access needed health care services in a timely and medically appropriate manner. The effect of the policy options on the number of drug patients that VA treats is expected to be minimal.

- In June of 2004, the Secretary of VA mandated that VA facilities with limited substance abuse treatment services should expand those services to bring accessibility up to the national average by the end of 2005. The Secretary directed that VA facilities use the VHA's Clinical Practice Guidelines for Substance Abuse Treatment to guide their efforts to restore substance abuse treatment services. These expansions of substance abuse treatment services are now incorporated into VA's broader Mental Health Strategic Plan, which has been endorsed by the Secretary and by the Under Secretary for Health. In 2005, VA allocated an additional

$6.25 million was allocated for expansion of substance abuse treatment with the projection of an additional $20.0 million to be allocated in 2006.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on VHA's program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2007 Budget Request and internal management documents. No PART review has been undertaken as yet. The chart below examines existing performance targets and actual achievements. The current program ensures appropriate continuity of care for patients with primary addictive disorders, highlighting the timing and frequency of outpatient visits. Targets have been identified for FY 2004 and FY 2005. FY 2006 targets will be established after review of FY 2005 data. VHA also anticipates the establishment of specific outcome measures for 2006 - these should be available by the third quarter of FY 2006.

Veterans Health Administaration			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed	Not Reviewed	**Rating Received**	NA
Selected Measures of Performance			
Selected Output Measures		**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
Percent of Clients receiving Appropriate Continuity of Care		36%	35%

Discussion

- The program monitors its progress by tracking the percent of patients with primary addictive disorders beginning new episodes of specialty care, that are retained in outpatient treatment. The target of 32 percent was met in the fourth quarter of FY 2004 surpassing the annual average of 28 percent for the whole year. The national average improved to 35 percent in FY 2005.

- In FY 2005, VHA provided services to 153,311 patients with a drug diagnosis of whom 15 percent used cocaine, 20 percent used opioids, and 38 percent had coexisting psychiatric diagnoses.

- With the allocation of additional resources and the impetus provided by a project of the Quality Enhancement Research Initiative program, VHA is steadily expanding the availability of methadone maintenance clinics and availability of buprenorphine agonist treatment for opioid-dependent veterans.

- The Program Evaluation and Resource Center, Palo Alto Healthcare System, is conducting a major process-outcome evaluation of substance abuse programs. The data are being collected, including one-, two-, and five-year follow-ups. These are being documented in a series of scientific articles and reports.

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$0.987	$0.987	$0.990
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$0.987**	**$0.987**	**$0.990**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Free Workplace Grants	$0.987	$0.987	$0.990
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$0.987**	**$0.987**	**$0.990**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget [1/]	$611.200	$593.000	$641.900
Drug Resources Percentage	0.16%	0.17%	0.15%

[/1] Does not include the Hurricane Katrina Disaster supplementals.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY:

- SBA's Drug-Free Workplace (DFWP) Demonstration Grant Program was established by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1998. It was renamed the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program December 21, 2000. The Program allows SBA to: award grants to eligible intermediaries; assist small businesses financially and technically in establishing DFWP programs; and award grants to the Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) to provide information and assistance to small businesses with respect to establishing DFWP programs. Among the activities that are performed by the grant recipients are:

  - Providing financial assistance to small businesses as they set up DFWP Programs. This may include free and/or reduced costs for training sessions, management/supervisor consultants, EAP services, drug testing, etc.

  - Providing technical assistance to small businesses as they set up DFWP Programs. This may include performing needs assessments, writing/reviewing policies & procedures, providing consultation to management on program development, providing consultation to supervisors on when & how to enforce the DFWP policy 6 percent how to make referrals to drug testing, or Employee Assistance Programs, etc.

  - Educating small business employers and employees on the benefits of a drug-free workplace.

- Educating parents that work for small businesses on how to keep their children drug-free.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY:

2006 Program

- SBA received $1.0 million (net of rescissions) in support of the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program.

2007 Request

- SBA is requesting $1.0 million for FY 2007. This will allow SBA to continue funding intermediaries.

IV. PERFORMANCE:

Summary

- This section on SBA's program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2007 budget request. No PART review has been conducted. The program office monitors the number of small businesses establishing drug-free workplace programs. The addition of outcome measures in FY 2006 will indicate how effective the program is in reducing workplace drug use.

Drug Free Workplace Grants		
PART Review		
Last Year Reviewed Not Reviewed		
Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Output Measures	**FY 2005 Target**	**FY 2005 Achieved**
Number of Businesses Establishing Drug Free workplace programs	330	1,029

Discussion

- In FY 2005, approximately 5,150 firms were educated about drug-free workplace benefits; a target of 11,800 was identified for FY 2005.

- In FY 2006, the following outcome measures will be added: number of businesses that had (i) an increase in, (ii) a decrease in, and (iii) remained unchanged in employee turnover, absenteeism, tardiness, insurance premiums, damaged or stolen property, productivity, and workplace accidents.