

I. Executive Summary

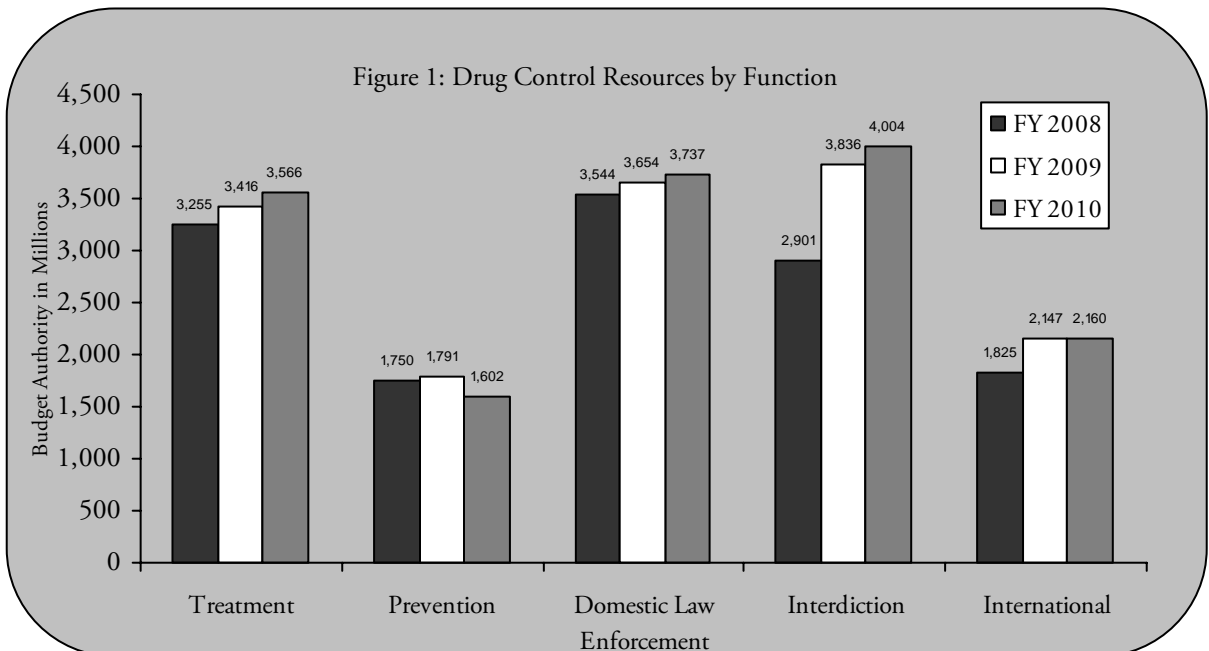
Executive Summary

The *National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2010 Budget Summary* (*Budget Summary*) identifies resources and performance indicators for programs within the Executive Branch that are integral to the President’s drug control policy. The Administration’s plan for reducing drug use and availability is based around four major policy areas: (1) Substance Abuse Prevention, (2) Substance Abuse Treatment, (3) Domestic Law Enforcement; and (4) Interdiction and International Counterdrug Support. In Fiscal Year 2010, the President requests \$15.1 billion in support of these key policy areas, which is an increase of \$224.3 million or 1.5 percent over the FY 2009 enacted level of \$14.8 billion.

The drug control programs of the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Interior, Veterans Affairs, and the Small Business Administration principally focus on demand reduction activities such as substance abuse prevention

and treatment. The Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, State, Transportation and Treasury are involved in supply reduction operations such as domestic law enforcement and interdiction and international counterdrug support. The Office of National Drug Control Policy conducts activities in both areas. Each agency is an important partner in the drug control mission.

The *Budget Summary* details agency resources by function. Functions categorize the activities of agencies into common drug control areas. Figure 1 details funding by function.

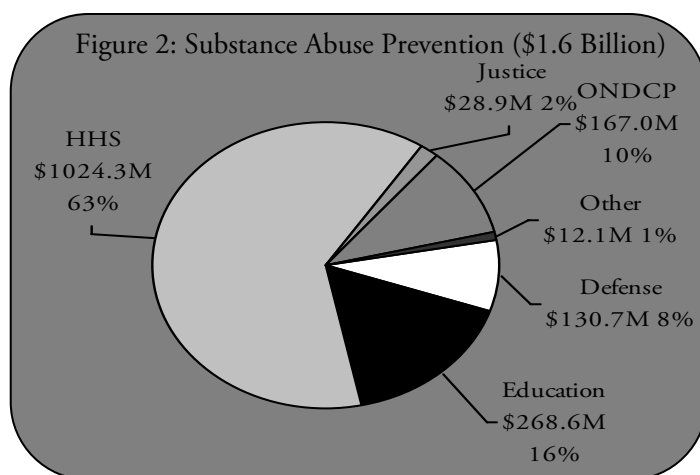


FY 2010 Drug Control Program Highlights

Substance Abuse Prevention

Federal resources totaling \$1.6 billion (Figure 2) support a variety of education and outreach programs aimed at preventing the initiation of drug use. Some noteworthy prevention efforts include the Department of Education's new Improving School Culture and Climate Initiative, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's (ONDCP) Drug-Free Communities and National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The Department of Health and Human Services contributes the largest share of resources for prevention activities through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and National Institute on Drug Abuse.

addressing these problems; and implementing prevention and early intervention programs that target crime, including the sale and distribution of illicit substances.



Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) National Programs

Department of Education: \$238.6 million
(Reflects \$101.6 million increase over FY 2009)

SDFSC National Programs funds a variety of drug and violence prevention activities, primarily through grants to local educational agencies (LEAs), to help support schools in fostering safe, secure, and drug-free learning environments for students. The budget includes \$100.0 million for a new initiative, Improving School Culture and Climate, to support new approaches to assisting schools in fostering a safe, secure, and drug-free learning environment, particularly by using approaches designed to change school culture and climate. This initiative will fund a range of activities, including new and innovative ways for dealing with problem behaviors, such as drug use; forging partnerships among schools, law enforcement, juvenile justice, community colleges, and community-based groups to provide a comprehensive, cross-system approach to

SDFSC State Grants

Department of Education: \$0 million
(Reflects \$294.8 million decrease from FY 2009)

SDFSC State Grants program funds were allocated by formula to states and territories. The budget proposes to terminate funding the program because reviews by an independent evaluator and by a statutory advisory committee have demonstrated that this program is poorly designed. A 2001 study from the RAND Drug Policy Research Center concluded that the structure of the program is "profoundly flawed." The program does not focus on the schools most in need and the thin distribution of funding prevents many local administrators from designing and implementing meaningful interventions. In 2007, the SDFSC Advisory Committee affirmed the RAND findings and also echoed many of the recommendations of the RAND study, such as recommending that the Federal Government provide competitive grants to concentrate a greater amount of funding to

school districts with a demonstrated need. The Administration proposes instead to redirect some of the program's funds to provide an increase for SDFSC National Programs' proposed new competitive grant initiative, Improving School Culture and Climate, which is better structured to support targeted, high-quality interventions.

Drug-Free Communities

Office of National Drug Control Policy: \$90.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

Local leaders are in the best position to understand the drug problem affecting their communities. In recognition of this, the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) program provides up to \$125,000 per year in grant funding to local drug-free coalitions to develop plans that combat substance abuse problems. Each grantee is required to match 100 percent of its grant award with non-Federal funds or in-kind support. The FY 2010 budget will support over 750 Drug-Free Communities grants across the country.

Media Campaign

Office of National Drug Control Policy: \$70.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The Campaign utilizes media channels such as paid advertising, interactive media, and public information to educate and motivate youth to develop anti-drug beliefs and behaviors, and encourage adults to play a more effective role in keeping youth drug-free. Funding (providing for television, radio, newspaper, Internet, and non-traditional advertising) will enable the Media Campaign to address emerging drug issues among youth, such as prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse.

Substance Abuse Treatment

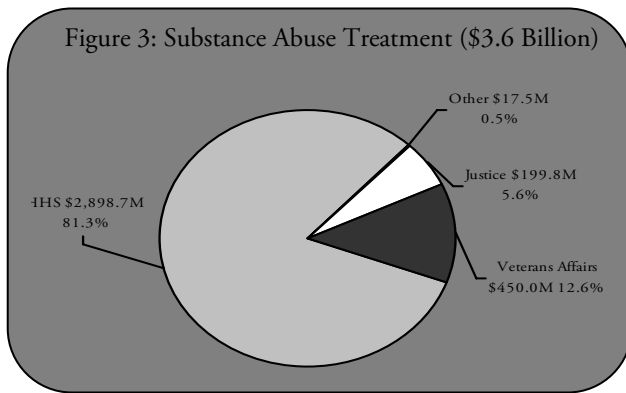
The Budget dedicates more than \$3.6 billion (Figure 3) in Federal funds to drug treatment and intervention efforts in FY 2010. This represents an increase of \$150.1 million over the FY 2009 level. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) supports the majority of the Federal government's efforts to help drug users in need. Key HHS drug intervention and treatment programs include Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment (SBIRT); Access to Recovery; Adult, Juvenile, and Family Drug Courts; and prisoner re-entry services. The Department of Justice offers a myriad of treatment services, and the Department of Veterans Affairs provides critical treatment services to veterans who have been diagnosed as having a substance abuse disorder.

Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment (SBIRT)

Department of Health and Human Services: \$29.1 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The SBIRT grant program uses cooperative agreements to expand and enhance a state or Tribal Organization's continuum of care by adding screening, brief intervention, referral, and treatment services within general medical settings. In addition, by providing consistent linkages with the specialty treatment system, the SBIRT approach results in systems and policy changes that increase substance abuse treatment access in both the generalist and specialist sectors. The budget proposal will ensure continuation of all existing state grants, Medical Residency grants, and associated evaluation and technical assistance contracts.

Figure 3: Substance Abuse Treatment (\$3.6 Billion)



Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System

Department of Health and Human Services: \$240.0 million (Reflects \$20.0 million increase over FY 2009)

The Administration has continued to encourage states to adopt the use of two Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes that are available to health care providers and states for alcohol & drug screening and brief intervention. Further expanding this valuable tool to a range of medical settings will enable clinicians to screen more patients for substance abuse disorders, prevent use and treat individuals, and ultimately reduce the burden of addictive disorders on the Nation, communities, and families. As of April 2009, 14 states have adopted the codes. The FY 2010 budget assumes this will grow to 20 states by the end of FY 2010.

Access to Recovery

Department of Health and Human Services: \$99.0 million (Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The Access to Recovery (ATR) program seeks to expand access to substance abuse treatment and recovery support services, including those that are faith-based. ATR allows individuals to tailor treatment services to best meet their needs, such as including services supplied by faith-based or community-based organizations or focusing on methamphetamine abuse treatment. In FY 2010, the budget supports a new Request for Applications (RFA) for a third cohort (approximately 26 new grants).

Individuals who abuse methamphetamine will be included as a priority population in the RFA for the FY 2010 ATR cohort.

Adult, Juvenile, and Family Drug Courts

Department of Health and Human Services: \$58.9 million (Reflects \$35M increase over FY 2009)

The Adult, Juvenile, and Family Drug Courts program awards grants to treatment providers and court systems to supply drug court participants with treatment services, including case management and program coordination. Funding is designed to close gaps in the treatment continuum. The budget proposal will fund approximately 100 new grants.

Prisoner Re-entry

Department of Health and Human Services: \$23.2 million (Reflects \$15.0 million increase over FY 2009)

Over the past decade, awareness of the need for a continuing care system for juvenile and adult offenders has grown, as states and local communities struggle with an increasing number of these individuals returning to the community after release from correctional confinement. In FY 2010, the budget will support an additional cohort of offender re-entry grants that will provide substance abuse treatment and recovery support services to adult and juvenile offenders returning to society from incarceration. Approximately 29 new grants are expected to be awarded.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Department of Health and Human Services: \$95.4 million (Reflects \$5.2 million increase over FY 2009)

The Indian Health Service (IHS), an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for providing Federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services as part of this mission. The FY 2010 Budget includes increases for Community Rehabilitation and

Aftercare, Regional Treatment Centers, and prevention and treatment of methamphetamine abuse.

Drug, Mental Health and Problem-Solving Courts Program

Department of Justice: \$59.0 million
(Reflects \$9.0 million increase over FY 2009)

The Department of Justice's Drug Court Program has been incorporated into the new Drug, Mental Health, and Problem-Solving Courts Program. The program provides alternatives to incarceration for non-violent drug and other offenders by using the coercive power of the court to induce abstinence and modified behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs. (In comparison to the HHS drug courts program, which provides funding for treatment services, the Justice program typically provides funding to establish and or enhance the operations of drug courts itself.)

Second Chance Act

Department of Justice: \$30.0 million
(Reflects \$30.0 million increase over FY 2009)

The President's budget is proposing a significant increase for services authorized under the Second Chance Act. A key focus of the Act is to decrease drug-related criminal recidivism and address offenders returning to their communities to commit new crimes. Many individuals convicted of drug-related crimes have substance abuse problems which, if left untreated, will likely lead to relapsing to drug abuse and returning to criminal behavior. To improve offender re-entry services, the budget will support grants that will be used for juvenile and adult offenders reentering the community with drug and alcohol testing and assessment for treatment, as well as for family-based substance abuse treatment programs as alternatives to

incarceration for non-violent parent drug offenders. The budget also supports grants to state, Tribal, and local prosecutors to develop, implement, or expand qualified drug treatment programs that offer alternatives to imprisonment. Also, competitive grants will be available to states to improve the provision of drug treatment to offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

Department of Justice: \$30.0 million
(Reflects \$20.0 million increase over FY 2009)

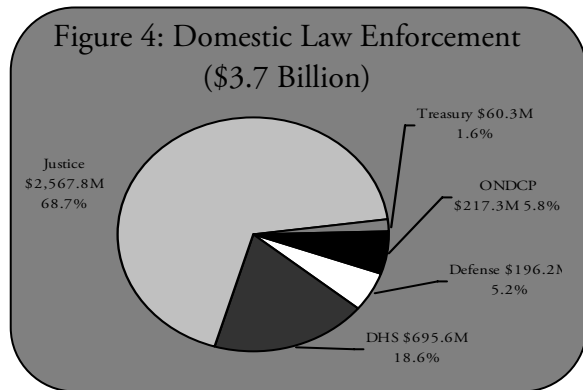
The President's budget will ensure state prisoners have adequate treatment services so they may become drug-free and learn the skills needed to sustain themselves upon return to the community. To assist states and local units of government, the budget proposes an expansion for the RSAT program.

Domestic Law Enforcement

Nearly \$3.7 billion (Figure 4) in Federal resources support domestic law enforcement efforts, an increase of \$83.3 million over the FY 2009 level. The Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury, with support from the Department of Defense's National Guard, provide key law enforcement and support to state and local law enforcement agencies.

Southwest Border Enforcement

Narcotics smuggling in the Southwest border (SWB) region is a significant vulnerability to U.S. security that requires increased national-level attention and unity of effort. To enhance national security by protecting the American people, economy, and way of life from the corrosive effects of illegal drug



smuggling across the Southwest border, the Administration is directing the coordination and facilitation of U.S. Government counterdrug and border security initiatives to achieve a comprehensive national effort involving Federal, state, local, and private sector entities. Enhanced funding in the FY 2010 Budget to combat drug trafficking on the SWB includes:

Department of Justice: \$33.0 million

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA): \$24.1 million: DEA’s FY 2010 request funds 128 positions (including 70 domestic Special Agents and 25 Intelligence Analysts) to prevent the flow of drugs across our SWB. Positions concentrated in the SWB will enable DEA to carry out well-planned and coordinated enforcement operations in arrival zone areas.

Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF): \$8.9 million: The OCDETF Program seeks to fully dismantle those drug trafficking and money laundering organizations having the most significant impact on the U.S. In addition, OCDETF is devoting resources to attacking the Gatekeepers, those collecting fees to facilitate the movement of all types of contraband from

Mexico into the U.S.

Department of Homeland Security: \$34.5 million

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): \$27.9 million: ICE’s plans include increasing enforcement staffing to combat a wide variety of illegal activities threatening the Southwest border, improving cooperative efforts with the Mexican government, reinforcing intelligence operations in the region, and establishing another Border Violence Intelligence Cell to collect, analyze, and disseminate vital information to the field and the intelligence community.

Customs and Border Patrol (CBP): \$26.1 million (\$6.6 million drug-related): As a part of the “Combating Southbound Firearms and Currency Smuggling” initiative, CBP requests \$10.0 million (\$3.0 million drug-related) to expand CBP’s License Plate Reader Program to 58 outbound lanes on the southern border at the ports of entry. An additional \$16.1 million (\$3.6 million drug-related) is requested to hire CBP officers, Border Patrol agents and support staff for this initiative that will also be dedicated to the outbound program and be deployed at and between the ports of entry.

National Drug Intelligence Center

Department of Justice: \$44.0 million
 In FY 2010, funds budgeted for the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) moves from the intelligence community to the Department of Justice. The mission of NDIC is to provide strategic drug-related intelligence, document and computer exploitation support, and training assistance to drug control, public health, law enforcement, and intelligence communities of the United States in order to reduce the adverse effects of drug trafficking, drug abuse, and other drug-related criminal activity.

Interdiction and International Counterdrug Support

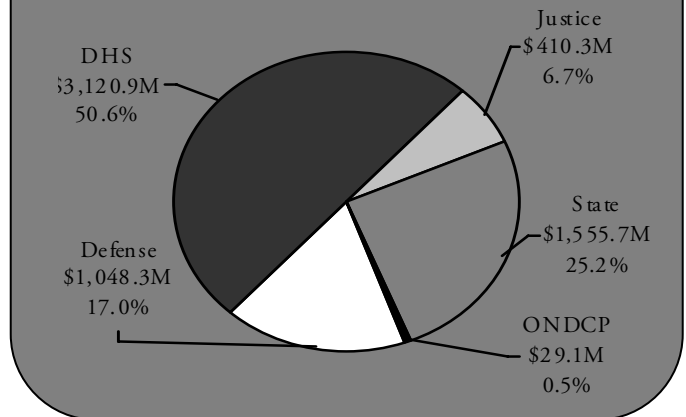
Over \$6.1 billion (Figure 5) in Federal resources support programs to disrupt the flow of illicit drugs into the United States, and provide support to partner nations. This represents an increase of \$180.6 million over the FY 2009 level. The Department of Homeland Security provides the necessary assets and personnel to interdict drugs along the Nation's borders. These drug control efforts are complemented by detection and monitoring efforts of the Department of Defense and partner nation support, eradication, and alternative development programs sponsored by the Department of State.

Mexico

Department of State: \$432.3 million
(Reflects \$109.2 million increase over FY 2009 *(including requested FY 2009 supplemental funding)*)

The FY 2010 Budget will support continued counternarcotics, law enforcement and demand reduction programs to advance the shorter-term goal of dismantling drug trafficking and other criminal organizations, and the longer-term goal of strengthening Mexico's law enforcement institutions and expanding their capacity to attack and deter crime affecting the United States. Funds will enhance Mexico's forensics, surveillance, and data collection and analysis capabilities; help develop a secure communications network for national security agencies; provide aviation assets and non-intrusive inspection equipment for land and maritime interdiction; and support the creation of a national network for demand reduction programs.

Figure 5: Interdiction and International Counterdrug Support (\$6.1 Billion)



Afghanistan

Department of State: \$288.2 million
(Reflects \$22.8 million decrease from FY 2009 *(including requested FY 2009 supplemental funding)*)

The Budget will be used to continue to improve and expand our counternarcotics effort in Afghanistan. With continued emphasis on building the Afghan government's capacity to manage drug control programs, the Department of State will support programs for crop control through public information campaigns, province-based dissuasion against planting, and poppy elimination through pre-planting initiatives and provincial eradication of planted poppy, as well as drug control institution building which includes support for interdiction, public outreach, and demand reduction, including drug prevention and treatment programs. Funding in FY 2010 will emphasize the Good Performers Initiative and Counternarcotics Advisory Teams (CNAT) programs.

DEA International Enforcement

Department of Justice: \$410.3 million
(Reflects \$21.9 million increase from FY 2009)

The major focus of DEA's International Enforcement program is the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant

international drug and chemical trafficking organizations. 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. The FY 2010 budget provides 15 additional positions for DEA's narcoterrorism initiative coordinated by the Special Operations Division and funds additional financial investigations. These programs allow DEA to attack drug trafficking networks and the financial infrastructures that support terrorism.

Colombia

Department of State: \$237.8 million
(Reflects \$4.7 million decrease from FY 2009)

The FY 2010 budget will continue to consolidate progress achieved under Plan Colombia while supporting the transition of additional counternarcotics programs to the Government of Colombia. Assistance will continue to support aviation programs that support eradication, interdiction, humanitarian, and high-value target operations, and allow the Colombian military and police the ability to operate in remote regions. Funding will also go toward enhancing the Colombian Government's ability to interdict drugs, particularly along the Pacific coast.

CBP Office of Air & Marine

Department of Homeland Security: \$455.2 million
(Reflects \$20.0 million decrease from FY 2009)

CBP A&M P-3s are expected to meet or exceed flight hour commitments to Joint Inter-Agency Task Force South during FY 2010 and provide additional surveillance support along the northern border.

Other Related Drug Control Program (ORDCP) agencies

Included in the appendix of this volume are ORDCP agencies that receive federal funds for drug control activities, but their primary mission does not include drug control, nor have readily identifiable drug control line items in the Budget of the President.

Changes to the National Drug Control Budget

In FY 2010, one program has been added to the Drug Control Budget. Funds budgeted for the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) have moved from the intelligence community to the Department of Justice, and are therefore able to be scored as a part of the federal drug control budget (per USC §1701, ONDCP does not have authority over intelligence community funding).

While the FY 2010 submission retains the budget structure used in the FY 2009 submission, the Administration will review and consider potential modifications to the current structure of the Federal Drug Control budget during 2009. ONDCP will work with the appropriate Congressional committees before implementing any changes to the budget structure.

Performance

ONDCP's performance measurement reporting system monitors the annual performance of Federal drug control agencies—in accordance with Section 202 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (P. L. 109-469).

To assess the contributions of individual agencies, ONDCP draws on: existing agency data systems required by the Government Performance and Results Act, on national data sets such as the National Survey on Drug Use and Health and Monitoring the Future studies; information from budget justifications, program assessments, internal management documents; and agency Performance Summary Reports which include Office of Inspector General attestations of each agency's performance system and metrics.

A deficiency identified of the FY 2008 performance system is the lack of interagency joint policy targets that monitor progress towards the overarching goals of the Strategy. ONDCP's performance measurement system is currently being refined to assess more comprehensively the effectiveness of the Strategy in achieving its goals and objectives while developing and improving needed data sources.