

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY



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Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2006 Final	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research and Development	13.860	9.600	5.000
State and Local Assistance	15.840	10.000	–
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$29.700	\$19.600	\$5.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Research and Development	13.860	9.600	5.000
Technology Transfer Program	15.840	10.000	–
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$29.700	\$19.600	\$5.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$29.700	\$19.600	\$5.000
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center’s (CTAC) mission is to serve as the central counterdrug technology research and development organization of the federal government. It was established by the Counternarcotics Technology Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510) and reauthorized in 2006. CTAC sponsors a counterdrug research program to advance the capabilities of drug control agencies responsible for both supply and demand reduction activities.

Budget

In FY 2008, ONDCP requests \$5.0 million for the CTAC program, which is a decrease of \$14.6 million from the FY 2007 level. These resources will enable CTAC to oversee and coordinate a counterdrug research program that supports the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

Research and Development

**Total FY 2008 Request: \$5.0 million
(Includes –\$4.6 million in program changes)**

The FY 2007 resources of \$9.6 million will provide support to law enforcement operations by developing advancements in technology that improve capabilities, such as drug detection, communications, surveillance, and information sharing. In addition, funding will support demand reduction activities. Resources finance outreach efforts that inform academic, private sector, and international government organizations on the progress of counterdrug research. Outreach provides a forum to solicit innovative solutions that satisfy the dynamic needs of stakeholders. Funds will also provide technical support to develop and administer the research program.

FY 2008 Program Changes (-\$4.6 million)

The Budget proposes to reduce the Research and Development component of the CTAC program by \$4.6 million in FY 2008.

Technology Transfer Program

Total FY 2008 Request: \$0

(Includes -\$10.0 million in program changes)

The FY 2007 resources of \$10.0 million will support the Technology Transfer Program (TTP) to enhance the investigative capabilities of state and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs). TTP transfers drug crime fighting technologies to state and local law enforcement agencies. Applicants to the program select from items available in a catalog of technologies vetted by TTP’s regional law enforcement experts as being proven in the field. TTP is unique in that applicants receive the actual technologies (rather than grant dollars) and are required to attend training on their use prior to receipt. CTAC is able to track each piece of delivered equipment in the field and solicit feedback from recipients via follow-up evaluations on its effectiveness to improve the catalog of available technologies over time.

FY 2008 Program Changes (-\$10.0 million)

The Budget proposes to eliminate the Technology Transfer Program in FY 2008.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2006 performance of the CTAC programs is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The tables include conclusions from the PART assessment, as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2003 PART rating of “Results Not Demonstrated” was based on a finding that both the Research and Development (R&D) and Technology Transfer Programs utilized unsystematic prioritization processes, lacked baselines and performance targets, and had not undertaken independent evaluations. New measures have since been developed and established in FY 2005. Additionally, Deloitte completed an independent assessment of both R&D and TTP in the second quarter of FY 2005. Recommendations for improvement, based on this management review, are currently being implemented. These changes will significantly enhance the performance and accountability of CTAC.

CTAC: Research & Development				
Year of Last Review: 2003		PART Rating Received: Results Not Demonstrated		
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights		
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			FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Achieved
»	Percent of demand-reduction research funding allocated to National Strategy Priorities*		N/A	N/A
»	Percent of prototype systems procured.		20%	10%
»	Percent of CTAC supply-reduction R&D funding allocated on identified IAWG-T requirements.		75%	50%
»	New research projects initiated to expand understanding of the demand-side of illegal drug markets.*		N/A	N/A
»	New research projects initiated to expand understanding of the supply-side of illegal drug markets.*		N/A	N/A

*New measure-- data will be available FY 2007.

Research and Development Program Discussion

In FY 2006, CTAC funded a project for testing a methodology to assess the feasibility of using remote imaging to identify outdoor marijuana grows for eradication. Outdoor marijuana was successfully identified and their locations passed to local law enforcement but the methodology was not cost-effective.

Prior year CTAC funding enabled the completion in FY 2006 of the purchase of a Bruker 4-Tesla imaging machine by Case Western Reserve University. Research on the new machine will include the study of children born to cocaine and methamphetamine-addicted mothers. The University’s Psychiatry Department has been interviewing such children for 15 years. They will now be able to assess better the long-term effects of addiction as they view images of the brain with this MRI.

The TTP provides proven, appropriate technologies to law enforcement agencies, as well as the necessary training in the use and operation of such technology. Recipients are polled directly via a follow-up survey regarding the usefulness and safety, as well as other aspects, of the donated technology. Since the survey for the FY 2006 takes place six months after the deliveries, performance results based on customer feedback will not be available until March 2007.

Other indications of success include the award of the FBI’s Electronic Surveillance Case of the Year to the Milwaukee Police Department and the Wisconsin Department of Justice (Division of Criminal Investigations) in September of 2006. The Wisconsin DOJ was able to utilize electronic surveillance equipment provided through TTP to make critical contributions – a hallmark case of technology integration in criminal investigations.

Technology Transfer Program Discussion

CTAC has taken steps to address each of the PART findings for TTP. Annual and long-term performance measures, baselines, targets, and timeframes have been developed. In addition, TTP has refined the application process ensuring that worthy applicants continue to receive technologies in a competitive manner. Such prioritization ensures that TTP managers are able to administer the program more efficiently with an equitable equipment distribution scheme.

CTAC: Technology Transfer Program				
Year of Last Review: 2003			PART Rating Received: Results Not Demonstrated	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights		
Purpose	80	Baselines and targets are needed. Program lacked prioritization, operated on a “first-come, first-served” basis. Performance results should be made public.		
Planning	38			
Management	60			
Results	11			
Selected Measures of Performance			FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Achieved
» Percent of recipient agencies that report improved efficiency relative to officer safety, investigative capability, and investigative effectiveness.			75%	TBR
» Percent of total costs dedicated to administrative expenses.			10%	12.5%
» Percentage of recipient agencies that report TTP equipment has provided a technological solution to an investigative requirement.			95%	TBR

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2006 Final	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	49.239	49.364	48.203
Interdiction	25.690	25.755	25.149
Investigations	132.759	132.547	129.666
Prevention	2.212	2.212	2.212
Prosecution	8.563	8.585	8.383
Research & Development	1.980	2.550	2.100
Treatment	4.287	4.287	4.287
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$224.730	\$225.300	\$220.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	224.730	225.300	220.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$224.730	\$225.300	\$220.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$224.730	\$225.300	\$220.000
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to provide assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement entities operating in areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. HIDTA was reauthorized in the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-469). The program brings 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.

Budget

In FY 2008, ONDCP requests \$220.0 million, which is a decrease of \$5.3 million from the FY 2007 level.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program

**Total FY 2008 Request: \$220.0 million
(Includes –\$5.3 million in program changes)**

The FY 2007 level includes \$225.3 million to provide assistance to federal, state, and local agencies in each HIDTA region to carry out activities that address the specific drug threats of that region. A central feature

of the HIDTA program is the discretion granted to HIDTA Executive Boards to design and carry out activities that reflect the specific drug trafficking threats found in each HIDTA region. This discretion ensures that each HIDTA Executive Board can tailor its strategy and initiatives closely to local conditions and can respond quickly to changes in those conditions. In FY 2006, these locally-designed strategies used 57 percent of HIDTA funds (\$128 million) for multi-agency investigative task forces and highway interdiction initiatives and 19 percent (\$42 million) for intelligence and information sharing initiatives. Smaller amounts were used for administration (\$27 million), operational support (\$13 million), prosecution (\$7 million), and demand reduction activities (\$6 million).

FY 2008 Program Changes (-\$5.3 million)

The \$5.3 million reduction will be allocated to HIDTA budgets.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2006 performance of the HIDTA program is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The table includes conclusions from the PART assessment, as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2003 PART review rated the program “Results Not Demonstrated” pointing to the lack of long-term or annual goals, lack of accountability of managers and partners, and the unavailability of performance data to the public. The program has, since then, established a comprehensive Performance Management Process (PMP) that monitors and reports the performance of individual HDTAs. These results will soon be aggregated to enable assessment of the national program. Meanwhile, individual HIDTA performance data are used in setting targets and in managing the program.

In 2006, HDTAs submitted their 2005 annual reports using, for the first time, the format and core tables prescribed by PMP. The reports marked the first opportunity to use this system to collect standard program-wide information on key outputs and, also

for the first time, to aggregate that information into a program-wide total. However, because the 2005 Strategies and Budgets for each HIDTA were submitted to ONDCP in May 2004, before PMP was implemented, those documents did not include targets established using PMP definitions. Consequently, ONDCP cannot use the 2005 Annual Reports to assess the performance of individual HDTAs in a uniform manner. However, these reports, along with prior annual reports, will be used to establish baseline performance levels for each HIDTA in subsequent years.

Discussion

In response to the 2003 PART findings described above, ONDCP requested the assistance of a group of HIDTA Directors to develop performance measures for the program. The result was the PMP, which monitors the extent to which individual HDTAs meet performance goals they negotiate with ONDCP. The central element of the PMP is a set of 14 required “core” tables that standardize the collection of key data; e.g., the number of Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) identified and targeted in each HIDTA, the value of illegal drugs seized or destroyed, and the operational scope (i.e., local, multi-state, and or international) of the targeted DTOs. As part of its annual budget submission, each HIDTA must establish performance targets for the upcoming year for these core areas, and, at the end of the year, account for its performance against these targets.

During FY 2006, ONDCP and contract staff visited 26 of the HDTAs/SWB HIDTA regions specifically to review their PMP implementation processes. As part of these reviews, ONDCP staff met with more than 200 federal agents and state and local law enforcement officers responsible for leading almost 100 HIDTA-funded initiatives. Because of these discussions, ONDCP believes the PMP data submitted by the HDTAs are accurate and warrant a high degree of confidence. The HIDTA Directors, law enforcement personnel, and intelligence analysts interviewed were generally well informed about PMP and were conscientiously implementing the definitions and reporting requirements.

In 2006, ONDCP completed a revision of the policies and procedures used to conduct on-site reviews of the HDTAs. The revisions were designed to focus more on the performance of the HDTAs rather than processes followed to meet program requirements. In particular,

the revised procedures look more closely at progress toward the targets established as part of PMP and review more closely the composition of individual initiatives and the connections of those initiatives to the Threat Assessment and Strategy prepared by each HIDTA. The new review procedures will guide on-site evaluations beginning in FY 2007.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas				
Year of Last Review: 2003		Rating Received: Results Not Demonstrated		
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights		
Purpose	80	Improvements in planning and management have occurred involving a review of individual HDTAs, and development of a new performance measurement system. There are no plans for an independent evaluation of the program.		
Planning	71			
Management	63			
Results	11			
Selected Measures of Performance			FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Achieved
» Percent of HDTAs that achieve PMP targets for disrupting and dismantling DTOs, seizing drugs, and dismantling meth labs.			75%	TBR
» Percent of HDTAs that achieve cost-related PMP targets.			75%	TBR

* These targets pertain to (i) average cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled, and (ii) ratio of HIDTA funds to drugs (wholesale value), cash, and assets seized.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Other Federal Drug Control Programs

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2006 Final	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	178.200	180.000	220.000
Research and Development	13.761	12.980	4.485
Treatment	0.990	1.000	–
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$192.951	\$193.980	\$224.485
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug-Free Communities	79.200	80.000	90.000
National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws	0.990	1.000	–
National Drug Court Institute	0.990	1.000	–
National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	99.000	100.000	130.000
Performance Measures Development	1.485	1.980	0.500
United States Anti-Doping Agency	8.415	8.500	2.285
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	2.871	1.500	1.700
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$192.951	\$193.980	\$224.485
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$192.951	\$193.980	\$224.485
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Reauthorization Act of 2006, established this account to be administered by the Director of ONDCP. The funds appropriated to the program support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies.

Budget

In FY 2008, ONDCP requests \$224.5 million for the Other Federal Drug Control Programs (OFDCP), which is an increase of \$30.5 million over the FY 2007 level. The decision units identified in the table above, and the programs they represent, are discussed in greater detail to follow. OFDCP has seven decision units: Drug-Free Communities (DFC); the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws (NAMSDL); National Drug Court Institute (NDCI), National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; Performance Measures Development (PMD);

United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA); and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Drug-Free Communities

Total FY 2008 Request: \$90.0 million

(Includes +\$10.0 million in program changes)

The FY 2007 resources of \$80.0 million will support the development and expansion of community drug-free coalitions throughout the United States. The program provides up to \$125,000 per year in grant funding to local community, drug-free 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. With 747 grants currently in the field, resources will fund approximately 100-125 new and competing renewal grants in FY 2007.

FY 2008 Program Changes (+\$10.0 million)

The Budget includes an increase of \$10.0 million. An additional \$10.0 million will allow the program to field over 70 new Drug-Free Community grants across the country. With only one in three applications currently receiving funding, more applicants can successfully enter DFC and work to strengthen communities and reduce drug use nationwide.

National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws

Total FY 2008 Request: \$0 million

(Includes –\$1.0 million in program changes)

The FY 2007 resources of \$1.0 million will support the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws to prepare and conduct state model law summits and assist state officials in the promotion and adoption of summit-based laws. In addition, resources will support the development and distribution of updated model laws, as well as analyses of state laws and bills involving drug issues.

FY 2008 Program Changes (–\$1.0 million)

The Budget terminates federal support to this organization.

National Drug Court Institute

Total FY 2008 Request: \$0 million

(Includes –\$1.0 million in program changes)

The FY 2007 resources of \$1.0 million will support NDCI's efforts to improve and expand drug courts through its research, training, and technical assistance programs. NDCI will conduct research and produce reports on successful methods of financing and sustaining drug courts. The program will also provide technical assistance to court systems wishing to adopt these methods. NDCI will use resources to continue to develop and encourage standard drug court data collection practices, which allow for comparisons across drug court systems.

FY 2008 Program Changes (–\$1.0 million)

The Budget terminates federal support for this institute.

Media Campaign

Total FY 2008 Request: \$130.0 million

(Includes +\$30.0 million increase in program changes)

The FY 2007 resources of \$100 million will enable the Media Campaign to support an integrated effort that combines TV, radio, print, and interactive media with public communications outreach to youth and parents. Resources will fund the development and dissemination of anti-drug messages in national advertising. These messages will largely focus on educating young people and their parents on the negative health, social, academic and financial consequences of using illicit drugs, including marijuana. Additionally, the Media Campaign will continue to develop materials in order to fulfill public requests for information received by national clearinghouses and through the Media Campaign's web sites.

FY 2008 Program Changes (+\$30.0 million)

The Budget includes an increase of \$30.0 million. Funding will enable the Media Campaign to address emerging drug issues among youth such as prescription and over-the-counter drug misuse. In addition, this increase will permit the Campaign to include a focus on methamphetamine, as directed by the ONDCP Reauthorization of 2006.

Performance Measures Development

Total FY 2008 Request: \$0.5 million

(Includes –\$1.5 million in program changes)

These funds are administered by CTAC. The FY 2007 resources of \$2.0 million will continue to assist in research and evaluation efforts that develop means for continually assessing the effectiveness of drug reduction programs. These funds will be used to obtain critical drug indicator data, and apply those data to studies that permit program managers to respond to changes in drug market conditions, as well as gauge the effectiveness of their efforts. Since FY 2006, these resources have been used for the measurement of chronic drug use through the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, a critical part of gauging drug consumption trends.

FY 2008 Program Changes (–\$1.5 million)

The Budget proposes to reduce funding by \$1.5 million.

United States Anti-Doping Agency

Total FY 2008 Request: \$2.3 million

(Includes –\$6.2 million in program changes)

The FY 2007 resources of \$2.3 million will continue the United States Anti-Doping Agency's effort to educate athletes on the dangers of drug use and eliminate its use in Olympic sports. Specifically, these funds 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). In addition, funds will support legal efforts to enforce compliance with the Code and adjudicate athlete appeals involving doping violations.

FY 2008 Program Changes (–\$6.2 million)

The Budget proposes to reduce funding by \$6.2 million.

World Anti-Doping Agency Dues

Total FY 2008 Request: \$1.7 million

(Includes +\$0.2 million in program changes)

The FY 2007 resources of \$1.5 million will support WADA's mission to combat performance enhancing and illicit drug use in Olympic sports. The organization is jointly funded by national governments and the international sporting movement. The United States continues to play a leadership role in WADA's development by serving on the program's governing

Foundation Board. Funds will support drug testing operations, athlete drug education and prevention efforts, and research.

FY 2008 Program Changes (+0.2 million)

The Budget proposes to increase funding by \$0.2 million.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2006 performance of the DFC and the Media Campaign programs is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The tables include conclusions from the PART assessment, as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2003 PART rating of "Adequate" for DFC indicated strong program management and planning. Although outcome measures had been identified, baselines and targets were 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 towards their objectives. Meanwhile there is growing anecdotal evidence of coalition effectiveness.

The 2003 PART rating of "Results Not Demonstrated" found that the Media Campaign program had made improvements in planning and management including the establishment of reasonable and measurable performance goals. Alternative evaluation methods are being considered since the conclusion of the previous evaluation contract. This includes the continuation of special data analysis from the Partnership Attitude Tracking Survey (PATs), plus an expert panel to assess the utility of all available datasets in determining the Media Campaign's contribution to the continuing downturn in youth drug use. The Media Campaign continues to monitor its progress through news media content analyses, advanced ad-tracking measurement of interactive program activity.

Drug-Free Communities

Drug-Free Communities Program			
PART Review			
Year of Last Review: 2003		Rating Received: Adequate	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:	
Purpose	100	Program management is strong. Baselines and targets are needed. Performance information should be made public.	
Planning	50		
Management	80		
Results	42		
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Achieved
» Percent of coalitions that report decreased risk factors in community.		46%	48%
» Percent of coalitions that report increased protective factors.		61%	65%

Discussion

The program has taken necessary steps to address each of the PART findings. DFC has completed 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) was made available to grantees in February 2006. COMET yields useful real-time data as a management tool. Meanwhile, DFC 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 some of the evaluation data collected from each coalition. While adequate data are not yet available to declare achievement of every performance target, initial data show evidence of success. For example, 83 percent of coalitions reported a positive change in the age of initiation of alcohol, 82 percent of coalitions reported a positive change in the age of initiation of tobacco in at least one grade and 79 percent reported an improvement in age of initiation for marijuana. There are also marked improvements in these numbers for youth perception of risk and youth perception of parental disapproval for all three substances.

To ensure that these improvements are legitimate, the DFC grant application has been revised to require grantees to regularly report the most credible data available on the results of their work in the community. In August 2006, the national competition for FY 2006 grants resulted in the award of 107 first- and sixth-year competitive grants to coalitions; DFC currently funds a total of 745 grantees, which includes first-year through eighth-year grantees.

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Media Campaign				
PART Review				
Year of Last Review: 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 affects on youth; there is evidence of some favorable affects on parents.		
Planning	67			
Management	70			
Results	6			
Selected Measures of Performance			FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Achieved
» Percent of youth ages 12-18 who believe there is a great risk of harm from regular marijuana use.			62%	TBR
» Percent of parents who report holding strong beliefs that parental monitoring will make it less likely their child will use any drug.			65%	TBR
» Percent of nonusers ages 12-18 who report having intentions to use marijuana in the next 12 months.*			N/A	N/A

*Data unavailable through PATS - awaiting new evaluation contract, with the first data set expected to be available in FY 2009

Discussion

The Media Campaign launched a new youth brand “Above the Influence (ATI)” in November 2005, which is much more inspirational and resonates with a broader segment of teens than the previous message. The objectives of ATI are to reflect being “under the influence” of drugs as being controlled in a way that diminishes or brings one down; to make the choice of being “Above the Influence” of marijuana and other substance use an inspirational teen philosophy; and to deglamorize marijuana (and other substance use) by redefining it in the context of negative influence.

Coupled with this brand redefinition, a radio media tour was conducted in January 2006 to highlight the issue of sports and substance abuse to take advantage of the interest generated by the Winter Olympics – this resulted in 11.5 million media impressions. Also, in February 2006, the Media Campaign held a press conference in New York, conducted a radio media tour and an entertainment roundtable to highlight the disturbing trends of girls and drugs. Media highlights included segments on the Today Show and Good Morning America. This resulted in 57 million media impressions and is still generating interest.

Bolstering the perception that these media impressions helped guide behavior, the Media Campaign received a 2005 report from NSDUH that stated, “Youths who reported having seen or heard media prevention messages in the past year were significantly less likely to report past month binge alcohol use (10.3 vs. 12.5 percent) or illicit drug use (10.8 vs. 13.7 percent). Prevention messages received in school, as well as outside of school also were associated with differences in rates of substance use among youths.”

The previous evaluation contract was concluded in June of 2004. To fill in the gap while considering evaluation alternatives and awaiting the new monitoring effort, the Media Campaign awarded a multi-year sole-source contract to the PDFA for the continuation of the Partnership Attitude Tracking Survey (PATS) Special Analysis, which links the Media Campaign activities with national drug use trends.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Salaries and Expenses

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2006 Final	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	3.548	3.548	3.160
International	3.548	3.548	3.160
Investigations	2.026	2.026	1.805
Prevention	5.827	5.827	5.190
Research and Development	1.303	0.635	1.316
State and Local Assistance	5.320	5.320	4.739
Treatment	5.067	5.067	4.513
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$26.639	\$25.971	\$23.883
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations	25.336	25.336	22.567
Policy Research	1.303	0.635	1.316
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$26.639	\$25.971	\$23.883
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	123	123	123
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$26.639	\$25.971	\$23.883
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 2006, is charged with developing policies, objectives and priorities for the National Drug Control Program. ONDCP's responsibilities include developing a National Drug Control Strategy and a consolidated National Drug Control Budget. ONDCP also provides oversight on major programs such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free Communities, Counterdrug

Technology Assessment Center, and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. In addition, ONDCP conducts policy analysis and research to determine the effectiveness of drug programs and policies in accomplishing the Strategy's goals.

Budget

In FY 2008, ONDCP requests \$23.9 million, which is a decrease of \$2.1 million from the FY 2007 level. ONDCP has two major decision units: Operations and Policy Research.

Operations

**Total FY 2008 Request: \$22.6 million
(Includes –\$2.8 million in program changes)**

The FY 2007 resources of \$25.3 million will enable ONDCP to carry out its responsibilities of advising the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies, and to ensure the effective coordination of anti-drug programs among National Drug Control Program agencies. In addition, ONDCP will provide oversight on major programs, such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free Communities, CTAC, and HIDTA.

FY 2008 Program Changes (–\$2.8 million)

The Budget includes a \$2.8 million reduction in ONDCP Operations. The decrease is mainly a result of an effort to centrally administer common enterprise services for the Executive Office of the President. Specifically, the Office of Administration requested funding to cover ONDCP's costs associated with transportation subsidies, flexible spending account administrative fees, rent based charges from the Federal Protective Service, burn bags, and health unit and space rental payments to the General Services Administration.

Policy Research

**Total FY 2008 Request: \$1.3 million
(Includes +\$0.7 million in program changes)**

The FY 2007 resources of \$0.6 million support policy research to inform the policy-making process. As with "Performance Measurement Development" funding under the Other Federal Drug Control Programs account, pursuant to a recent ONDCP reorganization, these resources are also administered by CTAC. ONDCP conducts research to inform drug policy by identifying strategic trends in the supply of and demand for illegal drugs. Because drug trafficking and use is a covert activity, data must be drawn from a variety of sources to understand trends and the reasons behind the trends. Conducting these studies in a scientific manner provides decision-makers with objective assessments on which to base policy.

FY 2008 Program Changes (+\$0.7 million)

The Budget includes a \$0.7 million increase in ONDCP Policy Research. These resources will be used to support such operational priorities as prescription drug safety, student drug testing, disrupting drug markets, and monitoring major city trends. These studies will collect relevant data, determine the current trends, and assess vulnerabilities in drug use and trafficking patterns.

Performance

Introduction

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