

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	65.137	67.156	69.171
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$65.137	\$67.156	\$69.171
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Inmate Programs	65.137	67.156	69.171
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$65.137	\$67.156	\$69.171
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	466	467	467
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$5,444.858	\$5,423.160	\$5,531.561
Drug Resources Percentage	1.196%	1.238%	1.250%

Program Summary

Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), an agency of the Department of Justice (DOJ), is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

Preparing inmates for eventual release to the community has been one of BOP's key objectives. BOP's drug treatment program facilitates the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations and standards. Treatment Programs assist the inmates in identifying, confronting, and altering the attitudes, values, and thinking patterns that led to criminal behavior and drug use.

Budget

In FY 2009, BOP requests \$69.2 million for drug treatment programs. This is an increase of \$2.0 from FY 2008 level primarily for pay increases and other adjustments.

Inmate Programs

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$69.2 million
(Includes +\$2.0 million in program changes)**

The Bureau of Prisons is mandated by law to provide drug treatment to 100 percent of the eligible inmate population. There is enormous demand for these services in part because of the potential for some non-violent offenders to earn a reduction in sentence following the successful completion of the program. The treatment continuum begins with drug abuse education and ends with a strong community transition component. The objective is to reduce the likelihood of inmates relapsing to drug use.

The FY 2008 resources of \$67.2 million will support BOP's drug treatment programs. Approximately 40 percent of BOP's current inmates have histories of drug abuse. Accordingly, BOP 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.

Drug Program Screening and Assessment

Upon entry into a BOP facility, an inmate's records are assessed to determine whether:

there is evidence in the pre-sentence investigation that alcohol or other drug use contributed to the commission of the offenses; the inmate received a judicial recommendation to participate in a drug treatment program; or the inmate violated his or her community supervision as a result of alcohol or other drug use. If an inmate's record reveals any of these elements, the inmate must participate in a Drug Abuse Education course, available at every BOP institution.

In addition, as part of the initial psychological screening, inmates are interviewed concerning their past drug use to determine their need for BOP drug abuse treatment options.

Drug Abuse Education

In FY 2008, BOP estimates that it will provide Drug Abuse Education to 23,500 inmates. Participants in the Drug Abuse Education course receive factual information on alcohol and drugs and the physical, social, and psychological impact of these substances. Participants assess the impact of substance use on their lives, the lives of their family, and on their community. Drug abuse education participants are also informed of program options available to them and are encouraged to volunteer for appropriate programs.

Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program

In FY 2008, BOP estimates that 6,066 inmates will participate in the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP). RDAP provides intensive unit-based treatment with extensive assessment and cognitive behavioral therapy. The programs are typically 9 months long and provide a minimum of 500 hours of drug abuse treatment. Inmates who participate in RDAP are 16 percent less likely to recidivate and 15 percent less likely to relapse 3 years after release.

Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment

In FY 2008, BOP estimates that it will provide Non-Residential Drug Treatment to 14,300 inmates. Unlike residential programs, inmates are not housed together in a separate unit, rather, 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.

A second purpose of the program is to provide those offenders who have a moderate to severe drug abuse problem with supportive program opportunities during the time they are waiting to enter RDAP, or for those who have little time remaining on their sentence and are preparing to return to the community.

Non-Residential Follow-up Treatment

Follow-up treatment is required of all inmates who complete RDAP and return to the general population. This program reviews all the key concepts of RDAP.

Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment

In FY 2008, 15,400 inmates are projected to participate in this program. Community transitional drug abuse treatment (TDAT) is the final component of RDAP. In order to successfully complete all components of RDAP, the inmate must be transferred to a Residential Reentry Center (RRC), also known as a Community Corrections Center, and participate in community based drug treatment. In addition, offenders who did not have an opportunity to participate in RDAP may be referred to TDAT by community corrections staff.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$2.0 million)

The Budget includes an upward adjustment of \$2.0 million for drug control activities.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2007 performance of BOP’s program is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The table below includes conclusions from the PART assessment as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2007 PART reassessment of BOP’s Prison Operations, which includes the drug treatment portion of Inmate Programs, concluded that the overall program has a well defined federal role and is result oriented. The rating of “Moderately Effective” refers to BOP’s systematic approach to assessing operations and programs at all organizational levels through the BOP Program Review Process.

Discussion

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (VCCLEA), requires BOP, subject to the availability of funds, to provide appropriate substance abuse treatment to 100 percent of all eligible inmates. A provision of VCCLEA also provides for non-violent inmates to reduce up to 12 months off their sentence (at the discretion of the director) for successful completion of all Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP) components.

Community transition drug abuse treatment is a key a component of BOP’s drug abuse treatment program strategy. All inmates who take part in RDAP are required to participate in community transition drug abuse treatment when transferred from the institution to a Residential Re-entry Center. This continuum of treatment and supervision has proven to reduce behavioral violations, relapse, and recidivism. In FY 2007, the Bureau experienced an increase in the number of inmates entering community transition drug abuse treatment with co-occurring disorders (substance use and mental health disorders). This calls for the need to blend mental health treatment with drug abuse treatment constituting the evidence based treatment protocol for co-occurring disorders.

Bureau of Prisons			
PART Review			
Year of Last Review: 2007		Rating Received: Moderately Effective	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:	
Purpose	60	The program has a well-defined federal role and is results-oriented.	
Planning	88		
Management	100		
Results	87		
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
» Number of inmates participating in drug abuse education programs.		All Eligible	23,596
» Number of inmates participating in Residential Drug Abuse Treatment.		All Eligible	17,549
» Number of inmates participating in Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment.		All Eligible	15,432
» Number of inmates participating in Non-residential Drug Abuse Treatment.		All Eligible	14,352

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	167.677	181.306	186.278
International	330.280	345.371	372.923
Investigations	1,440.990	1,547.725	1,590.188
Prevention	3.263	3.263	3.263
State and Local Assistance	26.923	27.621	28.382
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,969.133	\$2,105.286	\$2,181.034
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Diversion Control Fee Account	212.078	239.249	244.450
Salaries & Expenses			
Domestic Enforcement	1,377.302	1,496.373	1,534.154
International Enforcement	340.636	354.823	395.916
State and Local Assistance	26.951	6.373	6.514
Supplemental Funds	12.166	8.468	
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,969.133	\$2,105.286	\$2,181.034
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9,177	9,236	9,271
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,969.133	\$2,105.286	\$2,181.034
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.40%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

DEA's 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, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

Budget

In FY 2009, DEA requests \$2,181.0 million, which is an increase of \$75.7 million over the FY 2008 enacted level. Additional resources support DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy, specifically along the Southwest Border.

Diversion Control Fee Account

**Total Request: \$244.5 million
(Includes +\$5.2 million in program changes)**

The Diversion Control program 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 regulations contributes significantly toward the reduction in the diversion of controlled substances and chemicals. In order to achieve this goal, Diversion Control focuses its investigative resources on identifying, targeting, disrupting or dismantling diverters of licit controlled substances and chemicals at the domestic and international level.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$5.2 million)

Transit Zone Precursor Chemicals (+\$0.5 million)

DEA requests 1 Diversion Investigator position and \$0.5 million for DEA's Guatemala City Country Office. This enhancement directly supports DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy's central goal of significantly disrupting the flow of precursor chemicals between the source zones and the United States. Within the last few years, Guatemala passed legislation relating to the regulation, monitoring, and control of precursor chemicals transiting through Guatemala. Due to Guatemala's location, drug traffickers routinely divert chemicals originating in Asia and Europe through Guatemala to methamphetamine "super labs" located in Mexico.

Base Adjustments (+\$4.7 million)

Includes adjustments to base for the 2009 pay raise, annualization of the 2008 pay raise, GSA rent, change in compensable days, employee benefits, and security investigations.

Salaries & Expenses (S&E)

Total FY 2009 Request: \$1,936.6 million (Includes +\$70.6 million in program changes)

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. These focus areas are: International Enforcement, Domestic Enforcement, State and Local Assistance and Diversion Control. These areas, with the exception of Diversion Control, comprise the Salaries & Expenses account.

Domestic Enforcement

FY 2009 Request: \$1,534.2 million

(Includes +\$37.8 million in program changes)

Through effective enforcement efforts and associated support functions, DEA disrupts and dismantles the leadership, command, control, and infrastructure of major drug syndicates, criminal organizations, and violent drug trafficking groups that threaten the United States. This activity contains most of DEA's resources, including domestic enforcement groups, state and local task forces, other federal and local task forces, intelligence groups, and all the support functions essential to accomplishing their mission. DEA accomplishes this by disrupting and dismantling Priority Target Organizations (PTOs), as well as OCDETF-designated Consolidated Priority Target Organizations (CPOTs) and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs). The FY 2008 enacted totals \$1,496.4 million.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$37.8 million)

Drug Flow Attack Strategy (+\$2.7 million)

With the Drug Flow Attack Strategy, DEA is implementing a multi-agency, multi-nation 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. In addition to keeping drugs and its attendant violence out of the U.S., DEA plays a vital role in the areas of national security, border security, and immigration. From FY 2005 to FY 2007, more than 15 percent of DEA's domestic arrests were illegal aliens. DEA's emphasis on the Southwest Border is crucial, in part because the possibility exists for terrorist organizations to use established drug smuggling routes to smuggle dangerous individuals or weapons of mass destruction into the United States. In order to combat this threat, DEA has requested a variety of enhancements that include the following components:

- **Southwest Border Positions(+ \$2.5 million)**
DEA requests an enhancement of \$2.5 million and 16 positions (including 9 Special Agents) to support SWB operations. These positions will also address drug-related SWB violence and support multi-agency border security task forces, such as the Tunnel Task Force.
- **Open Source Intelligence (+\$0.2 million)**
DEA requests \$0.2 million and 1 intelligence analyst position to improve DEA's open source intelligence capabilities. This position will manage DEA's open source requirements and liaison with other agencies to determine how open source information should be exploited and integrated into shared intelligence.
- **Base Adjustments (+\$35.1 million)**
Includes adjustments to base for the 2009 pay raise, annualization of the 2008 pay raise, GSA rent, change in compensable days, employee benefits, and security investigations.

International Enforcement

FY 2009 Request: \$395.9 million

(Includes +\$41.1 million in program changes)

The major focus of DEA's International Enforcement program is the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant international drug and chemical trafficking organizations, also known as Priority Target Organizations (PTOs), including those PTOs with a direct connection to DOJ's CPOT targets, which include the most significant international command and control organizations threatening the United States as identified by OCDETF member agencies. Recently, the International Narcoterrorism Provisions in the USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Patriot Act) enhanced DEA's investigative authority overseas. DEA now has the authority to pursue drug traffickers who are terrorists or provide funding to terrorists even if the drugs are not destined for the U.S. In addition, the Patriot Act makes it a Federal crime to engage in drug trafficking to benefit terrorists.

To attack the vulnerabilities of major international drug and chemical trafficking organizations, DEA is working to strengthen partnerships with its international law enforcement counterparts worldwide. With the Drug Flow Prevention initiative, DEA is implementing 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 new strategy calls for aggressive, well-planned and coordinated enforcement operations in cooperation with host-nation counterparts in global source and transit zones.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$32.6 million)

Drug Flow Attack Strategy (+\$17.9 million)

The Drug Flow Attack Strategy is 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 chains, transportation systems, and financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. This strategy promotes the security of our nation and its borders through aggressive, well-planned and coordinated enforcement operations with host-nation counterparts in global source countries, transit zones, and arrival zones. These operations act as a forward defense of the United States by interdicting the flow of illegal drugs and the traffickers who smuggle them northward before they reach Mexico or the Southwest border.

- **FAST Expansion (+\$7.0 million)**
DEA requests \$7.0 million and 20 positions (including 18 Special Agents) to create 2 new Foreign-deployed Advisory Support Teams (FAST). The two new teams will be regionally oriented to assist DEA's host nation counterparts in the Central America, South America, and the Caribbean, where drugs flowing to the United States are produced or transited as part of DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy to support the DEA Country Offices in the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere. These teams will provide the expertise, equipment, and personnel to augment

DEA Country Offices targeting the most significant violators, PTOs and CPOTs. FAST will support Country Offices' efforts to advise, assist, train, and mentor their host country counterparts and Sensitive Investigative Units.

- **Strategic Drug Flow Attack Operations (+\$2.0 million)**

DEA requests \$2.0 million in non-personnel funding to conduct one additional Operational All Inclusive (OAI) deployment each year. OAI is DEA's primary large-scale Drug Flow Attack enforcement operation in the source, transit, and arrival zones. Each iteration of OAI requires \$2.0 million for travel, aviation support, intelligence collection, and host nation support. OAI was developed to attack drug flow on a regional scale with the objective of not simply displacing cartels, but dismantling them. OAI causes major disruption to the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between the source zones and the United States. This strategy is complimented by other DEA enforcement and intelligence operations, including the FAST program, the Special Operations Division, El Paso Intelligence Center and *Operation Panama Express*.

- **Tactical Aircraft (\$8.9 million)**

DEA requests 3 Special Agent Pilots and \$8.9 million to support interdiction operations in the transit zone, including FAST deployments, and address air, maritime, and land drug trafficking threats. An essential element of the FAST concept is mobility; without access to helicopters, DEA personnel and host nation counterparts will not be mobile. They will lack the end-game capability to interdict and apprehend drug traf-

fickers over the Caribbean and in the jungles of Central America where air movement is the only option. This funding will allow DEA to purchase, operate, and maintain one new Bell 412 twin-engine helicopters. This request includes funding for equipment pilot TDY in support of FAST deployments and transit zone enforcement operations.

- **Base Adjustments (+\$14.7 million)**

Includes adjustments to base for the 2009 pay raise, annualization of the 2008 pay raise, change in compensable days, employee benefits, security investigations, and Department of State charges for DEA employees stationed in foreign offices. Includes a reduction of \$8.5 million associated with the FY 2008 supplemental funds.

State & Local Assistance

FY 2009 Request: \$6.5 million

(Includes +\$0.1 million in program changes)

DEA advises, assists, and trains state and local law enforcement and local community groups to ensure a consistent national approach to drug law enforcement. DEA's training enhances their enforcement capabilities and provides access to the latest intelligence and investigative methods. To assist state and local law enforcement, DEA provides clandestine methamphetamine laboratory training to state and local law enforcement officers, arranges for the safe clean up of hazardous waste from clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, and assists local efforts to control the production of cannabis.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$0.1 million)

Base Adjustments (+\$0.1 million) Includes adjustments to base for the 2009 pay raise, annualization of the 2008 pay raise, GSA rent, change in compensable days, employee benefits, and security investigations.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2007 performance of the DEA program is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The table below 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 assessment concluded that DEA had made progress in achieving its performance goals, revising budget submissions to track performance, and implementing monitoring systems to enable DEA headquarters to review resource allocation. DEA was assigned an overall rating of “Adequate.”

DEA accomplishes its primary goal of reducing drug availability by disrupting or dismantling Priority Target Organizations (PTOs). These include organizations linked to Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT) and others linked to non-CPOT targets. DOJ’s FY 2007 CPOT list constitutes the “most wanted” drug trafficking and money laundering organizations believed to be largely responsible for illicit drug supply.

Drug Enforcement Administration			
PART Review			
Year of Last Review: 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 DEA’s programs.	
Planning	88		
Management	83		
Results	26		
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
» Contribution to DOJ’s goal to reduce the availability of drugs in the U.S.		N/A	Measure under development
Selected Measures of Performance		Target*	Achieved
» Number of active international and domestic priority targets linked to CPOT targets that were disrupted or dismantled.		300	195
» Number of active international and domestic priority targets not linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled.		970	1,342

* Includes disruptions pending dismantlement.

Discussion

During FY 2007, DEA disrupted or dismantled 1,537 PTOs, 195 of which were linked to CPOT targets and 1,342 not linked to CPOT targets. It also succeeded in getting 10 of Mexico's most violent and ruthless drug traffickers - leaders of some of the world's most powerful drug-trafficking organizations, including the Gulf Cartel, the Tijuana Cartel, and the Norte Valle Cartel – extradited to the U.S.

Attacking the financial infrastructure 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 2007, DEA denied drug trafficking organizations \$3.46 billion in revenue through the seizure of assets and drugs. These seizures represent a 46 percent increase over FY 2006.

DEA's *Operation All-Inclusive*, the centerpiece of DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy, has caused major disruptions in the flow of cocaine, money and chemicals between source zone areas and the U.S. In July 2007, DEA concluded the third of three phases of a strategy focused on South American source regions, and the Eastern Pacific and Western Caribbean transit zones of Central America. Phase 3 resulted in a significant increase in arrests and seizures that totaled more than the two previous operations combined - 535 arrests and the seizure of over 115 metric tons of cocaine in FY 2007. In addition, there was a 1,867% increase in currency seizures (\$395.4 million in FY 2007) when compared to the two previous operations. Of special note is the significant enforcement effort in March 2007. Acting on intelligence provided by DEA,

the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) seized over 21 metric tons of cocaine from a vessel in the Eastern Pacific - denying Mexican drug lords approximately \$300 million in drug revenue. This was the largest-ever worldwide maritime seizure of recovered cocaine.

DEA's greatest performance challenge is to demonstrate its impact on the availability of drugs in the U.S. In the past year, DEA has initiated several efforts towards this end. Specifically, DEA established a drug buy program for cocaine and methamphetamine to enhance price and purity data. DEA also established a working group to develop proxy measures for DEA's impact on drug availability; a measure under consideration is the average price per pure gram of cocaine and methamphetamine purchased domestically.

From January through September 2007, there was a 44 percent increase in the price per pure gram of cocaine in the U.S. (from \$95.35 to \$136.93) and a corresponding 15 percent decrease in purity. These findings support earlier indicators of reductions in cocaine availability in 37 U.S. cities, based on law enforcement intelligence reports and unprecedented reductions in the number of employees testing positive for cocaine in workplace drug tests. National Drug Intelligence Center analysis reveals that this cocaine shortage is most likely the cumulative result of interdiction and organizational attack efforts focusing on the most powerful Mexican drug traffickers. Even more dramatic is the 73 percent increase in the price per pure gram of methamphetamine during this time period (from \$141.42 to \$244.53) with a 31 percent decrease in purity.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	35.306	42.940	44.061
Investigations	325.507	318.896	334.777
Prosecution	137.122	136.099	152.743
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$497.935	\$497.935	\$531.581
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Investigations			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	11.501	11.268	11.713
Drug Enforcement Administration	199.306	195.286	205.162
Federal Bureau of Investigation	138.264	135.454	140.046
OCDETF Fusion Center	3.206	11.469	11.606
U.S. Marshals Service	8.536	8.359	10.311
Prosecution:			
Criminal Division	2.727	2.681	2.799
Tax Division	0.637	0.516	0.540
U.S. Attorneys	133.758	132.902	149.404
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$497.935	\$497.935	\$531.581
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3,521	3,522	3,550
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$497.935	\$497.935	\$531.581
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program was established in 1982 as a multi-agency partnership of federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, with assistance from State and local police departments, to identify, dismantle and disrupt sophisticated national and international drug trafficking

and money laundering organizations. By combining the resources, expertise, and statutory authorities of member agencies, OCDETF does what no single agency can do alone. OCDETF's attack on all the related components of 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.

Budget

For FY 2009, OCDETF requests \$531.6 million, which is an increase of \$33.6 million from the FY 2008 enacted level. The majority of OCDETF's funding goes to payroll costs for agents, analysts and attorneys performing investigative, intelligence and prosecutorial work.

OCDETF focuses on key program priorities in order to effectively and efficiently support its mission. OCDETF's major priority is the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List- a unified agency list of the top drug trafficking and money laundering targets. OCDETF Regions also target and identify Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs), which represent the most significant drug and money laundering organizations threatening the regions. In addition, OCDETF requires that all cases include a financial investigation to enable the identification and destruction of the financial systems supporting drug organizations.

For FY 2009, OCDETF requests a \$9.6 million program enhancement for a Southwest Border Initiative. The Southwest Border serves as the principal arrival zone for most of the illegal drugs smuggled into the United States. OCDETF requests funds to support law enforcement, intelligence, and prosecution activities specifically to deal with this threat. This initiative will boost OCDETF's ability to attack the "Gatekeepers," or those organizations that control the flow of drugs and drug-related currency for the Mexican drug cartels and CPOTs along the Southwest Border. As a result of this initiative, OCDETF will be in a better position to: identify smuggling routes and patterns; indict and prosecute high-level traffickers; and coordinate fugitive apprehension efforts to ensure organization members are brought to justice.

Investigations

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$378.8 million
(Includes +\$17.0 million in program changes)**

Investigations include the reimbursable resources that support investigative activities of the following participating agencies: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS). (The President's Budget proposes funding investigative activities for ICE, Coast Guard, and IRS in support of the OCDETF Program out of the direct appropriations of the Departments of

Homeland Security and Treasury.) Also included are the reimbursable resources that support the intelligence activities of OCDETF's member agencies and the OCDETF Fusion Center.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

FY 2009 Request: \$11.7 million

(Includes +\$0.4 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$11.3 million support ATF's investigative activities as a member of the OCDETF Program. ATF Agents focus on major drug traffickers who have violated laws related to the illegal trafficking and misuse of firearms, arson and explosives. Firearms often serve as a form of payment for drugs and, together with explosives and arson, are used as tools by drug organizations in order to intimidate, enforce and retaliate against their own members, rival organizations, or the community in general. Thus, ATF's jurisdiction and expertise is vital to OCDETF's efforts to disrupt and dismantle the most significant, violent drug trafficking organizations.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$0.4 million)

The Budget proposes a modest upward adjustment for a pay raise and other inflationary increases.

Drug Enforcement Administration

FY 2009 Request: \$205.2 million

(Includes +\$9.9 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$195.3 million support DEA's involvement in OCDETF investigations. DEA is the agency most actively involved in the OCDETF program with a participation rate in investigations that exceeds 80 percent. DEA is the only federal agency in OCDETF that has drug 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 have made the DEA an essential partner.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$9.9 million)

The President's Budget provides \$2.8 million to support communications costs associated with the License Plate Exploitation Initiative in an effort to link vehicles traveling outbound from the U.S. into Mexico with Mexico-based CPOTs and

affiliated “Gatekeeper” organizations involved in bulk cash smuggling, as well as IT support at the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) to process and exploit the license plate data collected. The remaining funding of \$7.1 million supports an adjustment for a pay raise and other inflationary increases.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FY 2009 Request: \$140.0 million

(Includes +\$4.6 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$135.5 million support the FBI’s involvement in OCDETF investigations. FBI brings to OCDETF its extensive expertise in the investigation of traditional organized crime and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI also has developed valuable relationships with foreign and State and local law enforcement. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and to undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance. The FBI, despite its other priorities, is committed to the OCDETF program and to the goal of targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$4.6 million)

The Budget proposes adjustments for a pay raise and other inflationary increases.

U.S. Marshals Service

FY 2009 Request: \$10.3 million

(Includes +\$1.9 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$8.4 million support USMS’s involvement in OCDETF investigations. 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.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$1.9 million)

The President’s Budget provides six additional agent positions and operating expenses to increase the USMS capability to apprehend OCDETF fugitives both domestically and in foreign countries, particularly those fugitives linked to

South America and Mexico-based CPOTs and “Gatekeepers.” The remaining \$0.2 million supports an adjustment for a pay raise and other inflationary increases.

OCDETF Fusion Center

FY 2009 Request: \$11.6 million

(Includes +\$0.1 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$11.5 million will support operations at the OFC, a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from six OCDETF-member investigative agencies, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the National Drug Intelligence Center, and others. 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 Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs) and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs), and to pass actionable leads through the multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD) to OCDETF participants in the field. These leads ultimately result in the development of better-coordinated, more comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$0.1 million)

The Budget proposes adjustments for a pay raise and other inflationary increases.

Prosecution

Total FY 2009 Request: \$152.7 million

(Includes +\$16.6 million in program changes)

Prosecution includes reimbursable resources for the ninety-four U.S. Attorneys Offices around the country (executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys) and the Criminal and Tax Divisions of the Department of Justice.

Criminal Division

FY 2009 Request: \$2.8 million

(Includes +\$0.1 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$2.7 million aid the Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO) 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. 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. The Criminal Division's Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section (NDDS) attorneys, in particular, play a critical role in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations through their work with the multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD). NDDS attorneys also assist U.S. Attorneys' Offices across the country in drafting wiretap applications and supervising wiretap investigations.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$0.1 million)

The Budget proposes adjustments for a pay raise and other inflationary increases.

Tax Division

FY 2009 Request: \$0.54 million

(Includes +\$0.02 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$0.52 million support the Tax Division's 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. Attorneys also maintain a clearinghouse of legal and investigative materials.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$0.02 million)

The Budget proposes a modest upward adjustment for a pay raise and other inflationary increases.

U.S. Attorneys

FY 2009 Request: \$149.4 million

(Includes +\$16.5 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$132.9 million support the United States Attorneys' involvement in the development of case strategy for 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.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$16.5 million)

The Budget provides \$5.1 million for 50 new positions, including 30 prosecutors, to support prosecution activities against significant drug trafficking organizations and money laundering organizations responsible for: (1) transporting or importing drugs and precursor chemicals to Mexico for subsequent distribution to the U.S.; (2) manufacturing or distributing drugs within Mexico for subsequent distribution to the U.S.; (3) transporting drugs across the Southwest Border of the U.S. and/or subsequently distributing those drugs in the U.S.; and (4) the laundering and the bulk cash smuggling of illicit proceeds across the U.S./Mexico border. The remaining funding of \$11.4 million supports an adjustment for a pay raise and other inflationary increases.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2007 performance of the OCDETF 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 OCDETF program will not be reviewed under the Administration's PART process because the agencies (and the related programs) OCDETF reimburses (i.e., FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals Service) have been individually assessed.

OCDETF monitors performance in two program areas: investigations and prosecutions. For investigations, OCDETF tracks the percent of active investigations linked to the Attorney General's Consolidated Priority

Organization Targets (CPOTs) list and the number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled or disrupted. For prosecutions, OCDETF measures the number of and percent of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOTs.

Discussion

OCDETF's renewed focus on attacking entire drug networks operating nationwide is most evident in the growing number of investigations that have expanded beyond the originating district to neighboring districts, states, and regions where related components of targeted organizations operate. The command and control organizations on the CPOT list are a top priority for OCDETF: in fact, approximately 77 percent of all investigations linked to FY 2007 CPOT targets were investigated by OCDETF.

During FY 2007, OCDETF continued its efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain, regionally, nationally, and internationally. OCDETF initiated 1,016 new cases in FY 2007, a five percent increase over the number initiated in FY 2006. OCDETF district and regional coordination groups ensure that only those targets believed to be most responsible for domestic drug supply, are investigated.

OCDETF continues to focus on the financial aspect in investigations and seeks to permanently remove the profits enjoyed by drug traffickers. During FY 2007, 97% of OCDETF case initiations utilized financial investigative techniques. Investigations resulting in financial convictions were reported at 27 percent in FY 2007, an increase over the 25 percent reported in FY 2006.

OCDETF also reports increased success in asset seizures and forfeitures. A significant percentage of investigations resulted in the seizure and forfeitures of assets and in charges calling for the forfeiture of assets and proceeds. OCDETF reported FY 2007 forfeitures in the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund at approximately \$531 million, a 26 percent over the total reported in FY 2006.

OCDETF attributes lower than estimated performance to evolving changes in the CPOT List. The 46 targets on the FY 2007 CPOT list are those recently identified by law enforcement: it has taken longer to identify their subsidiary organizations. Nevertheless, OCDETF achieved significant results against these CPOT-linked organizations and CPOTs. In fact, FY 2007 CPOT-linked dismantlements are more than double the number

OCDETF		
No PART Assessment Made		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
» Percent of aggregate domestic supply related to dismantled/disrupted CPOT-linked organizations	*	*
» Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOTs.	15%	14%
» Number of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOTs	400	332
» Percent of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOTs	6%	4%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	29.617	28.210	0.000
State and Local	196.101	170.027	102.920
Treatment	19.744	24.600	11.280
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$245.462	\$222.837	\$114.200
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Regional Information Sharing System	39.719	40.000	34.200
Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression	4.936	0.000	–
Drug Courts	9.872	15.200	–
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	24.681	25.000	0.000
Methamphetamine Enforcement and Clean Up	70.000	61.187	–
Prescription Drug Monitoring	7.404	7.050	–
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	9.872	9.400	–
Southwest Border Prosecutors	29.617	30.080	–
Northern Border Prosecution	–	2.820	–
Weed and Seed	49.361	32.100	–
Byrne Public Safety and Protection	–	–	80.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$245.462	\$222.837	\$114.200
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	75	75	72
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,921.701	\$1,628.767	\$732.747
Drug Resources Percentage	12.77%	13.68%	15.59%

Program Summary

Mission

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 support of the *Strategy*.

Budget

In FY 2009, OJP requests \$114.2 million for drug-related activities, which is a decrease of \$108.6 million from the FY 2008 level. As will be detailed, the creation of the new Byrne Public Safety and Protection (Byrne) program has altered the allocation of funding for drug control programs. While OJP continues to support legacy program operations in FY 2009, a reduction in resources nevertheless results from the consolidation of programs under the Byrne.

Regional Information Sharing System

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$34.2 million
(Includes -\$5.8 million in budgetary adjustments)**

RISS is the only national criminal intelligence system operated by and for state and local law enforcement agencies. Six regional intelligence centers operate in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories, with some member agencies in Canada, Australia, and England. These regional centers facilitate information sharing and communications to support member agency investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training, analytical services, specialized equipment, secure information-sharing technology, and secure encrypted e-mail and communications capabilities to over 6,000 municipal, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies nationwide.

The FY 2008 resources of \$40 million seek to enhance intelligence analysis capabilities to aid in the fight against drugs, terrorism, human trafficking, identity theft, cybercrime, gangs, and other major criminal activity. This will be achieved through the electronic connection and integration of other systems that operate with RISS and continued efforts to participate in information sharing initiatives.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$5.8 million)

The President's Budget proposes a reduction of \$5.8 million.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$0 million
(Includes -\$25.0 million in program changes)**

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program supports and enhances efforts by States and local jurisdictions to prohibit the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. Minors are defined as individuals under 21 years of age.

The FY 2008 resources of \$25.0 million will support funding to enforce state laws prohibiting the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$25.0 million)

The President's Budget does not request funding for this program. Congress has traditionally provided resources under Title V: Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002.

Byrne Public Safety and Protection

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$80.0 million
(Includes -\$77.8 million in program changes)**

The Byrne Public Safety and Protection program, which is requested at \$200 million (\$80 million drug-related) in FY 2009, consolidates the most successful OJP law enforcement assistance programs into a single, flexible grant that will help State, local, and tribal governments develop programs appropriate to the particular needs of their jurisdiction. Through a competitive grant process, OJP will focus assistance on those jurisdictions experiencing significant criminal justice problems and assist State and local governments in addressing a number of high-priority criminal justice concerns. Based on the collection of programs comprising the new Byrne consolidated grant, approximately 40 percent of the program can be considered drug-related. The following legacy programs, funded in FY 2008 at \$157.8 million, are included in the new Byrne grant:

Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression

The Domestic Cannabis Eradication program is the only nationwide drug eradication operation that exclusively targets marijuana. This program is designed to increase efforts to halt the spread of marijuana cultivation in the United States through eradication campaigns and suppression programs. Financial assistance is provided 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.

Drug Courts

The Drug Court Program provides alternatives to incarceration by using the coercive power of the court to induce abstinence and modify 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.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program for state prisoners was established to help states and units of local governments develop, implement, and

improve residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities and establish and maintain community-based aftercare services for probationers and parolees. Ultimately, the program goal is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to sustain themselves upon return to the community.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

The purpose of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) is to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. In coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services, the program aims to assist States that want to establish a PDMP. Objectives of the program include, (1) building a data collection and analysis system at the State level; (2) enhancing existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data; (3) facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data between States; and, (4) assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative.

Prisoner-Reentry

The Prisoner Reentry program supports strategies to deliver pre-release assessments and services, as well as develop transition plans in collaboration with other justice and community-based agencies and providers for supervised and non-supervised, nonviolent offenders. Grants include an assessment/planning phase not to exceed three months following the award start date, with implementation occurring in the remaining project period.

Southwest Border Prosecution

This program provides funding for local prosecutor offices in the four Southwest Border States: (1) California, (2) New Mexico, (3) Arizona, and (4) Texas for the costs 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 a border area that has significantly higher degree of vulnerability than many other areas in the continental United States.

Northern Border Prosecution

This program provides assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies (including prosecutors, probation officers courts and detention facilities) along the northern border with the handling and processing of drug and alien cases referred from Federal arrests.

Weed and Seed

The Weed and Seed Program provides assistance to address violent crimes and gang-related activities in adversely-impacted neighborhoods. The Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO) administers the Weed and Seed Program and has become a center for developing the capacity of some of the country's most violent communities to not only address their crime problems, but also begin the process of converting these highly distressed areas into thriving neighborhoods. CCDO assists over 270 communities with coordination of law enforcement efforts while developing their capacity to implement crime prevention programs such as Safe Havens, after-school enrichment activities, and treatment options.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$77.8 million)

The consolidation of legacy programs into Byrne results in a reduction of \$77.8 million in resources.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2007 performance of the OJP program is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The table below includes conclusions from the PART assessment as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The Drug Court program was rated "Results Not Demonstrated" in the 2002 PART assessment, due in part to performance measures that focused on outputs (number of drug courts) instead of the effectiveness of the courts. The same year, the RSAT program was rated "Results Not Demonstrated" partially because of performance measures that focused on outputs (number of offenders treated) instead of the effectiveness of the treatment toward reducing recidivism. In 2004, the Weed and Seed program was rated "Adequate" reflecting its monitoring of homicides and its efforts towards sustainability.

Drug Courts Program

Drug Courts				
PART Review				
Year of Last Review: 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			FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
» Number of Drug Court Graduates, Cumulative			*	1850
» Total number of drug courts (cumulative).			840	701

* Target not yet established since measurement began in 2005.

** TBR=To be Reported

Discussion

OJP has developed new measures to monitor the percent of participants who re-offend while participating in the Drug Court program, the number of drug court graduates, and the percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use. These measures were implemented beginning in FY 2008.

In FY 2007 the Bureau of Justice Assistance continued to partner with the National Institute of Drug Abuse to oversee a performance-based “E-Court Web Project.” When completed, this program will enable drug courts to report client progress, service linkages, and outcomes - including recidivism, graduation rates, and improved client functioning. These data will improve local drug court program management as well as accountability to State and Federal funders. Additionally, BJA partnered with the National Institute of Justice to complete an extensive, longitudinal, multiyear project involving 2,200 drug court participants from 29 communities.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

RSAT				
PART Review				
Year of Last Review: 2002		Rating Received: Results Not Demonstrated		
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:		
Purpose	60	Linking funding and performance has been complicated by treatment cost variations and by the lack of reliable data.		
Planning	72			
Management	56			
Results	20			
Selected Measures of Performance			FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
» Number of offenders that complete the program who remain arrest free for one year following release from aftercare*			1,700	–
» Number of participants in RSAT			17,500	**

*TBR=To be Reported.

Discussion

Beginning in 2005, OJP requires grantees to collect data for new measures addressing treatment costs related to residential and aftercare programs, recidivism, and reduction in substance abuse.

OJP convened a committee to reduce the reporting burden on RSAT grantees by facilitating electronic reporting. The committee found duplicative the current process of

requiring an upload of the annual report plus electronic reporting - plans are underway to eliminate the annual report format. Pilot testing of this new data collection system should be complete by March 2008. If the pilot programs prove feasible, the electronic data collection tool will be utilized for all data collection.

Weed and Seed

Weed and Seed			
PART Review			
Year of Last Review: 2004		Rating Received: Adequate	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:	
Purpose	100	The program has improved training, and has begun tracking the reduction of crimes such as homicide in Weed and Seed sites.	
Planning	75		
Management	90		
Results	33		
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
» Percent reduction in homicides per Weed and Seed funded sites.		1.2%	0.60%
» Number of homicides per site.		No more than 4	3

*Data is collected on an annual calendar year basis and will not be available until Spring 2007.

Discussion

During FY2007, over three-fourths (78.5%) of reporting Weed and Seed sites included Anti-Drug Education as a component of their weeding strategy. Almost half (44%) actively participated in the youth-focused Drug Education For Youth program, a major partnership between the Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO) and the Department of the Navy.

Through CCDO's National Conference in Detroit and its partnership with the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA), nearly a dozen workshops were provided for Weed and Seed Sites. These focused on drug prevention, treatment and education for at-risk youth, adults and ex-offender populations. Additionally, CCDO conducted training in Nashville, TN on Drug Education for Youth in cooperation with the Navy.