



FY 2012 BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Companion to the
National Drug Control Strategy

APRIL 2011



National Drug Control Strategy
FY 2012 Budget and Performance Summary
Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary.....	5
II. Drug Control Funding Tables	17
Table 1: Federal Drug Control Spending by Function	19
Table 2: Federal Drug Control Spending by Agency	20
Table 3: Historical Drug Control Funding by Function.....	22
III. Agency Budget Summaries.....	23
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>	25
U.S. Forest Service	27
<u>COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY</u>	31
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>	41
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities/Counterdrug OPTEMPO.....	43
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>	51
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	53
<u>FEDERAL JUDICIARY</u>	61
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</u>	67
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	69
Health Resources and Services Administration	73
Indian Health Service	77
National Institutes of Health.....	81
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	95
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</u>	113
Customs and Border Protection	115
Federal Emergency Management Agency	125
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	127
Immigration and Customs Enforcement.....	131
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement.....	137
United States Coast Guard.....	139

<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</u>	145
Bureau of Indian Affairs	147
Bureau of Land Management	151
National Park Service	155
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</u>	159
Assets Forfeiture Fund	161
Bureau of Prisons	163
Criminal Division	169
Drug Enforcement Administration.....	173
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	179
Office of Federal Detention Trustee	185
Office of Justice Programs	189
National Drug Intelligence Center	197
United States Attorneys.....	201
United States Marshals Service	205
<u>OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY</u>	209
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	211
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	213
Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....	217
Salaries and Expenses	225
<u>SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION</u>	227
<u>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</u>	231
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.....	233
United States Agency for International Development	245
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</u>	251
Internal Revenue Service	253
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>	257
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	259
Federal Aviation Administration	263
<u>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS</u>	269
Veterans Health Administration	271
IV. Glossary	277
Glossary	279

I. Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 National Drug Control Budget requests \$26.2 billion to reduce drug use and its consequences in the United States. This represents an increase of \$322.6 million (1.2 percent) over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$25.9 billion.

In May 2010, President Obama released the Administration's inaugural *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)*. The *Strategy* describes the specific actions Federal departments and agencies are taking in order to achieve the Administration's two main drug-control goals to reduce drug use and its consequences by 2015, and the funding dedicated to those efforts. The plan calls for a balanced approach of prevention, treatment, law enforcement, interdiction, and international partnerships to achieve a 15-percent reduction in the rate of youth drug use over 5 years, as well as similar reductions in chronic drug use and drug-related consequences such as drug deaths and drugged driving.

The 2011 *Strategy* and the FY 2012 National Drug Control Budget demonstrates a recommitment to the goals, objectives, and activities in the Administration's inaugural *Strategy*. The requested funding will continue to strengthen nationwide efforts to detect, prevent, and treat illicit drug use in communities and break the cycle of illicit drug use, crime, and incarceration.

Additionally, the FY 2012 request reflects a significant restructure of the National Drug Control Budget that will provide a transparent and accurate depiction of

Federal funding in support of the President's 2011 *Strategy*.

In FY 2004, the National Drug Control Budget was reduced to eliminate agency programs that were unreliably estimated or were thought to be related to consequences of drug use (as opposed to directly related to drug use reduction). Congress made it clear in the Office of National Drug Control Policy's 2006 Reauthorization Act (P.L. 109-469) that the Federal drug control budget should represent the full range of Federal spending, including costs associated with the consequences of drug use, and called on the Administration to restructure the National Drug Control Budget. The President's *Strategy* emphasizes specific policy efforts to address the complex consequences of drug use.

Therefore, in order to establish and display an accurate and reliable accounting of Federal resources spent on supporting the *Strategy's* goals to reduce drug use and its consequences, the Administration undertook a thorough review of Federal programs that have a drug control nexus. This review used a two-test approach to determine the suitability of including a program in the National Drug Control Budget: first, whether a program has a drug-control nexus; second, whether the program has an acceptable budget estimation methodology based on empirical data.

Based on the review, the Administration is adding the following agencies/programs to the National Drug Control Budget:

Agriculture

U.S. Forest Service

**Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency for the District of Columbia**

Defense

Counterdrug OPTEMPO

Federal Judiciary

Health and Human Services

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (Medicare and additional Medicaid services)
Health Resources and Services Administration
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Homeland Security

CBP's Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Federal Emergency Management Agency (Operation Stonegarden)

Interior

Bureau of Land Management
National Park Service

Justice

Asset Forfeiture Fund
Bureau of Prisons (Corrections Costs)
Criminal Division
Office of Federal Detention Trustee
U.S. Attorneys
U.S. Marshals Service

Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

Over the next year, the Administration will review a number of programs that were identified as having a drug control nexus but were without an acceptable budget estimation methodology. The goal will be to determine whether such a methodology can be developed, and is therefore appropriate to include the program in the National Drug Control Budget. Some of these programs include:

- The Department of Defense's TRICARE prevention and treatment efforts
- The Department of Health and Human Service's Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development's Project Reunite
- The Department of Justice's Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, and the Smart Probation/Smart Policing programs
- The Department of Labor's Job Corps program

The following chart provides a comparison of the old and the new budget structure.

	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>
<u>Previous Budget Structure</u>			
Demand Reduction	5,377.0	5,428.9	5,617.8
Supply Reduction	<u>10,028.6</u>	<u>9,750.9</u>	<u>9,690.4</u>
Total	15,405.6	15,179.8	15,308.2
<u>Revised Budget Structure</u>			
Demand Reduction	10,443.2	10,563.8	10,664.8
Supply Reduction	<u>15,443.9</u>	<u>15,167.8</u>	<u>15,544.8</u>
Total	25,887.1	25,731.6	26,209.7

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding. Dollars in millions.

Highlights of the FY 2012 Budget

Prevention

The FY2012 request to support education and outreach programs aimed at preventing the initiation of drug use for the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, Transportation, Defense and Justice, as well the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) totals \$1.7 billion. This represents a nearly 8 percent increase (\$123.0 million) over the FY 2010 enacted level; the major changes are highlighted below:

SAMHSA Prevention Grants

Department of Health and Human Services: \$550.5 million

(Reflects \$15.8 million decrease from FY 2010)

In support of the first priority to create a national, community-based prevention system to protect adolescents, the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) budget request includes:

- State Substance Abuse Prevention Grants: The FY 2012 request includes \$395.0 million for a state formula grant

for substance abuse prevention. This new grant program combines legacy funding from the Strategic Prevention Framework program and the Prevention set aside from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant to fund state-supported, evidence-based community prevention programs.

- Prevention Prepared Communities: The FY 2012 request includes \$22.6 million to assist communities in developing local evidence-based substance abuse prevention programs targeted across the course of childhood and adolescence and delivered in multiple community venues.
- Tribal Prevention Grants: The FY 2012 request includes \$25.0 million for a new Tribal Prevention Grant focusing on promoting overall behavioral health, preventing alcohol and substance abuse, and preventing suicides.

Drug Free Communities (DFC)

Office of National Drug Control Policy: \$88.6 million (Reflects \$6.4 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 request includes \$88.6 million in DFC funding to support the development of community drug-free coalitions throughout the United States. Community coalitions strive to develop local solutions

and increase community involvement and effectiveness in carrying out a wide array of drug prevention strategies, initiatives, and activities.

Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students Grant Program

Department of Education: \$266.9 million (Reflects \$91.0 million increase over FY 2010)

This new program will support student achievement and help ensure students are mentally and physically healthy and ready to learn. The objective is to create an improved school climate that reduces drug use, violence, and harassment and improves school safety and students' physical and mental well-being. Within the program, the Department would use:

- \$47.4 million to award new grants to assist state educational agencies and local educational agencies (LEAs) to develop and implement programs and activities that create safe environments.
- \$144.0 million for other portions of the Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students program, including \$86.8 million for existing grants for Safe and Supportive Schools projects to address and improve school climate, and \$27.2 million for grants to LEAs to develop and implement innovative and effective programs to reduce alcohol abuse in secondary schools.
- \$75.4 million would provide for new and existing grant awards under the "Safe Schools/Healthy Students" initiative, to support LEAs and communities in developing and implementing a comprehensive set of programs and services to prevent youth drug use and violence, support early childhood development activities, and provide needed student mental health services. (Education blends this initiative with the

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Youth Violence Prevention Program and administers it in collaboration with both HHS and the Department of Justice.)

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign Office of National Drug Control Policy: \$45.0 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The re-tooled Campaign uses media channels such as paid advertising, interactive media, and public information, often in conjunction with community coalitions and organizations, to educate and motivate youth to develop anti-drug beliefs and behaviors, and encourage adults to have more effective roles in keeping youth drug-free. Funding (providing for television, radio, newspaper, Internet, and non-traditional advertising) enables the Media Campaign to address the substances most often abused by young people.

Drugged Driving

Department of Transportation: \$2.8 million (Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) FY 2012 request will support the Drug Impaired Driving Program, provide public information, outreach efforts, and improved law enforcement training to help reduce drugged driving. Funding will also support a new roadside survey of drug use by drivers and completion of a study of the crash risk of driving after taking drugs.

Treatment

The FY 2012 Budget proposes \$9.0 billion in Federal funds for early intervention and treatment services for individuals with drug problems. This represents an increase over one percent (\$98.7 million) over the FY

2010 funding level. The Departments of Health and Human Services, Veterans Affairs, and Justice, as well as CSOSA and the Federal Judiciary train and engage primary healthcare professionals to intervene in emerging cases of drug abuse, expand and improve specialty addiction care for addiction, and develop safe and efficient paradigms to manage drug-related offenders in community corrections. The major changes are highlighted below:

Grants to States for Medicaid

Department of Health and Human Services:

\$3,577.0 million

(Reflects \$211.7 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Nation's substance abuse treatment providers treat 3.9 million clients annually. Substance abuse treatment most often is paid for by two or more public and private sources (private health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, state and local funds, and other Federal support). The Federal government makes its largest contribution to the payment for treatment through the Medicaid and Medicare insurance programs. These programs are increasing in size and scope, with the expansion of populations and/or services covered.

For the *National Drug Control Strategy*: FY 2012 Budget & Performance Summary, ONDCP, with assistance from HHS, developed placeholder estimates based upon SAMHSA's report: *SAMHSA Spending Estimates: MHSAs Spending Projections for 2004–2014*. These placeholder estimates represent ONDCP's estimate of the Federal Medicaid expenditures for substance abuse treatment. ONDCP and the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation are working to further refine the

methodology for determining the Federal Medicaid outlays for treatment.

The FY 2012 estimates are lower than the FY 2010 estimates as a result of the end of the temporarily increased Federal Medicaid matching rates provided in the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 and the Education, Jobs, and Medicaid Assistance Act of 2010, which expires in June 2011.

Medicare

Department of Health and Human Services:

\$1,463.5 million

(Reflects \$138.5 million increase from FY 2010)

Medicare provides health insurance coverage to eligible aged and disabled persons. Medicare-funded substance abuse treatment is an entitlement for eligible participants. Coverage and costs are increasing with the growing demand for treatment and the addition of Part D prescription drug coverage. Similar to the Medicaid estimates, these placeholder estimates represent ONDCP's estimate of the Federal Medicare expenditures for substance abuse treatment.

SAMHSA Discretionary Treatment Grants

Department of Health and Human Services: \$533.7 million

(Reflects \$2.3 million decrease from FY 2010)

The SAMHSA request includes a bundle of programs that are awarded directly to providers. These programs advance specific treatment methods, modalities, and services to targeted groups. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to ensure the funding supports a particular identified need.

- \$98.9 million (no change from FY 2010 enacted) for Access to Recovery provides states funding for vouchers, coupled with state flexibility and

executive discretion, to offer an opportunity to create positive change in substance abuse treatment and recovery service delivery across the Nation.

- \$29.1 million (no change from FY 2010 enacted) for a Screening Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment approach provides grants to health care providers to intervene early in the disease process before individuals achieve dependency, and can motivate the addicted client to engage in substance abuse treatment.
- \$43.8 million (no change from FY 2010 enacted) for Treatment Drug Courts which help reduce recidivism and substance abuse among offenders and increase an offender's likelihood of successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and intense judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, community supervision, and appropriate sanctions and other rehabilitation services. In FY 2010, SAMHSA and the Department of Justice successfully braided their drug court programs, making it easier on court applicants to access these two funding streams under a single application.
- \$22.6 million (no change from FY 2010 enacted) for Ex-Offender Reentry program grants provide screening, assessment, comprehensive treatment, and recovery support services to offenders reentering the community, as well as offenders who are currently on or being released from probation or parole.
- \$47.4 million (increased \$4.6 million from FY 2010 enacted) for Treatment Systems for the Homeless grants combine long-term, community-based

housing assistance with intensive individualized treatment and recovery support services.

- \$159.6 million (decreased \$5.2 million from FY 2010 enacted) for several other Treatment Capacity programs including: the Minority AIDS Initiative; Opioid Treatment Programs and Regulatory Activities; Children and Family Programs; Pregnant and Post-Partum Women (PPW); Recovery Community Services Program (RCSP); and Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) General.

Substance Abuse Treatment Block Grant

Department of Health and Human Services:

\$1,494.2 million

(Reflects an increase of \$39.6 million over FY 2010)

This formula-based funding to states expands substance abuse treatment services, while providing maximum flexibility to states. States and territories may expend their funds only for the purpose of planning, carrying out, and evaluating activities related to these services. In FY 2012, the grant will support the delivery of treatment while allowing states to access funding for prevention services.

Second Chance Act

Department of Justice): \$50.0 million

(Reflects \$20.0 million increase over FY 2010)

In support of the priority to develop safe and efficient paradigms to manage drug-related offenders in community corrections, the budget includes requests for the following initiatives:

- Prosecution-led Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison: The FY 2012 request includes \$10.0 million to provide funding of this activity authorized under Section 112 of the Second Chance Act. Funds will allow the

Attorney General to make grants to state, tribal, and local prosecutors to improve the infrastructure, knowledge, and systems needed to operate the judicial aspects of alternative to prison initiatives.

- **Adult/Juvenile Re-Entry Court Initiative:** The FY 2012 request includes \$9.0 million to integrate the proven practices of drug courts into the management of drug-related adult and juvenile offenders being released from incarceration back into the community and provide support to develop and test innovative strategies for serving juvenile offenders with co-occurring substance abuse problems. Awards will be issued through a competitive bidding process and will be used to support training of probation officers and judges, creation of needed data systems, and expansion of drug testing capabilities.

Bureau of Prisons Drug Treatment Efforts

**Department of Justice: \$108.5 million
(Reflects \$20.9 million increase from FY 2010)**

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) of 1994 requires the BOP (subject to the availability of funds) to provide residential substance abuse treatment to all eligible inmates. The treatment strategy often begins with drug abuse education and can end with the strong community transition component. The objective is to reduce the likelihood of inmates relapsing to drug use and criminal activity. Approximately 40 percent of new inmates entering BOP custody have a diagnosis of a drug use disorder. Accordingly, BOP's strategy of a strong and comprehensive drug abuse treatment consists of screening and assessment; drug abuse education; nonresidential drug abuse treatment services; residential drug abuse

treatment programming; and community transitional drug abuse treatment.

The FY 2012 request will support and expand BOP's drug treatment programs. Resources requested in this budget are vital to allow expansion of drug treatment capacity, and will help BOP reach the goal of providing 12-month sentence credits to all eligible inmates.

Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts

**Department of Justice: \$57.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

In FY 2012, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) requests \$57.0 million to increase their support to Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts, to include courts for veterans. OJP provides grants to criminal justice agencies to implement and improve drug court programs, as well as focus on mental health and other issues. The program focuses on the risks and needs of offenders through drug court programs and other problem-solving approaches in an effort to decrease recidivism and improve public health and safety.

National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting (NASPER)

**Department of Health and Human Services: \$2.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

This program fosters the establishment of state-administered prescription drug monitoring systems in order to ensure that health care providers, law enforcement officials, and other regulatory bodies have access to accurate, timely prescription history information that they may use as a tool to identify patients at risk of prescription drug abuse and addiction, and to enhance the ability of prescribers to spot dangerous drug interactions.

Veterans Health Administration Treatment
Department of Veterans Affairs: \$541.7 million
(Reflects \$33.4 million increase over FY 2010)

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) operates a national network of substance abuse treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers, residential rehabilitation facilities, and outpatient clinics. Reflecting the Administration's commitment to end homelessness and provide compassionate and caring treatment to veterans, increasingly, VHA is treating substance abuse in a mental health setting. Additionally, in light of the frequent co-occurrence of substance use disorder problems with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), VHA is also assigning a full-time substance use disorder specialist to each of its hospital-level PTSD services or teams.

Domestic Law Enforcement

Over \$9.5 billion in FY 2012 Federal resources are requested to support domestic law enforcement efforts, an increase of \$314.6 million (3.4%) over the FY 2010 enacted level. The Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, Defense, Agriculture, the Interior, and the Treasury, along with the Federal Judiciary, provide key domestic law enforcement support; the major changes are highlighted below.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program (OCDETF)

Department of Justice: \$541.0 million
(Reflects \$8.6 million decrease over FY 2010, which included supplemental funding for the SWB.)

Within the overall FY 2012 request for the OCDETF program, there are two enhancements in support of the *Southwest Border Strategy*:

- \$2.2 million for DEA, ATF, FBI, USMS, and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices to better

support their participation in the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces that are targeting the highest-level Mexican drug cartels and their Colombian cocaine suppliers.

- 41 Positions and \$7.1 million for the U.S. Attorneys' Offices to pursue their Southwest Border Drug Prosecutions Initiative.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Pilots and Evaluations

Department of Justice: \$3.0 million
(Reflects \$3.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The program will provide grants to states to pilot and examine the effectiveness of Prescription Drug Monitoring programs.

Drug Enforcement Administration - Domestic Enforcement Operations

Department of Justice: \$1,605.0 million
(Reflects \$24.8 million decrease from FY 2010, which included supplemental funding for the SWB.)

The Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit comprises the majority of DEA's investigative and support resources. These resources create a seamless intelligence and investigative web to pursue drug trafficking organizations, from multi-national and poly-drug conglomerates, to independent specialty one-function cells. Major changes include increases for base adjustments and the elimination of the Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET). The 145 positions currently funded in the MET program will be realigned to fill vacancies within the Diversion Control Fee Account.

Bureau of Prisons - Incarceration Operations

Department of Justice: \$3,460.3 million
(Reflects \$291.3 million increase over FY 2010)

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) provides custodial care for over 200,000 inmates.

These inmates are housed in BOP facilities, privately operated facilities, private contract facilities, and residential reentry centers. As a consequence of drug abuse, the FY 2012 request includes funding for 20,095 FTEs and the costs associated with inmate care, security and facility maintenance, contracted confinement, and general management and administration.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program

Office of National Drug Control Policy: \$200.0 million

(Reflects \$39.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

HIDTA effectively coordinates Federal, state, and local collaboration of law enforcement investigations and operations to disrupt and dismantle complex drug trafficking organizations.

Department of Defense Domestic Counterdrug Support

Department of Defense: \$238.2 million

(Reflects \$25.7 million increase from FY 2010)

In FY 2012, the Department of Defense's request will support Federal, state, and local drug law enforcement agencies requests for domestic operational and logistical support to address drug-related crime. This support includes the National Guard's support for Governor's State Plans and translation efforts, and U.S. Northern Command's domestic detection and monitoring efforts, such as the tethered aerostat radar system.

Interdiction

The Federal Budget request for interdiction totals \$3.9 billion in FY 2012, an increase of \$243.0 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. The Departments of Homeland Security, Defense, Transportation and the Interior perform activities designed to

interrupt the trafficking of illicit drugs into the United States by targeting the transportation link; major changes are highlighted below.

Customs and Border Protection - Border Security and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry (POE)

Department of Homeland Security: \$1,010.0 million

(Reflects \$209.7 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 President's Budget request proposes a \$209.7 million increase from the FY 2010 enacted level for drug-related resources associated with border security and trade facilitation at the POEs. The increase is the net impact of the full implementation of the journeyman grade increase for Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers, in addition to program increases for staffing at new and expanded ports of entry and CBP canine units.

Customs and Border Protection – Air & Marine Support

Department of Homeland Security: \$423.5 million
(Reflects \$44.3 million decrease from FY 2010)

In FY 2012, from within base resources, CBP will continue the P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP). CBP will continue the acquisition of up to eight AS-350 Light Enforcement Helicopters; by the end of FY 2012, 46 of the 50 AS-350s will be under contract.

International

The FY 2012 Budget requests over \$2.1 billion to provide international support, a decrease of \$456.6 million (17.6%) from the FY 2010 enacted level. The Departments of Defense, Justice, and State perform a wide range of drug-control activities primarily focused on or conducted in areas outside of the United States. These programs help

facilitate the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant international drug organizations, and increase the demand reduction and drug enforcement capabilities of partner nations. Major changes are highlighted below.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

Department of State: \$17.8 million
(Reflects \$12.6 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 request will improve regional cooperation and capacity for drug interdiction and eradication and will support regional efforts to counter money laundering and corruption, as well as reduce the demand for illegal narcotics.

Colombia

Department of State: \$130.4 million
(Reflects \$69.8 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 drug-control request continues support for the Government of Colombia's (GOC) implementation of its National Consolidation Plan and the U.S. Colombia Strategic Development Initiative.

Counternarcotics support will also continue to build the GOC's capacity to take over additional counternarcotics responsibilities. Much of the decrease in the FY 2012 request is due to the expected successful transition to the GOC of three U.S.-supported Colombian military programs in 2012 (Counterdrug Brigade, Colombian Army Aviation, and Air Bridge Denial).

Mexico

Department of State: \$67.0 million
(Reflects \$89.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 drug-control request will continue support for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and demand reduction programs to advance the short-term goal of dismantling drug trafficking and other criminal organizations, and the long-term goal of strengthening Mexico's justice

sector institutions and expanding their capacity to reduce and deter drug-related crime affecting the United States, especially along the shared border. The decrease in drug-control funding reflects a continued trend away from providing expensive equipment, like information technology and non-intrusive inspection equipment, and toward targeted institutional capacity building and technical assistance.

Afghanistan

Department of State: \$102.6 million
(Reflects \$178.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

A significant reduction to INL's FY 2012 request for Afghanistan resulted in changes to both counternarcotics and rule-of-law programs. The reductions in the counternarcotics programs were realized primarily by re-categorizing the aviation support program, which previously was wholly categorized under counternarcotics, and allocating that request between the counternarcotics and rule-of-law sectors, with 30 percent being attributed to counternarcotics programs. Despite the decrease, this request is consistent with the Obama Administration's emphasis on the disruption and dismantling of the drug trade through interdiction and calls for increased availability of treatment and rehabilitation centers, including a focus on women and children through drug demand reduction efforts.

Performance Measurement

The National Drug Control Budget, coupled with performance assessment, supports achievement of the Administration's vision of a balanced approach to drug policy. The *Strategy* establishes two overarching goals to reduce drug use and its consequences by 2015 and identifies initiatives necessary to

achieve the *Strategy's* goals. Monitoring the progress of the *Strategy* is done in several ways.

The annual budget review and certification process commences with guidance to each drug control agency on improving its accountability system and its performance. Summer and Fall certification letters to each National Drug Control Program Agency further emphasize where improvement is necessary. At the end of the fiscal year, this Budget and Performance Summary document distills each agency's contribution to the *Strategy's* two goals. Furthermore, ONDCP requires each agency to submit a Performance Summary Report that requires attestation by its Inspector General regarding the agency's accountability system. In accordance with the 2006 Reauthorization, ONDCP is developing a Performance Reporting System to monitor and assess interagency progress towards the *Strategy's* Goals. In addition, ONDCP monitors interagency progress towards the Actions specified in the *Strategy*.

The current performance system utilizes existing agency data systems in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act as well as national studies and surveys such as Monitoring the Future and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Additional information is drawn from budget justifications, program assessments, surveys and evaluations, and internal management documents.

The drug budget restructuring effort includes the development of performance measures that monitor each new agency's drug-related contribution to the *Strategy*. ONDCP is actively working with new

agencies to identify current measures that may be appropriate and to develop new metrics where necessary. Monitoring the performance of drug-related agencies is critical to track program-level accomplishments and agency progress toward achieving the *Strategy's* overall goals and objectives.

II. Drug Control Funding Tables

Table 1: Federal Drug Control Spending by Function

FY 2010 – FY 2012
(Budget Authority in Millions)

Function	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY10-FY12 Change	
	Final	CR	Request	Dollars	Percent
Function					
Treatment	8,883.4	8,967.6	8,982.1	98.7	1.1%
<i>Percent</i>	34.3%	34.9%	34.3%		
Prevention	1,599.8	1,596.2	1,682.8	123.0	7.9%
<i>Percent</i>	6.0%	6.2%	6.4%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	9,190.9	9,093.6	9,505.4	314.6	3.4%
<i>Percent</i>	35.5%	35.3%	36.3%		
Interdiction	3,658.0	3,706.7	3,901.0	243.0	6.6%
<i>Percent</i>	14.1%	14.4%	14.9%		
International	2,595.0	2,367.5	2,138.4	-456.6	-17.6%
<i>Percent</i>	10.0%	9.2%	8.2%		
Total	\$25,887.1	\$25,731.6	\$26,209.7	\$322.6	1.2%
Supply/Demand Split					
Demand Reduction	10,443.2	10,563.8	10,664.8	221.7	2.1%
<i>Percent</i>	40.3%	41.1%	40.7%		
Supply Reduction	15,443.9	15,167.8	15,544.8	100.9	0.7%
<i>Percent</i>	59.7%	58.9%	59.3%		
Total	\$25,887.1	\$25,731.6	\$26,209.7	\$322.6	1.2%

Table 2: Federal Drug Control Spending by Agency

FY 2010 – FY 2012
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY2010 Final	FY2011 CR	FY2012 Request
Department of Agriculture			
U.S. Forest Service	15.3	15.3	15.2
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	47.0	47.4	48.9
Department of Defense			
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	1,598.8	1,590.7	1,642.7
Counterdrug OPTEMPO	<u>128.5</u>	<u>142.0</u>	<u>141.1</u>
Total DoD	1,727.4	1,732.7	1,783.9
Department of Education	175.8	217.8	266.9
Federal Judiciary	1,153.5	1,167.9	1,216.0
Department of Health and Human Services			
Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services	5,114.0	5,173.2	5,040.9
Health Resources and Services Administration	15.7	23.8	24.4
Indian Health Service	96.0	96.0	105.6
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	55.5	55.5	56.4
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1,059.4	1,059.4	1,080.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	<u>2,557.4</u>	<u>2,557.4</u>	<u>2,578.5</u>
Total HHS	8,898.0	8,965.4	8,885.9
Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection	2,184.8	2,206.7	2,386.1
Federal Emergency Management Agency	60.0	60.0	50.0
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	48.6	48.6	48.5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	490.7	474.1	493.3
United States Coast Guard	1,162.3	1,162.3	1,197.2
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Total DHS	3,949.9	3,955.2	4,178.9
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	10.0	10.0	10.0
Bureau of Land Management	5.1	5.1	5.1
National Park Service	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total Interior	18.4	18.4	18.4

	FY2010 Final	FY2011 CR	FY2012 Request
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	204.9	205.4	215.6
Bureau of Prisons	3,256.6	3,246.3	3,568.8
Criminal Division	13.7	12.5	15.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,305.1	2,310.0	2,364.1
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program	549.6	528.6	541.0
Office of Federal Detention Trustee	512.0	512.0	580.0
Office of Justice Programs	288.4	288.4	298.6
National Drug Intelligence Center	44.0	44.0	25.0
U.S. Attorneys	82.1	82.1	84.3
U.S. Marshals Service	<u>256.2</u>	<u>242.1</u>	<u>266.8</u>
Total Justice	7,512.6	7,471.3	7,959.5
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	5.0	5.0	0.0
Cancellation of Unobligated Balances	0.0	0.0	-11.3
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	239.0	239.0	200.0
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	154.4	154.4	143.6
Salaries and Expenses	<u>29.6</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>23.4</u>
Total ONDCP	428.0	428.0	355.7
Small Business Administration	1.0	1.0	0.0
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	884.0	727.7	506.4
United States Agency for International Development	<u>477.7</u>	<u>368.8</u>	<u>339.5</u>
Total State	1,361.7	1,096.5	845.9
Department of Transportation			
Federal Aviation Administration	27.1	27.1	29.5
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Total Transportation	29.9	29.9	32.3
Department of the Treasury			
Internal Revenue Service	60.3	60.3	60.7
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Veterans Health Administration	508.3	524.7	541.7
	25,887.1	25,731.6	26,209.7

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Table 3: Historical Drug Control Funding by Function

FY 2004 – FY 2012
(Budget Authority in Millions)

FUNCTIONS	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Final	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Final	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 Final	FY 2012 CR Request
<u>Demand Reduction</u>									
Drug Abuse Treatment	6,545.5	6,764.7	6,817.3	7,129.0	7,410.5	8,385.3	8,883.4	8,967.6	8,982.1
Drug Abuse Prevention	2,033.6	2,033.4	1,957.9	1,927.6	1,834.4	1,947.4	1,559.8	1,596.2	1,682.8
Total Demand Reduction	8,579.0	8,798.2	8,775.2	9,056.6	9,244.9	10,332.7	10,443.2	10,563.8	10,664.8
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>44.7%</i>	<i>43.2%</i>	<i>41.5%</i>	<i>40.8%</i>	<i>41.1%</i>	<i>40.4%</i>	<i>40.3%</i>	<i>41.1%</i>	<i>40.7%</i>
<u>Supply Reduction</u>									
Domestic Law Enforcement	7,051.7	7,267.5	7,538.9	7,881.9	8,286.7	9,017.1	9,190.9	9,093.6	9,505.4
Interdiction	2,008.7	2,432.2	2,923.2	3,045.2	2,967.0	3,697.1	3,658.0	3,706.7	3,901.0
International	1,549.0	1,873.7	1,895.8	2,191.4	1,998.5	2,532.6	2,595.0	2,367.5	2,138.4
Total Supply Reduction	10,609.4	11,573.4	12,357.9	13,118.5	13,252.1	15,246.9	15,443.9	15,167.8	15,544.8
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>55.3%</i>	<i>56.8%</i>	<i>58.5%</i>	<i>59.2%</i>	<i>58.9%</i>	<i>59.6%</i>	<i>59.7%</i>	<i>58.9%</i>	<i>59.3%</i>
TOTALS	19,188.4	20,371.5	21,133.1	22,175.1	22,497.0	25,579.6	25,887.1	25,731.6	26,209.7

III. Agency Budget Summaries

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. Forest Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$0.200	\$0.200	\$0.200
Investigations	14.000	14.000	14.000
Prevention	0.100	0.100	0.100
Prosecution	0.300	0.300	0.300
State and Local Assistance	0.700	0.700	0.600
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$15.300	\$15.300	\$15.200
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Law Enforcement Agency Support	\$15.300	\$15.300	\$15.200
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$15.300	\$15.300	\$15.200
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	68	68	68
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$5.297	\$5.304	\$5.137
Drug Resources Percentage	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the U.S. Forest Service (FS) is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. In support of this mission, the FS' Law Enforcement and Investigations (LE&I) program's basic mission is public and employee safety, resource protection, enforcement of U.S. Criminal Law, and to provide enforcement expertise to other agency managers. The FS manages 193 million acres in 44 states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico encompassing 155 national forests and 20

national grasslands. Most of this land is located in extremely rural areas of the United States.

The FS LE&I program is directed at protecting the public, employees, and natural resources. Three drug enforcement issues are of specific concern to the FS: marijuana cultivation, methamphetamine production, and smuggling across international borders. These activities increase the risks to the health and safety of the visiting public and employees and the continued viability of the Nation's natural resources.

METHODOLOGY

The FS budget structure includes the LE&I budget line item within the National Forest System (NFS) appropriation. The LE&I budget line item has funds allocated for drug enforcement activities, which are based on an analysis of workload that takes into account all law enforcement responsibilities related to the mission of the FS.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 request is \$15.2 million, which is a decrease of \$0.1 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Law Enforcement and Investigations

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$15.2 million
(Reflects \$0.1 million decrease from FY 2010)**

Through ongoing activities, the FS identifies, investigates, disrupts and dismantles drug trafficking organizations involved in marijuana cultivation, including their supporting co-conspirators (transportation and financial components), that are responsible for the large-scale marijuana grow operations on NFS lands. With the collection, dissemination, and use of intelligence pertaining to individuals, organizations, and co-conspirators who are involved in the cultivation and trafficking of marijuana on NFS lands, the FS provides prosecutorial support and convictions for marijuana cultivators and their co-conspirators.

As part of the FS investigative process, marijuana being cultivated on NFS lands will be eradicated. Grow sites are then cleaned as part of the rehabilitative process in order

to deter the reuse of the site for marijuana cultivation.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$0.1 million): In FY 2012, the FS will conduct a multi-agency eradication operation similar to previous operations that targeted the eradication of marijuana cultivated on NFS lands. The FS continues its participation in the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program to leverage resources with Federal, state, and local agencies and places emphasis on NFS lands along the Southwest and Northern borders to decrease trafficking and movement of drugs in support of the President's *National Drug Control Strategy*.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the US Forest Service – (LE&I) program - is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

The FY 2010 performance information for the LE&I program is shown below.

U.S. Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Number of marijuana plants eradicated on National Forest Service lands	3,400,000	3,565,528
» Percent of cases referred for adjudication	8.2*	6.9*
» Percent of documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits	7.5*	7.1*

* These data include all law enforcement - drug control results are not broken out.

Discussion

Drug Trafficking Organizations are active in 16 states and are currently operating on 63 National Forests. 10.53 percent of the time of sworn officers is spent on drug enforcement for both activities. In FY 2010, there were 645 sworn officers for LE&I.

eradicated and 102 arrests made in California forests.

Reflecting the multi-mission nature of the Law Enforcement units, the accounting system is keyed to reflect all investigations and enforcement activities; drug control focused results are not disaggregated. The LE&I program relies on the Law Enforcement Investigations Management Attainment Reporting System (LEIMARS) database to estimate seizures of money, property, firearms and specific drugs (marijuana, methamphetamines, cocaine, etc.)

In FY10, 3,565,528 marijuana plants were eradicated from National Forest Service lands. A significant number of these plants were eradicated during Operation TRIDENT. Operation TRIDENT was a multi-agency operation that targeted domestic grown marijuana in CA. This operation covered the Sequoia and Sierra National Forests, Sequoia Kings Canyon, Yosemite National Parks, Bureau of Land Management and adjacent private lands. As a result of this operation, 579,712 marijuana plants were

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY



COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$15.059	\$15.249	\$16.632
Treatment	31.949	32.107	32.239
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$47.008	\$47.356	\$48.871
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Community Supervision Program	\$33.215	\$33.315	\$33.387
Pretrial Services Agency	\$13.793	\$14.041	\$15.484
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$47.008	\$47.356	\$48.871
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	157	157	157
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$212.408	\$212.408	\$216.846
Drug Resources Percentage	22.13%	22.30%	22.58%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the District of Columbia community. The CSOSA appropriation is comprised of two components: The Community Supervision Program (CSP) and the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA). CSP is responsible for supervision of offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as monitoring Civil Protection Orders and deferred sentencing agreements; PSA is

responsible for supervising pretrial defendants while honoring their constitutional presumption of innocence. Although CSP and PSA have two distinct mandates, they share common strategic goals.

Seventy percent of convicted offenders serve all or part of their sentence in the community and approximately 80 percent of pretrial defendants are released to the community. As such, the effective supervision of pretrial defendants and convicted offenders is critical to public safety in the District of Columbia. Two strategic goals support CSOSA's mission. The first goal targets *public safety* by

preventing the population supervised by CSOSA from engaging in criminal activity. The second goal targets the *fair administration of justice* by providing accurate information and meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers, namely, the courts and the United States Parole Commission.

CSP provides a range of supervision case management and related support services for adult offenders on probation, parole and supervised release within the District of Columbia, while PSA assesses, supervises and provides services for defendants and collaborates with the justice community to assist the courts in making pretrial release decisions.

METHODOLOGY

The CSOSA appropriation does not have specific line items or programs for drug control activities.

CSP's strategic plan structure outlines five major activities supporting drug control efforts: Diagnostic, Drug Testing, Supervision, Sanctions and Treatment. CSP uses this same reporting structure in the current performance budget and audited financial statements. CSP's Drug Testing and Treatment activities correlate with ONDCP's Prevention and Treatment drug control functions, respectively. CSP uses a cost allocation methodology to determine Drug Testing and Treatment activity resources, including both direct (e.g., direct staff, direct contracts) and indirect (e.g., rent, management) cost items supporting CSP Drug Testing and Treatment activities.

PSA has two program areas related to its drug control mission - drug testing and drug treatment. Drug testing is performed by

PSA's Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory (FTDTL). Drug tests are administered by the Drug Testing and Compliance Unit. Drug Treatment is provided by PSA's Drug Treatment program. PSA's budget and accounting system captures and reports the direct costs of both programs. The major cost elements for the drug testing program includes labor expenses for the FTDTL and Drug Testing and Compliance Unit staff, recurring expenses for lab reagents and other supplies, lease expenses for the FTDTL, and the purchase of lab equipment. Overhead and agency administrative expenses are not included. PSA provides drug testing services to other Federal and non Federal agencies on a limited reimbursable basis. Revenues from other agencies are netted against gross costs.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The total drug control request for CSOSA for FY 2012 is \$48.9 million, a net increase of \$1.9 million over the enacted FY 2010 funding level, primarily reflecting additional FY 2012 resources requested to relocate PSA's Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory (FTDTL).

CSP Drug Testing

Total FY 2012 Request: \$6.1 million

(Reflects \$0.2 million increase from FY 2010)

Approximately 70 percent of the offenders under CSP supervision have a history of substance abuse. CSP has a zero tolerance drug use policy. CSP drug testing is intended to prevent drug use. Drug test results may be used, along with other factors, as an indicator of an offender's need for substance abuse treatment. All offenders are placed on a drug testing schedule, with frequency of testing dependent upon prior substance abuse

history, supervision risk level, and length of time under CSP supervision. In addition, all offenders are subject to random spot testing at any time. Offenders submit urine samples at the CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center and four CSP illegal substance collection units located throughout the District of Columbia. Each urine sample may be tested for up to seven drugs (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines and Alcohol). CSP offender urine samples are tested by PSA and results provided back to CSP within 48 hours after the sample is taken. On average, CSP drug tested 32,861 samples from 9,156 unique offenders each month in FY 2010. Of the tested population, 42 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol) during FY 2010.

FY 2012 Changes (+0.2 million):

Funding contained in the FY 2012 budget will provide resources to continue offender drug testing at current levels.

CSP Treatment

Total FY 2012 Request: \$27.3 million

(Reflects +\$0.0 million change from FY 2010)

CSP provides appropriate treatment and support services, as determined by CSP offender drug testing, assessments, and other factors, to assist offenders in reintegrating into the community. Drug-involved offenders are evaluated through individualized assessment inventories and, based on priority and funds availability, are referred to a variety of contracted treatment services, including residential and intensive out-patient treatment programs, transitional housing and other specialized assessment and treatment services as indicated through continuing

evaluations. Typically, an offender who has serious, persistent substance abuse problem requires a treatment program continuum consisting of three separate substance abuse treatment placements (in-house or contract) to fully address his or her issues. In FY 2010, CSP made 1,949 contract substance abuse treatment placements and 613 transitional housing placements using appropriated funds. In addition, CSOSA's Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) provides high risk offenders and defendants with a 28-day intensive assessment, re-entry and treatment readiness counseling program in a residential setting. The RSC program is specifically tailored for offenders/defendants with long histories of crime and substance abuse coupled with long periods of incarceration and little outside support. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse.

FY 2012 Changes (no change):

Funding contained in the FY 2012 budget will provide resources to continue offender treatment services at current levels.

PSA Drug Testing

Total FY 2012 Request: \$6.5 million

(Reflects \$1.2 million increase from FY 2010)

PSA's prevention programs consist of the Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory (FTDTL) and the Drug Testing and Compliance Unit. The FTDTL processes all urine specimens for PSA and CSP. This includes testing for the sentenced offender population as well as those under pretrial supervision. Each sample is tested for three to seven drugs of abuse. All positive samples are retested. Toxicologists conduct levels analysis to determine drug concentration, gas chromatograph/mass spectrometry to confirm test results, and

provide forensic consultations and court testimony.

As part of its core mission, PSA provides drug testing services in support of the District of Columbia Superior Court, the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia and CSOSA. Drug testing services are integral to the judicial process in the District and to public safety. Continuation of the services provided by the Lab is paramount to mission success of the Agency. Drug testing provides much of the diagnostic and supervision information needed to ensure lower rearrest rates and defendant return for court appearances. Drug use monitoring facilitates risk assessment, enables close supervision, measures the success of drug treatment and assists in predicting future criminality. It is critical to effective community supervision of those on pretrial release, probation and parole; and provides data for law enforcement partners. The FDTL also provides additional service to the DC Superior Court in testing for juveniles and families.

PSA requests \$1.0 million in FY 2012 to relocate the FTDTL. This amount includes the estimated costs of new space build-out, laboratory design expertise, increased lease cost, contract assistance, and miscellaneous expenses. In order to offset anticipated additional rent costs at the new location, \$0.2 million will be added to the FY 2012 base budget.

The Drug Testing and Compliance Unit is responsible for collecting urine samples for analysis. With a majority of all criminal defendants having substance abuse problems, drug testing is vital for several reasons. The criminal justice system must

identify defendants using drugs for *risk assessment* purposes. Drug-dependent defendants are significantly more likely to become involved in future criminal activity than their non-drug using counterparts. Drug testing also is critical for *risk reduction* purposes. Supervision of drug-dependent individuals is most effective when the criminal justice system is capable of responding quickly through treatment and immediate sanctions – to continued drug use.

FY 2012 Changes (+1.2 million):

Funding contained in the FY 2012 budget will provide resources to continue defendant drug testing services at current levels and to relocate the FTDTL to a new location.

PSA Drug Treatment

Total FY 2012 Request: \$9.0 million

(Reflects +\$0.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The Treatment Program Area includes the Contract Treatment program, Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (Drug Court), the New Directions Program, the D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Initiative, the Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU), and the Social Services and Assessment Unit (SSAC). Each of the drug treatment programs is designed to motivate defendants toward compliant behavior and to reduce drug use. Treatment is developed and delivers treatment using in-house staff and contract providers. Each program uses a treatment plan that guides case managers in tailoring and modifying therapeutic interventions for a population involved in the criminal justice system.

FY 2012 Changes (+0.5 million):

Funding contained in the FY 2012 budget will provide resources to

continue defendant treatment services at current levels.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

FY 2010 drug control program mission performance is based on Agency Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) documents and other agency information. The FY 2010 performance data are shown below.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percentage of Community Supervision Program active tested offender population reporting at least one positive drug test (excluding alcohol)	Not Established*	42%
» Percentage of Pretrial Services Agency defendants who have a reduction in drug usage following placement in a sanction-based treatment program	74%	80%

* Community Supervision Program (CSP) previously identified this measure as an intermediate outcome for which CSP did not establish performance measure targets.

Discussion

Community Supervision Program

CSOSA’s CSP has a drug testing policy to both monitor the offender’s compliance with the releasing authority’s requirement to abstain from drug use and to assess the offender’s level of need for substance abuse treatment. This policy also defines the schedule under which eligible offenders are drug tested. Offenders can become ineligible for testing (other than initial testing at intake) for a variety of administrative reasons, including change from active to warrant status, case transfer from DC to another jurisdiction, re-arrest, and admission to substance abuse treatment (at which point testing is conducted by the treatment provider). The policy also includes spot testing for offenders who are on minimum supervision, as well as those who do not have histories

of drug use and who have established a record of negative tests.

Each offender urine sample may be tested for up to seven drugs (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines and Alcohol). CSP offender samples are tested by the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia and results provided back to CSP within 48 hours after the sample is taken. On average, CSP drug tested 32,861 samples from 9,156 unique offenders each month in FY 2010.

Of the FY 2010 tested offender population, 42 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol) during FY 2010. This is a decrease from FY 2009 when 43 percent tested positive. Data indicate

that the slight decline in FY 2010 drug use is due to fewer offenders testing positive for cocaine, marijuana and opiates. Although a relatively small percentage of the tested offender population produced positive results for PCP, amphetamines, and methadone in FY 2010, use of two drugs, PCP and methadone, were up compared to FY 2009. CSP aggressively addresses these high-risk, non-compliant offenders by initiating actions to remove them from the community through placement in residential treatment or a sanctions program. CSP will continue to monitor these trends and their implications for drug testing procedures to ensure that drug testing is conducted in a manner to most effectively detect and deter use for those persons at risk of illicit drug use. CSP is currently revising the agency's performance measures and performance targets.

Pretrial Services Agency

The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), an independent entity within the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, supervises pretrial defendants, many of whom suffer from substance abuse as well as other co-occurring conditions. Success in reducing re-arrest and failure to appear for court depends on two key factors: 1) identifying and treating drug use and other social problems, and 2) establishing swift and certain consequences for continued drug use. Sanction-based treatment is one of the most effective tools for breaking the cycle of substance abuse and crime. In addition to public safety benefits, the community also benefits from the cost savings of providing treatment in lieu of incarceration. PSA is committed to providing sanctions-based treatment programs to the defendant population as a mechanism for

enhancing community safety. During FY 2009, defendants using drugs had a re-arrest rate of 17%, while non-drug using defendants had a re-arrest rate of only 6%. For FY 2010, these percentages were lower, 12% and 5% respectively.

PSA responds to drug use by referring defendants to appropriate treatment and working to ensure their placement. PSA utilizes a variety of treatment resources. For certain categories of defendants, PSA provides both close supervision and in-house treatment. For others, PSA refers and places defendants in sanction-based treatment via contractual providers while continuing to provide supervision. Finally, if sanction-based treatment is not available or is not ordered by the Court, PSA will provide supervision and refer defendants to community-based providers. Selected FY 2010 performance highlights are presented below.

- Staff completed 4,448 Addiction Severity Index substance abuse assessments and reassessments and 569 Triage Assessment of Addictive Disorders alcohol assessments on 4,494 defendants.
- The Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (SCDIP) managed 828 defendants, including 611 defendants placed into the program during the fiscal year. In FY 2010, 172 defendants graduated the program and 17 exited early but were compliant with treatment requirements.
- The New Directions Program supervised 1,112 defendants—865 of whom were placed into the treatment program during the fiscal year. Unlike SCDIP, these defendants' cases appear on multiple criminal calendars whose

timelines often do not facilitate defendants' completing treatment prior to case disposition. If sentenced to a term of probation, defendants continue their treatment with CSOSA.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities/Counterdrug OPTEMPO

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$234.644	\$191.004	\$210.128
Interdiction	448.532	485.263	489.218
International	659.363	732.760	732.552
Investigations	53.420	46.321	46.259
Prevention	137.429	132.538	162.791
Research and Development	27.928	19.918	15.125
State and Local Assistance	157.899	117.407	118.348
Treatment	8.159	7.483	9.431
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,727.374	\$1,732.694	\$1,783.852
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Counternarcotics OPTEMPO	\$128.545	\$141.954	\$141.112
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	1,158.226	1,133.630	1,156.282
Overseas Contingency Operations	440.603	457.110	486.458
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,727.374	\$1,732.694	\$1,783.852
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,708	1,750	1,779
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$693.400	\$689.410	\$675.810
Drug Resources Percentage	0.25%	0.25%	0.26%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Department of Defense's (DoD) authorities and resources provide useful and flexible tools to achieve national security goals. The threat to U.S. national security posed by illicit drugs extends beyond traditional challenges to public health and safety. The drug trade is a powerful corrosive force weakening the rule of law in affected countries and

preventing governments from effectively reducing or containing other transnational threats such as terrorism, insurgency, organized crime, weapons trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, and piracy.

The clear linkages between international narcotics trafficking and international terrorism constitute a threat to the national security interests of the United States. A

range of actors who threaten United States interests, including global and regional terrorists, insurgents, and transnational criminal organizations, often finance their activities with the proceeds from narcotics trafficking. The Department's counternarcotics programs and operations are designed to detect, monitor and support the interdiction, disruption or curtailment of the ever-expanding narcotics-related threats to national security. Counternarcotics resources and authorities provide an effective combination of tools that support U.S. and partner nation efforts to impede international narcotics trafficking.

In accordance with its statutory authorities, DoD uses its counternarcotics resources and authorities as effectively and efficiently as possible to achieve national and Departmental counternarcotics priorities, focusing on two primary efforts:

- Maintaining DoD readiness through drug demand reduction programs.
- Supporting Federal, state, local, and foreign agencies in addressing illicit drug trade and narcoterrorism by:
 - Detecting and monitoring drug trafficking;
 - Sharing information; and
 - Helping countries build their capacity to control their ungoverned spaces, where trafficking activities flourish.

Consistent with applicable laws, authorities, regulations, and resource availability, DoD will ensure that sufficient forces and resources are allocated to the counternarcotics mission to achieve high-impact results.

METHODOLOGY

The majority of DoD counternarcotics resources are requested through the Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities appropriation. These funds are allocated to specific programs and projects and then transferred to the most appropriate Service or DoD agency for implementation. With this flexibility, the DoD counternarcotics program can address the ever-changing patterns in the narcotrafficking threats by shifting counterdrug resources where they will be most effectively used.

Counternarcotics Operating Tempo (CN OPTEMPO) is the estimated level of funding for DoD's aircraft flight hours and ship steaming days in support of counternarcotics activities. The Military Services derive these estimates by multiplying the aircraft cost per flight hour/ship steam days to the number of hours/days the system is employed in counternarcotics activities, which may include transit time, on-station time, and training.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The Department of Defense request of \$1,783.9 million for FY 2012 reflects an increase of \$56.5 million over the FY 2010 level of \$1,727.4 million. This increase primarily reflects additional funding for support to Mexico and the Demand Reduction Program.

Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account (including supplemental requests)

Total FY 2012 Request: \$1,642.7 million

(Reflects \$43.9 million increase over FY 2010)

The Department of Defense defines four mission areas encompassing the scope of their counternarcotics program. These mission areas are (1) Demand Reduction,

(2) Domestic Support, (3) Intelligence and Technology, and (4) International Support.

Demand Reduction

FY 2012 Request: \$151.6 million

(Reflects \$29.9 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 request for DoD's demand reduction program includes \$54.5 million for drug test collections and \$64.3 million for drug testing laboratories and associated costs. These funds support 100% of drug testing for active duty and reserve personnel as well as drug abuse prevention/education activities for both military and civilian personnel and their dependents, and drug treatment for military personnel. DoD conducts drug testing of its civilian employees for pre-employment and security sensitive positions. In addition to the drug testing, prevention and treatment activities, a total of \$32.8 million is requested for the Military Services and the Young Marines outreach, prevention, and treatment programs.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$29.9 million): This change from the prior year primarily reflects a one-time increase to improve drug testing of military applicants during the accession process and implement random drug testing for possible misuse of prescription drugs.

Domestic Support

FY 2012 Request: \$238.2 million

(Reflects \$56.7 million decrease from FY 2010)

This funding supports Federal, state, and local drug law enforcement agencies (DLEAs) requests for domestic operational and logistical support to address drug-related crime. Of this amount, \$190.0 million will support a portion of the total National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement efforts and

counter-narcoterrorism schools; \$12.0 million is for Domestic Operational Support, such as U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) counter-narcoterrorism support to DLEAs and Title 10 National Guard translation efforts; and \$36.2 million is for domestic detection and monitoring efforts, such as Tethered Aerostats.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$56.7 million): This decrease primarily reflects FY2010 Congressional adjustments to the National Guard State Plans and counternarcotics (CN) Schools programs.

Intelligence and Technology

FY 2012 Request: \$210.6 million

(Reflects \$5.4 million decrease from FY 2010)

Intelligence programs collect, process, analyze, and disseminate information required for counter-narcoterrorism operations. Technology programs realign DoD's capabilities to target narcoterrorist activity. A total of \$95.5 million is for counter-narcoterrorism intelligence support and analysis; \$69.1 million is for signals intelligence collection and processing; \$22.9 million is for Military Service and Special Operations command and control programs; \$11.5 million is for Counternarcotics Technology efforts; and \$11.6 million for Operational Support.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$5.4 million): This change primarily reflects decreased intelligence requirements in support of U.S. efforts in Afghanistan.

International Support

FY 2012 Request: \$1042.4 million

(Reflects \$76.2 million increase over FY 2010)

International support programs include efforts in the U.S. Central Command, U.S.

Southern Command, U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Northern Command, U.S. Africa Command, and U.S. European Command, areas of responsibility (AOR) to detect, interdict, disrupt, or curtail activities related to substances, material, weapons, or resources used to finance, support, secure, cultivate, process or transport illegal drugs. \$803.6 million (including Overseas Contingency Operations funding) supports operations in these AORs, including providing equipment under Section 1033 authority; \$184.3 million is for detection and monitoring platforms and assets, primarily in the Western Hemisphere Transit Zone; and \$54.5 million is for AOR command and control support including operations of Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S) and Joint Interagency Task Force-West (JIATF-W).

FY 2012 Changes (+\$76.2 million): The change is primarily the result of increased Overseas Contingency Operations requirements for Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Counternarcotics Operating Tempo

**Total FY 2012 Estimate: \$141.1 million
(Reflects \$12.6 increase over FY 2010)**

Following a comprehensive review in 1993, DoD transferred the counternarcotics operating tempo (CN OPTEMPO) resources from the Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account to each Military Services' OPTEMPO accounts. This decision aimed to increase flexibility for the Services and Geographic Combatant Commanders in supporting both counternarcotics support and readiness training requirements. The Military Services maintain a system of accountability for and reporting CN OPTEMPO.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$12.6 million): This change from the prior year primarily reflects annual price indices that affect the projected Operation and Maintenance (O&M) rates for the military services' budget for fuel and other billable logistics activities. While a decrease in overall flight hours from FY 2011 is primarily attributed to the retiring of the U.S. Army's OH-58A Kiowa helicopter, DoD expects to fill this gap with the fielding of the replacement UH-72A Lakota helicopters, which is currently in progress.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the DoD program is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available. The Department is in the process of establishing performance measures for every major activity within the counternarcotics program.

In FY 2010, DoD continued to provide significant support to U.S. and partner nation drug law enforcement agencies in the areas of training, communications support, infrastructure, intelligence, transportation, equipment, command and control, and detection and monitoring. Additionally, the Department is committed to keeping drug use low among its active duty and civilian personnel. Selected examples of performance measures used to monitor its activities are provided in the following table.

In FY 2011, DoD will complete revamping the architecture of its performance metrics

program so that it offers a basis for measurement along the dimensions of efficiency, capability and effectiveness. This architecture will provide an understanding of how the counterdrug resources are supporting both U.S. and partner nation law

enforcement entities in executing drug interdiction activities.

Department of Defense		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
Demand Reduction		
» Percent of active duty military personnel testing positive for drug use	under 2%	0.85%
Building Partner Capacity		
» Colombia: Number of basic rotary pilots trained	36	36
» Colombia: Number of COLAR helicopter mechanics trained	1,042	1,042
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAR rotary wing UH-60 FMF aircraft	75%	72%
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAF C-130 FMF aircraft	75%	51%
» Afghanistan: Number of persons trained		6,966
» Central Asia: Number of persons trained	*	440
» Pakistan: Number of persons trained	*	440
» Andean Ridge/Central America/Caribbean: Number of personnel trained	*	4,053
» Mexico: Number of personnel trained	*	909
» Pacific Region: Number of personnel trained	*	1,844
» African Region: Number of personnel trained	*	512
Detection and Monitoring and Interdiction Support		
» Pounds of heroin seized with National Guard support	*	2,893
» Pounds of marijuana seized with National Guard support	*	694,114
» Number of marijuana plants seized with National Guard support	*	5,394,620
» Pounds of cocaine seized with National Guard support	*	116,322
» Number of methamphetamine seized with National Guard support	*	13,044
Counternarcotics OPTEMPO		
» AWACS/E-3C (AEW): Number of operational hours	*	2,760
» AWACS/E-3C (AEW): Number of sorties	*	291
» ROTH: Number of tracks that met sort criteria	*	254,589
» ROTH: Number of pounds seized	*	11,213
» E-2C (MPA, AEW/MPA): Number of sorties	*	478
» E-2C (MPA, AEW/MPA): Number of operational hours	*	1,895
» P-3C and P-3 CDU: Number of sorties	*	255
» P-3C and P-3 CDU: Number of operational hours	*	2,064

* Targets not established.

Discussion

Demand Reduction: DoD is on track to keep the illicit drug positive rate below 2 percent. The average active duty percent positive test rate for FY 2010 was .88 percent. The overall average civilian positive test rate for FY 2010 was .30 percent. Defense policy is to ensure 100 percent random urine drug testing for all active, reserve, and National Guard. We will randomly test DoD civilians in designated positions at 100 percent over a two year period.

Sharing Information: DoD shares critical information and intelligence with U.S. Government Agencies, U.S. Law Enforcement and partner nations' forces in order to dismantle narcotics trafficking and international terrorist organizations benefiting from drug trafficking. Most of the collection and analysis is critical, unique and essential to the national and international efforts.

Building Partner Capacity: DoD provides training and equipment to partner nations worldwide to increase their capacity to conduct and sustain operations against narcotics trafficking, and related international terrorist organizations. Three prime examples are Afghanistan, Mexico and Colombia.

In *Afghanistan*, the Department directly supports law enforcement interdiction efforts to build a sustainable Afghan capacity to deal with narcotics traffickers which threaten the establishment of stable Afghan institutions. This support includes specialized unit training and equipping of counternarcotics forces, providing training and operational bases and facilities, an organic aviation capacity and capability, and

providing the linguist, information and analysis required for both interdiction operations and prosecutions.

In *Mexico*, DoD's contribution has been in building the Mexican and Central American capacity to detect, monitor and interdict the drug threat before it arrives at the border. A significant effort has been providing flight training on Initial Entry Wing Helicopters and in digital communications.

In *Colombia*, the Department is transitioning various capabilities began under Plan Colombia. These capabilities, such as the Integrated Logistics System, Limited Aviation Depot, the TPS-70 Ground-Based Radars, and the Midnight Express boats are all part of the nationalization plan for Colombia. For example, the TPS-70 Ground-Based Radars transitioned to the Government of Colombia in September 2009, and the Department of State transitioned the Air Bridge Denial Program to the Government of Colombia in December 2009, while DoD assumed the day-to-day operational safety oversight from the Department of State. The Midnight Express Boats continue to provide an important interdiction capability for go-fast boats departing both the northern and western coasts of Colombia.

Within the United States, the National Guard supports the maintenance and management of four regional counternarcotics training centers. These training centers provide training for U.S. regional law enforcement agencies.

Detection & Monitoring and Interdiction Support: DoD provides air and maritime assets in support of multi-agency counternarcotics detection and monitoring

operations. These assets include aircraft, helicopters, naval ships, patrol boats, and radars - employed in concert with other assets from the Department of Homeland Security. DoD assets usually have U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement detachments on-board that actually conduct the lawful search and seizure of suspect narcotrafficking vessels. Defense also provides intelligence analysis and communications support, plus command and control for Joint Interagency Task Forces-South and West. In addition to the drug seizure results depicted in the table, National Guard support to law enforcement resulted in the confiscation of over 13,210 weapons, 16,228 vehicles, and \$258 million of currency from illicit drug traffickers.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$175.841	\$217.751	\$266.856
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$175.841	\$217.751	\$266.856
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities	\$175.841	\$217.751	\$0.000
<i>Alcohol Abuse Reduction (non-add)</i>	32.712	32.712	0.000
<i>Improving the Climate for Learning (non-add)</i>	41.082	84.971	0.000
<i>Safe Schools/Healthy Students (non-add)</i>	77.816	75.412	0.000
Successful, Safe and Healthy Students	0.000	0.000	266.856
<i>Safe Schools/Healthy Students (non-add)</i>	0.000	0.000	75.412
<i>Other Costs¹ (non-add)</i>	0.000	0.000	144.071
<i>State and Local Grants (non-add)</i>	0.000	0.000	47.373
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$175.841	\$217.751	\$266.856

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$46.640	\$46.783	\$48.800
Drug Resources Percentage	0.38%	0.61%	0.55%

¹The total agency budget reflects discretionary funds only, excluding Pell Grants. FY 2012 continuation costs of approximately \$86.8 million for Safe and Supportive Schools, and \$27.2 million for Alcohol Abuse Reduction would be provided from the appropriation for the Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students program.

Program Summary

MISSION

The Department of Education administers programs to help ensure that all students can meet challenging standards and to improve elementary and secondary education; special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities; English language acquisition for limited English proficient and immigrant children; career, technical, and adult education; and higher education. In

addition, Education carries out research, data collection, and civil rights enforcement activities.

METHODOLOGY

The programs funded under the Safe and Drug-Free School and Communities (SDFSC) Act and the proposed *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program comprise the only Education operations included in the drug control budget.

The SDFSC program includes grants and discretionary activities to foster a safe, secure, and drug-free learning environment, facilitate emergency management and preparedness, and prevent student drug use and violence at all educational levels. The *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program would consolidate several existing, sometimes narrowly targeted, programs (including safe and drug-free schools, access to counseling and mental health services, and fostering a physically fit and healthy lifestyle) to help schools provide the programs and activities (including those that foster a healthy drug free learning environment) that support students' success. The SDFSC program supports (and the *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program once enacted and funded would support) the prevention mission of the *National Drug Control Strategy*.

The Department's budget for drug control programs includes all funding under SDFSC National Programs in 2010 and 2011, with the exception of the following activities that have no clear drug control nexus: (1) Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence), a crisis response program that provides education-related services to local educational agencies in which the learning environment has been disrupted due to a violent or traumatic crisis; and (2) School Emergency Preparedness initiatives. The Department's drug control budget for fiscal year 2010 also excludes the one-time appropriation of \$8,212,000 within the SDFSC National Programs appropriation for Character Education continuation grant awards.

For fiscal year 2012, Education's budget request for drug control programs includes

all funding for Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students, except for amounts corresponding to the following components of the request that have no clear drug control nexus: (1) Project SERV; (2) School Emergency Preparedness initiatives; and (3) continuation costs that would be subsumed under the proposed *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program for projects originally funded under the Physical Education program and the Elementary and Secondary School Counseling program.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, Education requests \$266.9 million for drug control activities. This level represents a \$91.0 million increase from the FY 2010 enacted level, due primarily to the inclusion of funding to commence the new *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* State and Local Grants.

Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$266.9 million
(Reflects \$91.0 million increase from FY 2010)**

This new program would support student achievement to high standards and help ensure that students are mentally and physically healthy and ready to learn, by strengthening efforts to: improve school climate by reducing drug use, violence, bullying, and harassment and by improving school safety; improve students' physical health and wellbeing through the use of, or provision of access to, comprehensive services that improve student nutrition, physical activity, and fitness; and improve students' mental health and well-being through the use of or provision of access to comprehensive services, such as counseling, health, and mental health services, social services, and innovative family engagement programs or supports.

**Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students:
State and Local Grants**

FY 2012 Request: \$47.4 million
(Reflects \$47.4 million increase from FY 2010)

Within the budget request for the *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program, the Department would use \$47.4 million to award grants to assist State educational agencies (SEAs), local educational agencies (LEAs), and partnerships between LEAs and non-profit organizations or local governmental entities to develop and implement programs and activities that increase the extent to which schools are safe environments that support student achievement to high standards and help ensure that students are mentally and physically healthy and ready to learn.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$47.4 million): The FY 2012 President’s Budget provides funding to increase the capacity of States, districts, and schools to create safe, healthy, and drug-free environments in a comprehensive manner, so that students are able to focus on learning and teachers on teaching. Further, it would provide increased flexibility for States and districts to design strategies that best reflect the needs of their students and communities.

**Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students:
Safe Schools/Healthy Students**

FY 2012 Request: \$75.4 million
(Reflects \$2.4 million decrease from FY 2010)

Within the budget request for the *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program, \$75.4 million is included for grant awards under the “Safe Schools/Healthy Students” initiative to support LEAs and communities in developing and implementing a comprehensive set of

programs and services designed to prevent youth drug use and violence, support early childhood development activities, and provide needed student mental health services. Education funds this initiative jointly with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and administers it in collaboration with both HHS and the Department of Justice. To be eligible for Safe Schools/Healthy Students funding, an LEA must demonstrate agreement in the form of a partnership among the major community systems serving students – schools, an early childhood agency, the local public mental health authority, law enforcement, and juvenile justice – to work collaboratively in assessing needs and providing programs and services in the following five areas: (1) promoting early childhood social and emotional learning and development; (2) promoting mental, emotional, and behavioral health; (3) connecting families, schools, and communities; (4) preventing and reducing alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; and (5) creating safe and violence-free schools.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$2.4 million): The FY 2012 President’s Budget includes \$30.0 million to fund continuation grant awards to existing Safe Schools/Healthy Students projects, and \$44.9 million to fund additional, new Safe Schools/Healthy Students projects.

**Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students:
Other**

FY 2012 Request: \$144.1 million
(Reflects \$46.0 million increase over the FY 2010)

The budget request for the *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program also includes funding for the following:

- \$12.0 million to help institutions of higher education support drug and

violence prevention programs, including alcohol and other drug recovery and relapse prevention programs, and other efforts to prevent under-age, binge, and high-risk drinking, drug use, and violent behavior by college students.

- \$5.0 million for a project to test one or more promising program models or interventions to prevent truancy, enhance educational achievement, and reduce delinquency.
- \$13.0 million for other activities that promote safe and healthy students, such as research and development, evaluation, data collection, dissemination, developing and implementing programs to improve conditions for learning, and related technical and financial assistance to States, LEAs, community-based organizations, and IHEs.
- \$114.0 million for other continuation costs for grants originally awarded under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program. Within the budget request for *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students*, the Department would pay continuation awards for multi-year grants for drug prevention projects funded originally under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, as follows:
 - \$86.8 million for grants for Safe and Supportive Schools projects to address and improve school climate.
 - \$27.2 million for grants to LEAs to develop and implement innovative and effective programs to reduce alcohol abuse in secondary schools.

FY 2012 Changes (\$46.0 million): The FY 2012 President's Budget provides funding to support the additional *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* National Activities described above, as well as cover continuation costs of grants originally funded under SDFSC National Programs, including Safe and Supportive Schools grants, which the Administration created in 2010 to support statewide measurement of, and targeted programmatic interventions to improve, conditions for learning in order to help schools improve safety and reduce drug use.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the SDFSC program is based largely on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Department of Education		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
Alcohol Abuse Reduction		
» 2007 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees whose target students show measurable decrease in binge drinking	49.4%	*
» 2008 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees whose target students show measurable decrease in binge drinking	53.2%	64%
» 2009 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees whose target students show measurable decrease in binge drinking	**	57.1%
» 2007 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees showing measurable increase in percent of target students who believe alcohol abuse is harmful to their health	80.3%	*
» 2008 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees showing measurable increase in percent of target students who believe alcohol abuse is harmful to their health	61.5%	60%
» 2009 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees showing measurable increase in percent of target students who believe alcohol abuse is harmful to their health	**	100%
» 2007 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees that show measurable increase in percent of target students who disapprove of alcohol abuse	49.4%	*
» 2008 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees that show measurable increase in percent of target students who disapprove of alcohol abuse	51.8%	58.3%
» 2009 cohort – Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees that show measurable increase in percent of target students who disapprove of alcohol abuse	**	100%
Safe Schools/Healthy Students		
» 2006 cohort – Percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that experience decrease in substance use during the 3-year grant period	80%	*
» 2007 cohort – Percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that report a decrease in the percentage of their students who report current (30-day) marijuana use	56.5%	*
» 2008 cohort – Percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that report a decrease in the percentage of their students who report current (30-day) marijuana use	51%	*
» 2007 cohort – Percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that report a decrease in the percentage of their students who report current (30-day) alcohol use	75%	*
» 2008 cohort – Percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that report a decrease in the percentage of their students who report current (30-day) alcohol use	57.1%	*
Student Drug Testing		
» 2006 cohort – Percentage of Student Drug Testing grantees experiencing 5% annual reduction in past-month drug use by students in target population served by grants	70%	57%

» 2007 cohort – Percentage of Student Drug Testing grantees experiencing 5% annual reduction in past-month drug use by students in target population served by grants	60%	50%
» 2008 cohort – Percentage of Student Drug Testing grantees experiencing 5% annual reduction in past-month drug use by students in target population served by grants	50%	65%
» 2006 cohort – Percentage of Student Drug Testing grantees experiencing 5% annual reduction in past-year drug use by student in target population served by grants	60%	57%
» 2007 cohort – Percentage of Student Drug Testing grantees experiencing 5% annual reduction in past-year drug use by students in target population served by grants	60%	54%
» 2008 cohort – Percentage of Student Drug Testing grantees experiencing 5% annual reduction in past-year drug use by students in target population served by grants	60%	58%

* 2010 data expected in mid-2011

** Target not established since two years of performance data are needed to establish the baseline for this cohort

Discussion

The Department has identified outcome measures and targets for the SDFSC National Programs grant competitions; however, 2010 grantee data have not yet been compiled for all of the measures. Data are based primarily on analysis of grantee performance reports.

The ***Safe Schools/Healthy Students*** initiative provides support to local educational agencies (LEAs) for implementation of a comprehensive plan to create safe, disciplined, and drug-free environments that provide needed mental health services and support healthy development. Grantees collect and report data on rates of student alcohol and drug use (marijuana) as two of the initiative’s GPRA measures.

2009 GPRA data -- the most recent data available -- indicate that 43 and 50 percent respectively, of the 2007 and 2008 grant cohorts reported a decrease in the percentage of students reporting current (30 day) marijuana use.

The first evaluation of this program focused on the fiscal year 1999, 2000, and 2001 cohorts supported under the initiative, a total of 97 sites. Data from this evaluation identified statistically significant improvements in student outcomes related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. For example, student self-report data for high school students reflected decreases in 30-day alcohol and tobacco use and cigarette sales on school property; those data also reflected increases in perceived disapproval of peer substance use. A second evaluation, focusing on fiscal year 2005 - 2007 cohorts, is expected to provide data later in 2011.

The ***School-Based Student Drug Testing*** program provided grants to local educational agencies and other entities to support development, implementation, or expansion of school-based student drug testing programs. Congress last appropriated funds for new awards in FY 2008. The drug testing funded by these grants was required to be part of a comprehensive drug prevention program in

the schools served by the grant and provide for the referral to treatment or counseling of students identified as drug users. The projects supported were also required to be consistent with Supreme Court decisions regarding student drug testing.

There was wide variation in performance across grant cohorts on the GPRA measures in FY 2010, due to diverse factors including cohort size and how far along (in terms of years) the projects were in their implementation.

The **Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse** program provides funds to LEAs to support the implementation of evidence-based strategies designed to reduce the use and abuse of alcohol by secondary school students. Results for several cohorts of grantees reflect some successes in meeting the targets for measurable decreases in student binge drinking, percentage of students who believe that alcohol abuse is harmful to their health, and percentage of students who disapprove of alcohol abuse. For example, the 2008 cohort achievement (64 percent of grantees reporting that their target students showed a measurable decrease in binge drinking) exceeded its target of 53 percent. Likewise, 58 percent of 2008 cohort grantees reported a measureable increase in the percentage of students who disapproved of alcohol abuse, exceeding the 52 percent target.

The **Grants to Prevent High-Risk Drinking among College Students** competition provides funds to Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) or other eligible entities to prevent alcohol abuse and violent behavior by college students. Grantees from the FY 2007 cohort have completed their projects and reported baseline and project-end

data: 73 percent of these grantees reported a 5 percent decrease in high-risk drinking by students served.

The **Grants for Coalitions to Prevent and Reduce Alcohol Abuse at Institutions of Higher Education** competition provided funds in 2009 and 2010 to IHEs, States agencies, and nonprofit entities to develop, expand, or enhance a statewide coalition to prevent and reduce alcohol abuse by targeting under-age students at IHEs throughout the State, both on campuses and in surrounding communities. Baseline data for the 2009 cohort will be available in 2012 on the following performance measures: (1) the percentage of grantees that demonstrate a reduction in 30-day alcohol use among under-age students at participating IHEs; and (2) the percentage of grantees that demonstrate a reduction in 30-day binge drinking among under-age students at participating IHEs.

In 2010 the Department awarded the first round of **Safe and Supportive Schools grants** to State educational agencies for targeted interventions to help schools improve safety and reduce substance abuse. Baseline data will be available by 2013 on performance measures for the 2010 cohort of these grants – these measures focus on the percentage of participating schools that experience (i) a decrease/increase in the percentage of students reporting current (30-day) alcohol use, (ii) an improvement/worsening in their school safety score. The school safety score is an index of school safety that may include the presence and use of illegal drugs (including alcohol use).

FEDERAL JUDICIARY



FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Corrections	\$509.510	\$511.644	\$530.835
Prosecution	392.135	403.151	422.555
Research and Development:	6.112	6.320	6.499
Treatment	245.779	246.820	256.075
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,153.536	\$1,167.935	\$1,215.964
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	\$0.914	\$0.946	\$0.973
Court Security	19.915	21.491	22.575
Federal Judicial Center	2.186	2.247	2.322
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	17.488	14.904	16.853
Public Defender Services	165.239	176.448	185.688
Salaries and Expenses	941.901	945.804	981.286
U.S. Sentencing Commission	5.893	6.095	6.267
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,153.536	\$1,167.935	\$1,215.964
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$6.630	\$6.759	\$7.043
Drug Resources Percentage	17.40%	17.28%	17.26%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Federal Judiciary provides fair and impartial justice within the jurisdiction as conferred by the Constitution and Congress. In support of the *Strategy*, the Judiciary provides adjudication of Federal drug laws, representation for indigent individuals accused under these laws, and the supervision of offenders and defendants.

Probation and pretrial services officers have primary responsibility for enforcing conditions of release imposed by the courts and for monitoring the behavior of persons placed under their supervision. With the

oversight of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, officers administer a program of substance abuse testing and treatment for persons on pretrial release, probation, supervised release after incarceration, and parole. The goal is to eliminate substance abuse by persons under supervision and to remove violators from the community before relapse leads to recidivism.

METHODOLOGY

The drug portion of the Judiciary's budget is estimated by applying the percentage of drug-related activity experienced in each

appropriation to the current appropriation or requested funding. The percentages are developed by analyzing the workload of each component of the Judiciary's budget, estimating the amount that is attributed to drug-related crime, prosecution, treatment, or corrections, and then rounded to the nearest five percent before application. The percentages are updated annually to reflect the most recent drug workload information available.

In addition to personnel and court operating expenses, Judiciary costs include payments to jurors, payments to defense attorneys for indigent defendants, court reporting and interpreting, and court facility security. The resources also support drug cases, trials, defendants, and their associated costs. The Judiciary also provides for court ordered drug testing, drug treatment, and supervision of Federal defendants, probationers, parolees and supervised releasees.

Drug-related workload is identified by the types of cases being heard as well as the offenses of the individuals needing counsel or under supervision. Funding is used by the probation and pretrial services offices for drug testing and treatment of Federal defendants and offenders.

BUDGET SUMMARY

For FY 2012, the drug control budget request totals \$1,215.9 million, an increase of \$62.4 million over the FY 2010 enacted level.

Salaries and Expenses

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$981.3 million
(Reflects \$39.4 million increase over FY 2010)**

The Salaries and Expenses request includes salaries, benefits, and other operating

expenses of judges and support personnel for the United States courts of appeals, district courts, bankruptcy courts, and probation and pretrial services officers and staff.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$39.4 million): The FY 2012 increase includes a continued increase in caseload and in the supervision responsibilities of the Judiciary. Caseload projections for FY 2012 require additional court staff positions for appellate, bankruptcy, district clerks' offices and probation and pretrial services offices.

Public Defender Services

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$185.7 million
(Reflects \$20.4 million increase over FY 2010)**

The Public Defender Services program provides effective representation for any person financially unable to obtain adequate representation in Federal criminal and certain related proceedings.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$20.4 million): The FY 2012 budget is based upon the projected increase in case workload and case complexity.

Fees of Jurors and Commissioners

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$16.9 million
(Reflects \$0.6 million decrease from FY 2010)**

The FY 2012 request includes funding for jurors sitting on drug cases. Drug-related resources required depend largely upon the volume and length of jury trials for parties to criminal actions and the number of grand juries being convened by the courts at the request of the U.S. Attorneys.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$0.6 million): The requested decrease is related to a

reduction in the projected need for jurors.

Court Security

Total FY 2012 Request: \$22.6 million
(Reflects \$2.7 million increase over FY 2010)

This program provides security for judicial areas at courthouses and in Federal facilities housing court operations. The U.S. Marshals Service acts as the Judiciary's agent in contracting for security and guard services and the purchase, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for all court locations. In the event that a particular court is trying a drug-related case or cases and the trial has been designated by the U.S. Marshals Service to be a "high threat" proceeding, the standard level of security normally provided at the facility is enhanced, using a combination of the resources noted above, for the duration of the trial.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$2.7 million): The FY 2012 request includes an increase for enhanced security requirements.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Total FY 2012 Request: \$1.0 million
(Reflects \$0.1 million increase over FY 2010)

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts provides professional support, analysis, program management, and oversight for the Federal Judiciary. The drug-related resources in this account are for the necessary expenses of the divisions of the Administrative Office related to the drug case workload in the courts and probation and pretrial services offices.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$0.1 million): The increase reflects inflationary adjustments to base.

Federal Judicial Center

Total FY 2012 Request: \$2.3 million
(Reflects \$0.1 million increase over FY 2010)

The Federal Judicial Center provides education and training for judges, probation and pretrial services officers, and other Federal court personnel, and performs independent research to improve the administration of justice in the Federal courts. Many Center programs deal with drug-related court workload issues including: training for Federal judges in criminal law and procedure, sentencing, and criminal case management; training for probation and pretrial services officers to help judges formulate sentences and to supervise drug-dependent defendants and offenders; and training for other court staff to help them manage resources effectively, particularly in those courts with heavy caseloads.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$0.1 million): The increase reflects inflationary adjustments to base.

United States Sentencing Commission

Total FY 2012 Request: \$6.3 million
(Reflects \$0.4 million increase over FY 2010)

The U.S. Sentencing Commission covers costs related to the establishment, review, and revision of sentencing guidelines, policies, and Federal sentencing practices for the criminal justice system. The funding request allows the Commission to review and revise the guidelines; provides specialized training on Federal sentencing issues, which includes the application of the guidelines; funds modernization of data analysis and reporting systems; and allows for review of alternatives to incarceration.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$0.4 million): The increase reflects inflationary adjustments to base.

services cases opened in which the major offense charged involved drugs fell 2 percentage points from 31 percent in 2008 to 29 percent in 2009.

PERFORMANCE

Information regarding the activities of the Federal Judiciary is drawn from data collected by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The information presented here is based on data for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009. Of note, while data are available regarding drug related defendants, cases, filings, and other court activities, performance measures, targets, and actual are not included. The work of the Federal Judiciary is guided by a Strategic Plan developed by the Judicial Conference; however, this branch of the Federal government is not covered by the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act.

In FY 2009 overall drug cases rose 5 percent to 16,636 cases, and defendants charged with drug crimes grew 4 percent to 30,144, due to 22 percent jumps in marijuana cases (up 993 cases) and marijuana defendants (up 1,368 defendants). The rise in drug filings in 2009 occurred mainly in the southwestern border districts, where they surged 136 percent in the District of Arizona, 63 percent in the Southern District of California, and 46 percent in the Southern District of Texas. Filings of non-marijuana cases and defendants declined 1 percent. The proportion of drug cases in the overall criminal caseload decreased from 26 percent in 2005 to 22 percent in 2009. Of the 124,183 persons under supervision at the end of the 2009 fiscal year, more than 46 percent had been convicted of drug offenses, the same percent as in 2008 and 2 percent above 2005. And finally, the proportion of pretrial

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	\$5,114.000	\$5,173.200	\$5,040.900
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$5,114.000	\$5,173.200	\$5,040.900
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Grants to States for Medicaid	\$3,789.000	\$3,779.000	\$3,577.400
Medicare	\$1,325.000	\$1,394.200	\$1,463.500
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$5,114.000	\$5,173.200	\$5,040.900

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$511.033	\$486.622	\$506.714
Drug Resources Percentage	1.00%	1.06%	0.99%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' (CMS) mission is to ensure effective, up to-date health care coverage and to promote quality care for beneficiaries. Through its Medicare program and its support of state Medicaid programs, CMS supports payment for drug treatment services for eligible participants.

Medicaid is a means-tested health care insurance program run by states with costs shared by both States and the Federal government. States have considerable flexibility in structuring their Medicaid programs, within Federal guidelines. Medicare is a Federally run health insurance

program for elderly and disabled persons. Both Medicaid and Medicare provide coverage (payment) for substance abuse (alcohol and drug) treatment. Each has been designated as a National Drug Control Agency program for the Federal share of these treatment costs.

METHODOLOGY

CMS designation as a *National Drug Control Program Agency* was revised in 2012 to include the Federal share of all substance abuse treatment payments under the Medicaid and Medicare programs.

For FY 2012, CMS and ONDCP agreed to use placeholder estimates developed by ONDCP

for these programs using the SAMHSA report '*SAMHSA Spending Estimates: MHSAs Spending Projections for 2004–2014*'. The report is fifth edition in a continuing series that presents the Federal, State and Local expenditures treating substance abuse. The report was prepared for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) under the SAMHSA Spending Estimates (SSE) project. The SSE has been active since 1996 providing reasonable estimates of national spending for mental health services and substance abuse treatment.

The reported estimates are designed in conjunction with the latest historical estimates to create a seamless time series of past and expected future expenditures. The estimates in the report are designed to parallel "all-health spending estimates" released by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. The reported projections are intended to provide a realistic picture of future spending for substance abuse treatment based upon trends that have existed in the past and certain laws and regulations known to have been enacted for the future.

As noted above, the basis for these estimates are from years prior to the economic downturn, and adjustments have not been made to account for many economic and policy changes, and these estimates do not reflect economic factors or policy changes (such as health reform) that may impact CMS spending in these areas that occurred after the publishing of this report.

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) program is only included in Medicaid when the State chooses to run CHIP as a

Medicaid expansion program, rather than as a separate program. The amount of Medicaid spending associated with CHIP Medicaid expansion programs is not disaggregated from the overall Medicaid amount.

The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5) provides an estimated \$84.5 billion in additional Federal Medicaid funding for states, through a temporary increase in the Federal Medicaid matching rate (FMAP) for Medicaid expenditures between October 1, 2008, and December 31, 2011. The increased FMAP rate provided in the Recovery Act has been extended at a phased-down level by the recent Education, Jobs and Medicaid Assistance Act (P.L. 111-226) through June 30, 2011.

These FY 2010 to FY2012 Medicaid placeholder estimates use the reported actual from 2006 and the projected amounts for 2014 and apply a straight line trend between these two points. Then an estimated average Federal share of Medicaid spending is applied, adjusting for the higher matching rates provided by the Recovery Act and subsequent legislation. It is noted that individual state FMAP rates may vary.

To refine these estimates, ONDCP and the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) are co-sponsoring research to improve the methodology for estimating spending on drug treatment services.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 total drug control estimate for CMS is \$5,040.0 million, a decrease of \$103.1 million over the FY 2010 level.

Grants to states for Medicaid

Total FY 2012 Estimate: \$3,577 million

(Reflects \$211.7 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Nation's substance abuse treatment providers treat 3.9 million clients annually. Substance abuse treatment most often is paid for by two or more public and private sources (including private health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, state and local funds, and other Federal support). The Federal government makes its largest contribution to the payment for treatment through the Medicaid and Medicare insurance programs. These programs are increasing in size and scope, with the expansion of populations and services covered.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$211.7 million): The FY 2010 to FY2012 estimates use a projected average Federal share of Medicaid spending, which adjusts for the Recovery Act and subsequent legislation that temporarily increased the Federal Medicaid matching rates. Since the increased matching rates end in June 2011, the Federal share of Medicaid drops in FY 2012, despite the base increasing from \$3,192 million to \$3,577 million.

Medicare

Total FY 2012 Request: \$1,463.5 million

(Reflects \$138.5 million increase from FY 2010)

Medicare provides health insurance coverage to eligible aged and disabled persons. Medicare-funded substance abuse treatment is an entitlement for eligible participants. Coverage and costs are increasing with the growing demand for

treatment and the addition of Part D prescription drug coverage.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$138.5 million): The FY 2012 increase reflects the growth rate of the Medicare program, and considers inflation and certain changes in the law as more fully described in the *SAMHSA Spending Estimates: MHSAs Spending Projections for 2004–2014*.

PERFORMANCE

ONDCP will be working with HHS ASPE and CMS to develop appropriate performance measurements that reflect the agency's contribution to the *National Drug Control Strategy*.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	\$15.675	\$23.800	\$24.400
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$15.675	\$23.800	\$24.400
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Bureau of Public Health Grants	\$15.675	\$23.800	\$24.400
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$15.675	\$23.800	\$24.400
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	68	68	68
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$7.492	\$7.483	\$6.808
Drug Resources Percentage	0.21%	0.31%	0.36%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Health Resources and Services Administration is the principal Federal agency charged with increasing access to basic health care for those who are underserved. For more than 40 years, HRSA-funded health centers have delivered comprehensive, high-quality, cost-effective primary health care to patients regardless of their ability to pay. Access to substance abuse services is critical to ensuring overall health and well-being of health center populations.

METHODOLOGY

The Uniform Data System (UDS) tracks a variety of information, including patient demographics, services provided, staffing, clinical indicators, utilization rates, costs,

and revenues. UDS data are collected from grantees and reported at the grantee, State, and national levels. The UDS reporting provides a reasonable basis for estimating the share of the Primary Health Care Grants used for substance abuse treatment. According to the data from the 2009 Financial Report, HRSA-funded Health Centers expended a total of \$95.0 million on substance abuse services. This total represents 0.81 percent of the total value of services provided in that year from all funding sources. To calculate the total drug control estimate, the 0.81 percent is applied to the \$1,940.2 million in HRSA grants in FY 2009, resulting in approximately \$15.7 million in FY 2009 for Federal support of substance abuse treatment at these Centers. The FY 2010

through FY 2012 estimates utilizing this methodology are reflected above.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The total drug control budget for the Health Resources and Services Administration for FY 2012 is \$24.4 million, an increase of \$8.7 million over the FY 2010 enacted level.

Bureau of Primary Health Care

Total FY 2012: \$24.4 million

(Reflects \$8.7 million increase from FY 2010)

The Health Center program supports more than 1,100 grantees and provides comprehensive primary health care services to more than 20 million patients, including access to substance abuse treatment.

FY2012 Total Change (+\$8.7 million):

The Increase reflects the addition of funding to expand services Community Health Centers under the Affordable Care Act.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

Information in this section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control activities of HRSA Health Center Program is based on its Bureau of Primary Care’s Uniform Data System (UDS) and program management information. The FY 2010 performance information for this program is shown below.

Health Resources and Services Administration		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent of Health Center Program grantees providing SBIRT services	10%	TBR
» Percent of Health Center Program grantees providing substance abuse counseling and treatment services	36%	36%

TBR – To be reported August 2011

Discussion

HRSA is taking several approaches to improve access to high quality substance abuse services for medically underserved communities through the Health Center Program. General approaches include developing the infrastructure for high quality care through the adoption of health information technology (HIT) and the transformation of health centers to patient-centered medical homes (PCMH). PCMH and the meaningful use of HIT will enable enhanced access to care, better care coordination, and improved patient engagement. Transformed health centers are better positioned to partner with other addiction-related services in the community including inpatient and outpatient substance abuse services.

To further improve access and raise the quality of substance abuse services, the availability of services on-site is essential. This is to be achieved by training health center clinicians to provide high quality and expanded services for those with addiction disorders. Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) is an evidence-based process used by primary care providers in health centers to effectively detect and treat addiction. Furthermore, because many communities served by health centers have a high burden of addiction disorders, many health centers have chosen to co-locate and integrate substance abuse specialty services reflecting efficient and effective approaches in meeting patient needs. HRSA will further support health centers in the integration of substance abuse and other behavioral health services into primary care through an Expanded Services funding opportunity. The integration of substance abuse services may include the co-location of specialty

providers or the provision of enhanced services, such as medication-assisted treatments, by primary care clinicians. In addition, HRSA plans to expand substance abuse treatment services and include appropriate guidance for health centers on collaboration with State agencies to ensure that appropriate standards of care are implemented and that referrals are coordinated.

In FY 2009 and FY 2010, 36% of health centers provided substance abuse counseling and treatment services, meeting the program FY 2010 target. In FY 2009 10% of health center grantees provided SBIRT services. The FY 2010 target maintains the FY 2009 level. FY 2010 data on this measure is expected to be available in August 2011.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Indian Health Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$18.771	\$18.771	\$19.560
Treatment	77.246	77.246	86.074
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$96.017	\$96.017	\$105.634
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	\$91.661	\$91.661	\$101.278
Urban Indian Health Program	4.356	4.356	4.356
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$96.017	\$96.017	\$105.634

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	171	171	177
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$5.100	\$5.117	\$5.690
Drug Resources Percentage	1.88%	1.88%	1.86%

Program Summary

MISSION

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.

METHODOLOGY

The Indian Health Service (IHS) includes the appropriation for Alcohol and Substance Abuse (excluding the amount designated as Adult Alcohol Treatment) and the portion of Urban Indian Health Program (UIHP) funds from the National Institute on Alcohol

Abuse and Alcoholism programs transferred to the IHS under the UIHP budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, IHS requests \$105.6 million for its drug control activities, a \$9.6 million increase above the FY 2010 enacted level.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Total FY 2012 Request: \$101.3million
(Reflects a \$9.6 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 request includes an increase in current services to continue to support the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program. The program will continue to support methamphetamine and suicide prevention and substance abuse treatment initiatives.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$9.6 million): In FY 2012, IHS will continue to serve American Indian and Alaska Natives impacted by methamphetamine abuse through its Youth Regional Treatment Centers and other Federal and Tribally-operated substance abuse treatment and prevention programs. In addition to those direct services, IHS, through the Methamphetamine and Suicide Prevention Initiative (MSPI), also provides Area allocation funding for pilot projects and Federal grant awards to 111 Area Tribal awardees, 12 Urban grantees, 3 Tribal Youth grantees, and one Federally-operated Youth Regional Treatment Center (YRTC). The awards are to establish evidence based or practice based methamphetamine and suicide prevention and intervention pilot projects. These programs represent an innovative partnership with IHS to deliver services by and for the communities themselves, with a national support network for ongoing program development and evaluation.

Urban Indian Health Program- Alcohol and Substance Abuse Title V Grants

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$4.4 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

A portion of the Urban Indian Health Program is provided in the form of Federal grants to 34 urban Indian 501(c)3 non-profit organizations to carry out alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment activities in the communities served. All urban programs have active partnerships with their local Veterans Health Administration programs and several have identified joint program alcohol and substance abuse initiatives.

FY 2012 Program Change (no change): The FY 2012 Budget includes funding for the Urban Indian Health Program, which will be used to continue serving urban American Indians and Alaskan Natives impacted by alcohol and substance abuse through the Title V grant program, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment. Substance abuse prevention and education programs services address alcohol/drugs, suicide, self-esteem, injury control, domestic violence, and sexual abuse.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control portion of the IHS Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program is based on agency GPRA documents and other information.

Indian Health Service		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Alcohol-use screening (to prevent fetal alcohol syndrome) among appropriate female patients	55%	55%
» Accreditation rate for Youth Regional Treatment Centers in operation 18 months or more	100%	81%

Discussion

The measures reported in the table indicate results from both Tribally-Operated Health Programs and Federally-Administered Health Programs. Currently, Tribally-Operated Health Programs have 17 measures, including alcohol- and health-related performance indicators.

The percent of appropriate female patients screened for alcohol-use (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome prevention) at Federally-Administered and Tribally-Operated facilities increased from 52% in FY 2009 to 55% in FY 2010, meeting targets for this measure.

The accreditation measure – “Accreditation rate for Youth Regional Treatment Centers” – was not met in FY 2010 due to internal infrastructure challenges with two Tribally-Operated YRTC programs. Both programs are in the process of seeking re-accreditation from Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
National Institutes of Health

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research and Development: Prevention	\$438.328	\$438.328	\$446.670
Research and Development: Treatment	676.628	676.628	689.748
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,114.956	\$1,114.956	\$1,136.418
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Institute on Drug Abuse	\$1,114.956	\$1,114.956	\$1,136.418
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,114.956	\$1,114.956	\$1,136.418

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	620	630	629
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$30.943	\$31.247	\$31.829
Drug Resources Percentage	3.63%	3.57%	3.57%

Program Summary

MISSION

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Over the past three decades, NIDA-supported research has revolutionized the understanding of addiction as a chronic, relapsing brain disease—knowledge that is helping to correctly situate addiction as a serious public health issue and to frame how to ultimately treat this disease. By supporting research that reveals how drugs affect the brain and behavior and how multiple factors influence drug abuse and its consequences, including HIV, NIDA is advancing effective strategies to prevent people from ever using drugs and to treat them when they cannot stop.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Since its creation, NIAAA has led efforts to define alcohol issues as medical in nature and address them using evidence-based findings. The work supported by the Institute has transformed the understanding of alcohol abuse and dependence and their treatment. NIAAA provides leadership in the national effort to reduce alcohol-related problems, including underage drinking by: conducting and supporting research in a wide range of scientific areas including genetics, neuroscience, epidemiology, health risks and benefits of alcohol consumption, prevention, and treatment; coordinating and collaborating with other research

institutes and Federal programs on alcohol-related issues; collaborating with international, national, state, and local institutions, organizations, agencies, and programs engaged in alcohol-related work; and translating and disseminating research findings to health care providers, researchers, policymakers, and the public.

METHODOLOGY

NIDA's entire budget is drug-related and therefore scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

The NIAAA prevention and treatment components of its underage drinking research are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget. Underage drinking research is defined as research that focuses on alcohol use, abuse and dependence in minors (children under the legal drinking age of 21). It includes all alcohol related research in minors, including behavioral research, screening and intervention studies and longitudinal studies. Beginning with the reporting of FY 2010 final budget authority, NIAAA's methodology for developing budget estimates for the *Budget and Performance Summary* uses the NIH research categorization and disease coding (RCDC) fingerprint for underage drinking that allows for an automated categorization process based on electronic text mining to make this determination. Once all underage drinking projects and associated amounts are determined using this methodology, NIAAA conducts a manual review and identifies just those projects and amounts relating to prevention and treatment. This subset makes up the NIAAA drug control budget estimate.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 budget requests \$1,136.4 million for NIH, which is an increase of \$14.0 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. NIH supported research has and will continue to provide the scientific basis for such policy. For example, research reveals that universal prevention programs not only reduce drug abuse, underage drinking, and other risky behaviors that can lead to HIV and other adverse outcomes, but can also promote other positive outcomes, such as strengthening young people's sense of community, or "connection" to school—key to reducing drug use, violence, and mental health problems.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Total FY 2012 Request: \$1,018.0 million

(Reflects \$13.1 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 budget requests \$1,018.0 million for NIDA, which is an increase of \$13.1 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. NIDA's efforts consist of Basic and Clinical Neuroscience Research, Epidemiology, Services and Prevention Research, Pharmacotherapies and Medical Consequences, Clinical Trials Network, the Intramural Research Program, and the Research Management and Support (IRP). Each is discussed below.

Basic and Clinical Neuroscience Research (FY 2012 Request: \$501.1 million)

Basic and clinical neuroscience represent two programs in NIDA that work together to enlarge understanding of the neurobiological, genetic/epigenetic, and behavioral factors underlying drug abuse and addiction. Specifically, they examine the factors affecting increased risk and/or resilience to drug abuse, addiction, and drug-related disorders; the mechanisms of addiction; and the effects of drugs on the

expression or silencing of genes in the brain, on brain development function and neurochemistry, and on how these changes relate to behavior.

Epidemiology, Services and Prevention Research (FY 2012 Request: \$249.2 million)

This major program area seeks to promote integrated approaches to understand and address the interactions between individuals and environments that contribute to the continuum of drug abuse-related problems. This NIDA division supports research and major data collection systems, as well as surveillance networks. Program efforts help identify substance abuse trends locally, nationally, and internationally; guide development of responsive interventions for a variety of populations; and encourage optimal service delivery in real-world settings.

Pharmacotherapies and Medical Consequences (FY 2012 Request: \$132.1 million)

This program area is responsible for medications development aimed at helping people recover from drug abuse and addiction and sustain abstinence. It capitalizes on research showing the involvement of different brain systems in drug abuse and addiction, beyond the dopamine system, to develop medications in response to a variety of newly defined targets. This program area also seeks solutions addressing the medical consequences of drug abuse and addiction, including infectious diseases such as HIV.

Clinical Trials Network (FY 2012 Request: \$45.6 million)

NIDA's National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN), which now comprises 16 research nodes and more

than 240 individual community treatment programs, serves 34 States, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The CTN works to develop treatment protocols for drug abuse and addiction and related conditions, such as comorbid mental health disorders and HIV, testing the real-world effectiveness of promising medication and behavioral treatment approaches with diverse patient populations and community treatment providers. It also serves as a research and training platform to help NIDA respond to emerging public health areas.

Intramural Research Program (IRP) (FY 2012 Request: \$89.8 million)

This Intramural program performs cutting edge research within a coordinated multidisciplinary framework. The IRP attempts to elucidate the nature of the addictive process; to determine the potential use of new therapies for substance abuse, both pharmacological and psychosocial; and to decipher the long-term consequences of drugs of abuse on brain development, maturation, function, and structure, and on other organ systems. In addition, the IRP supports an HIV/AIDS Pathophysiology and Medications Discovery Program. ,

Research Management and Support (RMS) (FY 2012 Request: \$62.3 million)

RMS activities provide administrative, budgetary, logistical, and scientific support in the review, award, and monitoring of research grants, training awards, and research and development contracts. Additionally, the functions of RMS encompass strategic planning, coordination, and evaluation of NIDA's programs, regulatory compliance, international coordination, and liaison with other Federal agencies, Congress, and the public. NIDA

currently oversees more than 1,800 research grants and more than 190 research and development contracts.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$13.1 million): The FY 2012 request provides additional resources to examine emerging threats and to better translate research into practice.

National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Underage Drinking

Total FY 2012 Request: \$56.4 million

(Reflects \$0.9 million increase over FY2010)

NIAAA has a strong focus on preventing and reducing underage drinking, recognizing the pervasive use of alcohol among young people and the association between early initiation of alcohol use and future alcohol problems. In 2011, NIAAA will release an alcohol screening guide for health care providers to identify alcohol use, and alcohol use disorders in children and adolescents, and to identify risk for alcohol use, especially for younger children. NIAAA also has a significant investment in underage drinking research.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$0.9 million): This additional funding will support the addition of parallel initiative to study persistent alcohol-induced changes in the brain in animal models

PERFORMANCE

National Institute on Drug Abuse

This section on NIDA's FY 2010 performance is based on agency GPRA performance reports and other information. NIH's GPRA measures are "representative" of Institute contributions to NIH's priorities regarding specific scientific opportunities, identified

public health needs, and Presidential priorities. Such measures reflecting NIH's broad and balanced research portfolio, are not Institute-specific. Each measure is trans-NIH, encompassing lead and contributory Institutes and Center (ICs).

NIDA continues to contribute to a number of trans-NIH scientific research outcomes (SRO). One of these is indicative of NIDA's contribution to the prevention of substance abuse and addiction. NIDA contributes to SRO-3.5: "By 2013, identify and characterize at least 2 human candidate genes that have been shown to influence risk for substance use disorders and risk for psychiatric disorders using high-risk family, twin, and special population studies." By identifying genetic factors involved in the various stages of the addiction process, this outcome aids in the development of improved primary (stop drug use before it starts) and secondary (prevent relapse) prevention programs.

NIDA also contributes to SRO-8.7: "By 2015, identify three key factors influencing the scaling up of research-tested interventions across large networks of service systems such as primary care, specialty care, and community practice." By studying treatment implementation, this outcome improves the translation of research into practice.

National Institute on Drug Abuse		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» SRO-3.5, by 2013, identify and characterize at least 2 human candidate genes that have been shown to influence risk for substance use disorders and risk for psychiatric disorders using high-risk family, twin, and special population studies.	Replicate genetic markers that identify differences in treatment response and/or vulnerability to dependence.	Three studies confirmed the association of gene variants in Chrna5, Chrna3, Chrnb4, on chr15q25 with smoking frequency. Also, the first polygenic complex genetic score to significantly aid in predicting (in combination with other clinical attributes) success in smoking cessation was developed and tested.
» SRO-8.7, by 2015, identify three key factors influencing the scaling up of research-tested interventions across large networks of service systems such as primary care, specialty care and community practice.	Develop collaborative protocols to test implementation models of treatment interventions in the criminal justice system.	Collaborative protocols have been developed to test 2 implementation models in CJ-DATS - MATICCE and HIV-STIC.

Discussion

Prevention – SRO-3.5

NIDA contributes to NIH’s scientific research goal of identifying and characterizing human candidate genes that influence risk for substance use disorders and risk of psychiatric disorders, by funding research on vulnerability and on optimizing treatment response.

Vulnerability: Because the technology has become more robust and the costs are continuing to decrease, advances have been made sooner than expected. Among them, three studies confirmed in FY 2010 the association of gene variants in Chrna5, Chrna3, and Chrnb4, on chr15q25 with smoking frequency. Each study contained more than 30,000 participants. Further, this association has also been found to exist in African American and Asian populations. The 15q25 region was also found to be associated with risk for multiple substance dependence phenotypes.

Optimizing treatment response: Genome wide association (GWA) research has identified groups of genomic markers

associated with successful quitting. This allowed the development of a v1.0 "quit-success" genotype score. In a smoking cessation trial, four hundred seventy-nine smokers were randomized to receive 21 or 42 mg nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) initiated 2 weeks prior to target quit dates. Self-reported abstinence and end-expired air carbon monoxide (CO) were monitored. The primary outcome was 10-week continuous smoking abstinence. NRT dose, level of nicotine dependence, and genotype scores displayed significant interactive effects on successful quitting. These FY 2010 results document ways in which smoking cessation strategies can be personalized based on levels of nicotine dependence, genotype scores, and CO monitoring. These assessments taken together, can help match most smokers with optimal NRT doses and help rapidly identify some who may be better treated using other methods.

Treatment - SRO-8.7

NIDA also contributes to NIH’s scientific research goal of identifying effective implementation strategies that enhance the

uptake of research-tested interventions in service systems such as primary care, specialty care, and community practice. NIDA recognizes that despite major strides in treatment research, only limited improvements have occurred in non-research settings. For example, the rates of drug abuse among people involved with the criminal justice system are very high (e.g., 70-85 percent of state inmates) yet few receive treatment while incarcerated (approximately 13 percent), jeopardizing both public health and public safety. To improve drug treatment within the criminal justice system, NIDA continues to support a National multisite research program, the Criminal Justice-Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ –DATS), which will test strategies for how best to implement effective treatment interventions within the criminal justice system. In the past year, CJ-DATS Research Centers collaborated in the development of 2 implementation research protocols as described below.

- ***MATICCE (Medication-Assisted Treatment Implementation in Community Correctional Environments)***. In FY 2010, this protocol was developed to test implementation approaches aimed at improving service coordination between community correctional agencies and local treatment agencies, increasing the number of corrections clients linked with medication assisted treatment (MAT); and improving community corrections agents' knowledge and perceptions about MAT and intent to refer appropriate clients to community-based MAT services.

- ***HIV Services And Treatment Implementation in Corrections (HIV-STIC)***. In 2010, investigators submitted and received approval for a CJ-DATS research protocol to conduct HIV-STIC, an organizational intervention strategy for more effectively implementing improvements in HIV services for preventing, detecting, and treating HIV for offenders under correctional supervision. The study will randomize correctional facilities to two conditions: a control arm that receives basic training on the fundamentals of HIV infection, prevention, testing, and treatment, as well as information about the HIV services continuum and its implications; and an experimental arm that will implement a process improvement approach that will guide a Local Change Team through a structured series of steps to improve HIV services. Such models have been found to improve health services implementation in other settings, but have not been tested in correctional settings or with HIV services.

NIDA Accomplishments from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

In FY 2009, NIDA received approximately \$261 million under the Recovery Act to support research in FY 2010. NIDA designated three Signature Areas as key subsets of this research:

- **Eradicate tobacco addiction:** Nicotine addiction remains unacceptably high and is exorbitantly expensive. NIDA used ARRA funds to award a \$10 million grant to advance the development of a nicotine vaccine and move it closer to final FDA approval. As a result of this funding, the grantee has entered into an agreement with another company to

provide an additional \$40 million to exclusively in-license NicVAX on a worldwide basis and develop follow-on, next-generation nicotine vaccines, thus leveraging government resources to further develop and market a medication for tobacco addiction. Enrollment for the study (n = 1,000) was completed in July 2010. The results of this trial are expected to be available in the third quarter of 2011.

- **Genetic influence on the development and structure of the human brain:** NIDA funded in FY 2010 the first large-scale, cross-sectional imaging and genetics study supplying detailed information on the physical architecture and genomic map of the developing human brain across adolescence. This imaging-genetics resource will accelerate the investigation of genetic risk factors and gene-by-environment interactions that contribute to the development of many behavioral, neurological, and psychiatric diseases, including substance use disorders.
- **Research and development of anti-drug vaccines:** Antibodies can be generated against specific drugs of abuse in order to reduce their entry into the brain and block their behavioral effects. If successful, this novel approach would represent a major breakthrough that could greatly enhance the impact of existing addiction therapies. One NIDA ARRA-funded study has developed in FY 2010 a new type of vaccine that evokes high antibodies levels in animal models, resulting in reduced brain cocaine levels and suppression of behavior changes following cocaine exposure.

Research Highlights

Gene x environment research is unraveling the interwoven factors affecting addiction risk

A cascade of genetic discoveries is uncovering previously unsuspected genes, which - combined with certain environmental influences - can affect addiction risk. A trio of recent studies in FY 2010 helps to elucidate genetic vulnerabilities and environmental influences related to risk for behavioral problems, including substance abuse. One study showed that prenatal tobacco exposure combined with a specific genetic variant, places children at increased risk for antisocial behavior. Another study showed that family-centered skill building curricula countered a genetic vulnerability to risk behaviors in preadolescence - the first time a rigorous prevention program has demonstrated this capability. A third study used measures of parental monitoring, along with analyses of externalizing behaviors, to show that high levels of the former could diminish the latter in those prone to these behaviors—who were also more likely to carry the genotype previously associated with increased risk of adult alcohol dependence.

Using the Web to Broaden the Delivery of Effective Treatments

Delivery of evidence-based psychosocial interventions for drug abuse and HIV prevention via the web or other computer-based media has the potential to increase cost-effectiveness and provide a means for broader dissemination of proven treatments. Two FY 2010 studies demonstrate the feasibility and efficacy of this approach. One employed computer-based training to reduce drug use by means of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)—an

approach that teaches people to cope with stressful situations and anticipate and avoid triggers of maladaptive behaviors. The computer-based CBT training had both short-term and enduring effects in reducing drug use, an improvement over treatment as usual. A second computer-based intervention, called Positive Choice, was tested in HIV-positive patients as a means of reducing risky behaviors that lead to HIV spread. While patients waited to see their provider, they were exposed to a “video doctor” that conducted a risk assessment and risk-reduction counseling. This intervention was successful, and sharply reduced sexual and drug risk behaviors in HIV-positive patients.

Methadone Treatment Begun in Prison Decreases Subsequent Drug Use and Crime
Despite the presumption that drug-addicted prisoners undergo a period of forced abstinence during incarceration, without effective treatment they remain at very high risk for relapse and overdose when released back into the community. Methadone is an effective medication for heroin addiction but is rarely offered in prison settings. Thus, NIDA supported a randomized clinical trial to examine the effectiveness of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) provided to prisoners with pre-incarceration heroin addiction. In FY 2010, this trial demonstrated that, at 12 months following release, those who received MMT in prison were significantly more likely to enter and remain in community-based treatment, and had fewer days of heroin use and criminal activity than participants who received counseling only. Methadone maintenance treatment begun prior to or upon release from prison is an inexpensive and effective intervention that may prevent the

devastating cycle that can happen to formerly incarcerated drug abusers who go untreated—that is, a return to drug abuse upon re-entry to the community, further criminal activity, exposure to infectious diseases, re-arrest and imprisonment. Breaking this cycle and reducing the number of people incarcerated can net huge savings in economic and social costs. The cost of methadone averages around \$4,000 a month compared to around \$22,000 a month for state prisons to keep people locked up. Avoiding incarceration also defrays enormous job productivity losses and law enforcement costs, and counters family separation and dissolution.

Changing Drug Abuse Research and Practice in the U.S.

In its first 10 years, NIDA’s National Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network (CTN) fueled a cultural shift toward research-based care for substance abuse treatment. For example, studies on buprenorphine, demonstrating its effectiveness in detoxification and maintenance treatment, have resulted in its greater acceptance and wider use by community treatment providers once skeptical of the use of a partial opiate agonist medication to treat opiate abuse. Studies showing the effectiveness of contingency management - providing low-cost incentives for verified abstinence or continued treatment attendance - garnered acceptance from providers who previously did not accept a treatment model they viewed as rewarding people for what they should be doing anyway. Now a 2009 study is dispelling the myth that substance abuse must be treated *before* providers can address a patient’s post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In fact, a FY 2010 study of women receiving an intervention for PTSD (Seeking Safety or

health education—control intervention) found that patients whose PTSD symptoms improved with treatment also showed subsequent improvements in substance use disorder symptoms. These findings provide needed data for programs addressing this common co-morbidity and suggest that abstinence from alcohol or drug use is not critical before trauma work can commence.

What works - Randomized Controlled Trial of College Drinking Prevention Interventions

A landmark FY 2010 study of college and community alcohol prevention strategies at 14 large public universities in California showed that highly visible cooperative projects in which colleges and their surrounding communities target off-campus drinking settings, can reduce harmful alcohol use among college students. Policy and enforcement interventions - including nuisance party enforcement operations, surveillance to prevent alcohol sales to minors, drunk driving checkpoints, social host ordinances, and use of campus and local media to increase the visibility of interventions - were implemented at half of the universities with the other half monitored for comparison. Researchers found significantly greater reductions in the incidence and likelihood of intoxication at off-campus parties and at bars and restaurants for students at the intervention universities. The greatest reductions were found at universities with the highest intensity of intervention implementation. Nearly as significant was that in the intervention schools there was no concurrent increase in drinking at non-targeted settings such as parks, beaches, or residence halls indicating that rigorous alcohol control measures do not necessarily

drive college student drinking to other, presumably more dangerous, settings.

Personalized medicine for alcohol dependence

A study showed in FY 2010 that a genetic variant of a receptor in the brain's reward circuitry plays an important role in determining whether the neurotransmitter dopamine is released in the brain following alcohol intake. Dopamine is involved in transmitting the euphoria and other positive subjective effects produced by alcohol; and individuals who carry the mu-opioid receptor variant designated as 118G report increased euphoria following alcohol consumption. In this study, positron emission tomography (PET) was used to analyze dopamine activity in the brain following alcohol administration. Only those individuals with the 118G variant showed a brain region specific change in dopamine in response to alcohol. In a complementary experiment, researchers inserted the gene for the human 118G mu-opioid receptor variant into mice; mice with the 118G variant showed a fourfold higher peak dopamine response to the alcohol challenge compared to mice with a control human mu-opioid variant. These findings further support the conclusion that individuals who possess the 118G receptor variant may experience enhanced pleasurable effects from alcohol which could in turn, increase their risk for developing alcohol abuse and dependence. It may also explain why such individuals, once addicted, benefit more from treatment with blockers of endogenous opioids.

National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

This section on NIAAA's FY 2010 performance is based on agency GPRA performance reports and other information. NIH's GPRA measures are "representative" of the Institute's contributions to NIH's priorities regarding specific scientific opportunities, identified public health needs, and Presidential priorities. Such measures reflecting NIH's broad and balanced research portfolio, are not Institute-specific. Each measure is trans-NIH, encompassing lead and contributory Institutes and Center (ICs). This approach reflects NIH's commitment to supporting the best possible research and coordination of research efforts across ICs.

NIAAA continues to contribute to a number of trans-NIH scientific research outcomes (SRO). One of these is indicative of NIAAA's contribution to the prevention of substance abuse and addiction. NIAAA contributes to SRO-3.5: "By 2013, identify and characterize at least 2 human candidate genes that have been shown to influence risk for substance use disorders and risk for psychiatric disorders using high-risk family, twin, and special population studies." By identifying genetic factors involved in the various stages of the addiction process, this outcome aids in the development of improved primary (stop drug use before it starts) and secondary (prevent relapse) prevention programs.

In addition NIAAA contributes to in SRO-8.7: "By 2015, identify three key factors influencing the scaling up of research-tested interventions across large networks of service systems such as primary care,

specialty care and community practice." By studying treatment implementation, this outcome improves the translation of research into practice. SRO-8.7 is indicative of NIAAA's efforts to more broadly bring evidence-based treatments for substance addiction to the people who need them.

NIAAA also participates in SRO-4.5: "By 2011, identify genetic and environmental factors which predispose to three complex diseases." Identification of genetic variants that confer risk for alcohol use and psychiatric disorders will help to identify individuals at higher risk for a more severe and complicated disease course, many of whom initiate alcohol use early and ultimately become dependent on more than one substance. In addition, genetic variants that influence the effectiveness of behavioral or pharmacological interventions, including prevention and treatment programs, are under investigation, both for underage and adult drinkers.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» SRO-3.5, by 2013, identify and characterize at least 2 human candidate genes that have been shown to influence risk for substance use disorders and risk for psychiatric disorders using high-risk family, twin, and special population studies.	Characterize and continue to validate the functional differences identified from previous fine mapping studies.	Functional differences were characterized for sequence variations in genes encoding serotonin receptors and transporters, the oxidative stress enzyme SOD2, and nicotinic receptor subunits.
» SRO-8.7, by 2015, identify three key factors influencing the scaling up of research-tested interventions across large networks of service systems such as primary care, specialty care and community practice.	Develop a multimedia family of products to promote implementation of the assessment and management of heavy drinking and alcohol use disorders in primary care and general mental health care for underage and adult populations.	During FY 2010, NIAAA continued to promote and refine its Rethinking Drinking website and the accompanying booklet. In addition, NIAAA made significant progress in the development of an underage screening guide to be used in primary care and other settings.
» SRO-4.5, by 2011, identify genetic and environmental factors which predispose to three complex diseases.	Continue to identify and characterize genes and genetic variants, including haplotypes, which influence risk for alcohol dependence, as well as continue to characterize functional differences of haplotypes.	NIAAA continues to support research on identifying and characterizing functional variants in genes that confer risk for substance use and psychiatric disorders. Identification of such genetic variants will help to identify those individuals at higher risk for a more severe and complicated disease course, many of whom initiate alcohol use early and ultimately become dependent on more than one substance. In addition, genetic variants that influence the effectiveness of behavioral or pharmacological interventions are under investigation, both for underage and adult drinkers.

Discussion

Prevention – SRO-3.5

NIAAA contributes to NIH’s scientific research goal of identifying and characterizing human candidate genes that influence risk for substance use disorders and risk of psychiatric disorders.

NIH researchers have examined sequence variations in genes encoding components of the neurotransmitter serotonin pathway. Serotonin influences many behaviors, including impulsivity, and plays an important role in substance use addiction. In a recent search for genes that influence

impulsive behavior, NIAAA collaborated with international scientists to conduct a high throughput genomics study on severely impulsive Finnish criminal offenders. In FY 2010, the researchers identified a variant in a serotonin receptor gene, HTR2B, which was predictive of impulsive behaviors, including homicide and other violent crimes. Study participants who both carried the polymorphism and committed violent offenses committed 94% of the crimes under the influence of alcohol. This variant is only present in the Finnish population where it has a relatively high frequency. The findings were

complemented by studies in mice that became more impulsive when the mouse version of the HTR2B gene was made nonfunctional.

NIAAA is also exploring genetic variations that predict positive drinking outcomes in individuals in response to medications such as ondansetron (which blocks the action of serotonin) and naltrexone (FDA approved for alcohol dependence). Ondansetron is currently used to treat nausea and vomiting, often following chemotherapy. In a controlled trial to determine if ondansetron could reduce problem drinking in alcohol-dependent individuals, researchers found that, for subjects with the LL genotype for the serotonin transporter, those receiving ondansetron reduced their average number of daily drinks and also had significantly more days of abstinence, relative to those who received placebo. Ondansetron's effects were even more pronounced among individuals who possessed both the LL and TT gene variants while subjects who lacked the LL variant showed no improvement with ondansetron. Previous studies of naltrexone revealed that a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), the mu opioid receptor A118G (Asn40Asp) variant, was associated with reduced alcohol consumption in patients treated with the medication. This FY 2010 finding was replicated in several animal and human studies and has led to a Phase IV clinical trial that is measuring response to naltrexone in alcohol dependent individuals. Phase IV trials are conducted after a drug has been approved by the FDA to gain additional information about the effects and optimal use of a drug.

Treatment - SRO-8.7

Implementing Alcohol Screening and Intervention in Primary Care.

In FY 2010 a NIAAA -supported study examined the effectiveness of an implementation model called the Practice Partner Research Network's Accelerating Alcohol Screening – Translating Research into Practice (AA-TRIP) in increasing the use of the NIAAA's Clinician's Guide to improve screening, brief intervention, and treatment (medical management and pharmacotherapy) in primary care. This study is also examined whether disease-specific outcomes are improved in patients with hypertension and diabetes as a result of improved screening, intervention, and treatment, and identifying barriers and facilitators to implementation of these practices in primary care. Examples of barriers and facilitators to screening, brief intervention, and medication use that have been identified include lack of familiarity with screening guidelines or medications (barrier) and educating and involving all staff (facilitator). In the next phase of the study, the investigators will conduct a "crossover intervention" in which the control sites become the intervention sites and the intervention sites become the control sites. Feedback from the first phase of intervention will be used to refine the AA-TRIP model for use in the newly designated intervention sites, and the newly designated control sites will be monitored to determine the sustainability of the effects of the previously administered AA-TRIP.

In FY 2010 NIAAA also focused on increasing the use of the NIAAA's Clinician's Guide to improve alcohol screening, brief intervention, and treatment (medical management and pharmacotherapy) of

patients age 18 and older in primary care. NIAAA continues to promote and refine its Rethinking Drinking Web site and the accompanying booklet that provide information and tools to help individuals change harmful drinking patterns, either on their own or by helping them reach the decision to seek help. In addition, NIAAA has made significant progress in the development of an underage alcohol screening guide to be used in primary care and other settings.

Prevention – SRO-4.5

In the first study to test the interaction between genes and environment in a randomized prevention trial, NIAAA researchers found that rural African American adolescents with the short allele of 5-HTTLPR who participated in the prevention program were no more likely than control participants without the allele to have engaged in drinking, marijuana use, and sexual activity; however, participants with the short allele were half as likely to have engaged in these risky behaviors as their counterparts who did not participate in the family prevention program. In FY 2010, based on this research, a community dissemination model to expand this intervention is being tested throughout rural areas of the South.

Treatment – SRO-4.5

NIAAA researchers studied the effects of two genes that may influence risk for alcohol and drug dependence (HTR3B and 5-HTTLPR), one of which (5-HTTLPR) has also been associated with risk-taking behavior. In a recent study released in FY 2010, where treatment-seeking African-American men with single and co-morbid DSM-IV lifetime diagnoses of alcohol, heroin and cocaine dependence, the

researchers identified that the HTR3B variant predicted alcohol dependence and had no effect on heroin or cocaine dependence. The 5-HTTLPR variant predicted heroin and cocaine dependence but was not associated with alcohol dependence. However, individuals who had both the HTR3B and 5-HTTLPR functional variants were six times more likely to have alcohol and drug dependence compared with those individuals who had neither variant.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$566.307	\$566.307	\$550.514
Treatment	1,991.069	1,991.069	2,027.965
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$2,557.376	\$2,557.376	\$2,578.479
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Health Surveillance and Program Support	\$101.947	\$101.947	\$127.594
Innovation and Emerging Issues	483.522	483.522	493.895
<i>Access to Recovery (non-add)</i>	99.380	98.954	98.454
<i>Children and Family Programs (non-add)</i>	30.576	30.678	30.678
<i>Criminal Justice Activities (non-add)</i>	67.406	67.635	67.635
<i>Minority AIDS Initiative (non-add)</i>	107.296	107.373	107.373
<i>Pregnant & Postpartum Women (non-add)</i>	16.000	16.000	16.000
<i>Prevention Prepared Communities (non-add)¹</i>	0.000	0.000	22.600
<i>Recovery Community Services Program (non-add)</i>	5.669	5.236	2.450
<i>Screening Brief Intervention/Referral to Treatment (non-add)</i>	27.106	52.106	27.106
<i>Treatment Systems for the Homeless (non-add)</i>	42.530	42.750	47.360
Performance and Quality Information Systems	34.042	34.042	13.017
Public Awareness and Support	11.557	11.557	13.571
Regulatory & Oversight Functions	16.109	16.109	16.109
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring (non-add)</i>	2.000	2.000	2.000
State Substance Abuse Prevention Grants	455.486	455.486	395.000
Substance Abuse Treatment Block Grant	1,454.713	1,454.713	1,494.314
Tribal Prevention Grants	0.000	0.000	25.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$2,557.376	\$2,557.376	\$2,578.479

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	537	537	544
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$3.583	\$3.651	\$3.649
Drug Resources Percentage	71.38%	71.22%	70.66%

¹ Funding allocated from the Affordable Care Act Prevention Fund

Program Summary

MISSION

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) mission is to build resilience and facilitate recovery for people with, or at risk for, substance abuse and mental illness. SAMHSA supports the *President's National Drug Control Strategy* through a broad range of programs focusing on prevention and treatment of drug use. Major programs for FY 2012 will include the Substance Abuse Block Grant, the new State Substance Abuse Prevention grant, competitive grant programs reflecting Innovation and Emerging Issues (IEI), programs funded through the Prevention and Public Health Fund of the ACA Prevention Fund (including Prevention Prepared Communities and the new Behavioral Health – Tribal Prevention Grants), and a Prescription Drug Monitoring funding program (NASPER). These programs are administered through SAMHSA's Centers for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT).

METHODOLOGY

SAMHSA distributes drug control funding into two functions: prevention and treatment. Included in prevention are SAMHSA/CSAP funds supporting the new State Substance Abuse Prevention grant, competitive grant programs reflecting Innovation and Emerging Issues (IEI), programs funded through the Prevention and Public Health Fund of the ACA Prevention Fund (including Prevention Prepared Communities and the new Behavioral Health – Tribal Prevention Grants), and 20% of SAMHSA Program Management funds. Included in treatment

are SAMHSA/CSAT funds supporting IEI, the Substance Abuse Treatment Block Grant, 80% of SAMHSA Program Management funds, and all funding that supports the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NASPER).

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, SAMHSA requests a total of \$2,578.479 million for drug control activities, which is an increase of \$21.1 million over the FY 2010 level. The Budget directs resources to activities that have demonstrated improved health outcomes and that increase service capacity.

Prevention Prepared Communities

FY 2012 Request: \$22.6 million

(Reflects \$22.6 million increase over 2010)

The Prevention Prepared Communities program is a cornerstone of the National Drug Control Strategy and is designed to lay the foundation for a national, evidence-based, community-oriented system to prevent the onset and progression of substance use and associated mental, emotional, and other problems including school dropout, delinquency, and violence. The program is focused on children and youth ages 9 to 25 years. A collaborative effort of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, and the Department of Justice, in partnership with the Office of National Drug Control Strategy, the PPC program will provide local communities and States with resources to implement a comprehensive array of drug prevention programs and policies based on identified needs. Specifically, the PPC program will fund communities at a level that enhances their current capacity for strategic planning and

operation within States that have established cross-agency collaborations, data collection, and technical assistance infrastructure. The FY 2012 President's Budget request includes \$22.6 million from the ACA Prevention Fund for PPCs.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$22.6 million): Of the request, \$20.6 million will support up to 30 grants to states and communities and \$2 million will be provided for evaluations.

Innovation and Emerging Issues – Prevention

FY 2012 Request: \$94.5 million

(Reflects \$18.9 million increase over 2010)

The Substance Abuse Prevention Innovation and Emerging Issues programs (IEI) support States and communities in carrying out an array of activities to improve the quality and availability of services in priority areas. The FY 2012 President's Budget request for SAMHSA Substance Abuse Prevention IEI includes \$94.5 million, an increase of \$18.9 million over the FY 2010 enacted level primarily due to not funding the Congressional Projects.

Minority AIDS Initiative

FY 2012 Request: \$41.4 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

SAMHSA/CSAP's Minority AIDS Program, implemented in FY 1999, supports efforts to reduce health disparities in minority communities by delivering and sustaining high quality and accessible substance abuse and HIV prevention services. The program strategies include implementing evidence-based prevention practices targeting subpopulations, conducting HIV testing and referral for treatment, and preventing/reducing the risk of substance use disorders and/or HIV. Grantees are

required to target one or more high-risk populations such as African American women, adolescents, or individuals who have been released from prisons and jails within the past two years. The Minority AIDS Program has funded ten cohorts of grants, with currently 122 active grants funded from cohorts six through ten, from FY 2005-2010. In FY 2010, SAMHSA developed two new grant programs (the *Capacity Building Initiative* and the *Ready To Respond Initiative*). Within each sub-program, grantees select an at-risk population to target:

- The *Capacity Building Initiative* targets 18-24 year old at-risk populations, including minority students on college campuses;
- The *Ready To Respond Initiative* allows experienced grantees that have successfully provided evidence-based substance abuse and HIV prevention services through the Strategic Prevention Framework to expand those services to a high-risk subpopulation.

FY 2012 Program Change (no change):

The request supports 122 continuations in FY 2012.

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act (STOP Act)

FY 2012 Request: \$7.0 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act (STOP Act) provides grants to organizations that are currently receiving or have received grant funds under the Office of National Drug Control Policy's Drug-free Communities Act of 1997 to either enhance an existing focus or to add a focus on preventing underage drinking. This program will strengthen the collaborative efforts and increase participation among all

stakeholders (e.g. community organizations, coalitions, local and State governments).

FY 2012 Program Change (no change):

The initial program, funded in FY 2008, provided 79 four year grants to local communities with up to \$50,000 per community per year. In FY 2010, a total of 99 grants received funding under this initiative to strengthen these important efforts. The FY2012 request supports the continuation grants and a new cohort of four year grants

Fetal Alcohol Center of Excellence

Total FY 2012 Request: \$8.0 million

(Reflects \$1.8 million decrease from 2010)

The Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Center for Excellence, initiated in 2001, is the largest alcohol abuse prevention initiative within SAMHSA. The Center for Excellence identifies and disseminates information about innovative techniques and effective strategies for preventing Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder and increases functioning and quality of life for individuals and their families impacted by these disorders.

FY 2012 Program Change (-\$1.8 million):

The FY12 decrease is a result of the reallocation of a portion of the resources dedicated to this center to other priority areas at SAMHSA

Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies

FY 2012 Request: \$8.5 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million increase over FY 2010)

The Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT) promotes state-of-the-art prevention technologies through three core strategies: 1)

establishment of technical assistance networks using local experts from each of their five regions; 2) development of training activities; and 3) innovative use of communication media such as teleconference and video conferencing, online events, and Web-based support. These training and technical assistance activities are designed to build the capacity of SAMHSA grantees and develop the skills, knowledge, and expertise of their prevention workforce.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$0.1 million):

The request will support activities to support the delivery of effective prevention programs and practices and the development of accountability systems for performance measurement and management. Through interagency agreements, the CAPT also provides training and technical assistance to additional client groups such as the U.S. Department of Education's Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse Program.

Innovation and Emerging Issues – Treatment

FY 2012 Request: \$399.4 million

(Reflects \$9.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Substance Abuse Treatment Innovation and Emerging Issues programs (IEI) support States and communities in carrying out an array of activities to improve the quality and availability of services in priority areas. The FY 2012 President's Budget request for SAMHSA Substance Abuse Treatment IEI includes \$399.4 million, a decrease of \$9.0 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Access to Recovery

FY 2012 Request: \$98.9 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

FY 2012 resources for ATR reflect \$99.0 million to support a new Request for Applications (RFA) for a third cohort (approximately 30 new grants). The RFA expanded ATR to a 4-year program. ATR is designed to: (1) allow recovery to be pursued through personal choice and many pathways; (2) require grantees to manage performance based outcomes that demonstrate client successes; and, (3) expand capacity by increasing the number and types of providers who deliver clinical treatment and/or recovery support services. The program is administered through recognized Tribal Organizations or through the Single State Authority overseeing substance abuse activities. ATR uses vouchers, coupled with state flexibility and executive discretion, to offer an opportunity to create positive change in substance use disorder treatment and recovery service delivery across the Nation.

FY 2012 Program Change (no change):

The request provides for funding all continuation grants and a new Request for Applications (RFA) for a third cohort (approximately 30 new grants).

Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment Activities

FY 2012 Request: \$27.1 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

Substance abuse is one of the Nation's most significant public health challenges, and the SBIRT approach can intervene early in the disease process before individuals achieve dependency, and can motivate the addicted client to engage in substance abuse treatment. Since the beginning of this program, more than one million individuals

have been screened. Of those, 23% required a brief intervention, brief treatment or referral to specialty treatment programs. The FY 2010 resources of \$27.1 million supported continuation of eight State SBIRT grants, and seventeen Medical Residency SBIRT Training grants.

FY 2012 Program Change (no change):

The FY 2012 Budget will fully fund the continuation of four State grants (four State grants will end in September 2011) and seventeen Medical Residency Training programs.

Treatment Drug Courts

FY 2012 Request: \$43.7 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

Drug courts are problem-solving courts which help reduce recidivism and substance abuse among offenders and increase an offender's likelihood of successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and intense judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, community supervision, and appropriate sanctions and other habilitation services. In FY 2010, SAMHSA funded 17 new adult Problem Solving Court grants and 8 new juvenile Problem Solving Court grants for three years at an average cost of \$325,000 per year. There were also 3 new juvenile Problem Solving Court grants that were funded in collaboration with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the Department of Justice for four years at an average cost of \$200,000 per year. In FY 2010, SAMHSA and the Office of Justice Programs /Bureau of Justice Affairs (BJA) developed a joint program to enhance court services, coordination, and substance abuse treatment capacity of adult drug courts. The purpose of this joint initiative is for

applicants to submit one application that outlines a comprehensive strategy for enhancing drug court capacity. SAMHSA and BJA jointly funded 28 new adult Problem Solving Court grants. Each grantee was awarded one separate grant from each agency, representing an innovative braided funding opportunity. This collaboration was modeled after a successful collaborative grant program initiated in FY 2009 between SAMHSA and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to support juvenile drug courts.

FY 2012 Program Change (no change):

The FY 2012 request will provide services to support substance abuse treatment, assessment, case management, and program coordination for those in need of treatment drug court services. Priority for the use of funding will be given to address gaps in the continuum of treatment.

Ex-Offender Re-Entry Program

FY 2012 Request: \$22.6 million

(Reflects \$4.6 million increase over FY 2010)

SAMHSA recognizes the need to continue efforts to return and reintegrate offenders back into the community by providing substance abuse treatment and other related re-entry services while also ensuring public safety for the community and family. The ex-offender re-entry grants provide screening, assessment and comprehensive treatment and recovery support services to offenders reentering the community, as well as offenders who are currently on or being released from probation or parole.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$4.6 million): The FY 2012 request will provide \$12.2 million for continuation of

28 grants and \$10.4 million for the award of approximately 24 new grants.

Treatment Systems for Homeless Programs

FY 2012 Request: \$47.4 million

(Reflects \$4.6 million increase over 2010)

SAMHSA/CSAT manages two grant portfolios under its Grants for the Benefit of Homeless Individuals (GBHI) program, both of which provide focused services to individuals with a substance use disorder or who have co-occurring disorders. Through a recovery and public health oriented system of care, grantees are encouraged to address gender, age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status, veteran's status, and criminal justice status as these issues relate to both substance use disorder services and co-occurring disorder services for homeless individuals. The FY 2010 GBHI portfolio includes services in supportive housing (SSH) grants that seek to expand and strengthen treatment services for clients already in housing that is permanent, affordable, and linked to health, employment, and other support services. This approach combines long-term, community-based housing assistance with intensive individualized treatment and recovery support services.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$4.6

million): The FY 2012 Budget supports continuation of 85 grants, of which \$4.2 million will support a new cohort of approximately nine new grants.

Other IEI Treatment Programs

FY 2012 Request: \$158.4 million

(Reflects \$8.6 million decrease from 2010)

The FY 2012 Budget includes resources of \$158.4 million for several other Treatment Capacity programs including: Co-occurring State Incentive Grants; Strengthening

Treatment Access and Retention; the Minority AIDS Initiative; Children and Family Programs; Pregnant and Post-Partum Women (PPW); Recovery Community Services Program (RCSP); Minority Fellowship Program; Special Initiatives/Outreach; Addiction Technology Transfer Centers; Military Families, Health Information Technology; and Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) General.

FY 2012 Program Change (-\$8.6 million): The FY 2012 Budget includes funds for continuing grants and contracts in the various programs, and reflects discontinuation of one-time Congressional projects. Grant funding will be used to enhance overall drug treatment quality by incentivizing treatment providers to achieve specific performance targets. Examples of grant awards could include supplements for treatment providers who are able to connect higher proportions of detoxified patients with continuing recovery-oriented treatment; or for outpatient providers who are able to successfully retain greater proportions of patients in active treatment participation for longer time periods.

Substance Abuse Treatment Block Grant

FY 2012 Request: \$1.494.2 billion (Reflects an increase of \$39.6 million over 2010)
The overall goal of the SABG is to support and expand substance abuse treatment services, while providing maximum flexibility to states. States and territories may expend their funds only for the purpose of planning, carrying out, and evaluating activities related to these services. States may provide SABG funds to community and faith-based organizations to

provide services. Of the amounts appropriated for the SABG, 95 percent are distributed to states through a formula prescribed by the authorizing legislation. Factors used to calculate the allotments include total personal income; state population data by age groups (total population data for territories); total taxable resources; and a cost of services index factor. Remaining funds are used for data collection, technical assistance, and program evaluation, which are retained by SAMHSA for these purposes. The FY 2010 resources of \$1.5 billion provided grant awards to 60 jurisdictions: states, territories, the District of Columbia, and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. These resources will support approximately 2 million treatment episodes.

FY 2012 Program Change (\$39.6 million): The FY 2012 Budget will provide support to the current 60 jurisdictions for a similar level of treatment services.

Substance Abuse – State Prevention Grants

FY 2012 Request: \$395.0 million (Reflects \$395.0 million increase over FY 2010)
SAMHSA proposes a new Substance Abuse - State Prevention Grant (SA-SPG) starting in FY 2012, focusing exclusively on preventing substance abuse. The SA-SPG represents a significant advance in the Nation's approach to prevention in several ways. First, it creates a sustainable and predictable source of prevention funding for all States requiring a focus on high risk communities and youth. Second, it will move the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) approach to scale requiring that States use a comprehensive,

data-driven planning process to identify and address problems in communities. Finally, it holds States accountable for achieving measurable outcomes for their citizens.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$395.0 million): If authorized, the program would consist of 3-year discretionary grants to States. The final allocation for this program will reflect a formula that considers the population and prevention needs analysis, and that will ensure each State receives no less than the amount received under the SABG 20% set-aside in FY 2010. Each State will be required to develop a data-driven strategic plan based on information from its epidemiological work group. States may retain 15% of the funds for infrastructure activities to support the communities in achieving outcomes. Key State activities are operation of a State prevention advisory group and epidemiological work group, training and technical assistance to communities, data collection and evaluation, development and dissemination of statewide messages and resources, and oversight and monitoring of funded communities. States will be able to use funds for coordinated workforce development, training in evidence-based practices, and the development of coordinated infrastructure and service delivery systems. Up to an additional 5% of the grant funds may be used for administrative costs.

Behavioral Health – Tribal Prevention Grants

FY 2012 Request: \$25.0 million

(Reflects \$25.0 million increase over FY 2010)

SAMHSA proposes to introduce a new Behavioral Health – Tribal Prevention Grant (BH-TPG) starting in FY 2012, focusing exclusively on promoting overall behavioral health by preventing alcohol and substance abuse and by preventing suicides. Promotion of strong emotional health is an important contributor to the prevention of substance abuse and some mental illnesses as well as in reducing their negative impact on Tribal communities.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$25.0 million): The request will fund grant awards under this new program.

Health Surveillance and Program Support

FY 2012 Request: \$127.6 million

(Reflects \$25.6 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 resources of \$127.6 million, support staffing and activities to administer SAMHSA programs. Program Management supports the majority of SAMHSA staff who plan, direct, and administer agency programs and who provide technical assistance and program guidance to states, mental health and substance abuse professionals, clients, and the general public. In addition, Program Management includes funding for a portion of the survey activities conducted by the SAMHSA Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ). Agency staffing represents a critical component of the budget. There are currently 57 members of the SAMHSA staff who provide direct state technical assistance and are funded through the 5% Block Grant set-asides. Program

Management also includes contracts for block grant investigations (monitoring); support for the Unified Financial Management System (UFMS); administrative activities such as Human Resources, Information Technology, and centralized services provided by the Program Support Center and the Department of Health and Human Services.

FY 2012 Program Change (+\$25.6 million): The FY 2012 Budget reflects increased funding for current CBHSQ National Surveys and for a new CBHSQ initiative to design, develop, and field-test a community-level early warning system to detect emergence of new drug threats and to assist in identifying the public health and public safety consequences of drug abuse. SAMHSA/CBHSQ will be working closely and collaboratively with NIDA, NIAAA, and ONDCP on all development and deployment aspects of this system.

Regulatory and Oversight Functions

FY 2012 Request: \$16.1 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

These programs include Opioid Drug Treatment, Mandatory Drug Testing, and Prescription Drug Monitoring. SAMHSA employs a number of contracts that support its regulatory efforts and monitoring activities. Some examples include:

- Certification of Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) that use Methadone, Subutex, or Suboxone to treat patients with opioid dependence by a SAMHSA/CSAT recognized accreditation body.
- Physician Clinical Support System-Methadone, a national mentoring network offering support (clinical updates, evidence-based outcomes, and

training) to physicians and other medical professionals in the appropriate use of methadone for the treatment of chronic pain and opioid addiction. This program also addresses the nation's rise in methadone-associated deaths that has been spurred by misuse/abuse, and fatal drug interactions involving methadone and other prescription medications, over the counter medications, and illicit drugs

- Physician Clinical Support System-Buprenorphine, a program designed to assist practicing physicians that wish to incorporate into their practices the treatment of prescription opioid and heroin dependent patients using the medication buprenorphine.
- Opioid Treatment Technical Assistance Program (OTTAP), of which the primary objective is to educate and prepare OTPs to achieve accreditation by SAMHSA's approved accreditation bodies necessary to assist OTPs in maintaining accreditation, as they are subject to re-survey, occurring at least triennially.
- The Federal Drug-Free Workplace Mandatory Drug Testing program, initiated in 1986 by Executive Order 12564 and the Public Law 100-71 in 1987, provides funding for accreditation and ongoing quality assurance of laboratories that perform mandatory drug testing for Federal and non-Federal employees across the nation. The National laboratory Certification Program is a core and crucial component that impacts all Executive Branch agencies related to public safety and national security clearance.
- The National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting Act (NASPER), is a formula grant program, that was

authorized in 2005 (Public Law 109-60) and received its first appropriation in FY 2009. The purpose of this program is to: 1) foster the establishment of State-administered controlled substance monitoring systems in order to ensure that health care providers and law enforcement officials and other regulatory bodies have access to accurate, timely prescription history information to help identify patients at risk for addiction in order to initiate appropriate medical interventions and avert the consequences of untreated addiction; and 2) develop, based on the experiences of existing State controlled substance monitoring programs, a set of best practices to guide the establishment of new State programs and the improvement of existing programs, to include interoperability between state programs.

FY 2012 Program Change (no change): The request will fund the same level of service as in FY 2010 as described above.

Public Education and Support

FY 2012 Request: \$13.6 million
(Reflects a \$2.0 million increase over FY 2010)
Public Education and Support funding provides support to the SAMHSA Health Information Network (SHIN) and web development contracts. These contracts will be reengineered to better align with SAMHSA's new approach to Prevention and Treatment funding to States.

FY 2012 Program Change (no change): The FY 2012 Budget Request reflects the consolidation of funding available for the SAMHSA Health Information Network (SHIN) and web development

contracts from across SAMHSA. It also reflects efficiencies realized through the consolidation of multiple web development contracts, resulting in more streamlined operations without loss of capabilities. These efficiencies generate a savings of \$5.0 million, which would result in the total funding needed to support these activities to be nearly \$19 million if the consolidations were not undertaken.

Performance and Quality Information Systems

FY 2012 Request: \$13.0 million
(Reflects a \$20.7 million decrease from FY 2010)
The FY 2012 Budget Request is \$13.0 million, with \$11 million for the performance management system and \$2 million for the NREPP program, the same level as the FY 2011 President's Budget. By September 2011, SAMHSA will develop an acquisition proposal for an integrated performance measurement and management platform to be operational in FY 2012. The performance management system will adapt current systems to accept cross-cutting mental health and substance abuse data from all of SAMHSA's programs.

FY 2012 Program Change (-\$20.7 million): By consolidating multiple programs and contracts that collect performance data, streamlining operations, and realigning NREPP, SAMHSA is able to realize efficiencies.

Performance

Introduction
This section on the FY 2010 performance of SAMHSA programs is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The tables include

performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Over the past several years, SAMHSA, in collaboration with the states, has identified a set of standardized National Outcome Measures (NOMs) that are monitored across all SAMHSA programs. The NOMs have been identified for both treatment

and prevention programs and have common methodologies for data collection and analysis.

SAMHSA continues to implement on-line data collection and reporting systems for mental health, substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, and has assisted states in developing their data infrastructures.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPTBG)

Treatment

SAPT Block Grant - Treatment Activities		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent of clients reporting abstinence from drug use at discharge	70.3%	TBR - November 2011
» Number of admissions to substance abuse treatment programs receiving public funding	1,881,551	TBR - November 2012

TBR - To Be Reported

Discussion

Data on FY 2010 achievements are not yet available. For FY 2009, the Block Grant program exceeded the target (1,881,515) for the number of clients served: a total of 2,132,206 clients. The FY 2009 data show that 81.5% of clients had abstained from alcohol at discharge, 75.7% had abstained from drug use (exceeding the 2009 target of 69%), 42.9% were employed, and 92% reported having no involvement with the criminal justice system.

SAMHSA has established a data-driven block grant mechanism which tracks the National Outcome Measures (NOMs) and improves data collection, analysis, and utilization. Data for the treatment NOMs are drawn from a combination of sources, including the Web Block Grant Application System (WEBBGAS). A major milestone was reached when the reporting of NOMs was

made mandatory in the FY 2008 SAPT Block Grant Application.

In 2005, the CSAT and CSAP funded an independent evaluation of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG) Program. The purpose of the evaluation, completed in FY 2009, was to assess the extent to which the SAPT BG Program is effective, functioning as intended, and achieving desired outcomes.

The evaluation documented a number of key findings that include: a demonstrated positive effect on the health and lives of substance abuse treatment clients; the SAPTBG as a major impetus for improving State prevention and treatment system infrastructure and capacity; State ability to leverage SAPTBG requirements, resources, and Federal guidance to sustain and improve systems; demonstration of

effective Federal and state management of the program; and a contribution to the development and maintenance of successful State collaborations with other agencies and stakeholders concerned with preventing and treating substance abuse.

20% Prevention Set-Aside

SAPT Block Grant - 20% Prevention Set-Aside		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent of states showing an increase in state level estimates of survey respondents who rate the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great (age 12 - 17)	45.1%	TBR
» Percent of states showing a decrease in state level estimates of survey respondents who report 30-day use of alcohol (age 12- 20)	51%	TBR
» Percent of states showing a decrease in state level estimates of survey respondents who report 30-day use of other illicit drugs (age 12-17)	52.9%	TBR
» Number of participants served in prevention programs	17,482,060	TBR

To be reported – August 2011

Discussion

FY 2010 data will not be available until August 2011. However, FY 2009 data showed that the 20% Prevention Set-Aside of the SAPT BG served a total of 112,716,508 participants through prevention programs, practices and strategies - exceeding its target of serving 17,482,060 participants^{2,3}.

In addition, data showed that other FY 2009 targets were exceeded including: a) the percentage of States showing an increase in state-level estimates of survey respondents - ages 12 through 17 - who rated the risk of substance abuse as 'moderate' or 'great'

² Data based on information reported by SAPT BG grantees through the WEBBGAS.

³ It is important to note that many prevention programs, practices and strategies implemented through the 20% Prevention Set-Aside of the SAPT BG are focused at the population-level and may as a result, include duplicate counts.

(Target 45.1%; Actual 58.8%⁴); b) the percentage of States that reported a decrease in 30-day use of alcohol among participants ages 12 through 20 (Target 51%; Actual 72.5%); and c) the percentage of States that reported a decrease in 30-day use of other illicit drugs among participants ages 12 through 17 (Target 52.9%; Actual 56.9%).

States are placing an increased emphasis on implementing the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) with SAPT funds. As a result, the strategic plans developed by their local SAPT-funded communities ensure the: a) identification of populations with the greatest need for evidence-based prevention programs, practices and policies; b) allocation resources where they are most needed; and c) achievement of

⁴ Data based on 2008 NSDUH pooled estimates (2006/2007 and 2007/2008).

outcomes through a data-driven process. To assist with these tasks, the SPF provides States and their funded communities with an array of tools designed to monitor the performance of their programs.

For example, the City of Quincy, Massachusetts has—in collaboration with Impact Quincy— successfully worked toward the goal of reducing fatal and non-fatal opioid overdoses over the past two years. Using the SPF, Impact Quincy has developed training materials to educate and create awareness about opioid overdose and related issues among active users, bystanders, healthcare providers, and criminal justice personnel. The trainings provide important information on recognizing the signs of overdose; prevention and management strategies (such as rescue breathing and calling 911); and overdose reversal strategies (such as administration of nasal Naloxone).

Impact Quincy's efforts have led to critically important policy and practice changes that have impacted the way Quincy Police and Fire Department personnel respond to overdoses. All Quincy Police Department officers are now required to be trained in the use of nasal Naloxone and are authorized to carry it to respond to overdose emergencies during all shifts. In addition, Norfolk County Community Corrections inmates are now receiving opioid overdose trainings and, as appropriate, are connected with treatment services upon release. The commitment of the Mayor of Quincy and other city officials, as well as key stakeholders within the

community, has also been a vital component to this program's success.

Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS)

Treatment PRNS

Treatment PRNS		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent of adult clients currently employed/engaged in productive activities	51%	44.5%
» Percent of adult clients with permanent place to live in the community	49%	49%
» Percent of adult clients with no involvement with the criminal justice system	94%	96%
» Percent of adult clients with no/reduced alcohol or illegal drug-related health, behavioral, or social consequences	66%	87.6%
» Percent adult clients with no past-month substance abuse	62%	67.9%
» Number of clients served	34,784*	30,156*

Note: Measures reflect clients served through grants in FY 2010. Data are collected at a six month follow-up point. Since client length of stay varies by case, some may have been discharged by this point while others were still in treatment.

* Total for SAMHSA's CSAT Capacity programs excluding Access to Recovery and the Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment Program.

Discussion

The Treatment PRNS provides funding to implement service improvements, using proven evidence-based approaches, system changes, and programs to promote identification and increase the availability of practices with potential for broad service improvement. The PRNS enables SAMHSA's CSAT to address emerging issues in the field. CSAT integrates data and performance into program and management decisions via a real-time data reporting system. Staff routinely monitor grantees' progress to ensure that program goals and objectives are being met.

In 2009, the PRNS programs exceeded their target (31,659) for the number of clients served – total number served was 32,939. The programs achieved an abstinence level of 66%, an employment level of 44%, a housing level of 44%, and a level of 96% for clients having no involvement with the criminal justice system at six-month follow-up.

The PRNS consist of many different programs, one of which is the Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment program (SBIRT), implemented in 2003. In FY 2010, SBIRT provided over 275,000 substance abuse screenings in primary care and generalist settings. In Colorado, an SBIRT grant is helping to make screening for alcohol and substance abuse problems as routine in every health care facility as diabetes screening. Eight hospitals, six primary care settings, and eight HIV clinics across the state are already using the SBIRT approach (the HIV clinics are funded by the Ryan White CARE Act).

A project partner, the Colorado Clinical Guidelines Collaborative, is helping by condensing best practices into two-page guides distributed to its network of physicians. To further ensure sustainability, the project is also targeting health care payers. The state recently passed a law requiring that insurance companies in Colorado pay for alcohol screenings beginning in January 2010.

The Access to Recovery (ATR) program, also a key PRNS program, was implemented in 2005: its performance data follows

Access to Recovery		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percentage of individuals receiving services who had no past month substance abuse	82%	82.9%
» Percentage of individuals receiving services who had improved family and living conditions	53%	43.6%
» Percentage of individuals receiving services who had no involvement with the criminal justice system	96%	96.3%
» Percentage of adults receiving services who had improved social support	91%	91.1%
» Percentage of individuals receiving services who are currently employed or engaged in productive activities	54%	49.5%
» Average cost per client served through ATR	\$1,572	\$1,374
» Number of clients gaining access to treatment	65,000	69,522

Discussion

The ATR program provides grants to States, Tribes, and Tribal organizations to undertake voucher programs that expand substance abuse treatment capacity and promote choice among clinical treatment and recovery support providers.

In 2010, the ATR program substantially exceeded its target for the number of clients served: 69,522 clients as compared to the target of 65,000. Moreover, the program's achievements include a number of positive developments measured at the time of discharge: an abstinence level of 82.9%, an employment level of 49.5%, an improved social support level of 91.1%, and a level of 96.3% of clients having no involvement with the criminal justice system.

the program. The other two measures are collected at 6 month follow-up post intake. SAMHSA grantees are required to have an 80% follow-up rate at 6 months post intake. Given the variation in data collection time points, it is possible to have data reported for one measure but not the other depending on data availability.

For Juvenile and Adult Drug Courts, the data for the treatment completion measure is collected from clients upon discharge from

Substance Abuse Drug Courts		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percentage of adults receiving services who had a permanent place to live in the community	42%	42.3%
» Percentage of adult clients that complete treatment	53%	45.6%
» Percentage of adults receiving services who had no involvement with the criminal justice system	93%	93%

Discussion

The Drug Court program provides funding to address the treatment needs of substance-using individuals involved in a Drug Court. The Program is designed to provide holistic treatment and wrap-around services to criminally-involved substance-using individuals in order to assist them in achieving and maintaining abstinence from substance use along with improving their overall quality of life.

This program funds several types of grants including those specifically for juvenile or adult clients and those focused on families. SAMSHA reports performance data for the Adult and Juvenile Drug Courts separately. As a result, the data and targets are reported separately based on which grants are funded (Adult or Juvenile). Since Adult Drug Courts were funded in FY 2010, the results are shown here.

The Adult Drug Court Program demonstrated successful results in FY 2010, meeting or exceeding targets related to housing and criminal justice involvement.

For the Adult Drug Court program, the percentage of adult clients that completed treatment was 46 percent in FY 2010 compared to the target of 53 percent.

Prevention PRNS

Prevention PRNS		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent SPF SIG states showing a decrease in state level estimates of survey respondents (age 12 - 17) who report 30-day use of other illicit drugs	59.8%*	TBR*
» Percent SPF SIG states showing an increase in state level respondents (age 12 - 17) who rate the of substance abuse as moderate or great	78.7%	TBR
» HIV: Percent of program participants who rate the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great (age 12 - 17)	87.0%	TBR
» HIV: Percent of participants who used illicit drugs at pre-test who report a decrease in 30-day use at post-test (age 18 and up)	70.6%	TBR

*SPF SIGs are Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants
TBR – To be reported – August 2011

Discussion

The Prevention PRNS include a number of major programs such as the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants (SPF SIG) and the Minority Substance Abuse/HIV Prevention Initiative (MAI).

The SPF SIG is a public health approach that requires participating States - as well as their funded communities - to apply the multiple steps of the SPF⁵ before implementing programs related to substance abuse prevention. Therefore, the SPF SIG requires grantees to focus initial efforts and resources on developing and/or expanding current infrastructure, as well as increasing their capacity to implement prevention programs⁶. By initially targeting and improving infrastructure and capacity, results obtained through the

implementation of selected prevention programs and strategies will, over time, have stronger, more lasting effects on participants. It is important to note that, because communities are required to complete steps 1 through 3 prior to implementation, a lag may exist between the awards of grants and when community and/or state-level changes are observed. In addition, any changes in state-level estimates of use and non-use may be affected by numerous factors outside of the prevention programs, and, as a result, cannot be solely attributed to the SPF SIG⁷.

Unlike the SPF SIG, the MAI program funds communities (rather than states) and focuses on increasing community capacity to deliver substance abuse evidence-based prevention services with a combined focus on substance abuse and HIV. The MAI program was redesigned in FY 2007 to incorporate the SPF within program activities; as a result, baseline data were collected for new measures that reflected

⁵ SPF process includes the following five steps: Assessment, Capacity, Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation

⁶ While the first three steps of the SPF process are completed by the State prior to funding communities; communities are required to complete the entire SPF after receiving funds from the State

⁷ The current cohort of SPF SIG grants will end in FY 2011. However this model is being implemented in several other planned programs for FY 2012.

the change in the program's structure.

Data regarding actual performance for FY 2010 are not yet available and are expected to be reported during August 2011. However, FY 2009 actual performance data showed that the SPF SIG program nearly met its target regarding the percentage of states showing a decrease in 30-day use of illicit drugs among participants ages 12 through 17 (Target 59.8%; Actual 59.6%). In addition, results also showed an improvement in the percentage of States showing an increase in the perception of risk from substance abuse among participants ages 12 through 17 between FY 2008 (47.1 %) and FY 2009 (55.3%).⁸

For the MAI program, specifically the HIV 6-cohort, FY 2009 actual performance data showed that the program exceeded its target regarding the percentage of participants - ages 12 through 17 - who rated the risk of substance abuse as 'moderate' or 'great' (Target: 76.6%; Actual 90%). Results also showed an improvement in the percentage of participants (ages 18 and up) who used illicit drugs at pre-test, but reported a decrease in 30-day use at post-test between FY 2008 (59.1%) and FY 2009 (62.2%).

⁸ It is important to note that these data are based on aggregate estimates across cohorts that started at different times; as a result, caution must be used in their interpretation.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Customs and Border Protection

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$335.702	\$325.651	\$345.167
Interdiction	1,849.056	1,881.019	2,040.932
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$2,184.758	\$2,206.670	\$2,386.099
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Air and Marine Operations	\$467.843	\$467.843	\$423.509
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure & Technology	76.200	70.200	44.550
Salaries and Expenses	1,640.715	1,668.627	1,918.040
<i>Air & Marine Operations - Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>278.666</i>	<i>278.666</i>	<i>259.112</i>
<i>Border Security and Control between POEs (non-add)</i>	<i>449.830</i>	<i>498.609</i>	<i>582.518</i>
<i>Border Security and Trade Facilitation at POEs (non-add)</i>	<i>800.164</i>	<i>824.099</i>	<i>1,009.991</i>
<i>HQ Management and Administration (non-add)</i>	<i>112.055</i>	<i>67.253</i>	<i>66.419</i>
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$2,184.758	\$2,206.670	\$2,386.099

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9,740	10,823	11,982
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$10.464	\$10.127	\$10.372
Drug Resources Percentage	20.88%	21.79%	23.01%

Program Summary

MISSION

Titles 18 U.S.C. and 19 U.S.C. authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to regulate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations. It is through this statutory authority that CBP plays a key role in the overall anti-drug effort. CBP's jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across national borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank

Secrecy Act, "USA PATRIOT Act," Money Laundering Control Act, and other laws.

METHODOLOGY

CBP is a multi-mission bureau that calculates obligations, by budget decision unit and function, pursuant to an approved drug methodology. On the basis of past practices, five organizations within CBP, the Offices of Border Patrol, Field Operations, Information Technology, Training and Development, and Air and Marine were provided with guidance on preparing

estimates for the reporting of drug control funds. As requested, CBPs FY 2012 budget includes funding from the Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology appropriation for a suite of cost-effective, proven technologies tailored to the distinct terrain and population of each region along the southwest border. All six organizations identified resources in their financial plans that support the drug enforcement mission of the agency.

Office of Field Operations (OFO)

The Office of Cargo Conveyance and Security/Non-Intrusive Inspection Division of the OFO estimates that, for FY 2012 there will be over 5,108 CBP officer positions related to drug enforcement on Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Teams (A-TCET). CBP established these teams in 2003, merging the former Contraband Enforcement Teams (CET), Manifest Review Units (MRU), Non-Intrusive Inspection, Canine, and Outbound teams to form a single A-TCET enforcement team. The A-TCET also works closely with the Passenger Enforcement Rover Team (PERT) and Passenger Analytical Unit (PAU) teams to coordinate all enforcement activities. Although the primary mission of A-TCET teams is anti-terrorism, they also focus on all types of contraband, including narcotics. CBP estimates that 69 percent of the A-TCET is devoted to drug enforcement. The smuggling methodologies and their indicators are similar for both narcotics and anti-terrorism activities.

Also for FY 2012, OFO estimates there will be a total of 625 Canine Enforcement Officers with assigned dogs. Among the dogs paired with an officer, 181 will be Narcotics Detection Teams, 35 Currency Firearms Detection Teams and 289

Narcotics/Human Smuggling Detection Teams that are nearly 100 percent devoted to smuggling interdiction. Additionally, the FY 2012 request provides for eleven additional canine units along the Southwest border region.

Finally, in FY 2012 OFO anticipates 14,746 other CBP officers, who will enforce hundreds of laws and regulations of many other Federal government agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and the Bureau of Export Administration. CBP estimates that roughly 30 percent of these officers' time is devoted to drug-related activities.

Office of Border Patrol (OBP)

OBP is responsible for controlling almost 6,000 miles of land borders between ports of entry with Canada and Mexico and nearly 2,700 miles of coastal waters surrounding the Florida Peninsula and Puerto Rico. There were 20,636 Border Patrol agents on board CBP-wide as of November 20, 2010 assigned to the mission of detecting and apprehending illegal entrants between the ports-of-entry. These illegal entries include aliens and drug smugglers, potential terrorists, wanted criminals, and persons seeking to avoid inspection at the designated ports of entry due to their undocumented status. It has been determined that 15 percent of the total agent time nationwide is related to drug activities. These activities include staffing 34 permanent border traffic checkpoints nationwide including 950 canine units trained in the detection of humans and certain illegal drugs that are concealed within cargo containers, truck trailers, passenger vehicles and boats. In addition, agents perform line watch functions in

targeted border areas that are frequent entry points for the smuggling of drugs and people into the United States.

Office of Information Technology (OIT)

OIT supports the drug enforcement mission through the acquisition, support, and maintenance of technology, such as non-intrusive inspection systems and mission critical targeting software systems. Of OIT's spending, 30 percent of the Enforcement Technology Center; 25 percent of Automated Targeting Systems (Passenger, Narcotics, and Anti-Terrorism) systems software costs, 50 percent of the Treasury Enforcement Communications system (TECS); and 10 percent of data center operations costs are estimated in support of the drug mission. In FY 2011, OIT reduced their ONDCP resources by a 10 percent cut due to the reductions OIT received to their base resources.

Office of Training Development (OTD)

In FY 2010, OTD revised its methodology for calculating the portion of their budget attributable to drug control funding. OTD issues an annual data call for all training courses to reassess if any items are related to drug enforcement material and activities, which are funded via the National Training Plan (NTP). The curriculum of each course is reviewed and subject matter experts determine course hours delivered related to drug enforcement for this tasking. If specific courses offered through the NTP contained drug enforcement related material, a specific percentage for that course is defined (hours related to drug enforcement training is divided by the total number of course hours). Specific training programs identified include the canine training programs and basic, specialized, and advanced training for CBP

Officers/Agents. OTD's day-to-day operational resources are attributed to drug enforcement activities at a rate of 20 percent. OTD evaluated mission statements and training development/delivery functions of each office to determine the total weighted percentage of its drug enforcement activities.

Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology

A key component of securing our borders is the development and deployment of border technology and tactical infrastructure. This appropriation provides continued funding for the CBP program offices tasked with developing and installing technology and tactical infrastructure solutions, enabling a more effective and efficient method to manage our borders. 15 percent of the development and deployment estimates of border technology and other technology systems are scored as drug-related.

Office of Air and Marine (OAM)

CBP Air and Marine's core competencies are air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air domain security. In this capacity, OAM targets the conveyances that illegally transport narcotics, arms, and aliens across U.S. borders and in the Source, Transit and Arrival Zones. In support of Source and Transit Zone interdiction operations, the Air and Marine P-3 Program has dedicated a minimum of 7,200 hours a year in support of Joint Interagency Task Force – South's requirements (JIATF-S). CBP OAM P-3 is expected to meet flight hour commitments to JIATF-S during FY 2011 and provide additional surveillance support along the northern border. Successful completion of the SLEP program will add 15,000 flight hours to the service life of the CBP OAM P-3

fleet. The first set of wings was delivered in November 2009 and installation will begin immediately and the aircraft was returned to service towards the end of 2010. The P-3 fleet will continue to play a significant role in interdiction, law enforcement, and air domain security in Source, Transit and Arrival Zones through FY 2027.

Although 90 percent of the resources that support CBP Air and Marine are considered to be drug-related, since September 11, 2001, Air and Marine has steadily increased its support to counter-terrorism by developing a more cohesive and integrated response to national security needs as well as more emphasis on illegal immigration. Currently, Air and Marine is dedicating significant assets and personnel in support of Operation HALCON, a US/Mexico interdiction initiative, and support to the Office of Border Patrol in the Southwest Border.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 President's Budget requests \$2,386.1 million in drug-related resources, which is an increase of \$201.3 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. These resources support CBP as America's frontline border agency. CBP employs over 58,000 (48,000 from direct appropriations) highly trained personnel to prevent illegal entry of persons and items, including stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband. CBP has improved security at and between the ports of entry (POEs) along the entire length of land and maritime borders, and extend the zone of security beyond the physical borders.

Salaries and Expenses

Total FY 2012 Request: \$1,918.0 million
(Reflects \$277.3 million increase over FY 2010)

Salaries and Expenses funds CBP's primary field occupations including CBP officers (CBPO), Border Patrol agents, pilots, marine officers, import and entry specialists, and agricultural specialists. The agency's field organization is comprised of 20 Border Patrol Sectors with 34 permanent border and 69 tactical checkpoints between the ports of entry; 142 stations and substations; and, 20 Field Operations Offices and 331 associated ports of entry, of which 15 are pre-clearance stations. Field personnel use a mix of air and marine assets, non-intrusive technology such as large-scale x-rays and radiation portal monitors, targeting systems, and automation to ensure the identification and apprehension of high-risk travelers and items.

Border Security and Trade Facilitation at POEs

FY 2012 Request: \$1,009.9 million
(Reflects \$209.7 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 President's Budget request proposes a \$209.7 million dollar increase over FY 2010 for drug-related resources associated with border security and trade facilitation at the POEs.

The President's Budget provides additional resources to staff new and expanded land ports of entry. An increase of \$12.9 million will provide for an additional 300 U.S. CBPOs. These officers will be assigned to new and expanded POEs that were constructed in accordance with CBP's five-year modernization plan. Also included in this request is \$1.0 million to hire 11 U.S. Customs and Border Protection Canine Enforcement officers to support the OFO Canine Enforcement Program (CEP) and provide assets and infrastructure upgrades. The requested funding will provide ten

additional canine units to the highest threat locations along the Southwest border.

CBP will use its resources to support aggressive border enforcement strategies that are designed to interdict and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across the Nation's borders and dismantle the related smuggling organizations. CBP narcotics interdiction strategies are designed to be flexible so that they can successfully counter the constantly shifting narcotics threat at, and between the POEs.

CBP is intent on using resources to develop and implement security programs that safeguard legitimate trade from being used to smuggle the implements of terror and other contraband, including narcotics into the U.S. Under Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), CBP works closely with importers, carriers, brokers, freight forwarders, and other industry sectors to develop a seamless, security-conscious trade environment resistant to the threat of international terrorism. C-TPAT provides the business community and government a venue to exchange ideas, information, and best practices in an ongoing effort to create a secure supply chain, from the factory floor to U.S. POEs. Under C-TPAT, Americas Counter Smuggling Initiative (ACSI), the Carrier Initiative Program (CIP), and the Business Anti-Smuggling Coalition (BASC), partnership programs remain instrumental in expanding CBP's anti-narcotics security programs with trade groups and governments throughout the Caribbean, Central and South America and Mexico.

CBP has implemented a Field Operations Intelligence Program, which provides support to CBP inspection and border

enforcement personnel in disrupting the flow of drugs through the collection and analysis of all source information and dissemination of intelligence to the appropriate components. In addition, CBP interdicts undeclared and bulk currency, cutting off funds that fuel terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and criminal activities worldwide. CBP officers perform Buckstop Operations, which involve screening outbound travelers and their personal effects. CBP also supports Cashnet Operations that focus on interdicting bulk currency exported in cargo shipments. CBP uses mobile X-ray vans and specially trained currency canine teams to inspect individuals, personal effects, conveyances and cargo acting as vehicles for the illicit export of undeclared currency.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$209.7 million): The increase is the net impact of the full implementation of the journeyman grade increases for CBPOs, in addition to program increases for staffing at new and expanded ports of entry and CBPO canine units.

Border Security and Control between the POEs

FY 2012 Request: \$582.5 million

(Reflects \$132.7 million increase over FY 2010)

The Border Patrol has primary responsibility for drug interdiction between the land POEs. In pursuit of drugs, Border Patrol agents engage in surveillance activities supported by computer-monitored electronic ground sensors. Traffic check operations are also conducted along major routes of travel to restrict access to the interior by drug and alien smugglers. Transportation centers are placed under surveillance for the same reason.

In addition, the Border Patrol canine program was implemented in 1986 in response to escalating alien and drug smuggling activities along the Mexican and Canadian borders. The canines are trained at the Border Patrol National Canine Facility in El Paso, Texas, to locate hidden persons, marijuana, heroin and cocaine. The canines are used in nearly every enforcement activity of the Border Patrol including line watch, traffic check operations, and train and bus checks. The canine program is responsible each year for the detection of record numbers of smuggled aliens and large narcotic loads, including the arrest of the criminals involved in smuggling activities.

The Border Patrol also participates in numerous interagency drug task force operations with other Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies through Operation Alliance along the southern border. The Border Patrol is an active participant in the Southwest border HIDTA in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. To further assist the Border Patrol in this endeavor, all Border Patrol agents receive Drug Enforcement Administration Title 21 cross-designated authority as part of their basic training. This request includes \$17.6 million for OTD.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$137.2 million): In FY 2012, CBP is proposing consolidation of all management and administrative support funding and data center migration enhancements. This increase includes the annualization for border security personnel increases from the FY 2010 Emergency Security Border Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Headquarters Management and Administration

FY 2012 Request: \$66.4 million

(Reflects \$45.6 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 President's Budget request of \$66.4 million provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP mission operations. Headquarters and Management includes drug control budget dollars from OTD and the OIT. These programs are essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting the homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$45.6 million): The FY 2012 decrease reflects reductions in travel, training, acquisition of supplies, and non-essential professional service contract spending.

Air and Marine Operations – Salaries

FY 2012 Request: \$259.1 million

(Reflects \$19.6 million decrease from FY 2010)

CBP Air and Marine secures the borders against terrorists, acts of terrorism, drug smuggling and other illegal activity by operating air and marine branches at strategic locations along the borders. Multi-mission aircraft with advanced sensors and communications equipment provide powerful interdiction and mobility capabilities directly in support of detecting, identifying and interdicting suspect conveyances, and apprehending suspect terrorists and smugglers. CBPs Air and Marine works with numerous stakeholders in performing its missions throughout the continental United States and the Western Hemisphere. This includes domestic operations at the borders, source, transit and arrival zone operations, interior law enforcement support and support to other

agencies. In fulfilling the priority mission of CBP to protect the borders, CBP Air and Marine's geographical Areas of Responsibility (AOR) are the southwest, northern and southeast/coastal border of the United States, to include the Caribbean regions.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$19.6 million): In FY 2012, reductions are proposed for human resources management, information technology, administration, training and executive and business support personnel.

Air and Marine

Total FY 2012 Request: \$423.5 million (Reflects \$44.3 million decrease from FY 2010)
CBP Air and Marine's interdiction assets are deployed throughout the Western Hemisphere. The Air and Marine Operations Center in Riverside, California, provides command, control, communications, and intelligence for those assets by assimilating information from a wide array of sensors. The President has authorized the Department of State (DOS) to continue assistance to Colombia in carrying out an "Airbridge Denial Program" against civil aircraft suspected of trafficking in illicit drugs. CBP Air and Marine P-3 aircraft supplement Department of Defense (DOD) aircraft to fly in and over Colombia in support of this Presidential Determination and Directive. The P-3 Airborne Early Warning (AEW) and slick aircraft are critical to interdiction operations in the source and transit zones because they provide vital radar coverage in regions where mountainous terrain, expansive jungles and large bodies of water limit the effectiveness of ground-based radar. Because the P-3 AEW is the only Detection and Monitoring (D&M) asset solely dedicated to the

counter-drug mission, it is a critical component of the *National Drug Control Strategy* (NDCS).

In the Transit Zone, CBP Air and Marine crews work in conjunction with the law enforcement agencies and military forces of other nations in support of their counter-narcotic programs. CBP is prepared to support counter-drug missions in the Source Zone following a new Presidential Decision Directive granting authorization and completion of training with South American partner nation law enforcement agencies and military forces. Counterdrug missions include detection and monitoring, interceptor support, and coordinated training with military and other law enforcement personnel. CBP Air and Marine aviation assets include sensor-equipped, detection and monitoring jet interceptors, long-range trackers, and maritime patrol aircraft, high performance helicopters, and single/multi-engine support aircraft. CBP Air and Marine's range of maritime assets includes interceptor, utility and blue water-type vessels.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$44.3 million): In FY 2012, from within base resources, OAM will continue the P-3 SLEP program. OAM will continue the acquisition of up to eight AS-350 Light Enforcement Helicopters. By the end of FY 2012, OAM will have acquired 46 of the 50 AS-350's under contract. Funding is also provided for various marine vessels.

Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology

Total FY 2012 Request: \$44.6 million (Reflects \$31.6 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 BSFIT request will fund acquisition, delivery, and sustainment of prioritized border control capabilities and services for the operational users, while responding to changing threats and evolving operational needs. Prior BSFIT appropriations were centered largely on the Secure Border Initiative Net (SBI-net) program that focused on delivering an integrated surveillance and command and control system across the southwest border. The Department's FY 2012 BSFIT appropriations request for CBP's major technology focus areas:

- **Alternative (Southwest) Border Technologies.** This investment provides for border surveillance and related technologies prioritized for southwest border deployment, and implements initial DHS guidance for refocusing the SBI-net program.
- **Other Technology Systems.** In addition to the southwest border technology investment, CBP will continue investment in northern border technologies to address prioritized security vulnerabilities, as well as continuing to investigate and evaluate promising existing technology solutions to address operational requirements as they are identified.
- **Northern Border Projects.** The Northern Border Projects provide technology demonstrations for addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of the northern border maritime (river/lake) and cold weather environment.
- **Innovative Technology Applications.** The Innovative Technology Pilot Program rapidly and continually expands and improves the technological tools available for border security by

testing readily available capabilities with operators in the field.

- **P-25 Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Deployments.** TACCOM is upgrading tactical communications radio systems employed by CBP law enforcement agents and officers nationwide to provide a robust, open architecture Project 25 (P25) based system.
- **Tactical Infrastructure.** Tactical Infrastructure consists of programs and projects that facilitate agent access and provide persistent impedence by deterring illicit cross-border activity.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$31.6 million): The FY 2012 reduction in funding reflects a recent assessment of CBP's border security technology approach to focus on readily available border surveillance technology and equipment.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) drug control program is based on agency Government Performance and Results Act documents, and other agency information. The below table includes a performance measure, target, and achievement for the latest year for which data is available.

The data in the measure below for FY 2010 is the achievement of Office of Field Operations' (OFO). OFO inspected over 200 million passengers in FY 2010 at the land border ports of entry. These inspections included thorough entry document reviews, identity checks against law enforcement databases, radiation portal monitor screening of all vehicles, random and

targeted checks of all vehicles using roving canine teams, and selective targeting of passengers and their vehicles for a secondary examination. At secondary examinations searches may be conducted for smuggled contraband, a substantial portion of which is comprised of narcotics.

The discussion that follows reflects total drug seizure data for FY 2010 by the OFO, Office of Border Patrol (OBP), and CBP Air and Marine (OAM).

Customs and Border Protection		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Land border passengers compliant with laws, rules and regulations	99.6%	99.6%

Discussion

CBP is the largest uniformed, Federal law enforcement agency in the country, with over 20,000 Border Patrol Agents between the ports of entry and more than 20,000 CBP officers stationed at air, land, and sea ports nationwide. These forces are supplemented with 1,165 Air and Marine agents, and 2,388 agricultural specialists and other professionals. FY 2010 was an excellent year for CBP, with data showing significant increases in the seizure of cocaine and heroin. CBP seized a total of over 3.8 million pounds of drugs. Outbound currency seizures nationwide surpassed \$46.8 million. Total inbound and outbound currency seizures for all of CBP totaled \$147.1 million.

include a dramatic increase in outbound currency and inbound drug seizures. For FY 2010 OFO seized a total of \$28.9 million in currency at land border ports of entry at the southern border. In addition, OBP seized at the southern border \$7.9 million in currency. OBP seized over 2.4 million pounds of drugs along the southern border during FY 2010.

In response to the increasing border violence in Mexico, DHS has intensified its efforts with Federal, state, local, and tribal authorities and the Government of Mexico to secure the southern border. To support this effort, in March 2009 CBP re-established an Outbound Enforcement Program in order to increase outbound enforcement activities and obstruct illegal currency and weapons being smuggled from the United States into Mexico. Results

All of CBP’s statistics were compiled using the CBP BorderStat system. The BorderStat system was developed and is maintained by the Office of Intelligence and Operations Coordination (OIOC). The system aggregates enforcement and operational statistical data from a wide-range of CBP component reporting systems, e.g. ENFORCE and SEACTS, and serves as the single statistical reporting mechanism for CBP. The ability to generate statistical reporting from disparate sources via a single user interface ensures consistency and enhances CBP operational/enforcement analytical efforts at all levels of the agency. The BorderStat system maintains data for all operational offices for FY 2010.

In FY 2010, CBP seized a total of 254,385 pounds of cocaine, which is an 87% increase from FY 2009; 3,622,219 pounds of marijuana, a 16% decrease from FY 2009; and 4,176 pounds of heroin, which is a 108% increase from FY 2009.

CBP is currently developing additional counterdrug performance measures for FY2011 that will more adequately reflect CBP's wide range of drug control activities.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
State and Local Assistance	\$60.000	\$60.000	\$50.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$60.000	\$60.000	\$50.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operation Stonegarden	\$60.000	\$60.000	\$50.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$60.000	\$60.000	\$50.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$10.100	\$10.300	\$10.400
Drug Resources Percentage	0.59%	0.58%	0.48%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) mission is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect communities nationwide from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. FEMA leads and supports the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) contributes to efforts to secure the United States borders against drugs and other threats along routes of ingress from international borders. Currently, FEMA awards OPSG funds in coordination with Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

METHODOLOGY

OPSG supports a broad spectrum of border security activities and while it is not specifically a drug enforcement grant program, the funds that it awards may assist with counterdrug efforts. The share of funding scored as drug-related is based upon the percentage of historical grant awards with a drug nexus.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The total FY 2012 drug control request for OPSG for FY 2012 is \$50.0 million, which is \$10.0 million below the FY 2010 enacted level.

Operation Stonegarden

Total FY 2012 Request: \$50.0 million
(Reflects \$10.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The intent of OPSG is to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as in states and territories with international water borders. Prospective recipients for OPSG include local units of government at the county level and Federally recognized tribal governments in the states bordering Canada (including Alaska), southern states bordering Mexico, and states and territories with international water borders. OPSG funds pay for operational overtime, equipment, mileage, fuel, and vehicle maintenance. Funds are used for operational activities that enhance border security and are coordinated directly with the Border Patrol (BP). Funds are allocated competitively to designated localities within border states based on risk analysis and the anticipated feasibility and effectiveness of proposed investments by the applicants.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$10.0 million):

FEMA will continue to support the *National Drug Control Strategy* through OPSG's efforts to secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders. The reduction from the FY 2010 enacted level is due to the carryover of funding of OPSG grants, which have a three-year project period. CBP and FEMA will enhance the FY 2012 application materials in order to better estimate the portion of OPSG funding that supports the national drug control program.

PERFORMANCE

In FY 2010 specific counterdrug performance measures have not yet been identified for OPSG. In the upcoming fiscal years ONDCP will work with FEMA in developing metrics that reflect OPSG's contribution to the *National Drug Control Strategy*.

In FY 2010 OPSG funding supported state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts along the border, including those focused on effectively deterring violence, enforcing immigration laws, and combating illegal drug trafficking. Accomplishments included the following:

- Increasing capability to prevent, protect against, and respond to border security issues;
- Encouraging local operational objectives and capabilities to enhance National and State Homeland Security Strategies (such as the Federal Secure Borders Initiative and CBP/BP strategies);
- Providing intelligence-based operations through CBP/BP Sector Level experts to ensure safety and operational oversight of Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies participating in OPSG operational activities;
- Supporting requests to Governors to activate, deploy, or redeploy specialized National Guard Units/Packages and/or elements of State law enforcement to increase or augment specialized/technical law enforcement elements operational activities; and;
- Continuing to increase operational, material and technological readiness of State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	\$0.339	\$0.339	\$0.338
Investigations	47.431	47.394	47.315
State and Local Assistance	0.830	0.829	0.828
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$48.600	\$48.562	\$48.481
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$48.600	\$48.562	\$48.481
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$48.600	\$48.562	\$48.481

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	221	224	224
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.291	\$0.283	\$0.276
Drug Resources Percentage	16.71%	17.17%	17.54%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is an interagency law enforcement training facility that provides training to more than 85 Federal agencies, as well as training and technical assistance to state, local and international law enforcement entities. FLETC provides premium training programs in support of drug enforcement activities, primarily in advanced programs that teach and reinforce law enforcement skills of investigation.

METHODOLOGY

The portion of FLETC's total budget considered to be drug resources is

identified by historical trends of drug-related training relative to total student-weeks of training and the associated budget authority required to conduct that training. Advanced training programs with a drug nexus are considered to provide 100% support to drug enforcement activities. State and local training programs with a drug nexus are also considered to provide 100% support; the Gang Resistance, Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) in-service training program is considered to provide 50% support. All international training has a drug nexus and is also considered to provide 100% support.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 drug control request for FLETC is \$48.5 million, which is a decrease of \$0.1 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Salaries and Expenses – Law Enforcement Training

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$48.5 million
(Reflects \$0.1 million decrease from FY 2010)**

FLETC training programs with a drug nexus equip law enforcement officers and agents with the basic skills to support drug investigations. Topics focus on the recognition and identification of the most commonly abused illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals. To enhance the realism of the instruction, FLETC maintains a limited, accountable repository of illicit drugs (e.g., marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hashish, etc.) for use in identification and testing exercises using various drug testing methods. Some training programs also include training in simulated clandestine laboratories to prepare students to respond properly when faced with situations involving hazardous chemicals. G.R.E.A.T. officers are trained to address the nexus between gangs and drugs and the potential impacts on students in G.R.E.A.T. programs.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$0.1 million): The FY 2012 request reflects a minor adjustment to base that won't impact FLETC's drug control training programs.

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is based on agency GPR documents and other agency information.

The FY 2010 performance information for the FLETC's drug related involvement is shown below.

PERFORMANCE

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent of Partner Organizations satisfied with the training provided by the FLETC	90%	95%

Discussion

The officers and agents that receive training in drug enforcement activities from FLETC are employed primarily by Federal agencies with a law enforcement role that have formalized their relationship with FLETC as their trainer of choice through Memoranda of Understanding. These Federal agencies are substantively involved in the strategic direction of FLETC and are referred to as Partner Organizations. FLETC measures its success by assessing the satisfaction of its Partner Organizations with the requested training FLETC provides.

In FY 2010 FLETC achieved the following drug control performance accomplishments:

- Effectively trained 65,736 students, equating to 154,017 student-weeks of training. The curriculum for nearly 25% of the students included training in drug enforcement activities.
- Achieved reaccreditation of its flagship Criminal Investigator Training Program by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board with full compliance. All Criminal Investigator Training program students receive training in drug enforcement activities.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$12.151	\$12.209	\$13.375
International	5.769	5.577	5.679
Investigations	472.736	456.344	474.238
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$490.656	\$474.130	\$493.292
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Immigration Enforcement	\$490.656	\$474.130	\$493.292
<i>Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (non-add)</i>	<i>47.833</i>	<i>48.936</i>	<i>48.936</i>
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$490.656	\$474.130	\$493.292

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,480	2,068	1,930
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$5.524	\$5.524	\$5.823
Drug Resources Percentage	8.88%	8.58%	8.47%

Program Summary

MISSION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) uses aggressive border enforcement strategies to investigate and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across the Nation's borders, and dismantle related smuggling organizations. ICE achieves these objectives by maintaining an aggressive cadre of Title 21 cross-designated Special Agents and a multi-disciplined money laundering control program to investigate financial crimes and interdict bulk currency shipments exported out of the United States.

METHODOLOGY

ICE is a multi-mission bureau, and budget authority is reported pursuant to an approved drug methodology. ICE's methodology is based on investigative case hours recorded in the agency's automated Case Management System (formerly the Treasury Enforcement Communication System). ICE agents record the type of work they perform in this system. Following the close of the fiscal year, a report is run showing investigative case hours that are coded as general drug cases and money laundering drug cases. A second report is run showing all investigative case hours logged.

Separate calculations exist for the three antinarcotics components of ICE: Office of Investigations (OI), Office of International Affairs (OIA), and Office of Intelligence (Intelligence). OI and Intelligence derive a percentage by dividing the number of investigative case hours linked to drug control activities by the total number of investigative case hours. OIA represents the investigative hours recorded in ICE's automated Case Management System as full-time equivalent (FTE) agents. OIA derives a percentage by dividing the number of FTE agents by the total number of overseas agents.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The ICE FY 2012 drug control request is \$493.3 million, a net increase of \$2.6 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. The FY 2012 budget includes an annualized increase for a prior-year enhancement of Border Enforcement Security Task forces (BESTs). This initiative is intended to increase national security by expanding activities to control the borders. At the highest level, this initiative helps in the prevention of illicit trafficking of people, money, and materials across United States borders that could harm the Nation and its people.

Salaries and Expenses

Total FY 2012 Request: \$493.3 million
(Reflects \$2.6 million increase over FY 2010)
Salaries and Expenses (S&E) programs contribute to the ICE mission of bringing a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement of Federal immigration laws and customs laws. S&E resources are used to counter terrorism, illicit drugs, and illegal immigration activities through the investigation, detainment, and prosecution of criminal aliens and other aliens, domestic gangs, as well as those participating in

organized criminal activities that are intended to do harm to the infrastructure and/or inhabitants within the United States.

Investigative Activities

FY 2012 Request: \$474.2 million
(Reflects \$1.5 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 request of \$474.2 million will support the Office of Investigation's drug-related activities. OI agents are confronted with numerous challenges in the effort to deter drug traffickers and, ultimately, reduce the amount of illegal drugs introduced into the United States. Drug smuggling organizations continue to develop sophisticated methods to smuggle drugs into the United States by developing new techniques, organizing internal conspiracies (i.e., criminals target corrupt personnel within a company or transportation industry to introduce contraband into otherwise legitimate cargo or conveyances), using various transshipment routes, and attempting to corrupt law enforcement officers. Resources and support for investigative efforts are enhanced through increased coordination and cooperation with other Federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies and through participation in task forces such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, and the High Intensity Financial Crime Area programs.

ICE's membership in OCDETF is an important factor in the agency's success in dismantling drug trafficking organizations. ICE dedicates resources to participate in highly complex OCDETF investigations targeting major drug smuggling organizations such as Operation Panama Express, which is a Federally-approved

OCDETF investigation targeting Colombian narcotics trafficking organizations.

OI leads the Border Enforcement Security Task forces (BESTs) across the Nation, which are comprised of Federal, state, local and international law enforcement agencies. The various BESTs utilize the resources of partner agencies to comprehensively identify, target and dismantle cross-border criminal organizations whose illicit activities fuel much of the violence on the shared borders. BEST was developed in response to the increased threat from cross-border smuggling and trafficking organizations operating along the Nation's borders. In FY 2010, ICE added BESTs in Charleston, SC, Seattle WA, New Orleans, LA, and El Paso, TX.

In further support of collaborative efforts, funds support ICE as an active participant in the Special Operations Division (SOD), a multi-agency coordination unit consisting of representatives from a several Federal agencies that include the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The ICE Special Operations Unit (SOU) is part of SOD. The primary mission of SOU is to target the command and control communication devices employed by criminal organizations operating across jurisdictional boundaries on a regional, national, and international level. SOU personnel focus on communications information generated during ICE field investigations and coordinate this information among law enforcement agencies, foreign and domestic, to maximize efforts to disrupt and dismantle targeted organizations.

With regard to financial investigations, ICE resources fund operations that target the systems used by international criminal organizations to launder the proceeds of their criminal activities. The Cornerstone Initiative focuses on coordination and cooperation with other domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies and the private sector to eliminate vulnerabilities in U.S. financial systems and disrupt and dismantle alternative financing mechanisms that terrorists and other criminals use to earn, move, and store illicit funds.

Also, the Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) and Money Laundering Coordination Center (MLCC) provide the analytical infrastructure to support financial and trade investigations. The TTU provides the capability to identify and analyze complex trade-based money laundering systems, such as the estimated \$5 billion-per-year drug money-laundering scheme known as the Black Market Peso Exchange (BMPE). The TTU has the unique ability to not only analyze domestic trade and financial data, but also trade and financial data of foreign cooperating partners.

Finally, resources allow ICE to conduct specialized investigative training focused on bulk cash smuggling (BCS) for state and local police officers and Assistant U.S. Attorneys. ICE's investigations and aggressive enforcement activity against BCS stem the flow of funds that fuel narcotics trafficking and criminal activities worldwide.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$1.5 million): The FY 2012 increase reflects an annualization of BEST personnel salaries.

International Affairs Activities

FY 2012 Request: \$5.7 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 request of \$5.7 million will support the Office of International Affairs (OIA) drug-related operations. OIA works with foreign counterparts in combating transnational crimes including narcotics smuggling. Based on a memorandum of understanding, all foreign narcotics investigations are coordinated with the DEA.

The National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)–25 directs U.S. government agencies to address the vulnerabilities of drug trafficking organizations and disrupt key business sectors and weaken the economic basis of the drug trade. The illegal drug market in the U.S. is based on illegal narcotics grown or manufactured in foreign countries and smuggled across the nation's borders. ICE agents enforce a wide range of criminal statutes including Title 18 and Title 19 of the U.S. Code. These statutes address general smuggling issues as well as customs violations. ICE also enforces Title 21, which covers the importation, distribution, manufacture and possession of illegal narcotics.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$0.1 million): The FY 2012 decrease reflects an adjustment to base that will not impact drug control activities.

Intelligence Activities

FY 2012 Request: \$13.4 million

(Reflects \$1.2 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 request of \$13.4 million will support the Office of Intelligence's drug-related operations. Intelligence provides strategic investigative support as requested by all ICE investigative, detention and

removal components, as well as many other departmental entities, in disrupting the flow of drugs by collecting and analyzing all source information and disseminating strategic intelligence to the appropriate component.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$1.2 million): The FY 2012 increase provides funding for northern and southern border threat assessments, strategies and working groups in support of the *National Drug Control Strategy*, and supports ICE financial initiatives targeting money laundering and narcotics smuggling organizations.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

The ICE mandate to detect, disrupt and dismantle smuggling organizations supports the *National Drug Control Strategy* initiatives and U.S. drug control policy. Within their respective spheres of operation, the Investigations, International Affairs, and Intelligence divisions contribute to the *Strategy's* counter-drug efforts. Specifically, ICE efforts contribute to disrupting the market for illicit drugs and creating secure borders.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percentage of overseas hours spent on drug related cases	4.0%	4.9%
» Percentage of closed drug smuggling investigations that resulted in an enforcement consequence (arrest, conviction, seizure, fine or penalty)	76.0%	73.0%

Discussion

As the primary investigative agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), ICE's enforcement efforts directly impact DHS' ability to secure the borders, enforce immigration law, and stem illegal trafficking and related transnational crime. ICE targets its investigative resources on the illicit drug trade networks that pierce the nation's borders. Dismantling criminal organizations that exploit vulnerabilities at the borders is a critical step to preventing organizations from leveraging criminal networks to weaken America's national security.

In FY 2010, 4.9% of all overseas investigative hours performed by the Office of International Affairs were spent on drug related cases. OIA partners with domestic ICE components and with U.S. law enforcement agencies overseas to leverage overseas resources, mitigating global narcotics threats to the U.S. This includes utilizing investigative and intelligence techniques to support domestic cases and interagency cross-border initiatives.

In FY 2010, the percentage of closed drug smuggling investigations that resulted in an enforcement consequence was 73.0%. An enforcement consequence includes arrests, indictments, convictions, seizures, fines and/or penalties. Investigations that result in an enforcement consequence increase deterrence and contribute to the elimination of vulnerabilities in various aspects of trade and immigration.

ICE has broad authority to investigate international financial crime and money laundering. The dollar value of real or other property seized from drug operations was \$47.2 million in FY 2010. In addition, ICE seized \$115.2 million of currency and monetary instruments from drug operations. The seizure of currency and monetary instruments reduces the financial incentives for criminals.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$0.326	\$0.326	\$0.343
Interdiction	2.858	2.858	2.998
International	0.005	0.005	0.004
Investigations	0.421	0.421	0.465
Research and Development	0.002	0.002	0.004
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$3.612	\$3.612	\$3.814
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$3.612	\$3.612	\$3.814
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$3.612	\$3.612	\$3.814
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	15	15	15
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.004	\$0.004	\$0.004
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) has the following statutory responsibilities which support this mission: to coordinate policy and operations within the Department, between the Department and other Federal departments and agencies, and between the Department and State and local agencies with respect to stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; to ensure the adequacy of resources within the Department for stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; to

recommend the appropriate financial and personnel resources necessary to help the Department better fulfill its responsibility to stop the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; within the Joint Terrorism Task Force construct to track and sever connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism; and to be a representative of the Department on all task forces, committees, or other entities whose purpose is to coordinate the counternarcotics enforcement activities of the Department. As the Secretary's principal advisor on counterdrug matters, the CNE Director reviews and evaluates the effectiveness of DHS counterdrug activities;

partners with intelligence and law enforcement entities within DHS and across the Federal government to assist in tracking and severing connections between drugs and terrorism.

METHODOLOGY

CNE coordinates counterdrug policy and operations for DHS and coordinates DHS efforts to track and sever the connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism. All CNE funding is drug-related and supports CNE's policy coordination and oversight of the five DHS multi-mission Drug Control Agencies (United States Coast Guard, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center).

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 request is \$3.8 million, which is an increase of \$0.2 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. CNE will provide Executive Agent oversight for implementing the *2011 National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy*.

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

Total FY 2012 Request: \$3.8 million

(Reflects \$0.2 million increase over FY 2010)

CNE will continue to improve the coordination of counternarcotics efforts among DHS Components. The Counternarcotics Coordinating Council (CCC) will be used to identify and address areas in which greater cooperation among DHS Components can improve the Department's support to national drug control programs and objectives. This coordination will ensure all Components are able to communicate their counternarcotics

plans and priorities to senior Departmental leadership ensuring the efficacy of efforts among the DHS counternarcotics enterprise.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$0.2 million): CNE will coordinate, further develop, and exploit the information gained from the *U.S.-Mexico Bi-National Southbound Arms Trafficking Study*. CNE will use this information to facilitate intelligence and information sharing related to weapons smuggling into Mexico from the United States, as well as support efforts to stop narcotics-related violence in Mexico and prevent potential spillover violence into the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
United States Coast Guard

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$1,157.852	\$1,157.852	\$1,195.469
Research and Development	4.403	4.403	1.745
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,162.255	\$1,162.255	\$1,197.214
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	\$365.473	\$365.473	\$374.204
Operating Expenses	776.569	776.569	805.116
Research and Development	4.403	4.403	1.745
Reserve Training	15.810	15.810	16.149
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,162.255	\$1,162.255	\$1,197.214
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	6,033	6,033	6,083
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$10.447	\$10.447	\$10.339
Drug Resources Percentage	11.13%	11.13%	11.58%

Program Summary

MISSION

The United States Coast Guard is America's lead maritime safety, security, and stewardship agency enforcing all applicable Federal laws and international conventions on, under and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. This includes U.S. territorial seas, the contiguous zone, and the Exclusive Economic Zone. As part of its maritime security strategic goal, the Coast Guard's drug interdiction objective is to reduce the flow of illegal drugs entering the United States by denying smugglers access to maritime routes.

The Coast Guard has developed a Counter Drug Mission Performance Plan to implement its comprehensive maritime counter drug law enforcement operations within the transit and arrival zones. The cornerstones of this plan are: (1) maintain a strong interdiction presence to deny smugglers access to maritime routes and deter trafficking activity; (2) strengthen ties with sources and transit zone nations to increase their willingness and ability to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs within their sovereign boundaries, including territorial seas; and (3) support interagency and international efforts to address drug smuggling through increased cooperation and coordination.

The Coast Guard primarily conducts counter drug operations in the transit and arrival zones. In the six million square mile transit zone (Caribbean and Eastern Pacific), drugs are in their most concentrated form and trafficking activities are highly vulnerable once detected, although most difficult to locate. The Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) present a formidable challenge to the limited United States Government resources available through diversity of modes and routes. The Coast Guard continues to enhance its effective presence in both the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific portions of the transit zone by increasing overall efficiency, reducing cutter days lost during post-seizure operations, and strengthening relationships with transit and source zone countries through combined operations and bilateral/multilateral agreements, including International Maritime Interdiction Support. Based on the continued prevalence of go-fast vessels and the success of Airborne Use of Force (AUF), the FY 2012 budget continues employment of AUF at current levels to sustain mission performance.

In part due, to the Coast Guard's increased effectiveness stopping go-fast and fishing vessels laden with cocaine bound to the United States, DTOs have modified their tactics and are employing Self-Propelled Semi Submersible (SPSS) and submersible vessels to transport large quantities of cocaine via the maritime transit zone. SPSS vessels are designed to evade law enforcement detection and to easily scuttle (intentionally sink) when intercepted by law enforcement assets for the purpose of destroying the contraband and avoiding prosecution.

METHODOLOGY

The Coast Guard does not budget by individual mission; therefore, it does not have a specific appropriation for drug interdiction activities. All Coast Guard operations, capital improvements and acquisitions, reserve training, and research and development activities targeted toward drug interdiction are funded out of the associated appropriations specified herein.

Reflecting the multi-mission nature of Coast Guard units, the accounting system is keyed to operating and support facilities, rather than to specific missions. Consistent with that approach, personnel and other costs are administered and tracked along operational and support capability lines requiring detailed cost accounting techniques. The Coast Guard uses a Mission Cost Model (MCM) methodology to compute its drug attribution. The MCM allocates funding across Coast Guard missions in the Performance-Based Budget (PBB) presentation.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, the Coast Guard requests \$1,197.2 million to fund drug control operations, a \$35.0 million increase from the FY 2010 enacted level. In FY 2012, the Coast Guard will continue to focus resources on recapitalizing cutters, boats, aircraft, Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems, and infrastructure. Continued investment in Coast Guard recapitalization is the Service's top budget priority.

Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

Total FY 2012 Request: \$374.2 million
(Reflects \$8.7 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 President's Budget provides funding to continue replacement or refurbishment of increasingly outdated and unreliable assets used today to prevent the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S. These assets include the National Security Cutter (NSC), Off-shore Patrol Cutter (OPC), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), Response Boat-Medium (RB-M), and fixed-wing Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA). Specifically, the FY 2012 Coast Guard budget provides for funding to complete the fifth NSC, as well as provide for other surface, air and shore assets.

Operating Expenses

Total FY 2012 Request: \$805.1 million
(Reflects \$28.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 President's Budget supports the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard capability, including personnel pay and allowances, training and recruiting, operating funds for newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs, and unit and depot level maintenance. The Budget also annualizes new funding anticipated in FY 2011 for counterdrug operations including funds to operate and maintain newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs.

Research and Development

Total FY 2012 Request: \$1.7 million
(Reflects \$2.7 million decrease from FY 2010)

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the Coast Guard to sustain critical missions by the Department of Homeland Security. The FY 2012 President's Budget will continue to support the development of technologies to

improve detection of hidden contraband; improve tactical communications systems to improve interagency coordination, command and control; and develop technologies that give operational commanders a wider range of options to stop fleeing vessels.

Reserve Training

Total FY 2012 Request: \$16.2 million
(Reflects \$0.3 million increase from FY 2010)

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

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the USCG program is based on agency GPRA documents and Coast Guard data. The Coast Guard did not complete any independent program evaluation or assessments of its drug interdiction in FY 2010. The last independent program

evaluation was completed by the Center of Naval Analyses (CNA). In FY 2009 the Coast Guard changed the methodology for measuring the removal rate for cocaine from non-commercial vessels in the maritime transit zone, thus successfully implementing one of the recommendations from the CNA report.

United States Coast Guard		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Removal rate for Cocaine from Non-commercial Vessels in Maritime Transit Zone	18.5%	13.5%
» Metric tons of cocaine removed	≥ 180	91.8

Discussion

The Coast Guard continues to use the Consolidated Counter Drug Database (CCDB) as its source for tracking cocaine movement estimates. As noted above, the change was made in FY 2009, when the Coast Guard made the decision to revise its methodology for measuring its drug interdiction performance. The CCDB quarterly, event-based estimate includes all confidence maritime flow, is the authoritative source for estimating illicit drug flow through the transit zone, and permits the Coast Guard to evaluate its performance on a quarterly basis.

In FY 2010, the Coast Guard removed 91.8 Metric Tons of cocaine and 36,739 lbs of marijuana. Relative to the total estimated movement of non-commercial cocaine destined to the United States in FY 2010, captured in the CCDB, the Coast Guard removed 13.5% of this estimated flow, below its target of 18.5%. Comparatively, in FY 2010 the Coast Guard removed 1.5% less cocaine than the FY 2009 total (15.0% removed). However, the number of Coast

Guard interdiction and disruption events remained nearly the same for each fiscal year (123 in FY 2009 and 122 in FY 2010), indicating that the amount removed for each event dropped from a 1,300kg average per event in FY 2009 to 752kg average per event in FY 2010. The significant decline of cocaine removed by the Coast Guard in the transit zone from 160 MT in FY 2009 to nearly 92 MT in FY 2010 can be attributed to unanticipated major response operations diverting surface and air (detection and interdiction) assets from the counter-drug mission (earthquake in Haiti and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico) as well as a drop in total non-commercial maritime flow of cocaine towards the U.S. (1067 MT via non-commercial means in FY2009 compared to 682 MT in FY2010).

The advancing age of the Coast Guard's cutter fleet has contributed to an increase in unscheduled maintenance days and casualties. This coupled with emergent response operations reduced the available deployable assets (both maritime patrol

aircraft (MPA) and major cutters) operating in the drug transit zone in support to Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-S). Through the 2010 DHS Statement of Intent, the USCG planned to provide 2,190 cutter days and 4,700 MPA hours to JIATF-S, however the actual performance was approximately 1,450 cutter days and 3,570 MPA hours for FY 2010 or approximately 66% of intended cutter days and 75% of intended MPA hours.

The Coast Guard's target for FY 2011 is to remove 15.5% percent of the cocaine moving via non-commercial maritime means towards the United States. The poor material condition of the current High Endurance Cutter fleet causing reduced cutter hours is the cause of this target decrease for FY 2011. However with the improved capabilities gained through continued acquisition of National Security Cutters (NSCs), Fast Response Cutters, and Maritime Patrol Aircraft with their expanded capabilities, the Coast Guard expects that it can achieve its FY 2011 targets for future years.

The Coast Guard works cooperatively across the interagency to carry out the *National Drug Control Strategy*, including support for the JIATF-S Counter Drug mission. To increase interdiction capability and capacity, the Coast Guard has several initiatives, which will come to fruition in FY 2011. The Coast Guard established a new counter drug hidden compartment detection course at the Maritime Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA) in FY 2010 that will improve boarding teams' ability to investigate, search, locate, and access hidden compartments on suspect vessels. The third National Security Cutter (USCGC STRATTON) was commissioned and will be

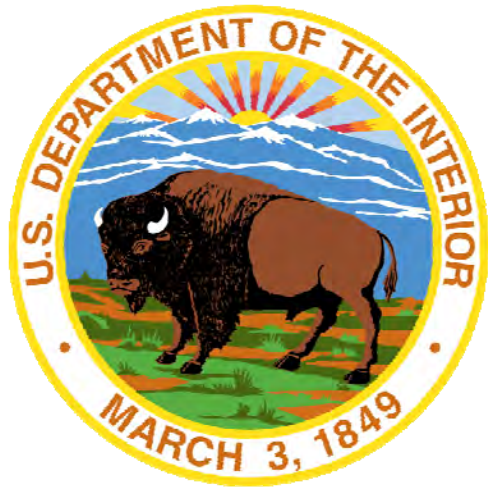
available for deployment to support the Counter Drug mission in FY 2011. To meet the long range counter drug requirements in the Eastern Pacific, especially while patrolling in the vicinity of the drug traffic routes west of the Galapagos Islands off of Ecuador, the NSC provides the most efficient and effective capability through its endurance and range. For example, on 1 May 2010 while on routine patrol in the Eastern Pacific, the USCGC DALLAS interdicted a Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible (SPSS) 47NM off the coast of Costa Rica. The boarding team was able to obtain video and retain the radios and GPS unit prior to destroying the SPSS as a hazard to navigation. DALLAS was able to recover a total of 1511 kilos as a result of the interdiction.

With go-fast type vessels remaining the primary means of conveyance by Drug Trafficking Organizations operating in and around the littorals, the Coast Guard plans to continue seeking expanded bilateral agreements as well as providing international training programs to enhance partner nation capability and to support Theater Security Cooperation initiatives. Such engagement strengthens ties with source and transit zone partner nations and increases their maritime law enforcement competency and capability throughout the transit zone.

In one week, March 4th thru March 12th, USS FREEDOM with embarked USCG LEDET seized 3.7 MT of cocaine in 2 separate Go-fast events. On March 4th, USS FREEDOM's helicopter detected a go-fast 12 NM north of Panama. The Go-Fast (G/F) jettisoned several bales, later testing positive for cocaine, and attempted to evade the helicopter. The helicopter and embarked

LEDET precision marksman team used warning shots and disabling fire to disable the G/F's engines. The LEDET boarding team took custody of 51 bales, totaling 1,503 kg of cocaine and 5 detainees. On March 12th, the same LEDET team pursued another Go-fast which had been detected by a Coast Guard C-130 aircraft. While in pursuit, the Go-fast rammed the FREEDOM's small boat, disabling one engine. The go-fast fled, jettisoned several bales, later testing positive for cocaine, and beached itself on Panama's shore. The suspects evaded capture, but the LEDET recovered 71 bales from the water, totaling 2,127 kg of cocaine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$10.000	\$10.000	\$10.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$10.000	\$10.000	\$10.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Initiative	\$10.000	\$10.000	\$10.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$10.000	\$10.000	\$10.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	45	45	45
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$2.739	\$2.938	\$2.607
Drug Resources Percentage	0.37%	0.34%	0.38%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives.

The BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) directly operates or funds law enforcement, tribal courts, and detention facilities on Federal Indian lands. The mission of the Office of Justice Services is to uphold tribal sovereignty and customs and provide for the safety of Indian communities affected by drug abuse.

METHODOLOGY

The Drug Initiative is funded within the Law Enforcement Subactivity. Within this Subactivity, funding is provided for initiatives involving drug enforcement. The special initiative line allows the OJS to specifically track drug-related funding.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, BIA requests \$10.0 million for the Drug Initiative, which represents no change from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Drug Initiative

Total FY 2012 Request: \$10.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

Indian country is faced with increased drug trafficking and related activity (including the ongoing methamphetamine crisis in Indian

country), which is a major contributor to violent crime and has serious health and economic impacts on Indian communities. The request supports drug enforcement efforts to allow Drug Enforcement Officers (DEOs) to manage investigations and implement interdiction programs necessary to reduce the effects of drugs and related crime in Indian country. The DEOs will perform activities that include eradicating marijuana cultivations, conducting complex criminal investigations, carrying out surveillance of criminals, infiltrating drug trafficking networks, and establishing and maintaining cooperative relationships with other Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement organizations in the efforts against substance abuse.

With more than 100 schools servicing Indian Country, the School Resource Officer (SRO) program has become an important part of the OJS Drug Initiative. This program funds 18 SRO positions throughout Indian country. The program allows interaction of officers and students within the students' environment. SROs provide instruction in drug awareness and gang resistance using a structured curriculum. SRO positions serve as the initial contact with students and educate them on the negative aspects of illegal drug use and gang activity. These positions play a key role in providing visual deterrent and identifying potential threats of school violence.

The budget request also supports the Intelligence group tasked with intelligence gathering, reporting, and investigative support needed in all parts of Indian country for assistance in drug investigations. With this component, national, regional, and local threat

assessments can be established and presented to law enforcement agencies working on or near Indian country.

The Victim/Witness Services (VWS) program provides needed support to cooperating witnesses and victims of violent and drug crimes. These witnesses and victims, and their protection in tribal court systems, are vital when drug investigations are conducted. VWS can provide this needed attention to victims/witnesses at the local level when other resources are not available. Additionally, VWS staff will also provide guidance to tribes in developing their own VWS programs. VWS will also include an effort to assess existing victim/witness programs and expand this program to all BIA law enforcement districts.

FY 2012 Changes (no change): The requested funding (Drug Enforcement (\$8.0 million), Victim Witness Coordination (\$1.0 million), and Intelligence Sharing (\$1.0 million)) will continue to address the highly visible drug crisis in Indian country through the expansion of the drug program and training for Bureau and Tribal officers.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of BIA's program is based on agency GPRA documents, and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Bureau of Indian Affairs		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Number of patrol officers trained as certified drug officers	200	358
» Number of drug cases worked	679*	722*
» Amount of drugs seized: Meth (ICE)	13.75 lb	40.87 lb
» Amount of drugs seized: Meth (powder)	4.55 lb	0.73 lb
» Amount of drugs seized: Cocaine (Crack)	0.66 lb	8.28 lb
» Amount of drugs seized: Cocaine (Powder)	178.62 lb	106.53 lb
» Amount of drugs seized: Prescription drugs	13.10 lb	52.15 lb
» Amount of drugs seized: Heroin	0.48 lb	0.08 lb
» Amount of drugs seized: Marijuana (processed)	85.49 lb	4,159.72 lb
» Amount of drugs seized: Marijuana (plants)	286,802	40,390
» Amount of drugs seized: MDMA (Ecstasy)	0.03 lb	0.15 lb

* Includes cases reported by tribes.

Discussion

In 2010, the BIA continued to see an increase in drug activity on lands under its jurisdiction. The table reflects a focus on investigative activity (undercover/buy operations) resulting in an increase in amount of crack cocaine, methamphetamine and processed marijuana seized. These types of investigations tend to take more time (multiple buys for prosecution) and the quantity of drugs seized is less, but this type of activity results in the prosecution of drug dealers. Having agents in the communities making drug buys and seeking the prosecution of suppliers has an immediate affect and is very important to community members and tribal leaders.

In FY 2010, the BIA trained 358 patrol officers and other service personnel in basic drug training to assist Drug Enforcement Officers in drug-related investigations and arrests. Drug training provided was titled "Responding to Methamphetamine Endangered Children in Tribal Communities." The training focused on educating Tribal and BIA law enforcement

officers, social workers, medical and mental health providers, and educators. The training provided was primarily regarding methamphetamine manufacture, distribution, use, treatment, and the negative impacts on children.

Drug Enforcement Officers are tasked with the responsibility to reduce the effects of drugs and drug related crime within Indian country. To accomplish this task they are responsible for managing investigations and implementing drug interdiction programs. BIA documented 671 arrests in 2010, an increase of 20% over the 2009 figure of 559 arrests.

The BIA continues to share resources with various agencies that gather intelligence-related information, providing a solid intelligence network for Tribal, Federal, State and local law enforcement to work collaboratively on information-sharing related to illegal drug activities or other law violations. For example, an Intelligence Analyst is currently assigned to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), southwest

border intelligence workgroup to assist tribal and BIA law enforcement by providing intelligence analytical assistance throughout the United States. BIA is expanding this intelligence capacity with the recruitment of (6) additional intelligence analysts positions which will be strategically located to support the overall mission. The exchange of information can also have the enhanced effect of increasing other agency's depth of knowledge of Indian communities, and subsequent jurisdictional concerns related to drug enforcement within Indian country.

The BIA Tribal Equipment Loan program was established to provide access to state of the art drug surveillance equipment for tribal law enforcement programs with specific drug problems. In 2010, nine tribes participated in the loan program. Each tribe is operating under a Pub. L 93-638 contract or Self-Governance compact and has indicated a need for the equipment because of high rates of illegal drug use and crime within their communities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$0.408	\$0.408	\$0.408
Investigations	4.080	4.080	4.080
State and Local Assistance	0.612	0.612	0.612
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$5.100	\$5.100	\$5.100
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Resources Protection & Law Enforcement	\$5.100	\$5.100	\$5.100
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$5.100	\$5.100	\$5.100

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	20	20	20
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$1.169	\$1.141	\$1.129
Drug Resources Percentage	0.44%	0.45%	0.45%

Program Summary

MISSION

The overall mission of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program works to aggressively identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle marijuana cultivation/smuggling activities on BLM lands, eradicate marijuana cultivation sites, and to increase the capability to clean up and restore public lands affected by marijuana cultivation.

METHODOLOGY

The Bureau of Land Management's FY2010 appropriation in the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity included \$5.1 million for drug enforcement. This funding has been maintained in the subsequent FY 2011 and FY 2012 budget request. The primary focus of these funds is on the identification, investigation, and eradication of marijuana cultivation on public lands and rehabilitation of the cultivation sites.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, the total drug control request for the BLM is \$5.1 million, which is unchanged from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Funds are directed primarily to BLM-managed public lands in California and Oregon due to the large scale marijuana cultivation activities in those states. Funds are also directed to Idaho, Nevada, and Utah due to the increase in large scale marijuana cultivation activities linked to drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in California and Oregon, and to Arizona and New Mexico to reduce the impact on resources and public safety resulting from illegal smuggling activity.

Resources Protection and Law Enforcement

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$5.1 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program disrupts marijuana cultivation/smuggling through the application of the following tactical strategies:

- Providing proactive uniformed patrol to deter and detect cultivation activities.
- Adjusting operation plans and investigative strategies as the season develops based on continuing collection, sharing, and analysis of intelligence.
- Focusing investigations on areas more likely to yield arrests of DTO leadership.
- Delaying eradication in targeted areas to minimize risk to the investigation.
- Working cooperatively with a variety of Federal, state, and local partners on multi-agency investigations and operations.
- Cleaning up and rehabilitating cultivation sites to deter reuse of the area.

FY 2012 Changes (no change): BLM will support public land management at the same level as in FY 2010.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the Bureau of Land Management – Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program - is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency-maintained data. The FY 2010 performance information for this program is shown below.

Bureau of Land Management		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Number of marijuana plants seized	No Target Set	900,997
» Number of Seizure Incidents Reported	868	1,227

Discussion

BLM Special Agents and Rangers are actively involved in the monitoring and surveillance of public lands to gain intelligence about possible marijuana cultivation activities. Rangers conduct high-profile patrols of known cultivation areas to detect activities underway and in some cases, to deter cultivation activities. Special Agents employ covert techniques including cameras and visual surveillance to detect and assess early-season activities. Through participation in a variety of marijuana-focused interagency task forces and working teams, intelligence is actively shared and analyzed between Federal, State, and local partners.

BLM is an active participant on county-level interagency teams focused on marijuana investigations, particularly in California and Oregon. In some cases, BLM is the lead agency on operational planning for multi-agency investigations/operations. The BLM also has a National Drug Enforcement Coordinator who serves on the Office of National Drug Control Policy's Public Lands Drug Control Committee.

The BLM has 20 Special Agents stationed primarily in California and Oregon assigned to marijuana cultivation investigations. Additional Agents are assigned on a part-time basis depending on other priority case work. Uniformed Rangers are assigned on a part time basis, depending upon location, to provide patrol and support to eradication efforts.

Interagency cooperation to pool scarce resources is widely used by BLM in marijuana investigation activities. This includes active participation in Federal, state, and local task forces including HIDTA in California and Oregon, DEA-led Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, National Guard Counter Drug Support, and a number of state and local task forces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$0.660	\$0.660	\$0.660
Investigations	2.640	2.640	2.640
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$3.300	\$3.300	\$3.300
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Park Protection Subactivity	\$3.300	\$3.300	\$3.300
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$3.300	\$3.300	\$3.300
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	25	25	25
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$2.755	\$2.754	\$2.892
Drug Resources Percentage	0.12%	0.12%	0.11%

Program Summary

MISSION

The National Park Service (NPS) works to preserve the resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of all. The NPS is required to enforce all Federal laws and regulations within all park units. This is an integral component in providing the public the opportunity to enjoy the national parks in a safe manner, providing NPS employees a safe place of employment, and keeping resources unimpaired for future generations. The National Park Service supports the *National Drug Control Strategy* by reducing domestic drug production and availability through drug investigation and marijuana eradication efforts.

METHODOLOGY

The National Park Service does not have a specific appropriation for drug control. In FY 2010, Congress provided \$3.3 million for marijuana eradication in national parks. This funding has been maintained in the subsequent FY 2011 and FY 2012 budget request. NPS has a unique element in its cost management system that verifies the location and actual use of this earmarked funding. The NPS utilizes this data combined with annual financial/spending plans to account for this funding.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, the total drug control request for the NPS is \$3.3 million, which is unchanged from the FY 2010 enacted level.

National Park Protection Subactivity

Total FY 2012 Request: \$3.3 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

Many national parks are located along international borders, where continuing problems with drug trafficking, illegal immigration, and possible terrorist movement threaten park lands and visitors. The NPS utilizes law enforcement park rangers, special agents, and other Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities and organizations to assist in providing security and protection of park resources and visitor safety on park lands adjacent to international borders. Ongoing efforts at these parks include:

- Ranger patrols and surveillance of roads, trails, and backcountry areas
- Construction of barricades to prevent illegal vehicle traffic
- Short and long-term counter-smuggling and drug cultivation investigations and operations
- Cooperation and coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and other Federal, state, and local agencies involved with border security.

To guide its efforts, the NPS has developed a Pacific West Region Marijuana Framework and Goals Plan for combating marijuana cultivation, as well as addressing site

rehabilitation and reclamation. The plan outlines a comprehensive and integrated approach involving long-term investigations, prevention, detection, eradication, interdiction, and other actions to dismantle drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). The DTOs have demonstrated the capability to adapt their operations, and NPS will thus expand the plan as cannabis cultivation activities move into regions such as the Rocky Mountains and eastern United States.

FY 2012 Changes (no change): NPS will work to reduce domestic drug production and availability through drug investigation efforts and marijuana eradication efforts.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the National Park Service – the Visitor and Resource Program - is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The FY 2010 performance information for this program is shown below.

NPS Visitor and Resource Protection Program		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Number of marijuana plants seized	85,000	91,344

Discussion

Marijuana drug trafficking organizations (DTO) have been cultivating marijuana for years in National Park Service sites.

Mexican DTOs have traditionally smuggled marijuana into the United States, but as strengthened border controls have made smuggling more difficult, cartels are moving production inside the United States. The remote character of public lands, such as national parks, proves attractive to such operations.

On public lands, the impact of marijuana cultivation is astounding. By-products include fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, irrigation piping propane canisters, and equipment. Left behind, these devastate natural, and often preserved, flora and fauna. Additionally, marijuana growers cut trees, terrace lands, impound creeks, and install irrigation systems, all of which contribute to the destruction of natural resources. There is also the harassment and trapping of wildlife. The presence of marijuana cultivation sites also poses a threat to the safety of employees and visitors.

In FY 2010, the NPS developed a Pacific West Region Marijuana Framework and Goals Plan for combating marijuana cultivation as well as to address site rehabilitation and reclamation. In FY 2010, the NPS concentrated its efforts on parks in the Pacific West Region, and participated in a multi-agency eradication and investigation effort in California.

NPS will continue to participate on the DEA's marijuana task force as well as on HIDTA task forces. It will maintain strong relationships with many partners including Federal, State, and local entities and the

HIDTA offices, including membership on HIDTA boards. NPS also will continue participating in the Public Lands Drug Control Committee activities.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Assets Forfeiture Fund

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$148.093	\$156.284	\$164.098
State and Local Assistance	56.780	49.075	51.528
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$204.873	\$205.359	\$215.626
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Assets Forfeiture	\$204.873	\$205.359	\$215.626
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$204.873	\$205.359	\$215.626
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$1.445	\$1.647	\$1.352
Drug Resources Percentage	14.18%	12.47%	15.95%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) is to enforce Federal laws, and to prevent and reduce crime by disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations through the use of civil and criminal forfeiture. Public Law 102-393, referred to as the 1993 Treasury Appropriations Act, amended Title 28 U.S.C. 524(c), enacted new authority for the Fund to pay for "overtime, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of state or local law enforcement officers that are incurred in a joint law enforcement operation with a Federal law enforcement agency participating in the Fund." Such cooperative efforts have significant potential to benefit Federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts.

METHODOLOGY

AFF funding that is scored as drug-related is that provided to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (OCDETF). Funds are allocated in the following Program Operations Expenses: Investigative Cost Leading to Seizure, Awards Based on Forfeiture, Contract to Identify Assets, Special Contract Services, and Case Related Expenses.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 budget request for the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) is \$215.6 million, an increase of \$10.8 million over the FY 2010 level.

Asset Forfeiture

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$215.6 million
(Reflects \$10.8 million increase from FY 2010)**

The Assets Forfeiture Fund is allocated to DEA and OCDEF to carry out their drug-related activities. DEA and OCDEF state and local assistance funding is \$51.5 million, a decrease of \$5.3 million from the FY 2010 level. Additionally, DEA and OCDEF request for investigation activities is approximately \$164.1 million, an increase of \$16.0 million over the FY 2010 level.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$10.8 million): The Assets Forfeiture Fund requests will continue to support the drug-related investigative activities of the DEA and OCDEF.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the AFF within the Department of Justice is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

The FY 2010 performance information for the AFF drug related involvement is shown below.

Assets Forfeiture Fund		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Achieve effective funds control as corroborated by an unqualified opinion on the AFF financial statements	100%	100%

Discussion

The challenges that have an impact on achievement of the AFF goal are complex and dynamic. These challenges are both external and internal and include changes in case law, technological developments, and the internationalization of criminal organizations.

International money laundering and forfeiture investigations continue to target millions of dollars in illegal proceeds that have been secreted overseas. Indeed, every major forfeiture case has had international aspects to it as criminals increasingly seek to hide their criminal proceeds by placing them off-shore. The Department continues to work with other jurisdictions to improve

cooperation and facilitate successful forfeiture cases.

Internally the AFF is working to enhance its financial and property management capabilities. These efforts include continuing to improve data quality, valuation of seized and forfeited property, implementation of a standardized process for authorizing the deletion of Consolidated Assets Tracking System (CATS) property records and maintaining proper documentation, and implementation of an asset forfeiture case file tracking system is an intra-net, web-based application that is managed by the Assets Forfeiture Management Staff AFMS made available to the community.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Corrections	\$3,168.989	\$3,158.629	\$3,460.318
Treatment	87.646	87.646	108.508
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$3,256.635	\$3,246.275	\$3,568.826
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Contract Confinement	\$508.216	\$497.856	\$545.114
Inmate Care and Programs	1,190.129	1,190.129	1,336.584
Institution Security and Administration	1,403.081	1,403.081	1,538.608
Management and Administration	103.847	103.847	110.211
Modernization and Repair	38.212	38.212	38.309
New Construction	13.150	13.150	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$3,256.635	\$3,246.275	\$3,568.826

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	18,311	18,311	20,095
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$6.205	\$6.185	\$6.789
Drug Resources Percentage	52.48%	52.48%	52.57%

Program Summary

MISSION

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

The BOP's mission statement has two equally important parts: the first part addresses the obligation to help protect

public safety through the secure and safe confinement of inmates; the second part addresses the obligation to help inmates prepare to return to their communities and to remain crime-free. Post-release success is as important to public safety as is the secure incarceration of inmates.

Preparing inmates for eventual release to the community has been one of BOP's key objectives. The BOP's drug treatment program facilitates the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations

and standards. Treatment Programs assist inmates in identifying, confronting, and altering the attitudes, values, and thinking patterns that led to criminal behavior and drug use.

METHODOLOGY

The costs for incarcerating drug-related offenders, as well as the costs of drug treatment programs, are scored as drug control. Drug Treatment efforts are funded in a distinct program. Corrections costs are based on the percentage of inmates currently incarcerated or projected to be incarcerated for drug convictions.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 drug-related request includes resources of \$3,568.8 million, an increase of \$312.2 million over the FY 2010 enacted level.

Corrections Activities

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$3,460.3 million
(Reflects \$291.3 million increase from FY 2010)**

The BOP provides custodial care for over 200,000 inmates. The majority of Federal inmates are in BOP facilities, but others are housed in privately operated facilities, residential reentry centers (halfway houses), and bed space secured through Intergovernmental Agreements with state and local entities.

Salaries and Expenses (S&E) cover the necessary expenditures for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions and contract care. The S&E has four decision units:

Inmate Care and Programs

Inmate Care and Programs covers the costs of food, medical supplies, clothing, welfare services, release clothing, transportation, gratuities, staff salaries, and operational costs of functions directly related to providing inmate care.

Institution Security and Administration

Institution Security and Administration covers costs associated with the maintenance of facilities and institution security, including institution maintenance, motor pool operations, powerhouse operations, institution security, and other administrative functions.

Contract Confinement

Contract Confinement provides for the confinement of sentenced Federal offenders in state, local, and private contract facilities; government-owned, contractor-operated facilities; and contract community residential centers.

Management and Administration

Management and Administration covers all costs associated with general administration and oversight functions, and provides funding for the central office, six regional offices, and staff training centers.

Buildings and Facilities (B&F) include new construction and modernization and repair costs. The B&F has two decision units:

New Construction

New Construction includes the costs associated with land and building acquisition, new prison construction, and leasing the Oklahoma Airport Trust Facility, which serves as a Bureau transfer and processing center.

Modernization and Repair

Modernization and Repair includes costs associated with rehabilitation, modernization, and repair of existing Bureau-owned buildings and other structures in order to meet legal requirements and accommodate correctional programs.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$291.3 million):

Program initiatives include the expansion of occupational education programs and the activation process of the FCI Aliceville, AL facility. The budget includes offsets for legislative initiatives proposed which would allow additional Good Conduct Time for inmates, Administrative Efficiencies, and Extended Technology Refresh.

Treatment Activities

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$108.5 million
(Reflects \$20.9 million increase from FY 2010)**

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) of 1994 requires the BOP (subject to the availability of funds) to provide residential substance abuse treatment to all eligible inmates. There is enormous demand for these services in part because of the potential for some nonviolent offenders to earn a reduction in sentence following the successful completion of the program. The treatment strategy often begins with drug abuse education and can end with the strong community transition component. The objective is to reduce the likelihood of inmates relapsing into drug use and criminal activity.

The FY 2012 resources will support BOP's drug treatment programs. Approximately 40 percent of new inmates entering BOP custody have a diagnosis of a drug use

disorder. Accordingly, BOP continues to develop a strong and comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of screening and assessment, drug abuse education, prevention, intervention, nonresidential 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 about their past drug use to determine their need for BOP drug abuse treatment options. Other screening techniques include prevention and/or intervention strategies to get inmates into treatment.

Drug Abuse Education

Participants in the Drug Abuse Education course receive factual information on the relationship between drug use and crime; how alcohol and drug usage present consequences that are physical, social, and psychological; how choice is a factor in drug use; and its impact on one's health, family and community. Drug Abuse Education participants are also informed of program options available to them in the Bureau and

are encouraged to volunteer for appropriate programs. In FY 2012, the BOP estimates that 30,000 inmates will participate in Drug Abuse Education programming.

Nonresidential Drug Abuse Treatment

Nonresidential treatment is 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. Unlike residential programs, inmates are not housed together in a separate unit; rather, they are housed with the general inmate population. Nonresidential drug abuse treatment participants receive cognitive behavior therapy-based treatment protocols that focus on thinking errors that lead to drug use, including both cognitive and criminal thinking errors.

A second purpose of nonresidential drug abuse treatment is to provide offenders who have a moderate-to-severe drug abuse problem with supportive program opportunities during the time they are waiting to enter the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP), to support those who require follow-up treatment after completion of the RDAP, or to support those who have little time remaining on their sentence and are preparing to return to the community. In FY 2012, the BOP estimates that it will provide Nonresidential Drug Abuse Treatment to 16,000 inmates.

Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program

RDAP provides intensive drug abuse treatment to inmates diagnosed with a drug

use disorder. At present, 62 sites offer the RDAP – 61 at BOP institutions and 1 contract facility. The programs are staffed by a doctoral-level psychologist (the Drug Program Coordinator) who supervises the treatment staff. The average ratio of drug abuse treatment staff to inmates is 1 to 24. Inmates in the residential program are housed in a treatment unit that is set apart from the general population. Treatment is provided for a minimum of 500 hours over a 9- to 12-month period.

The BOP's RDAP program adheres to a cognitive behavior therapy treatment model. This treatment model targets the major criminal drug-using risk factors, especially antisocial and pro-criminal attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors. Using evidence-based practices, the BOP targets these behaviors by reducing antisocial peer associations; promoting positive relationships; increasing self-control, self-management, and problem solving skills; and ending drug use. In FY 2012, the BOP estimates that 19,000 inmates will participate in the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program.

Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment

Community Transitional Drug Abuse Treatment (TDAT) is the final component of the BOP's drug abuse treatment strategy. In order to successfully complete all components of RDAP, the inmate must be transferred to a residential reentry center (RRC), also known as a halfway house. While residing in the RRC, RDAP participants are involved in contract community-based drug treatment. This requirement keeps the inmate fully engaged in treatment while still in the custody of the Bureau. In addition,

offenders who did not have an opportunity to participate in RDAP may be referred to TDAT by community corrections staff. In FY 2012, 17,000 inmates are projected to participate in this program.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$20.9 million): The FY 2012 request provides for expansion of BOP’s drug abuse treatment program capability, providing residential substance abuse treatment to all eligible inmates.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of BOP’s program is based on agency performance documents, and other agency information. The table below includes performance measures, targets and achievements.

Bureau of Prisons		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Number of inmates participating in Residential Drug Abuse Treatment	17,500	18,868
» Number of inmates participating in Nonresidential Drug Abuse Treatment	14,500	14,507

Discussion

In response to the rapid growth of Federal inmates with a diagnosis of a drug use disorder (40 percent of inmates entering the Federal prisons), the BOP continues to develop evidence based treatment practices to manage and treat inmates with drug use disorders. The BOP’s strategy includes early identification, intervention and treatment through psychology screening, drug education, nonresidential drug abuse treatment, intensive residential

drug abuse treatment and community transition treatment.

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) of 1994 requires the BOP, subject to the availability of appropriations, to provide appropriate substance abuse treatment for 100 percent of inmates who have a diagnosis for substance abuse or dependence, and who volunteer for treatment.

In FY 2010, 59 BOP institutions operated a Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP). In addition, one facility under contract with the BOP also provided the RDAP program. The BOP provided RDAP to 18,868 inmates, and 14,507 inmates participated in the Nonresidential Drug Treatment program.

In FY 2010, the BOP provided RDAP to 100 percent of the Federal inmate population that was eligible for treatment.

BOP will continue to blend mental health treatment and drug abuse treatment for offenders with co-occurring disorders. In addition, inmates with behavioral disorders, such as sex offenders, who also have co-occurring substance use disorders will continue to receive transitional community treatment, combining supervision with ongoing drug abuse treatment while residing in Residential Re-entry Centers.

BOP continues its policy on all Psychology Treatment Programs to follow “evidence-based” treatment practices. This policy is working to ensure all Bureau psychology programs are effective in positively changing inmate behavior.

The principal goal of treatment is to equip the inmates with the cognitive, emotional, self regulation and behavioral skills necessary to choose and maintain a drug-free and crime-free lifestyle following release from prison. An extensive study by the BOP in the late 1990’s found that inmates who complete the residential drug abuse treatment program are 16 percent less likely to recidivate and 15 percent less likely to relapse to drug use within 3 years after release. FY 2010 statistical analyses validates this earlier study and concludes that rates of recidivism for the inmates who graduated from the residential drug abuse treatment program are significantly lower than would be expected for similarly situated inmates who did not participate in the program. This research is ongoing and more data will be available at the end of next year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Criminal Division

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prosecution	\$13.700	\$12.507	\$15.214
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$13.700	\$12.507	\$15.214
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Enforce Federal Criminal Laws	\$13.700	\$12.507	\$15.214
Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section	13.700	12.507	15.214
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$13.700	\$12.507	\$15.214
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	55	55	62
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.177	\$0.177	\$0.201
Drug Resources Percentage	7.75%	7.07%	7.58%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all Federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 93 U.S. Attorneys, is responsible for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance to law enforcement agencies and United States Attorneys' Offices. The Criminal Division's Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) will support reducing

the supply of illegal drugs in the United States by investigating and prosecuting priority national and international drug trafficking and narcoterrorists groups and by providing sound legal, strategic, and policy guidance in support of that goal.

METHODOLOGY

The Criminal Division's drug budget consists of the funding available for the Division's NDDS. NDDS resources are 100% dedicated to addressing drug use and its consequences.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 request for Criminal Division's drug control activities is \$15.2 million, an increase of \$1.5 million over the FY 2010

level. As part of the FY 2010 Supplemental Emergency Border Security, the Division received \$1.2 million to enhance its drug control activities along the Southwest Border. This money is available until the end of FY 2011.

Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section

Total FY 2012 Request: \$15.2 million (Reflects \$1.5 million increase from FY 2010)

NDDS provides expert guidance on counternarcotics matters in the interagency, intelligence, and international communities. NDDS develops innovative law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to counter the fast-paced efforts of organized international trafficking and narcoterrorists groups. In prosecuting the high level command and control elements of sophisticated international criminal organizations and narcoterrorists—i.e., the kingpins and Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT)—NDDS uses the best intelligence available to identify those drug trafficking and narcoterrorist groups that pose the greatest threat, and then utilizes resources to investigate them anywhere in the world and to prosecute them.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$1.5 million): The Division is asking that the resources provided in the FY 2010 Supplemental Emergency Border Security be annualized within its FY 2012 base

resources. The other additional funding requested will provide inflationary adjustments to the NDDS base resources that directly support the Division’s efforts in combating drug trafficking.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the Criminal Division (CRM) within the Department of Justice is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

The FY 2010 performance information for the CRM drug related involvement is shown below.

Criminal Division		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Drug-Related Investigative Matters and Cases Closed (NDDS)	50	126

Discussion

In FY 2010, the Department of Justice's Criminal Division had many successes in investigating and prosecuting narcotic cases. The Criminal Division's Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) maintained a significant investigative caseload, leading to 44 successful prosecutions either through trial or negotiated pleas, and 15 new indictments.

Included among these prosecutions was the conviction of a high level lieutenant of the Mexican Cartel Zambada Drug Trafficking Organization, and among the new indictments, the first maritime-based narcotics investigation brought in the District of Columbia, the first ever indictment of a sitting Colombian Federal prosecutor, the first ever indictment brought in the District of Columbia of an international narcotics conspiracy to traffic drugs with U.S. flagged airplanes, and the superseding indictment of two facilitators of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), of which the FARC is a State Department recognized terrorist organization. NDDS also concluded its multi-year investigation and prosecution of ten United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) (a State Department recognized terrorist organization) defendants extradited from Colombia, all of whom pleaded guilty.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$185.353	\$186.578	\$195.233
International	403.296	393.349	407.397
Investigations	1,708.375	1,721.965	1,753.339
Prevention	1.505	1.480	1.482
State and Local Assistance	6.614	6.614	6.653
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$2,305.143	\$2,309.986	\$2,364.104
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Diversion Control Fee Account	\$251.790	\$290.304	\$321.990
Salaries and Expenses	2,053.353	2,019.682	2,042.114
Domestic Enforcement	1,643.443	1,619.719	1,628.064
International Enforcement	403.296	393.349	407.397
State and Local Assistance	6.614	6.614	6.653
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$2,305.143	\$2,309.986	\$2,364.104
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9,467	9,597	9,655
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$2.305	\$2.310	\$2.364
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) mission is to enforce the controlled substance laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States, including

organizations that use drug trafficking proceeds to finance terror; and to recommend and support programs aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

METHODOLOGY

All DEA resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET

The FY 2012 budget requests \$2,364.0 million for DEA's Salaries and Expenses Account and Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA), which is an increase of \$54.0 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. Additional resources support various initiatives and activities. The budget request also includes a cancellation of \$30.0 million in DEA's prior year unobligated balances.

Salaries & Expenses (S&E)

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$2,042.1 million
(Reflects \$11.3 million decrease from FY 2010)**

DEA's resources are divided into three strategic focus areas to achieve the maximum impact against the full spectrum of drug trafficking activities. These focus areas are: *International Enforcement, Domestic Enforcement, and State and Local Assistance.*

Domestic Enforcement

**FY 2012 Request: \$1,628.1 million
(Reflects \$15.4 million decrease from FY 2010)**

The Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit comprises the majority of DEA's investigative and support resources. These resources, in conjunction with DEA's foreign offices, create a seamless intelligence and investigative web to pursue drug trafficking organizations from multi-national and poly-drug conglomerates to independent specialty single function cells.

DEA continues a domestic enforcement program with a multi-jurisdictional approach designed to focus Federal resources on the disruption or dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations that control the illegal drug trade and the seizure of the proceeds and assets involved in the illegal drug trade. Similar to legitimate businesses, drug

trafficking organizations have corporate leaders, employees, chemical suppliers, transporters, financial service providers, communication needs, infrastructure, and assets. The drug trafficking business is therefore subject to market forces.

DEA focuses on finding and exploiting strategic vulnerabilities in the drug market. DEA's strategy relies heavily on intelligence and investigative capabilities to identify significant domestic drug trafficking organizations and drug facilitators, collect and maintain in-depth information concerning their leadership and operations, and establish priorities and develop targets. This strategy emphasizes the disruption or complete dismantlement of the organizations targeted by DEA domestic field divisions.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$15.4 million): The FY 2012 request includes base adjustments for the annualization of the 2010 pay raise, the annualization of prior year positions, and the annualization of the Southwest Border Supplemental, which included 50 positions. The request also includes \$1.5 million for eight DEA positions, including six agents, to be located at the Department of Justice (DOJ) Domestic Communications Assistance Center (DCAC) to address the need for custom intercept solutions and upgraded infrastructure equipment. DEA requests \$10.0 million in no-year construction funding to expand the physical capacity of the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), using a combination of space efficiency alterations to the existing building and the addition of semi-permanent structures. Finally, to better support DEA's mission and fund higher priority

initiatives, DEA proposes to eliminate the Mobile Enforcement Teams program, providing a savings of \$39.1 million. The 145 positions, including 128 agents, will be reassigned to strengthen Tactical Diversion Squads (TSDs) to counter the number one emerging drug threat, the abuse of prescription drugs, as well as fill other vacancies within DEA.

International Enforcement

FY 2012 Request: \$407.4 million

(Reflects \$4.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The focus of DEA's International Enforcement program is the disruption or dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations identified as the most significant international drug and chemical trafficking organizations, also known as Priority Targets. Specifically, DEA Special Agents and Intelligence Analysts assigned to DEA's foreign country offices focus their investigative efforts on Priority Targets with a direct connection to DOJ's Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs), which include the most significant international command and control organizations threatening the United States as identified by OCDETF member agencies.

As the U.S. government's primary point of contact for coordinating international drug and chemical investigations, DEA provides interagency leadership in the effort to disrupt or dismantle drug trafficking organizations. Under the policy guidance of the Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassadors, DEA coordinates programs involving drug law enforcement in foreign countries. DEA also provides intelligence to assist the interagency community in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to

determine their long-term impact on drug trafficking. DEA also works closely with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international drug and chemical control programs.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$4.1 million):

FY 2012 request includes an annualization for FYs 2009-2010 supplemental funding for Mexico Special Investigation Units (SIUs), base adjustments for the annualization of the 2010 pay raise, the annualization of prior year positions, and the annualization of the Southwest Border Supplemental. It also funds inflationary adjustments for costs such as benefits, rent, and State Department charges for DEA positions stationed in foreign locations (ICASS). DEA proposes an offset of \$4.3 million in non-personnel base funding through a reduction of approximately one percent of the agency's budget for the International Enforcement decision unit. DEA has 82 foreign offices in 62 countries. To support the Department's goal of achieving cost savings, this proposal will reduce DEA's International Enforcement programs, including operational expenses such as wiretaps, travel, and training. This offset is focused only on operational funding and will not impact the more than 700 onboard employees stationed overseas.

State & Local Assistance

FY 2012 Request: \$6.7 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

As the nation's leading drug law enforcement organization, DEA has the responsibility to respond to clandestine laboratory training requirements, hazardous waste cleanup, and cannabis

eradication/suppression needs of the U.S. law enforcement community. DEA supports state and local law enforcement with methamphetamine-related assistance and training, which allows state and local agencies to better address the methamphetamine threat in their communities and reduce the impact that methamphetamine has on the quality of life for American citizens. By teaching and assisting others in the techniques of clandestine laboratory drug enforcement, hazardous waste cleanup, and cannabis eradication/suppression, DEA is able to expand drug enforcement across the United States in a very cost-effective manner.

FY 2012 Changes (no change): The FY 2012 request includes base adjustments for the annualization of the 2010 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for costs such as benefits, GSA rent, and changes in compensable days.

Diversion Control

Total FY 2012 Request: \$322.0 million (Reflects \$70.3 million increase from FY 2010)
The Diversion Control Program (DCP) is responsible for carrying out a primary mission of the DEA - enforcing the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals. The DCP actively monitors more than 1.3 million individuals and companies that are registered with DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements.

The DCP implements an infrastructure of controls established through the Controlled

Substances Act and ancillary regulations. This system balances the protection of public health and safety by preventing the diversion of controlled substances and listed chemicals while ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply for legitimate needs. The DCP conducts and facilitates domestic and international investigations; plans and allocates program resources; promulgates regulations; and conducts liaison activity with industry, Federal, state, and local counterparts.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$70.3 million): The request includes base adjustments for annualization of the FY 2010 pay raise and the annualization of prior year positions. It also funds inflationary adjustments for benefits. DEA requests 124 positions, including 50 Special Agents, 50 Diversion Investigators, and 9 Intelligence Analysts to strengthen Tactical Diversion Squads (TSDs), and \$30.9 million to support regulatory and enforcement activities of the Diversion Control Program. This request also includes \$9.4 million in non-personnel funding for rent, task force officer overtime, and administrative support and training for TSD task force officers. These resources will support DEA's efforts to fulfill both the regulatory control and enforcement aspects of the Diversion Control Program.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the DEA program is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The table below includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

DEA accomplishes its primary goal of reducing drug availability by disrupting or dismantling Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) including organizations linked to the Attorney General’s FY 2010 Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) list – the “Most Wanted” drug trafficking and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the Nation’s

illicit drug supply. During FY 2010, DEA disrupted or dismantled 2,670 PTOs, of which 501 were linked to CPOT targets, and 2,181 were *not* linked to CPOT targets.

Drug Enforcement Administration		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Contribution to DOJ's Goal to reduce the availability of drugs in the U.S.	N/A*	Measure Retired in FY 2011 President's Budget*
» Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled	385**	501**
» Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled	2,285	2.181

* Efforts to develop a reliable methodology for estimating the availability of the four major drug types (cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine) are ongoing. To date the estimates developed are useful in assessing trends, but are not yet precise enough to inform performance monitoring. Therefore, this measure is retired pending data.

** Includes disruptions pending dismantlement

Discussion

The DEA is committed to bringing organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distributing controlled substances to the criminal and civil justice system of the U.S., or any other competent jurisdiction. To accomplish its mission, the DEA targets Priority Target Organizations (PTOs), which represent the major drug supply and money laundering organizations operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels that have a significant impact upon drug availability in the United States. Specifically, the Priority Targeting Program focuses on dismantling entire drug trafficking networks by targeting their leaders for arrest and prosecution, confiscating the profits that fund continuing drug operations, and

eliminating international sources of supply. As entire drug trafficking networks from sources of supply to the distributors on the street are disrupted or dismantled, the availability of drugs within the United States will be reduced.

As of September 30, 2010, the DEA disrupted or dismantled 2,673 PTOs, which is slightly above the FY 2010 target of 2,670. This is a 13 percent increase from FY 2009 actual performance (2,362 PTOs disrupted or dismantled). While the number of CPOT linked PTOs disrupted/dismantled exceeded the FY 2010 target by 30 percent, the number of PTOs not linked to CPOT disrupted/dismantled fell just 4.6 percent below the target. This reflects DEA’s primary performance goal which is to

identify and disrupt/dismantle CPOTs linked PTOs. CPOTs are the most insidious and dangerous trafficking organizations who pose the greatest threat to national security and public health.

A vital component of DEA's overall strategy is its Financial Attack Strategy. Under this Strategy, DEA attacks the financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations and members of the financial community who facilitate the laundering of their proceeds. During FY 2010, DEA maintained 21 money laundering investigative groups to support this Financial Attack Strategy. The 2010 National Drug Threat Assessment, dated February 2010, stated Mexican DTOs smuggled bulk cash drug proceeds totaling tens of billions of dollars from the U.S. through the Southwest border and into Mexico during 2009. To address this enormous problem, DEA implemented several national initiatives focused on targeting the bulk cash derived from drug proceeds. During FY 2010, DEA's total cash seizures were \$736.7 million. Further, DEA denied total revenue of nearly \$3 billion from drug trafficking and money laundering organizations through asset and drug seizures in FY 2010.

Another vital component of DEA's overall strategy is its Drug Flow Attack Strategy. Through this Strategy, DEA has implemented 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 strategy calls

for aggressive, well-planned and coordinated enforcement operations in cooperation with host-nation counterparts in global source and transit zones.

Specifically, Operation All-Inclusive, the centerpiece of DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy, has caused major disruptions in the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between source zones and the U.S. by attacking trafficker vulnerabilities in the areas of financial, maritime, land, and air smuggling. From January 2010 through September 2010, DEA conducted the sixth international initiative under Operation All-Inclusive. As of September 30, 2010, this initiative has resulted in the seizure of over 68.2 metric tons of cocaine, 436.1 kilograms of heroin, 99.4 metric tons of marijuana, 241,655 metric tons of solid precursors, \$39.8 million, and 199 weapons. Additionally, 1,097 arrests occurred.

Through a combination of DEA-led operations such as the Drug Flow Attack Strategy, international partnerships with Mexico and Colombia, the Financial Attack Strategy, and foreign and domestic enforcement operations, DEA has significantly weakened a host of major drug trafficking organizations. One indicator of the overall effectiveness of these efforts is the price and purity of drugs. According to DEA's System to Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence (STRIDE) data for all domestic cocaine purchases from January 2007 through June 2010, the price per pure gram of cocaine increased 88.2 percent, from \$98.21 to \$184.88, while the purity decreased 30.5 percent, from 67 percent to 47 percent. DEA is also analyzing the average price per pure gram of methamphetamine purchased domestically.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$45.946	\$45.363	\$45.512
Investigations	343.642	334.179	336.054
Prosecution	159.981	149.027	159.400
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$549.569	\$528.569	\$540.966
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (ATF)	\$12.768	\$11.813	\$11.940
Criminal Division (CRM)	2.861	2.099	3.912
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	214.109	205.430	206.592
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	142.153	141.743	142.358
OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC)	11.776	11.776	11.762
Threat Response Unit	0.331	0.331	0.337
U.S. Attorneys (USA)	156.789	146.597	155.151
U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)	8.782	8.780	8.914
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$549.569	\$528.569	\$540.966
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3,331	3,277	3,333
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.550	\$0.529	\$0.541
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Program (OCDETF) was established almost 30 years ago 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 initiatives to impede major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations not only disrupts the drug market, resulting in a reduction in the drug supply, but also bolsters law enforcement efforts against those terrorist groups supported by the drug trade.

METHODOLOGY

All OCDETF resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 budget requests \$541.0 million, a decrease of \$8.6 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. Almost all OCDETF funding goes to payroll costs for agents, analysts, and attorneys performing investigative, intelligence, and prosecutorial work. In order to address the increasing threat of the major illegal drug cartels operating along the Southwest Border of the United States, the FY 2010 Southwest Border Security Supplemental Appropriation (P.L. 111-230) provided OCDETF with \$21.0 million in ‘one-time’ funding. These funds were allocated to participating component agencies for much needed personnel and operational expenses. The budget request continues a portion of these funds as described in the program changes below. The FY 2012 request also includes Administrative Efficiency and Technology Refresh Offsets amounting to \$0.5 million.

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 around the world that impact the U.S illicit drug supply. OCDETF Regional Coordination Groups also target and identify Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs), the most significant drug and money laundering organizations threatening the nation. In addition, OCDETF requires that all cases include a financial investigation to enable

the identification and destruction of the financial systems supporting drug organizations.

The Southwest Border is the primary arrival zone for the majority of illegal drugs brought into the United States. The requested funds will strengthen OCDETF’s efforts to stem the flow of illicit drugs, guns, and drug proceeds along the Southwest Border by attacking the operations of the most significant Mexico-based drug trafficking organizations, along with the affiliated organizations involved in weapons trafficking and bulk cash smuggling. The budget requests \$9.3 million in program enhancements to support these efforts across the Southwest Border. This enhancement will allow OCDETF to more effectively target those organizations having a significant impact on the U.S. drug supply, as well as those contributing to the escalating violence along the Southwest Border, by providing sufficient attorney resources to ensure that investigations have adequate legal oversight and identified organizations are fully prosecuted, as well as establish an initial level of base resources to provide operational funding to support the Co-located Strike Force member agencies including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the United States Marshals Service (USMS), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the United States Attorneys (USAs). Southwest Border program enhancements include the following:

- Six positions and \$2.2 million for DEA, ATF, USA, FBI, and USMS to better support their participation in the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces that target the highest level Mexican drug

cartels and their Colombian cocaine suppliers.

- Forty-one positions and \$7.1 million for the USAs to pursue their Southwest Border Drug Prosecutions Initiative.

Investigations

Total FY 2012 Request: \$381.6 million

(Reflects \$7.8 million decrease from FY 2010)

Investigations include the reimbursable resources that support investigative activities of the following participating agencies: ATF, DEA, FBI, and the USMS. 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

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 violent drug trafficking organizations. The FY 2012 request will support ATF investigative activities as a member of the OCDETF Program by providing for increased OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces operational funding for targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions.

Drug Enforcement Administration

DEA is the agency most actively involved in the OCDETF Program with a participation rate in investigations that exceeds 80 percent. Also, DEA is the only Federal agency in OCDETF that has drug enforcement as its sole responsibility. The agency's vast experience in this field, knowledge of international drug rings, and relationships with state and local authorities and foreign law enforcement entities have made the DEA an essential partner. The FY 2012 request will support the operational costs necessary for DEA participation in the OCDETF initiative for targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions by the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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, 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 other priorities, is committed to the OCDETF Program and to the goal of targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure. The FY 2012 request will allow FBI involvement in OCDETF investigations by providing Strike Force operational funds to support the OCDETF initiative for targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions by the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces.

U.S. Marshals Service

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 are hiding and operating a safer place to live. The FY 2012 request will support USMS involvement in OCDETF investigations by providing for increased OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces operational funding for targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions.

OCDETF Fusion Center

The FY 2012 request will support operations at the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC), a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from the seven 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 CPOTs and RPOTs. The OFC is also responsible for passing along 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.

Prosecution

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$159.4 million
(Reflects \$0.8 million decrease from FY 2010)**

Prosecution includes reimbursable resources for the 93 U.S. Attorneys Offices around the country (executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys) and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Criminal Division

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. OCDETF-funded Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section/Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section (NDDS/AFMLS) attorneys support the Mexican Cartel prosecutions initiated by the Southwest Border Supplemental. The FY 2012 request will support attorneys in the Office of Enforcement Operations 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.

Threat Response Unit

The FY 2012 request will support the OCDETF Executive Office (OEO) in hiring new personnel to be detailed to OEO to enhance its support of OCDETF Southwest Border-related wiretap applications and requests for approval to employ sensitive investigative techniques; and to the Office of International Affairs (OIA) to support the high priority extraditions related to OCDETF prosecutions of Mexican Cartels. Base funds represent a

realignment of funds previously provided to the Tax Division.

U.S. Attorneys

Experienced OCDETF attorneys are able to coordinate investigative efforts more efficiently and minimize the risk of legal challenges because of their familiarity with the intricacies of drug trafficking investigations. Their involvement ensures that the prosecutions are well prepared, comprehensively charged, and expertly handled. The program enhancement provides 47 new Assistant US Attorneys (AUSAs) to support the OCDETF Strike Forces and pursue the growing number of OCDETF prosecutions along the Southwest Border. The FY 2012 request will support the U.S. Attorneys' involvement in the development of case strategies for OCDETF investigations and prosecutions.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement known as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) program is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

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 Target (CPOT) list and the number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled or disrupted. For prosecutions, OCDETF tracks leadership convictions and financial convictions.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program (OCDETF)		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent of aggregate domestic supply related to dismantled/disrupted CPOT-linked organizations	N/A*	N/A*
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in conviction of a leader	75%	80%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions	27%	24%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained	80%	81%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization	78%**	80%**
» Number of CPOT-linked Trafficking Organizations Disrupted	194	212
» Number of CPOT-linked Trafficking Organizations Dismantled	88	114

* This measure is discontinued. Measuring reduction in the drug supply is a complex process; estimating supply reduction requires multiple data sources that can generate broad estimates with varied degrees of exactness. While OCDETF efforts ultimately have an impact upon the flow of drugs in the United States, there is currently no estimate of the supply of each illegal drug available for domestic consumption, which presently is precise enough for monitoring performance.

** Data based on information reported in OCDETF Final Reports. Due to the lag in reporting, activity may have occurred in the prior year.

Discussion

The goal of the OCDETF Program is to identify, investigate, and prosecute the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and related enterprises, and to disrupt and dismantle their operations in order to reduce the drug supply in the United States. By dismantling and disrupting trafficking organizations that are CPOT-linked, OCDETF is focusing enforcement efforts against organizations that include heads of narcotic and/or money laundering organizations, poly-drug traffickers, clandestine manufacturers and producers, and major drug transporters, all of whom are primarily responsible for the domestic drug supply. Additionally, OCDETF's financial investigations focus on eliminating the entire infrastructure of CPOT-linked organizations and permanently removing their profits.

In FY 2010, OCDETF agencies made a significant impact in disrupting and dismantling both CPOT-linked organizations and CPOTs themselves including: major successes against a dangerous Colombian drug kingpin who ruled a vast drug empire and moved millions of dollars worth of cocaine and heroin intended for the United States and Europe; disruptions to the leadership of the Sinaloa Cartel, Los Zetas, a significant global heroin drug trafficker in Afghanistan known to fund the terrorist activities of the Taliban; and impacting a major Jamaican Narcotic trafficker. Law enforcement activity targeting these CPOTs involved complex and coordinated intelligence driven investigations, with the exceptional cooperation of U.S. law enforcement agencies and international governments. During FY 2010 16% of active OCDETF investigations were linked to CPOT targets.

80% percent of OCDETF investigations have resulted in the disruption or dismantlement of the targeted organizations. Assets seized from OCDETF investigations totaled more than \$460 million in FY 2010. 80% percent of OCDETF investigations resulted in the conviction of a leader, 24% in finance-related convictions, and 81% in the forfeiture or restraining of assets. Although the actual is slightly lower than the estimated target for the measure pertaining to the percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions, significant progress was made in accomplishing the goal. Two Supreme Court decisions, Santos and Cuellar, continue to impact OCDETF's ability to file money laundering charges and have caused dismissals of charges in some cases.

OCDETF's caseload has grown more than 13% over the last two years. Currently, 41% of OCDETF's caseload involves SW Border related investigations. New Southwest Border investigations have increased 20% in over the last two years. Some of U.S. law enforcement's hardest blows against the major Mexican drug cartels have been struck by OCDETF agents and prosecutors. For example, OCDETF played an important role in "Project Deliverance." This multi-agency investigation targeted the network of shadow facilitators and transportation cells in the United States controlled by major Mexican drug cartels. During FY 2010, OCDETF indicted more than 1,000 defendants in investigations related to "Project Deliverance". Overall, "Project Deliverance" operations have resulted in the seizure of \$154 million in currency and other financial assets, and 1,262 pounds of methamphetamine, 2.5 tons of cocaine, 1,410 pounds of heroin, 69 tons of marijuana, 501 weapons and 527 vehicles.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of Federal Detention Trustee

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Corrections	\$512.000	\$512.000	\$580.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$512.000	\$512.000	\$580.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Detention Services	\$512.000	\$512.000	\$580.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$512.000	\$512.000	\$580.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$1.439	\$1.439	\$1.595
Drug Resources Percentage	35.59%	35.59%	36.36%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT) is to manage and regulate the Federal detention programs and the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS) by establishing a secure and effective operating environment that drives efficient and fair expenditure of appropriated funds. The Office of the Federal Detention Trustee has oversight responsibility for Federal detention services relating to the housing and care for Federal detainees remanded to U. S. Marshals Service (USMS) custody, including detainees booked for drug offenses.

METHODOLOGY

The OFDT does not have specific resources dedicated to housing the drug prisoner population. The primary drivers of detention expenditures are the number of prisoners booked by the USMS, the length of time those prisoners are held in detention, and the cost. The OFDT uses a Detention Population Forecasting Model that takes a statistical approach for predicting detention needs using factors such as population, demographic trends, number and type of criminal cases processed, average processing time per type of case, and authorized/requested positions of the Federal law enforcement, U.S. Attorneys, U.S. District court judges, and immigration judges. The OFDT methodology for determining the cost

associated with the drug prisoner population is to use the average daily population (ADP) for drug offenses multiplied by the per diem rate (cost per day to house) multiplied by the number of days in the year. Projections for outyear costs are based on projected future bookings by offense and the time offenders are expected to be held in detention at the projected per diem rates.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The total drug control request for the OFDT for FY 2012 is \$580.0 million, an increase of \$68.0 million over the FY 2010 enacted level.

Detention Services

Total FY 2012 Request: \$580.0 million

(Reflects \$68.0 million increase from FY 2010)

Resources are expended from the time a prisoner is brought into USMS custody through termination of the criminal proceeding and/or commitment to BOP. OFDT aims to better manage and plan for needed detention resources without unwanted duplication of effort or competition with other government components.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$68.0 million): The FY 2012 request will support OFDT in providing services for Federal detainees in custody.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the OFDT within the Department of Justice is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

The FY 2010 performance information for the OFDT drug related involvement is shown below.

Office of Federal Detention Trustee		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Facilities Meeting Minimum Standards (non-Federal)	27	32
» Per Day Jail Costs (non-Federal)	\$70.98	\$70.59
» Health Care Cost Per Capita (non-Federal)	\$1,594	\$1,630

Discussion

OFDT is a policy office charged with coordinating Federal detention policy. OFDT has made dramatic strides in developing standards for oversight of the detention system and building a cross-component infrastructure to assist the detention community in carrying out its mission to manage and regulate the Federal detention programs.

For FY 2010, the ODFT drug population was 19,829, which constituted 32.8% of total detainee population of 60,454. The detainee population is dependent upon the number of persons arrested by the federal law enforcement agencies coupled with the length of time defendants are detained pending adjudication, release, or subsequent transfer to the Bureau of Prisons following conviction and sentencing. Currently, the challenges facing law enforcement officials at the Southwest Border (SWB) directly impact the detention population overseen by OFDT. In FY 2012, anticipated law enforcement initiatives on the SWB that address drug and weapons trafficking is expected to increase the average time-in detention which may, in turn, increase the detainee population.

A key objective of ODFT is to reduce prisoner processing time via eDesignate, an enterprise technology solution that automates the sentence to commitment business process by transferring data and documents electronically. All 94 Judicial Districts use eDesignate, which reduces post-sentencing time in detention between the U.S. Probation offices, the USMS, and the BOP during the sentence-to-commitment process. Moreover, OFDT

supports the *National Drug Control Strategy* in continuing to find ways to provide funding to the Federal Judiciary to support alternatives to pretrial detention, such as electronic monitoring, halfway house placement, and drug testing and treatment.

OFDT has proven successful in achieving efficiencies and cost avoidance in detention through process and infrastructure improvements that address the requirements of the United States Marshal Service, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$27.000	\$27.000	\$48.560
State and Local Assistance	144.385	144.385	93.060
Treatment	117.000	117.000	157.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$288.385	\$288.385	\$298.620
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$10.000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	20.000	20.000	30.000
Drug Courts	57.000	57.000	57.000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	25.000	25.000	0.000
Meth Enforcement and Clean Up	40.385	40.385	0.000
Northern Border Prosecution	3.000	3.000	0.000
OJP Consolidated Tribal Grant	0.000	0.000	91.120
Prescription Drug Monitoring Pilots and Evaluations	0.000	0.000	3.000
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	7.000	7.000	0.000
Regional Information Sharing System	45.000	45.000	17.500
Research on Diversion Strategies	0.000	0.000	10.000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	30.000	30.000	30.000
Second Chance Act	30.000	30.000	50.000
Southwest Border Prosecution	31.000	31.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$288.385	\$288.385	\$298.620

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	67	67	67
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$2.383	\$2.383	\$1.857
Drug Resources Percentage	12.10%	12.10%	16.08%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 established the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), whose mission is to provide Federal leadership in developing the nation's

capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. As such, OJP resources are primarily targeted to providing assistance to state, local, and tribal governments. In executing

its mission, OJP dedicates specific resources in support of the *National Drug Control Strategy* that focus on breaking the cycle of drug abuse and crime including drug testing and treatment, provision of graduated sanctions, drug prevention and education, and research and statistics.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The total drug control request for OJP in FY 2012 is \$298.6 million, an increase of \$10.2 million above the FY 2010 enacted level.

Regional Information Sharing System

Total FY 2012 Request: \$17.5 million

(Reflects \$27.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) is a national criminal intelligence system operated by 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 investigative support and training, analytical services, specialized equipment, secure information-sharing technology, and secure encrypted email and communications capabilities to over 6,000 municipal, county, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies nationwide.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$27.5 million): The budget proposes a decrease of \$27.5 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

Total FY 2012 Request: \$0.0 million

(Reflects \$25.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

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.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$25.0 million): The budget proposes a decrease of \$25.0 million. This initiative is supported through the Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants Program, for which OJP is requesting a total of \$62.0 million in FY 2012.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Total FY 2012 Request: \$0.0 million

(Reflects \$7.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) enhances 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 building a data collection and analysis system at the state level, enhancing existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data, facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data between states, and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$7.0 million): The budget proposes a decrease of \$7.0 million. PDMP efforts continue through the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) pilots and evaluations program.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Pilots and Evaluation

Total FY 2012 Request: \$3.0 million

(Reflects \$3.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Pilots and Evaluation will provide grants to states to pilot and examine the effectiveness of Prescription Drug Monitoring programs.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$3.0 million): The budget proposes an increase of \$3.0 million for this program, which will be administered by NIJ.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Total FY 2012 Request: \$30.0 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

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.

FY 2012 Changes (no change): The RSAT program will continue to support providing treatment programs for probationers and parolees.

Southwest Border Prosecution

Total FY 2012 Request: \$0.0 million

(Reflects \$31.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

This program provides reimbursements for local prosecutor offices in the four Southwest Border states of California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas for the costs of processing, detaining, and prosecuting drug and other cases referred from Federal arrests or investigations.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$31.0 million): The budget proposes a decrease of \$31.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Consolidated Tribal Grants

Total FY 2012 Request: \$91.1 million

(Reflects \$91.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The budget proposes \$91.1 million for the Consolidated Tribal Grants which support training and technical assistance to improve tribal criminal justice outcomes, including drug- and alcohol-related matters. (This budget request represents 80% of total funding requested for Consolidated Tribal Grants.)

FY 2012 Changes (+\$91.1 million): The budget proposes an increase of \$91.1 million for this program to assist in drug-related matters on tribal lands.

Northern Border Prosecution

Total FY 2012 Request: \$0.0 million

(Reflects \$3.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

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

FY 2012 Changes (-\$3.0 million): The budget proposes a decrease of \$3.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Second Chance Act

Total FY 2012 Request: \$50.0 million

(Reflects \$20.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Second Chance Act Program builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile offender reentry programs. This program authorizes various grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$20.0 million): The requested funding represents the increase in the reporting percentage (from 30% in FY 2010 to 50% in FY 2012) of total funding requested for the Second Chance Act (\$100.0 million). Funded via the Second Chance Act are:

- **Prosecution-led Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison:** \$10.0 million to allow the Attorney General to make grants to state, tribal, and local prosecutors to improve the

infrastructure, knowledge, and systems needed to operate the judicial aspects of alternative to prison initiatives.

- **Adult and Juvenile Re-Entry Court Initiative:** \$9.0 million to extend the proven practices of drug courts into the management of drug-related adult and juvenile offenders being released from incarceration back into the community. Funds will provide support to develop and test innovative strategies for use with juvenile offender populations having co-occurring substance abuse problems. Funds will also support training probation officers and judges, and create needed data systems and expansion of drug testing capabilities.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program

Total FY 2012 Request: \$30.0 million

(Reflects \$10.0 million increase from FY 2010)

Recent research findings in areas such as community violence prevention and community policing have demonstrated that law enforcement or crime prevention efforts tailored to address particular problems in a defined area often achieve much better results than more general efforts targeting broader areas. The Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, successor to the Weed and Seed Program, will build on these findings by encouraging state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement innovative public safety initiatives using evidence-based program strategies in order to develop new programs that can be replicated in other locations.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$10.0 million): The budget proposes an increase of \$10.0 million to support crime prevention through the implementation of various strategies.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

Total FY 2012 Request: \$10.0 million

(Reflects \$10.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM) is a survey to collect data on drug use of arrestees to help inform policy decisions about evolving trends in the types of drugs used by offenders and their relationship to the crimes being committed. This survey provides a wealth of information on the characteristics of arrestees not available from administrative record systems, including their demographic, educational, employment, and economic characteristics, as well as their prior involvement with the criminal justice system. ADAM also provides unique detailed information about illicit drug markets and the nature of illicit drug transactions not available from any other source.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$10.0 million): The budget proposes an increase of \$10.0 million for ADAM to support the program in analyzing and evaluating local and national substance abuse and criminal justice issues and practices.

Methamphetamine Enforcement and Lab Cleanup

Total FY 2012 Request: \$0.0 million

(Reflects \$40.4 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Methamphetamine Enforcement and Lab Cleanup Grants provide assistance to state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in support of programs designed to deter methamphetamine production and

distribution, as well as target “hot spots” characterized by high levels of drug production or distribution. In cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration, funding from this initiative also supports assistance to state and local law enforcement in removing and disposing of hazardous materials generated by clandestine methamphetamine labs.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$40.4 million): The budget proposes a decrease of \$40.4 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts

Total FY 2012 Request: \$57.0 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

This program consolidates separate funding streams for the Drug Court Program and Mental Health Problem Solving Courts. This consolidation will allow OJP the flexibility to continue to provide grants to state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies to help plan, implement, and improve drug court programs; and assist state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies in working with mental health, substance abuse, housing, and related systems to decrease recidivism of mentally ill and substance abusing offenders, thus improving public safety and public health.

FY 2012 Changes (no change): The requested funding will assist state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing problem solving court strategies to address their jurisdiction’s unique needs.

Research on Diversion Strategies

Total FY 2012 Request: \$10.0 million

(Reflects \$10.0 million increase from FY 2010)

Research on Diversion Strategies builds on the work of drug courts, community supervision of offenders, and other offender diversion strategies to develop, test, and evaluate the next generation of cost-effective diversion programs.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$10.0 million):

The budget proposes an increase of \$10.0 million for this program which will be administered by the National Institute of Justice.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of OJP is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The tables below include performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Drug Courts		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	71%	53%
» Percent of drug court participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use while in the drug court program	87.5%	76%

Discussion

With more than 2,400 operational drug courts across the U.S., OJP will continue to shift its program emphasis from establishing new drug courts to building and enhancing existing drug court capacity through training and technical assistance, management information system enhancements, evaluations, increased services to drug court clients, and information dissemination.

OJP has worked to improve the Drug Court program design and implementation by coordinating with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to issue the joint agency Drug Court Program solicitation. Representatives from SAMHSA and OJP convened a new

grantee orientation workshop in January 2011 to train grantees and discuss roles and expectations of the grant recipients.

OJP conducted a review of recent Drug Court research findings and identified seven evidence-based components of successful drug court programming, which will be used to guide applicants to design more effective program designs. Funding evidence-based approaches will enhance the potential return on investments of Drug Court Discretionary Grant funding.

OJP is finalizing a Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation to examine the influence of offender, court, and community characteristics on offender motivation, service access, compliance, relapse,

recidivism, and employment. The evaluation is utilizing data for 1,800 probationers from multiple interviews, treatment/recidivism records, drug tests; site staff interviews/observations; and detailed budget information for cost studies. OJP anticipates final evaluation results in the spring of 2011, which

coincides with the National Association of Drug Court Professionals conference. Information on the status of the evaluation can be found at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/courts/drug-courts/madce.htm>

RSAT		
Selected Measures of Performance	CY 2009 Target	CY 2009 Achieved
» Of the offenders that complete the program, the number who have remained arrest free for 1 year following release from aftercare	1850*	920
» Number of participants in RSAT	20,000*	39,159

* Reporting due dates are on a calendar year (CY) basis. The data for CY 2009 data are reported in the table. CY 2009 data will be available in October 2011.

Discussion

RSAT, created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322), assists state and local governments in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs (individual and group treatment activities) in correctional and detention facilities. The RSAT program must be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population; be focused on the inmate's substance abuse problems; and develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.

In 2010, BJA announced the first-ever plan to provide training and technical assistance (TTA) to RSAT programs. As a result of a competitive process, BJA awarded a two-year cooperative agreement to the

Advocates for Human Potential (AHP) organization. AHP is delivering an array of TTA services to RSAT programs that seek to maximize the use of evidence-based substance abuse treatment and aftercare for inmates in need of such treatment. AHP is joined by its partners, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) Illinois and AdCare Criminal Justice Services, to develop new training curricula; assemble a cadre of experts to provide onsite as well as offsite training and technical assistance; create a series of webinars that will be available to RSAT program practitioners; establish a national RSAT TTA web site; and form a social network linking RSAT grantees and sub grantees to facilitate the establishment of a national RSAT learning community.

Weed and Seed		
Selected Measures of Performance	CY 2009 Target	CY 2009 Achieved
» Percent reduction in homicides per site funded under the Weed and Seed program	1.2%*	2.2%
» Number of homicides per site (average for sites reporting)	3.7*	3.9

* Reporting due dates are on a calendar year (CY) basis. The data for CY 2009 data are reported in the table. CY 2009 data will be available in October 2011.

Discussion

The Weed and Seed program has assisted 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 substance use treatment options.

reported that drug dealing was less of a problem than reported by residents in more recently implemented sites. The final report can be found at www.ojp.gov/ccdo/pub/pdf/WnSFinalEvaluationReport.pdf

During CY 2009, 92% of reporting Weed and Seed sites included anti-drug activities as a component of their strategy. Active participation in the Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program, a major partnership with the Department of the Navy, was reported by 35% of the sites.

To improve program performance, OJP selected an evaluator to conduct a rigorous national evaluation to assess the impact of the Weed and Seed program and its component strategies in sites across the nation. A web-based survey instrument was launched in December 2008 and 1353 stakeholders responded.

Additionally, in 13 randomly selected sites, comparison locations were identified and resident surveys were conducted. Overall the evaluation findings were positive, showing substantial decreases in robbery, burglary and aggravated assaults in the Weed and Seed sites. Also of note, surveyed residents in sites which had been implementing Weed and Seed the longest

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
National Drug Intelligence Center

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$44.023	\$44.023	\$25.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$44.023	\$44.023	\$25.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$44.023	\$44.023	\$25.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$44.023	\$44.023	\$25.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	239	239	238
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.044	\$0.044	\$0.025
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

MISSION

The National Drug Intelligence Center’s (NDIC) mission is to provide strategic, domestic drug-related intelligence support to the drug control, public health, law enforcement, and intelligence communities of the United States. NDIC provides domestic strategic counterdrug analysis by conducting document and media exploitation of materials collected in Federal, state, and local law enforcement activities associated with counterdrug, counterterrorism, and national security investigations and operations.

METHODOLOGY

All NDIC resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, the total drug control request for the NDIC is \$25.0 million, a decrease of \$19.0 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. NDIC will continue to provide timely support to law enforcement authorities and the intelligence community by conducting document and computer exploitation of materials collected in Federal, State, and local law enforcement activity associated with counter-drug, counterterrorism, and national security investigations and operations.

Salaries and Expenses (S&E)

Total FY 2012 Request: \$25.0 million
(Reflects \$19.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

NDIC directly supports the Department of Justice (DOJ) mission by providing operational support to department components through its Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX) and training programs. The NDIC DOMEX program supports DOJ investigations through the analysis of seized documents and electronic media. DOMEX furthers investigations through the identification of unknown leads, associations, and assets and enhances prosecutions through the development of prosecutorial exhibits by providing expert testimony. DOJ entities supported by NDIC DOMEX include the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Attorneys Offices (USAOs), and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). NDIC DOMEX also supports other agencies including HIDTA offices, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS). The NDIC training program supports DOJ components by developing and honing drug intelligence analysis skills, which improve operational efficiencies.

NDIC also produces strategic drug intelligence and operational support to DOJ components. NDIC-produced strategic intelligence identifies, analyzes, and prioritizes threats to assist policymakers' in making effective, cost-efficient drug-related resource allocations and funding decisions.

It also facilitates the development of strategies, initiatives, policies, and regulations to counter drug threats and promotes effective, intelligence driven, in support of the Attorney General's priorities.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$19.0 million): DOJ is developing a role for NDIC that will make the best use of NDIC's personnel and resources. Under the Administration's proposal, NDIC will continue to provide support to law enforcement and the intelligence community with a focus on fulfilling requests for document and computer exploitation in major law enforcement and intelligence community investigations and operations.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the NDIC program is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency data. The table below includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

National Drug Intelligence Center		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
Percentage of reports produced during a stated quarter that eliminate primary customers need to produce a similar report	85%	100%
Percentage of reports produced during a stated quarter that increase primary customers understanding or knowledge of report subject	85%	100%
Number of document and media exploitation (DOMEX) missions conducted on behalf of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), Special Operations Division, or Consolidated Priority Organization Target (C-POT)-associated drug investigations	66	66
Percentage of users that would request DOMEX support in the future and refer DOMEX to others	87%	98%

Discussion

In FY 2010, NDIC published 186 major strategic intelligence reports, including dozens of threat assessments, such as the National Drug Threat Assessment, regional drug threat assessments for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Program, and market analyses for the ONDCP's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. NDIC also produced single-topic intelligence reports addressing, inter alia, Southwest Border developments, gangs, money laundering, and other drug-related issues. Furthermore, NDIC produced a strategic intelligence assessment focused on child exploitation in support of the Department's 2010 strategy.

During this period, NDIC established document and media exploitation (DOMEX) teams within OCDETF task forces in Atlanta, Houston, El Paso, Phoenix, and San Diego. Together with DOMEX personnel operating out of NDIC's Johnstown, PA, headquarters,

these teams have assisted Federal law enforcement agencies and U.S. attorneys with 192 missions that supported major investigations and prosecutions involving drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, and other criminal activities that threaten U.S. national security.

Some notable achievements include the following:

- Indictment and extradition of "Chapo" Guzman. Joaquin "Chapo" Guzman-Loera, Ismael "el Mayo" Zambada-Garcia, Jesus Vicente Zambada-Niebla, Arturo Beltran-Leyva, and 32 other individuals were named in an indictment based in part on NDIC DOMEX analysis. The Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) investigation was conducted by the DEA Chicago Field Division and supported by the DEA Special Operations Division, FBI, ICE, ATF, and the U.S. Marshals Service. NDIC analysts reviewed and analyzed drug and currency ledgers to

determine the amount of drugs and currency involved in trafficking transactions and to identify other criminal associates.

- Mississippi “pill-mill” doctors convicted. Dr. Thomas Trieu and his wife Dr. Thu-Hoa Van were sentenced to 8 years and 1 year, respectively, after pleading guilty to pharmaceutical diversion activities run out of their Biloxi, Mississippi, clinic. NDIC DOMEX personnel analyzed patient records and provided reports and exhibits to investigators that supported the allegation of prescribing without sufficient medical examination. NDIC also produced over 200 trial exhibits and provided testimony for the prosecution against Mr. Tran.
- Florida pain clinic doctor indicted for pharmaceutical diversion resulting in deaths. Dr. Robert Bourlier, a Destin, Florida-based physician, was indicted in the Northern District of Florida on 151 counts related to pharmaceutical diversion, 20 counts of health care fraud, 128 counts of unlawfully dispensing controlled substances, and 2 counts of dispensing controlled substances that resulted in the death of an individual. The NDIC DOMEX team analyzed patient records, billing and financial statements, and pharmacy data to reveal evidence of overprescribing and money laundering.
- Arizona firearms traffickers named in 105-count indictment. George Clark—a Federal firearms licensee located near Phoenix, Arizona—and five other men were named in a 105-count indictment that included charges to commit fraud to possess and transfer machine guns and money laundering. NDIC’s DOMEX analysis also identified an additional 13 individuals who now face indictment.
- NDIC DOMEX team joins San Diego’s Arellano-Felix Task Force. NDIC’s DOMEX team reviewed, analyzed, and organized over 72,000 documents connected with OCDETF Investigation Cardinal Sin which targeted high-level members of the Arellano-Felix DTO. The documents were used to prove drug trafficking violations; money laundering violations; kidnapping, torture, and murder violations; and other racketeering violations against cartel managers.
- NDIC DOMEX analysis supports OFAC designation. In support of OCDETF Investigation Love Connection, NDIC DOMEX analysts identified 73 financial instruments and over \$1 billion in contracts, letters of intent, and guarantees to support the Department of Treasury’s Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) inclusion of several individuals and businesses on OFAC’s Specially Designated Nationals List.
- Houston investigation identified hundreds of participants in international money laundering conspiracy. NDIC’s DOMEX, working in support to OCDETF Investigation Beemer, identified 515 associates, businesses, and financial institutions associated with an international money laundering operation. The team also uncovered important emerging trends related to the Black Market Peso Exchange.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United States Attorneys

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prosecution	\$82.100	\$82.100	\$84.300
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$82.100	\$82.100	\$84.300
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Criminal Decision Unit	\$82.100	\$82.100	\$84.300
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$82.100	\$82.100	\$84.300
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	500	500	500
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$1.934	\$1.934	\$1.995
Drug Resources Percentage	4.25%	4.25%	4.23%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Executive Office of the United States Attorney (EOUSA) works in conjunction with law enforcement to disrupt domestic and international drug trafficking and narcotics production through comprehensive investigations and prosecutions of criminal organizations. A core mission of each of the United States Attorneys' Offices (USAOs) is to prosecute violations of Federal drug trafficking, controlled substance, money laundering, and related Federal laws in order to deter continued illicit drug distribution and use in the United States. This mission includes utilizing the grand jury process to investigate and uncover criminal conduct and subsequently presenting the evidence in court as part of prosecution of individuals and organizations who violate

Federal law. USAOs also work to dismantle criminal drug organizations through asset forfeiture, thereby depriving drug traffickers of the proceeds of illegal activities.

In addition to this traditional prosecutorial role, efforts to discourage illegal drug use and to prevent recidivism by convicted drug offenders also form important parts of the drug control mission of the USAOs. Each USAO is encouraged to become involved in reentry programs that may help prevent future crime, including drug crimes. Reentry programs, such as reentry courts, typically include access to drug treatment and support for recovery. Prosecutors and USAO staff also participate in community outreach through initiatives that educate

communities about the hazards of drug abuse.

METHODOLOGY

There is not a single identifiable line item within the EOUSA Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation that funds drug control efforts. The United States Attorneys drug budget is determined by calculating the costs of attorney and non-attorney full time equivalents (FTE) dedicated to non-OCDETF drug prosecutions.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 drug control request for the United States Attorneys is \$84.3 million, an increase of \$2.2 million over the FY 2010 enacted level, to work with law enforcement on efforts to eliminate illegal drug trafficking and manufacturing.

Criminal Decision Unit

Total FY 2012 Request: \$84.3 million (Reflects \$2.2 million increase from FY 2010)
 The United States Attorneys’ Offices work in conjunction with law enforcement to disrupt domestic and international drug trafficking and narcotics production through comprehensive investigations and prosecutions of criminal organizations. Drug-related resources will be used to support prosecution of those in violation of controlled substances, money laundering, and drug trafficking.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$2.2 million): The requested funding will continue to support the prosecution of violators of drug-related activities.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction
 This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the EOUSA within the Department of Justice is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

The FY 2010 performance information for the EOUSA drug related involvement is shown below.

Executive Office of the U.S. Attorney		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Conviction Rate for drug related defendants	N/A	92%
» Percentage of defendants sentenced to prison	N/A	90%

Note: The Executive Office of the United States Attorneys (EOUSA) does not have targets but reports out actual.

Discussion

The EOUSA investigates and prosecutes the vast majority of criminal cases brought by the Federal government to include drug related topics. EOUSA receives most of their criminal referrals, or “matters,” from Federal investigative agencies, including the FBI, DEA, ATF, ICE, the United States Secret Service, and the United States Postal Inspection Service. The EOUSA supports the *National Drug Control Strategy* through reducing the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs.

From FY 2000 through FY 2010, EOUSA filed 177,178 cases against 324,576 defendants for drug-related cases. The conviction rate in FY 2010 for drug-classified defendants was 92 percent and the percentage of defendants sentenced to prison was nearly 90 percent. Almost 69 percent of those offenders received prison terms of more than 3 years and 45 percent received sentences of 5 or more years.

A significant accomplishment during FY 2010 included the sentencing of a defendant to serve 135 months on September 20, 2010 after a guilty plea to conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine. The sentence resulted from a long-term investigation in 2005 and 2006 in which Drug Enforcement Administration agents seized or arranged the seizure of over 150 pounds of methamphetamine and \$160,000 in United States currency. The seizures included 76 pounds by the Chula Vista Police Department in September 2005. The conspirators used multiple couriers, including juveniles, to smuggle the methamphetamine into the United States from Mexico. Co-conspirators then distributed the methamphetamine to re-

distributors throughout southern California. Evidence indicated the conspirators received more than 800 pounds of methamphetamine from one of their sources in the 10 months preceding their March 2006 arrests. The defendant was the tenth of sixteen defendants to be sentenced from this investigation. Two other defendants in this investigation were sentenced to serve over 20 years in prison. One received a sentence of 235 months.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
United States Marshals Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	\$2.562	\$2.421	\$2.668
Investigations	46.116	43.578	48.024
Prosecution	207.521	196.101	216.108
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$256.199	\$242.100	\$266.800
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Fugitive Apprehension	\$125.868	\$119.177	\$131.076
Judicial and Courthouse Security	84.215	79.345	87.700
Prisoner Security and Transportation	46.116	43.578	48.024
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$256.199	\$242.100	\$266.800
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,126	1,126	1,179
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$1.126	\$1.126	\$1.236
Drug Resources Percentage	22.76%	21.51%	21.58%

Program Summary

MISSION

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) is the enforcement arm of the Federal courts, and it is involved in virtually every Federal law enforcement initiative. The USMS drug control program exists to conduct comprehensive, multi-level attacks on major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. USMS drug interdiction efforts center on the capture of fugitives who have a nexus with the most serious drug trafficking and money laundering organizations, and those primarily responsible for the nation's drug supply. By arresting these fugitives, the USMS contributes to the President's *National Drug Control Strategy* of

identifying, disrupting, and dismantling these organizations. The USMS focuses its fugitive apprehension resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations, targeting the entire infrastructure of major drug trafficking. The USMS also directly contributes to the Attorney General's drug supply reduction strategy by maintaining the security of all custodial prisoners with serious drug-related charges.

METHODOLOGY

There is not a single identifiable line item within the USMS Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation that funds drug control efforts. The USMS drug budget is

determined by multiplying its S&E appropriation by the estimate of drug-related workload.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The total drug control request for the USMS for FY 2012 is \$266.8 million, an increase of \$10.6 million over the FY 2010 enacted level.

Judicial and Courthouse Security

Total FY 2012 Request: \$87.7 million
(Reflects \$3.5 million increase from FY 2010)

Judicial and Courthouse Security encompasses personnel security (security protective detail for a judge or prosecutor) and building security (security equipment to monitor and protect a Federal courthouse facility). Judicial security also includes maintaining security of prisoners in custody during court proceedings. Deputy Marshals are assigned to 94 judicial districts (93 Federal districts and the Superior Court for the District of Columbia) to protect the Federal judicial system which handles a variety of cases including drug trafficking. The USMS determines the level of security required for high-threat situations by assessing the threat level, developing security plans based on risks and threat levels, and assigning the commensurate security resources required to maintain a safe environment.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$3.5 million): The requested increase will support security to ensure that judicial and courthouse proceedings run in a smooth, safe, and efficient manner.

Fugitive Apprehension

Total FY 2012 Request: \$131.2 million
(Reflects \$5.2 million increase from FY 2010)

Fugitive Apprehension includes domestic and international fugitive investigations, technical operations, criminal intelligence analysis, fugitive extraditions and deportations, sex offender investigations, and the seizure of assets. The USMS is authorized to locate and apprehend Federal, state, and local fugitives both within and outside the United States. The USMS has a long history of providing assistance and expertise to other law enforcement agencies in support of fugitive investigations. The broad scope and responsibilities of the USMS concerning the location and apprehension of Federal, state, local, and foreign fugitives is detailed in a series of Federal laws, rules, regulations, Department of Justice policies, Office of Legal Counsel opinions, and memoranda of understanding with other Federal law enforcement agencies.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$5.2 million): The requested increase will allow USMS to support all aspects associated with the apprehension of fugitives.

Prisoner Security & Transportation

Total FY 2012 Request: \$131.2 million
(Reflects \$1.9 million increase from FY 2010)

Prisoner Security and Transportation includes activities such as processing prisoners in the cellblock, securing the cellblock area, transporting prisoners by ground or air, and inspecting jails used to house Federal detainees. As prisoners are placed into USMS custody, deputy marshals are required to process prisoners, which consists of interviewing the prisoner to gather personal, arrest, prosecution, and medical information; fingerprinting and

photographing the prisoner; preparing an inventory of any received prisoner property; and entering the data and records into automated tracking systems. The cellblock is the secured area for holding prisoners in the courthouse before and after they are scheduled to appear in their court proceeding.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$1.9 million): The requested increase will support the security and transportation of prisoners in USMS custody.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the USMS within the Department of Justice is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The FY 2010 performance information for the USMS drug related involvement is shown below.

U.S. Marshals Service		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Number of prisoners with drug-related charges who escaped from USMS custody outside of the courtroom.	0	0
» Percent of primary Federal drug fugitives apprehended or cleared.	56%	46%

Discussion

The Prisoner Security and Transportation decision unit has the following measure “Number of prisoner escapes from USMS custody outside of the courtroom.” For drug-related performance, the USMS is reporting on the number of prisoners with drug-related charges. The FY 2010 target was to allow no escapes. The USMS met this performance target.

The Fugitive Apprehension decision unit has the following outcome: “Percent of primary

Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared.” For drug-related performance, the USMS is reporting on the number of primary Federal drug fugitives apprehended or cleared. The USMS takes the number of primary drug fugitives apprehended or cleared (or 12,297 at the end of FY 2010) and divides by the number of drug fugitives wanted at the start of the fiscal year (or 26,642 at the start of FY 2010). The FY 2010 target was to apprehend or clear 56 percent. The FY 2010 outcome was 46 percent.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research and Development	\$5.000	\$5.000	-\$11.328
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$5.000	\$5.000	-\$11.328
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Research and Development	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$0.000
Cancellation of Unobligated Balances	\$0.000	\$0.000	-\$11.328
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$5.000	\$5.000	-\$11.328
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.005	\$0.005	-\$0.011
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	N/A

Program Summary

MISSION

The CTAC program has been discontinued as its program activities are either being addressed by other Federal Drug Control Program agencies or represent one, among many contributors to various projects.

METHODOLOGY

All CTAC resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The CTAC program is proposed for deletion in order for ONDCP to focus on higher drug control priorities.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$61.113	\$61.325	\$51.027
Interdiction	21.996	22.072	18.366
Investigations	137.526	138.002	114.471
Prevention	2.774	2.048	2.048
Prosecution	8.695	8.725	7.260
Research and Development	2.700	2.700	2.700
Treatment	4.196	4.128	4.128
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$239.000	\$239.000	\$200.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	\$239.000	\$239.000	\$200.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$239.000	\$239.000	\$200.000

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.239	\$0.239	\$0.200
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 mission of the HIDTA Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement entities

participating in the HIDTA Program to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

METHODOLOGY

All HIDTA resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, ONDCP requests \$200.0 million, which is a decrease of \$39.0 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. The HIDTA program is scalable and can operate effectively at the proposed lower level.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program

Total FY 2012 Request: \$200.0 million
(Reflects \$39.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 request includes \$200.0 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 a strategy to respond to the specific drug trafficking threats found in each HIDTA region and to develop initiatives to implement the strategy. 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.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$39.0 million): The HIDTA program is funded at a level to

maintain nearly the same level (as FY 2010) of basic support to all its regions.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the performance of the HIDTA program is based on agency GPRA documents and other information. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Number of DTOs disrupted or dismantled	2,599	TBR
» Cumulative number of DTOs disrupted or dismantled	13,959	TBR
» Number of multi-state or international DTOs disrupted or dismantled	1,642	TBR
» Cumulative number of multi-state or international DTOs disrupted or dismantled	8,819	TBR
» Value of drugs, cash, and other assets seized (in billions)	\$11.7	TBR
» Cumulative value of drugs, cash, and other assets seized (in billions)	\$62.7	TBR
» Number of CPOT-related DTOs disrupted or dismantled	108	TBR
» Cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled	\$66,510	TBR

TBR – To be reported – Summer 2011

Discussion

FY 2010 achievements will be available in the summer of 2011 when data have been fully collected and analyzed. For FY 2009, the most recent year for which complete data are available, annual reports indicate that there were 670 HIDTA initiatives in the 28 HIDTAs, (33 HIDTAs when including 5 in the Southwest Border regions which essentially operate independently). These initiatives were staffed by some 8,740 Federal agents and analysts and nearly 16,900 State, local and tribal officers, analysts, and other representatives.

In 2009, HIDTA initiatives identified 8,595 DTOs operating in their areas. HIDTAs reported disrupting or dismantling 2,927 (92 percent) of the DTOs they expected to disrupt or dismantle that year. More than half (63 percent) of the disrupted and dismantled DTOs were identified as part of a multi-state or international operation. In the process, HIDTA initiatives removed significant quantities of drugs from the market and seized \$594 million in cash and \$204 million in non-cash assets from drug traffickers. The Performance Management Process (PMP) data further indicate that 34 percent of HIDTAs achieved their performance targets for the average cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled, while 78 percent achieved their return on investment (ROI) targets for cash and non-cash assets seized.

In FY 2010, ONDCP provided \$3,100,000 in HIDTA discretionary funding to the Domestic Marijuana Eradication and Investigation Project (DMEIP) thereby contributing to record eradication of domestic marijuana by Federal, State, and local law enforcement. These resources help coordinate eradication efforts by DEA,

the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the National Guard, and the seven key states. In 2009, some 9.2 million plants were eradicated in these seven states, an increase of 1,500,000 plants from the previous year. HIDTA discretionary funding was used for officer overtime, aviation flying hours, special equipment purchases, and other investigative costs.

In FY 2010, ONDCP provided \$500,000 in HIDTA baseline funding and \$200,000 in HIDTA discretionary funding to the National Methamphetamine and Pharmaceutical Initiative (NMPI). The purpose of the NMPI is to counter the production, distribution and consumption of methamphetamine and precursor chemicals in the United States and the illegal diversion of pharmaceutical drugs through training; information sharing; assisting in targeting criminal enterprises involved in these activities; and investigative support. In FY 2010, the NMPI continued to sponsor and manage trainings attended by U.S. Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement and certain international partners such as China and Canada. As a result in FY 2009, 8,597 law enforcement personnel received training related to methamphetamine, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and drug endangered children issues. The NMPI provides technical assistance to states and retailers in implementing the Federal Combat Meth Act regulations and the tracking of retail sale pseudoephedrine/ephedrine products.

In FY 2009, ONDCP released an updated National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy. The HIDTA Program, and specifically the five regions of the Southwest Border (SWB) HIDTA, continues to play major roles in the

implementation of that strategy. The SWB HIDTA has as its primary goal the disruption of the flow of illicit drugs from Mexico, and has expanded its mission to include the movement of cash, assets, and weapons from the United States into Mexico. The multi-agency HIDTA task forces along the border address all six strategic objectives outlined in the Strategy. While in FY 2009 the SWB HIDTA continued to participate in various initiatives along the entire border and in the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Program, it increased its focus on initiatives in support of the Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy. For example, the SWB HIDTA/Arizona Region's Metro Intelligence Support and Technical Investigative Center, in conjunction with the Arizona Financial Crimes Task Force, successfully completed a four-year investigation, culminating in a pending deferred prosecution settlement for \$93 million dollars with Western Union Money Services. The investigation outlines more than 100 felony counts of facilitation of money laundering. These charges specifically detail where the Western Union Corporation had or should have had knowledge of their facilitation of illegal money laundering activities for multiple illegal drug and alien smuggling organizations, both nationally and internationally, along the border between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Improved and enhanced cooperation, communications, and coordination are an integral part of the SWB HIDTA as it assists in the implementation of the strategy. To that end, secured communication, through SIPRNET, has been established at three of the five regions of the SWB HIDTA. A fourth region is expected to be online by mid FY 2011 while the last region is currently

considering a location with a secured communication capability.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Other Federal Drug Control Programs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$140.000	\$140.000	\$133.600
Research and Development	13.400	13.400	10.000
Treatment	1.000	1.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$154.400	\$154.400	\$143.600
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug-Free Communities	95.000	95.000	88.600
National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws	1.250	1.250	0.000
National Drug Court Institute	1.000	1.000	0.000
National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	45.000	45.000	45.000
Performance Measures Development	0.250	0.250	0.000
United States Anti-Doping Agency	10.000	10.000	8.100
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	1.900	1.900	1.900
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$154.400	\$154.400	\$143.600
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1	1	1
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.154	\$0.154	\$0.144
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.

METHODOLOGY

All ONDCP Other Federal Drug Control Program resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, ONDCP requests \$143.6 million for the Other Federal Drug Control Programs (OFDCP), which is a decrease of \$10.8 million below the FY 2010 enacted level. OFDCP has four remaining decision units: National Youth Anti-Drug Media

Campaign; Drug-Free Communities (DFC); Anti-doping Activities; and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$45 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

The FY 2012 resources of \$45 million will enable the Media Campaign to begin implementing a new two-tiered strategy, including a pilot program targeting at-risk communities or populations. Tier one includes a fully integrated effort that combines TV, radio, print, and interactive media, which will be significantly shorter in duration than in past years, with public communications outreach to youth, providing a broad prevention base nationally. This tier will emphasize of online media to increase teen engagement and participation. Messages will largely focus on educating young people on the negative health, social, academic and financial consequences of using substances and the benefits of remaining “Above the Influence.”

The second tier will involve more targeted efforts focusing on populations or communities at risk of drug use. This includes an emphasis on addressing methamphetamine use in the specific states with high usage rates and an initiative aimed at American Indian youth. In addition, the Campaign will develop and test small-scale, pilot projects designed to reach at-risk youth at the community level who are particularly affected by the negative consequences of substance abuse (e.g., African American, Hispanic, American Indian youth, inner city youth or rural youth who may not have ready access to digital media).

FY 2012 Changes (no change): The Media Campaign will continue to develop popular, science-based materials in order to fulfill public and constituent requests received by national clearinghouses and through the Media Campaign’s web sites.

Drug-Free Communities

**FY 2012 Request: \$88.6 million
(Reflects \$6.4 million decrease from FY 2010)**

The FY 2012 resources of \$88.6 million will support the development of community drug-free coalitions (DFC) throughout the United States. The program provides up to \$125,000 per year in grant funding to local drug-free community coalitions which must be matched at a minimum 1:1 ratio by local communities. These grants are awarded through peer-reviewed annual competitions. Community coalitions strive to increase community involvement and effectiveness in carrying out a wide array of drug prevention strategies, initiatives, and activities.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$6.4 million): DFC will fully fund more than 700 DFC continuation grants, as well as continue the national cross-site evaluation of DFC program effectiveness.

Anti-Doping Activities

**FY 2012 Request: \$8.1 million
(Reflects \$1.9 million decrease from FY 2010)**

The FY 2012 resources of \$8.1 million will continue the United States Anti-Doping Agency’s (USADA) effort to educate athletes on the dangers of drug use and eliminate doping in amateur athletic competitions recognized by the United States Olympic Committee. 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 recently updated 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 2012 Changes (-\$1.9 million): The budget will continue to support the USADA's efforts.

World Anti-Doping Agency Dues

FY 2012 Request: \$1.9 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 resources of \$1.9 million will support WADA's mission to address 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 agency's governing Executive Committee and Foundation Board. Funds will support drug testing operations, athlete drug education and prevention efforts, and research.

PERFORMANCE

National Youth Anti-Drug Campaign

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the Media Campaign program is based on GPRA documents and other information.

The Media Campaign was retooled in FY 2010 to better reflect the prevention component of the 2010 *National Drug Control Strategy*, including focusing Campaign resources at the local level in addition to maintaining a national-level anti-drug advertising campaign. The new two-tiered message delivery strategy strikes

a more effective balance between broad, national-level prevention messaging (Tier One) and more targeted and customizable efforts focusing on local communities (Tier Two), allowing the Campaign to continue to reach all teens across the country with a highly visible national media presence (Tier One) while actively engaging youth at the community level with messaging most relevant to them and seeking their participation in the Campaign (Tier Two).

Two new ATI-specific performance measures have been introduced in FY 2010. These measures move away from the previous single-issue focus in the past to more closely aligned with the Campaign's new vision by focusing more on substance abuse behavior rather than a specific substance (with the exception of a drug-specific measure associated with the Anti-Meth Campaign).

The Campaign continues to implement its Anti-Meth Campaign to meet the Congressional requirement to spend at least 10 percent of annually appropriated funds on a campaign to reduce the use of methamphetamine. In FY 2010, ONDCP's Anti-Meth Campaign ran in 17 states with elevated methamphetamine use and/or evidence of high levels of methamphetamine manufacturing. The Anti-Meth Campaign's main objectives were to (1) prevent methamphetamine use, and (2) dispel myths that recovery from methamphetamine addiction is hopeless. A new methamphetamine-specific measure has been introduced in FY 2010.

Media Campaign		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Difference in strong anti-drug beliefs between youth ages 14-16 who are exposed vs. less exposed to ATI	10 percentage points	10 percentage points
» Difference between youth ages 14-16 more engaged with ATI vs. less engaged with the ATI who find ATI messaging relevant and important in keeping them away from drugs	10 percentage points	17 percentage points
» Difference between adults 18-35 more exposed vs. less exposed to the campaign who hold strong anti-meth beliefs	5 percentage points	6 percentage points

Discussion

During FY 2010, the Campaign focused on the revamped teen-targeted “Above the Influence” Campaign and the young adult-targeted Anti-Meth Campaign. The highlights of FY 2010 accomplishments are briefly outlined below.

FY 2010 Youth-targeted “Above the Influence” Accomplishments

In FY 2010, ONDCP began implementation of its new multi-tiered vision and broader “Above the Influence” (ATI) messaging. An off-the-air period of approximately 8 months – from October 1, 2009 to June 6, 2010 – permitted ONDCP to revamp the Campaign into a two-tiered strategy that strikes a more effective balance between broad, national-level prevention messaging (Tier One) and more targeted efforts focusing on local communities (Tier Two).

The ATI campaign re-launched nationally (Tier One national-level messaging) on June 7, 2010 with new advertising and a broader anti-drug message focusing on those substances typically associated with first use rather than a singular focus on a specific substance such as marijuana. New television, print and Internet advertisements were launched addressing this broader messaging approach. The Campaign also launched content on

YouTube and Facebook while encouraging increased teen participation.

In addition, Tier Two local messaging (including additional ATI advertising, outreach and youth events) was delivered in three pilot markets: Milwaukee, WI; Bronx, NY and Portland, OR. The re-energized ATI campaign has received strong support from members of the prevention community, particularly those on-the-ground, youth-serving partners such as the Boys & Girls Club (Milwaukee), the Mary Mitchell Center (Bronx) and the Oregon Partnership (Portland) that were part of the June 2010 re-launch.

The Youth Ad Tracking Survey and other Campaign measures showed that for FY 2010, average awareness of the ATI youth brand remained steady at approximately 81 percent during the 8-month dark period. This resilience in ATI awareness reflects the relevancy of the brand with teens and how the brand was kept alive through the online passing/sharing of original user-generated content (e.g. personalized versions of the ATI “up arrow” logo), through visits to the ATI.com website as a result of online keyword searches (e.g. from Google and Yahoo search), and dozens of unprompted social networking fan pages.

During the off-the-air period, the Campaign also continued to develop viral, sharable assets to leverage the social nature of how teens use the Web today – allowing the ATI message to be embraced and shared by teens in the online environment.

Youth Ad Tracking Survey results include:

- In FY 2010, Campaign research indicated an average of 85% of the Campaign’s target audience was aware of ATI advertising. This figure places ATI near the top of the list along with other teen targeted national brands such as Coca Cola, Burger King and Nike;
- In addition, an average of 85% of teens recognized the ATI brand logo. This logo awareness figure continued to be significantly higher than other national social marketing campaigns including the American Legacy Foundation’s teen-targeted anti-tobacco Truth Campaign, which has an awareness of 57%; and

In addition, the Campaign’s Youth Ad Tracking Survey continues to show a positive association between increased awareness levels of ATI advertising and an increase in the anti-drug beliefs of the teen target. Specifically, teens that were aware of the ATI held stronger anti-drug beliefs than teens that are unaware of the ATI.

FY 2010 Anti-Meth Campaign Accomplishments

The Campaign’s anti-methamphetamine efforts were directed to young adults as national drug prevalence data show substantially higher use rates for 18-25 year olds. The 2010 Anti-Meth Campaign ran from July through September 2010 in 17 states with elevated methamphetamine use rates.

Five Midwestern states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Missouri) continue to be part of the pre-post-advertising awareness tracking survey to gauge the Campaign’s anti-methamphetamine advertising and its effect on beliefs about methamphetamine. Strong anti-drug beliefs are generally the best indicators of future non-use. .

The 2010 Anti-Meth Campaign Tracking Survey included responses from approximately 1050 respondents over the 5-state area from June through October 2010. Results from the 2010 Meth Tracking Survey show those aware of the Anti-Meth Campaign’s advertising held stronger anti-methamphetamine beliefs than those unaware.

Additionally, the Anti-Meth Campaign:

- Reached 83% of the target audience an average of seven to eight (7-8) times during the campaign through paid advertising in the 17 states;
- Placed Native-specific anti-meth advertisements on or near tribal lands across the 16 most Native-populated states including Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Wyoming, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Utah; and
- Provided a mechanism for local organizations and community coalitions to receive free anti-meth resources, including customizable versions of the ads (e.g. TV, print, radio, out-of-home billboards, and posters) for use as public-service announcements.

Drug Free Communities Support Program

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the DFC Support Program is based on agency GPRA documents and other program information. The table below includes performance information for the latest year for which data are available.

As part of its continuing effort to improve the DFC, ONDCP determined that a more valid, thorough accountability system was necessary. A new evaluation framework, currently under review, includes a modified

Logic Model, as well as new performance measures and targets to assess the progress of DFC toward its goals and objectives. ONDCP will soon be establishing new measures that align with national measures already in use. Meanwhile, the performance measures currently in use are presented in the table below. The FY 2010 actuals will not be available until May 2011. Hence, this section discusses DFC performance during FY 2009 and prior years.

Drug-Free Communities Program		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Percent coalitions that report decrease in at least 1 risk factor	64%	*
» Percent coalitions that report increase in at least 1 targeted protective factor	75%	*
» Percent coalitions that report at least 5% improvement in past 30-day youth use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana in at least 1 grade	90%	*
» Percent coalitions that report Increase in age of onset of use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana in at least 2 grades	93%	*
» Percent coalitions that report positive change in youth perception of risk of use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana in at least 2 grades	97%	*
» Percent coalitions that report positive change in youth perception of parental disapproval of use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana in at least 2 grades	97%	*

* New performance measures and targets under review. Hence no actuals calculated for FY 2010.

Discussion

The most recent reports (based on data from January 2002 through November 2009) indicate success in DFC-funded communities across the United States in reducing youth substance use. As indicated by the findings below, DFC-funded communities reported lower rates of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use in both middle and high school grades, when compared to a nationally representative sample of students:

- 12% reduction of middle school alcohol use;

- 28% reduction of middle school tobacco use;
- 24% reduction of middle school marijuana use;
- 8% reduction of high school alcohol use;
- 17% reduction of high school tobacco use; and
- 11% reduction of high school marijuana use.

Perception of risk of alcohol or other drug use is a clear indicator of future drug trends. DFC-funded communities reported significant increases in perception of risk for

alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use since 2002. This perception of risk was particularly strong for youth alcohol use which remains the primary drug of choice for America's youth. The prevention of underage drinking is the primary focus for most DFC coalitions.

With recent data (2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMSHA) indicating drug use is on the rise, DFC coalitions continue to demonstrate that when a community receives a small investment from the Federal government and doubles that investment through a one-to-one match, youth substance use rates can be reduced.

The National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute (Institute) is the primary source of training and technical assistance for DFC grantees and coalitions seeking DFC funding. The Institute is evaluated each year by an independent organization. Data collected from October 1, 2009-September 30, 2010 indicate that:

- The percent of DFC coalitions that received training or technical assistance from the Institute was 60 percent in FY 2010 as compared to 59 percent in FY 2009;
- The number of coalitions representing economically disadvantaged communities that received training from the Institute was 203 in FY 2010 with a target of 200; and,
- The percent of coalitions that attended The National Coalition Academy and developed at least four or more of the five key products (Community Assessment, Logic Model, Strategic/Action Plan, Evaluation Plan, and Sustainability Plan) was 96 percent in FY 2010, with a target of 35 percent.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Salaries and Expenses

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$5.856	\$5.856	\$4.797
International	5.855	5.855	4.796
Investigations	3.570	3.570	2.925
Prevention	4.712	4.712	3.860
Research and Development	1.300	1.300	.250
State and Local Assistance	3.570	3.570	2.925
Treatment	4.712	4.712	3.860
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$29.575	\$29.575	\$23.413
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations	\$28.275	\$28.275	\$23.163
Policy Research	1.300	1.300	0.250
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$29.575	\$29.575	\$23.413
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	118	118	98
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.030	\$0.030	\$0.023
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 seeks to foster healthy individuals and safe communities by effectively leading the nation's effort to reduce drug use and its consequences. ONDCP's responsibilities include developing a *National Drug Control Strategy*, the

consolidated National Drug Control Budget, and the associated *Budget and Performance Summary*. ONDCP also provides oversight on major programs such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free Communities, and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). In addition, ONDCP conducts policy analysis and research to determine the effectiveness of drug programs and policies in accomplishing the *Strategy's* goals.

METHODOLOGY

All ONDCP resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, ONDCP requests \$23.4 million, which is a decrease of \$6.2 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. ONDCP has two major decision units: Operations and Policy Research.

Operations

Total FY 2012 Request: \$23.2 million

(Reflects \$5.1 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 resources of \$23.2 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, and HIDTA.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$5.1 million): The Budget will support ONDCP's mission.

Policy Research

Total FY 2012 Request: \$0.3 million

(Reflects \$1.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 resources of \$0.3 million support policy research to inform the policy-making process. ONDCP conducts research to inform drug policy by identifying strategic trends in the supply of and demand for illegal drugs. Data is drawn from a variety of sources to understand trends and the reasons behind the trends, primarily because drug use and trafficking are for the most part covert activities.

Conducting these studies in a scientific manner provides decision-makers with objective assessments on which to base policy.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$1.0 million): The Budget will allow ONDCP to continue policy analysis and research.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$0.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$0.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug-Free Workplace Grants	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$0.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.824	\$0.824	\$0.824
Drug Resources Percentage	0.12%	0.12%	0.00%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Small Business Administration's (SBA) Drug-Free Workplace Demonstrations Program (DFWP) awards grants to Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) to provide information and assistance to small businesses with respect to establishing drug-free work environments.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, SBA is not requesting any drug control funding for grant awards, a decrease of \$1.0 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. However, SBA will continue to provide Drug-Free Workplace resources to American small business owners.

Drug-Free Workplace Grants

Total FY 2012 Request: \$0.0 million

(Reflects \$1.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

DFWP was established by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1998 to award grants to eligible intermediaries to assist small businesses financially and technically in establishing Drug-Free Workplace Programs. Financial assistance included free and/or reduced costs for training sessions, management/supervisor consultants, employee assistance program services, and drug testing. Technical assistance included performing needs assessments, writing and reviewing policies and procedures, providing consultation to management on program development, and providing consultation to supervisors on enforcing the DFWP policy and making referrals to drug testing or employee assistance program services.

In FY 2012, the SBA is not requesting funding for any DFWP grants.

However, in FY2012 and beyond, in collaboration with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), SBA will offer Drug-Free Workplace resources to small business owners through the Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) nationally. This will enable small business owners to incorporate drug-free workplace policies in their companies, as well as provide referral information for substance abuse treatment. In addition, CSAP will assist to link SBDCs with Drug-Free Community Coalitions regionally as an additional prevention and treatment resource.

In line with these efforts, SBA and ONDCP are working to develop a methodology to compute these drug-related contributions so that they may be reflected in the *FY 2013 National Drug Control Budget and Performance Summary*.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	\$884.000	\$727.700	\$506.400
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$884.000	\$727.700	\$506.400
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
INCLE	\$776.800	\$727.700	\$506.400
INCLE Supplemental	107.200	0.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$884.000	\$727.700	\$506.400

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	381	381	381
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$2.779	\$1.597	\$2.512
Drug Resources Percentage	31.81%	45.57%	20.16%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is dedicated to strengthening criminal justice systems, countering the flow of illegal narcotics, and minimizing transnational crime.

Functioning democratic criminal justice systems strengthen international law enforcement and judicial effectiveness, bolster cooperation in legal affairs, and support the rule of law and respect for human rights. Strong criminal justice systems are also essential to counternarcotics efforts and minimizing transnational crime. In addition to traditional counternarcotics activities, such as disrupting the overseas production and trafficking of illicit drugs, INL supports the

development of capable police and competent judicial officials. In order for counternarcotics efforts to be sustainable, strong criminal justice systems must be developed. Similarly, minimizing transnational crime requires both specialized assistance and the overall development of criminal justice systems.

INL performs initiatives designed to minimize the impact of international crime and drugs on the United States and its international partners. To support this, INL develops, implements, and monitors U.S. Government international counternarcotics control strategies and foreign assistance programs that support the President's *National Drug Control Strategy*. INL programs are designed to advance

international cooperation in order to reduce the foreign production and trafficking of illicit coca, opium poppy, marijuana and other illegal drugs. INL commodity, technical assistance, and capacity building programs improve foreign government institutional capabilities to implement their own comprehensive national drug control plans that will reduce trafficking in illicit drugs and money laundering activities. Training and assistance also supports prevention and treatment programs and projects designed to increase public awareness of the drug threat to strengthen the international coalition against drug trafficking. An interregional aviation program supports drug-crop eradication, surveillance and counterdrug enforcement operations.

Projects funded by INL are also directed at improving foreign law enforcement and intelligence gathering capabilities and enhancing the effectiveness of criminal justice sectors to allow foreign governments to increase drug shipment interdictions, effectively investigate, prosecute and convict major narcotics criminals, and break up major drug trafficking organizations. INL also provides technical assistance to U.S. Federal law enforcement authorities working overseas in order to enhance their programs. INL is responsible for foreign policy formulation and coordination and for advancing diplomatic initiatives in counternarcotics in the international arena.

METHODOLOGY

INL receives appropriated foreign assistance funds from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account. In preparing the annual foreign assistance budget request, the Department

allocates all funding according to the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure. INL allocates INCLE resources to achieve Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically program objectives. Within the Peace and Security objective, INCLE resources support Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform, Counternarcotics, and Transnational Crime program areas. INL scores as drug control everything that is allocated under the Counternarcotics program area.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, INL requests \$506.4 million for drug control efforts, which is a decrease of \$377.6 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$884 million, which included \$107.2 million of supplemental funding. All of INL's FY 2012 drug control funding is requested under the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account. Major INCLE programs are described below:

Partner Nation Programs

Mexico

FY 2012 Request: \$67.0 million

(Reflects \$89.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 drug control request will continue support for 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 justice sector institutions and expanding their capacity to reduce and deter drug-related crime affecting the United States, especially along the shared border. Programs will strengthen Government of Mexico capacity in forensics, surveillance, data collection and analysis, canine inspection, and drug

demand reduction; and provide equipment, such as security equipment for law enforcement and IT equipment for integrating and securing law enforcement communications. As Federal programs mature, efforts will be made to increasingly target assistance at the state and municipal levels.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$89.5 million): The decrease in drug control funding reflects a continued trend away from procuring expensive equipment like non-intrusive inspection equipment and a transition towards institutional capacity building.

Colombia

FY 2012 Request: \$130.4 million

(Reflects \$69.8 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2012 drug control request will continue support for the Government of Colombia's (GOC) implementation of its National Consolidation Plan and the U.S. Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI). Under these programs, security, counternarcotics, alternative development and justice are being extended in a coordinated fashion to former conflict/remote areas where coca production and trafficking remain impediments to state security and democratic development. Colombian-led interdiction and eradication programs will be utilized in many of these consolidation zones, including increasing the GOC's interdiction capabilities along its Pacific coast. Counternarcotics support will also continue to build the GOC's capacity to take over additional counternarcotics responsibilities.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$69.8 million): The decrease in the FY 2012 request is due to the expected successful transition to the GOC of three U.S.-supported Colombian military programs in 2012 (Counterdrug Brigade, Colombian Army Aviation, and Air Bridge Denial).

Afghanistan

FY 2012 Request: \$102.6 million

(Reflects \$178.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

Afghanistan continues to face an environment of continued insecurity, increased insurgent violence, a weak and – in places – corrupt government, and ongoing challenges to democratic stability. Key continuing priorities will be increasing capacity in Afghan government institutions and strengthening the delivery of services at the sub-national level. In the counternarcotics arena, funds will enhance programs to disrupt drug trafficking and associated criminal activity throughout the country, continue an incentive-based supply reduction program, and change public attitudes toward drug use and cultivation through comprehensive expansion of support to drug prevention and treatment activities. While poppy reduction efforts in Afghanistan have been and will continue to be led by the Afghan government, funding will support Afghan Governor-led eradication efforts in limited areas, where on a specific, case-by-case basis, U.S. support may be required. Specifically, funds for counternarcotics will support programs in the areas of supply reduction, interdiction, public information, and drug demand reduction. The reduced FY 2012 drug control request will primarily continue support for existing drug interdiction programs as well as the demand reduction programs. Despite the decrease, this request is consistent with the Obama

Administration's emphasis on the disruption and dismantling of the drug trade through interdiction and calls for increased availability of treatment and rehabilitation centers, including a focus on women and children through drug demand reduction efforts.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$178.0 million): The FY 2012 reduction for Afghanistan is primarily due to re-categorizing the aviation support program, which previously was categorized as counternarcotics, resulting in only 30 percent being attributed to counternarcotics programs. Additional reductions were obtained by decreases to the Good Performers Initiative (GPI), Governor-Led Eradication (GLE), Verification and Regional Cooperation, Public Information, and the Ministry for Counter Narcotics (MCN) Capacity Building program line items.

Peru

FY 2012 Request: \$28.2 million (Reflects \$11.6 million decrease from FY 2010)
The FY 2012 drug control request will continue to address increasing narcotics trafficking threats and assist the Government of Peru (GOP) to build up security and state presence east of the Andes by supporting secure basing and training for counternarcotics police. Funding will also advance GOP capacity to carry out counternarcotics eradication and interdiction operations on multiple fronts, particularly in entrenched coca growing areas and areas of coca expansion. Interdiction and eradication, paired with development efforts by USAID, has helped the GOP substantially reduce illicit coca cultivation in the San Martin region, showcasing a model approach for the GOP

to apply in other coca-producing regions. U.S. Embassy Lima's Narcotics Affairs Section will continue to build on these prior approaches to replicate the San Martin achievements in new areas through its Forward Operating Bases in Tingo Maria and Ucayali. Assistance also will help the GOP improve anti-money-laundering efforts and reduce rising drug use in Peru.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$11.6 million): The decrease in counternarcotics funding in FY 2012 is attributed to the transition of aviation support costs for eradication and interdiction to the GOP.

Bolivia

FY 2012 Drug Control Request: \$10 million (Reflects \$10 million decrease from FY 2010)
The drug control program supports Bolivian efforts to eliminate excess coca cultivation in and around the Chapare and Yungas regions, and eradicate illegal coca in national parks. Funds also support efforts to interdict cocaine, cocaine derivatives, other drugs, and precursor chemicals. Support is intended to enable the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to improve efficiencies in the prosecution of narcotics-related cases, address corruption, and increase transparency and accessibility in the criminal justice system. A portion of the funds will enhance the professionalism and capacity of the National Police through training programs. Support will continue efforts to enhance the criminal justice system, including support for the prosecution of narcotics- and crime-related cases. Funds will advance drug prevention and treatment. A portion of the funds will enhance the professionalism and capacity of the National Police through training programs.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$10.0 million): The FY 2012 drug control request will mark the continued transfer of costs associated with interdiction and eradication to the GoB.

Ecuador

FY 2012 Request: \$7.4 million

(Reflects \$2.9 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 drug control request will support the enhanced presence of Ecuadorian security forces at sea ports as well as on the northern and southern borders to deter narcotics trafficking through Ecuador from Colombia and Peru. Interdiction will be improved with support for counternarcotics police along frequently used or emergent trafficking routes. Funding will provide assistance for canine and law enforcement skills training, operational support for money laundering and chemical control units, along with strengthening of administration of justice programs. Support for modernization and expansion of the counternarcotics police in this area will increase interdiction capability in this drug transit zone. Directorate port/canine operations and mobile anti-narcotics units will also receive support. Purchases for these organizations will include modern detection and communications equipment as well as provide for vehicle acquisition and maintenance. Funding will also support improving the prosecution of criminal cases, particularly those related to narcotics trafficking and money laundering, and will furnish assistance for the implementation of the code of criminal procedures.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$2.9 million): The FY 2012 drug control request will increase support for Counternarcotics Police Directorate in Ecuador's southern

border region with Peru, which is an area with minimal Government of Ecuador counternarcotics presence.

Brazil

FY 2012 Request: \$3.9 million

(Reflects \$2.9 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 drug control request will be used to support narcotics interdiction programs and to enhance the Government of Brazil's law enforcement efforts. FY 2012 funds will provide continued training and equipment for intelligence-based interdiction efforts at seaports, international airports, and at strategic major transit points, and for combating money laundering and other financial crimes when existing funds are exhausted. Funding will also provide training and support to Brazil in preparation for the World Cup and Olympics, further Brazil's demand reduction initiatives, and provide prison reform guidance to the second-largest prison system in the Western Hemisphere.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$2.9 million): The FY 2012 increase will enhance capacity building for law enforcement and demand reduction initiatives.

Central America Regional Security Initiative

FY 2012 Request: \$18.8 million

(Reflects \$6.1 million decrease from FY 2010)

The drug control request for Central America supports programs in Belize, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras. Funds will provide equipment, training and operational support for counternarcotics vetted units, including those under the Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, as

well as national police units historically supported by INL. Funds support such counternarcotics efforts as maritime and land interdiction, drug prevention and treatment, and aviation support.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$6.1 million): The FY 2012 drug control request will continue to support programs in the seven Central American nations to build capacity to address drug trafficking, transnational crime, and the resulting insecurity. Among other efforts, funds will support counternarcotics vetted units, advance maritime and land interdiction efforts, address drug prevention and treatment activities, and provide support for aviation in Guatemala.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

FY 2012 Request: \$17.8 million

(Reflects \$12.6 million increase over FY 2010)

The drug control program combats the flow of illegal drugs into the region by strengthening the region's capacity to detect and interdict drug shipments, bringing traffickers and other criminals to trial, and attacking money laundering and associated corruption. Additionally, funding will support regional efforts to counter money laundering and corruption and to reduce the demand for illegal narcotics.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$12.6 million): The FY 2012 drug control request will improve regional cooperation and capacity for drug interdiction and eradication that is critical to keeping pace with drug traffickers who seek to capitalize on weak institutions and porous borders.

Haiti

FY 2012 Request: \$2.6 million

(Reflects \$22.1 million decrease from FY 2010)

The drug control request will continue to provide support to post-earthquake restoration and capacity building efforts.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$22.1 million): The FY 2012 drug control request will continue projects in restoring and building capacity in Haiti's security sector and restoring the Haitian Coast Guard and the anti-drugs unit. The decrease is due to the one-time FY 2010 supplemental funding of \$21.2 million.

West Africa

FY 2012 Request: \$14.7 million

(Reflects \$11.3 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 drug control request consolidates funding allocated bilaterally in FY 2011 and prior years for West Africa into one regional account. This approach will enhance the ability of West African states to respond to the threats of narco trafficking at the regional level. Assistance will include providing training, technical assistance to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and facilitating regional cooperation.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$11.3 million): The increase is due to a consolidation of source country accounts into a West Africa regional account and will enhance its response capability.

Pakistan

FY 2012 Request: \$10 million

(Reflects \$3 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2012 drug control request will continue to support the Government of Pakistan's efforts to decrease narcotics trafficking, cultivation, and abuse. On a limited basis, funds will continue to encourage the cultivation of high-value,

legitimate crops, construct roads and bridges in current and former opium poppy cultivation areas, and develop small water and electrical schemes to improve the economic potential of remote areas. The United States will continue to encourage the Government of Pakistan's interagency cooperation, which has led to increased seizures, and will provide commodity, training, and operational support to law enforcement agencies with a counternarcotics mandate to improve their capabilities. INL will continue supporting demand reduction projects through the funding of reputable Pakistani non-governmental organizations that carry out drug awareness activities and offer treatment and rehabilitative options for addicts.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$3.0 million): The FY 2012 increase reflects an expansion of present activities, such as infrastructure, institutional capacity building and prevention and treatment activities.

Centrally-Managed Programs

Interregional Aviation Support (IAS)

FY 2012 Request: \$51.3 million

(Reflects \$8.4 million decrease from FY 2010)

The IAS program provides core-level services necessary to operate, sustain, and maintain a fleet of over 110 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft of seven types employed for counternarcotics-related purposes. This support includes central system management, contract administration, and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, safety, maintenance, and logistics. Additionally, this funding provides for a centralized system for acquiring, storing and shipping

parts and commodities in support of all of the overseas locations. The aircraft support counternarcotics aviation programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, Pakistan, and Afghanistan; plus, as required, drug control programs in other temporary deployment locations.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$8.4 million): The reduction in FY 2012 reflects a transition in funding from counternarcotics to stabilization program elements due to impending decreases in the Colombia fleet as a result of successful nationalization of three programs and changes in the allocation of flight hours in Afghanistan between various programs.

Critical Flight Safety Program

FY 2012 Request: \$8.8 million

(Reflects \$6.6 million decrease from FY 2010)

FY 2010 was the first year Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) funds were requested under the Centrally-Managed account, which included support for aviation programs other than Colombia. Funds will continue to modernize the INL air fleet using a fleet management process for INL air assets (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot-level maintenance) similar to that used by the Department of Defense and commercial airlines. CFSP allows INL to ensure the safety of and extend the life of its aviation assets in order to continue to provide requisite aviation support for counternarcotics programs. Funds will provide for programmed depot-level maintenance for fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, replacement of attrition aircraft, and Aircraft/Aircrew Safety items.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$6.6 million): The decrease in CFSP funding for counternarcotics-related aircraft results from a larger percentage of total CFSP funds being used to support the portion of the fleet that is associated with rule of law, law enforcement, and border control programs.

Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction

FY 2012 Request: \$12.8 million

(Reflects \$1.2 million decrease from FY 2010)

The drug control request supports the U.S. foreign policy priority of reducing drug use, crime and related violence that threatens national security and hinders the economic development, political stability, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries. INL demand reduction programs are designed to assist the international community in reducing drug consumption in an effort to deprive illegal drug traffickers of their largest source of revenue – the addicted, frequent, high-volume drug user, thereby reducing the income that criminal and terrorist organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and reducing threats to the health and welfare of fragile states. INL partnered with the Colombo Plan to establish six international women and children residential treatment facilities. In addition to residential treatment facilities, INL is supporting an extensive public awareness prevention campaign that will deliver culturally-relevant messages via street theater/mobile museum exhibits.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$1.2 million): The FY 2012 request continues to support treatment efforts and a prevention outreach campaign that will enhance accessibility and will increase public awareness through its unique means of dissemination..

International Organizations

FY 2012 Request: \$3.9 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The drug control request will support the UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States/Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). These programs strengthen foreign governments' judicial and law enforcement capacity to deter drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs also promote compliance with the international drug control treaties and enhance international cooperation among states, helping close off safe havens to traffickers and other crime groups.

FY 2012 Changes (no change): The request remains unchanged and activities will continue in FY 2012.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the State Department programs is based on data reported in each embassy's 2010 Performance Plan and Report (PPR), as entered into the Foreign Affairs Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS-II). This information is then verified through year-end host-nation and embassy reported and published in the 2011 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR). The data provide a detailed picture of actual seizures, eradication, and coca cultivation in the Western Hemisphere and around the world for Calendar Year 2010. The INCSR was released in March 2011.

The section below includes tables of selected program measures from the Western Hemisphere, Asia (Laos), and Afghanistan, with targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available. In addition it includes a discussion of proposals for measures which would more fully align with the 2010 *National Drug Control Strategy* and will more accurately capture the consequences of the Department's programs in terms of security and commitment to partner countries and reduced production and consumption of drugs.

Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
Andean Program		
» Number of Hectares (Ha) of coca eradicated in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru	186,500	166,614*
INCLE		
» Number of Hectares (Ha) of illicit opium poppy cultivated in Laos	<1,000	3,000
» Kilos of illicit narcotics seized by host governments in USG-assisted areas in the Western Hemisphere	1,142,000**	1,621,877
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries		
» Reduce cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan with the long-term goal of achieving a poppy-free North between 2005-2010 (21 out of 34 provinces)	21 poppy-free provinces (PPF) and 7 provinces reducing cultivation (PRC)	20 PFP*** and 7 PRC
Demand Reduction		
» Percentage of target population that have not used drugs after treatment.	40%	46-89%****

*For eradication, the "FY 2010 Achieved" data is based on the INCSR report, released March 2011.

**The "FY 2010 Target" and achieved figures are from FACTS-Info entries into the PPR (November 2010) and combine all drugs seized. Please note that this is an incomplete report as drug seizures are normally reported on a Calendar Year basis, and not all countries reported their seizures in the report.

***Per the 2010 INCSR and the UN September 2010 report.

****The 46-89% range is based on country reporting from Colombia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Discussion

Andean Programs

The long-term goal of Andean Programs is to reduce the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region and strengthen the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize their assets. Among other efforts, INL accomplishes this through aerial eradication, forced and voluntary manual eradication, increasing capabilities for drug interdiction, reducing demand and strengthening rule of law and alternative livelihood efforts.

Eradication is a critical component of the U.S. government's counternarcotics strategy in the Andean region but is not the only metric used in determining success. Eradication data are aggregated by calendar year rather than by fiscal year. The 2010 target was for eradication of 186,500 hectares in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. In 2010, the Department supported efforts that eradicated over 166,614 hectares through aerial and manual eradication techniques. While Peru and Bolivia met their manual eradication targets, Colombia did not meet the much larger target of 170,000 hectares eradicated manually and aerially, achieving 146,714 hectares (reported January 2011). This is partially due to disastrous floods that required financial and human resources to be diverted to rescue and rebuilding. Coca cultivation has become more spread out in smaller plots and manual eradication remains extremely dangerous.

However Colombia continues to assume increasing responsibility for several U.S.-

funded programs, enabling the USG to target critical areas through a more coordinated approach with security and alternative development programs. The Colombian Government's capability to conduct interdiction continues to increase; for calendar year 2010 the Government of Colombia reports seizures of 225,900 kilograms (kgs) of cocaine hydrochloride (HCl) and base. Peru seized 38,800 kgs of coca leaf, cocaine base and HCl. Bolivia seized 1,045,100 kgs of coca leaf, cocaine base and hydrochloride (HCl) in 2010. Colombia reports seizures of 225,900 kilograms (kgs) of cocaine hydrochloride (HCl) and base. Peru seized 38,800 kgs of coca leaf, cocaine base and HCl. Bolivia seized 1,045,100 kg of coca leaf, cocaine base and HCl.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement

Other efforts in the Western Hemisphere include the Mérida Initiative in Mexico, the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), which is in the process of development, as well as other programs in the Southern Cone. USG programs target the criminal organizations that profit from narcotics trafficking. These organizations pose a security threat to the region and the United States with their network of transnational crimes.

Throughout 2009 and 2010, the Calderon Administration in Mexico continued the unprecedented efforts begun in December 2006 to curb the flow of drugs and curtail the power of drug cartels. In FY 2010, Mérida Mexico programs continued and enhanced assistance to this effort. Despite violent reprisals, Mexican law enforcement

arrested over 28,558 persons on drug-related offenses.

As of January 2011 (CY 2010 totals) Mexican law enforcement seized 9 metric tons (MT) of cocaine, 2,240 MT of marijuana, 368 kg of heroin, and a metric ton each of opium and methamphetamine. Recent Mexican law enforcement activities have led to arrests of significant drug traffickers. High profile traffickers apprehended since December 2009 include: Arturo Beltran Leyva (killed), leader of the Beltran Leyva Cartel; Ignacio 'Nacho' Coronel Villarreal (killed), one of the four main leaders of the Sinaloa Cartel; and Edgar Valdez Villarreal, aka 'La Barbie'.

At the same time U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies caution that continued improvements in enforcement will force traffickers to seek alternate routes or alternative enterprises. Central American countries, especially Panama, Guatemala and Honduras, have already seen the violent results of increased criminal activity.

The long-term goal of the INCLE program in Southeast Asia is to remove all countries receiving U.S. assistance from the List of Major Drug Producing and Drug Transit Nations. The United States goal is to remove Laos from the President's list of major illicit drug producing countries once opium poppy cultivation is estimated by the U.S. government as less than 1,000 hectares. Laos initially made progress in reducing the number of hectares of opium poppy cultivation in 2007 (USG estimate: 1,100 hectares, down from 1,700 in 2006) but flat lined in 2008, increased slightly in 2009, and is estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 hectares for 2010 by the UN. The situation

remains precarious and the Department continues to focus on alternative development programs, law enforcement development, and demand reduction programs to support Lao efforts to reduce opium cultivation.

Assistance to Rebuilding Countries

The purpose of the counternarcotics program in Afghanistan is to reduce opium poppy cultivation in order to create stability in Afghanistan and prevent it from becoming a narco-state controlled by insurgents. The goal of the program is to have 21 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces designated as poppy-free provinces (PFP) or provinces reducing cultivation (PRC) by 2010. In results reported in September 2010 by the U.N., Afghanistan neared exceeded that target, with 20 poppy free provinces and 7 provinces reducing cultivation to less than 1000 hectares. There was a decline in the production per hectare due to disease and weather. The UNODC estimates that Afghanistan cultivated 123,000 hectares of opium poppies in 2010, the same as 2009, but produced only 3,600 MT of raw opium, down 48% from 6,900 MT in 2009.

Demand Reduction

Demand Reduction support continues to be an important part of the counternarcotics programs worldwide with particular emphasis in Afghanistan and Mexico. The United States supported 25 drug prevention programs in FY 2010 resulting in 54 drug-free community coalitions located in Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru. The target of 40% of the target population that have not used drugs after treatment in countries where the U.S. is supporting demand reduction programs, ranged from 46-89% in Colombia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

In Afghanistan, drug consumption represents one of the greatest threats to the future of Afghanistan. Addressing drug use in Afghanistan serves a counter-insurgency mission by denying revenue to the insurgents and safeguarding a vulnerable segment of the population that is prone to exploitation. Drug demand reduction programs also rescue the vital human capital that will be needed to build a self-sustained public and private sector for generations to come.

In FY 2010, the United States supported 27 residential drug treatment centers, making it the largest contributor to drug treatment services in Afghanistan (nearly three-quarters of all centers). Of the 27 centers, 13 centers provided residential treatment for men and outpatient services for women. Six centers provided residential treatment and outpatient services for women, and each one has an adjacent center that provides services to the children of the female clients. Two centers provided drug treatment services for adolescents. A comprehensive evaluation study addressing drug addiction in Afghanistan is expected in FY 2011.

In Mexico, long-standing bi-lateral efforts with the United States to make progress in demand reduction continued. In FY 2010 the 8th U.S. – Mexico Bi-national Drug Demand Reduction Policy Meeting was held. Both countries emphasized their commitment to facing the challenges of illicit drug use internally, bilaterally, and regionally. Drug consumption and production is an international problem that must be addressed broadly, particularly

focusing on the challenges faced within the hemisphere. Consumption of illicit drugs erodes societies, endangers families, and provides illicit earnings that fuel corruption, crime, and violence. Illicit drugs and the drug culture lure children away from school, and adults away from legitimate work.

As partners implementing the Merida Initiative, Mexico and the United States are cooperatively promoting clinical trials and community coalition formation, including innovative method for addressing alternative to incarceration through a drug treatment court, a pilot program in Monterrey, Mexico, through its Action Program for Prevention and Treatment of Addictions, is implementing its own national policy. Mexico is strengthening infrastructure to offer treatment of problems related to the use of psychoactive substances for individuals and their families; as well as emphasizing prevention thorough broad participation of public, social and private entities.

In FY 2010 U.S. Government officials also provided focused attention on Ciudad Juarez and worked with the Mexican Government's multi-agency Ciudad Juarez Task Force. As a result of the meetings, new anti-drug community coalition partners were identified and funding for the improvement of an existing treatment facility will be provided.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
United States Agency for International Development

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	\$477.700	\$368.803	\$339.500
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$477.700	\$368.803	\$339.500
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Developmental Assistance Account	\$40.081	\$47.953	\$40.756
Economic Support Fund	437.619	320.850	298.744
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$477.700	\$368.803	\$339.500
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	27	27	27
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$11.338	\$10.793	\$10.103
Drug Resources Percentage	4.21%	3.42%	3.36%

Program Summary

MISSION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the U.S. government (USG) organization responsible for most economic and development foreign aid. It receives overall foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Secretary of State. USAID advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade, health, democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance. USAID's Alternative Development programs support U.S. counternarcotics objectives by helping countries develop economic alternatives to narcotics production. Specifically, USAID implements alternative livelihoods programs that focus on licit job creation,

improving commercial agricultural production and market linkages in drug production-prone areas, and offering farmers incentives to discontinue planting poppy and other illicit crops. USAID also works to improve transportation systems, develop agricultural processing facilities and storage networks, and expand irrigation in targeted areas to create and grow a viable agri-business industry.

METHODOLOGY

USAID receives appropriated foreign assistance funds from the Economic Support Fund and Development Assistance accounts. In preparing the annual foreign assistance budget request, the Department allocates all funding according to the

Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development requests \$339.5 million for drug control efforts, a decrease of \$138.2 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$477.7 million. All of USAID's FY 2012 drug control funding is requested under the Economic Support Fund and Development Assistance accounts.

Economic Support Funds and Development Assistance Funds – Andean Region

**FY 2012 Request: \$154.5 million
(Reflects \$13.2 million decrease from FY 2010)**

As the source of more than 90 percent of cocaine and about half of the heroin entering the U.S., Colombia and the Andean Region remain the focus of State's efforts to disrupt the market for illegal drugs. USAID administers the Economic Support Fund in Colombia and the Development Assistance Fund in Ecuador and Peru as sources of funding for alternative development projects and aid in the Andean Region. These resources support projects to advance the development of legitimate crops, legal enterprises and licit employment opportunities in lieu of illicit activities. Alternative Development funds also strengthen state institutions, support construction of productive and social infrastructure, expand state presence and strengthen community resolve to resist drug trafficking activities.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$13.2 million): The FY 2012 request reflects a reduction in USAID Colombia's funding for alternative development efforts, as the USG is in the early stages of

implementing a process of consolidation of the alternative development activities as part of a U.S. Embassy Bogota strategy that focuses USG resources on priority municipalities. The FY 2012 request reflects the termination of the USAID/Bolivia alternative development program.

Economic Support Funds – Afghanistan

**FY 2012 Request: \$185.0 million
(Reflects \$124.9 million decrease from FY 2010)**

In FY 2012, USAID programs will continue to focus on reducing illegal crop production through alternative livelihoods programs that improve economic opportunities in rural areas, expand the range of licit choices available to Afghan farmers, and reduce dependency on illicit opium production. To incentivize Afghan farmers to abandon poppy, USAID will focus resources toward licit income generation opportunities that give Afghan farmers a broader range of livelihood choices. Presently, opium has a key advantage over licit crops in that the market comes to it rather than the reverse. As such, USAID will continue to improve licit agricultural production by creating alternative market linkages in poppy-prone areas. Improved farm-to-market roads and enhanced links among farmers, traders and buyers will create jobs and undercut the opium marketing advantage. USAID will also target other factors that constrain the take-up of licit agricultural production, such as damaged irrigation systems and the need for higher-yield licit crops. USAID will encourage a shift to high-value tree and trellis crops to foster permanent migration away from poppy.

FY 2012 Changes (-\$124.9 million): Due to security gains and successes in

achieving stabilization objectives, in FY 2012 USAID expects to move away from costly stabilization programs focused on staple crop production toward a transition strategy that emphasizes a more balanced approach between staple and high value crop production, with a continued emphasis on higher value crops and sustained agricultural growth.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance for USAID is based on data reported in each embassy's 2010 Performance Plan and Report and other program information.

United States Agency for International Development		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Hectares of licit agricultural crops developed or expanded in areas receiving USAID assistance in Afghanistan (cumulative)	50,000	118,786
» Number of new direct jobs created (agricultural and non-agricultural) in USAID-assisted areas in Afghanistan (annual)	22,077	89,072
» Increase in sales of licit farm and non-farm products in USAID-target areas of Afghanistan over previous year (in millions USD)	25,000,000	19,741,645
» Number of rural households benefiting directly from USAID interventions in Afghanistan	800,000	493,360
» Number of community, producer groups, or associations that signed agreements to become and/or remain "coca-free"	1,040*	1,211*
» Number of USAID-assisted families that have signed or are included under "coca-free" agreements (cumulative)	149,400*	308,971*
» Hectares of licit agricultural crops developed or expanded in areas receiving USAID assistance in the Andean Region (cumulative)	495,220	1,371,364
» Number of new direct jobs created (agricultural and non-agricultural) in USAID-assisted areas in the Andean Region (annual)	60,542	172,016

* This data corresponds to country programs in Colombia and Peru. The other two Andean Region country programs, in Bolivia and Ecuador, do not collect data for these indicators.

Discussion

Afghanistan

The United States views counternarcotics as part of a larger strategy to secure the Afghan people and reestablish governance and licit economic opportunity. The strategy also emphasizes rebuilding Afghanistan's licit agricultural sector and undercutting the appeal of the insurgency to potential recruits. In FY 2010, alternative development programs (ADP) continued under the expanded ADP/South West program; the Incentives Driving Economic Alternatives for the North, East, and West (IDEA-NEW) program; and the Afghanistan Vouchers for Increased Productive Agriculture Plus (AVIPA Plus) program. In FY 2010, ADP/South West and IDEA-NEW programs provided over 163,000 farmers in poppy-prone areas with agricultural productivity and/or business skills training. In the poppy-prone eastern provinces, where IDEA-NEW is implementing alternative development activities, targeted farmers received assistance related to more permanent alternative crop development, such as fruit and nut saplings, high value vegetable seeds, alfalfa (fodder) seeds, trellis posts, and fertilizer. Close to 50,000 individuals in the eastern provinces received agricultural and livestock inputs, with over 5,000 hectares of alternative crops targeted for cultivation during FY 2010. Additional activities to promote licit income growth included sapling and seedling nurseries (e.g., with women's groups), small cheese facilities, produce pack houses, and farmer training. The AVIPA Plus program also contributed towards crop diversification by distributing horticultural seeds with a planting potential of 375,500 jeribs in Helmand and Kandahar, Afghanistan's two highest poppy-producing

provinces. In FY 2010, 118,786 hectares of licit alternative crops targeted by USG programs were under cultivation in Afghanistan, exceeding the 50,000 targeted. This was due to the greater than expected impact of the ADP/South West program, focused in Farah, Helmand, and Uruzgan. The number of new direct jobs (measured as full-time equivalent) created by USG-sponsored alternative development totaled 89,702, exceeding the targeted 22,077, as the AVIPA program reached more individuals than expected.

Bolivia

In the first eleven months of FY 2010, the value of USAID-promoted exports reached nearly \$38.4 million, a 5% increase over the same period in 2009. Also in FY 2010, U.S. assistance helped introduce, establish or rehabilitate nearly 6,000 hectares of crops, including coffee, cocoa, achote, and mango. Assistance provided to farm communities and businesses helped generate nearly 2,300 new jobs and \$13.4 million in additional sales of alternative development products. In total, approximately 15,000 families benefited directly from U.S. alternative development assistance. More than 450 kilometers of roads were maintained or improved and six bridges constructed, thus improving access to markets and social services.

In the social sphere, during FY 2010, the Integrated Alternative Development (IAD) program invested approximately \$875,000 in 27 potable water systems; 23 existing systems were improved and four new water systems were built in the coca growing regions of Yungas of La Paz, improving living conditions and well-being for approximately 2,500 individuals. IAD assistance complemented other USG counter-narcotics

programs, helping to advance Bolivian Government efforts. In calendar year 2010, the Government eradicated 8,000 hectares of coca, including over 1,200 in the Yungas region.

Colombia

USAID's Alternative Development program in Colombia supports the Colombian Government's National Consolidation Plan. Since 2006, USAID has helped rural families grow licit agriculture crops on more than 1.1 million hectares of land, of which 350,000 hectares are under improved sustainable management, and helped to create more than 282,000 jobs. In FY 2010, USAID helped rural families produce more than 95,000 hectares of licit agriculture crops and created more than 150,000 new jobs. Over twenty thousand families have signed a total of 1,600 agreements to become and remain "coca free", as part of a five-year target of 1,600 agreements to be signed by 215,000 by FY 2011.

Ecuador

During FY 2010, the Alternative Development Program in Ecuador demonstrated significant achievements. These included an expanded market share of 10% overall for products included in the new 18 value chains⁹ supported by the program (including fishing, coffee, and cacao), and an orientation toward export markets by most of the participating anchor firms. The latter achievement resulted in a technological and business upgrading of the entire value chain (from farming to

⁹ A **value chain** is a chain of activities for a firm operating in a specific industry. Products pass through all activities of the chain in order, and in each activity the product gains some value.

processing to logistics) in order to meet the norms, regulations, and requirements of export markets, such as the FDA regulations for fresh food products. The increase in market share also resulted in improved, more stable commercial relationships among value chain agents. These achievements resulted in 5,896 new full-time equivalent jobs, and an expansion in crop area of 8,690 hectares, with particularly notable increases in cacao, coffee, and fruits. The project also benefited 6,599 new families and average income per family increased by approximately 17 percent, from a baseline income of \$1,111 to \$1,305. In addition, USAID financed the construction of 40 infrastructure projects in FY 2010, including roads, bridges, irrigation canals, and water and sanitation systems. USAID estimates that 21,693 people benefited from this infrastructure.

Peru

One of the most important achievements of USAID's alternative development program in 2010 was the distillation of a decade of alternative development experience operating post-eradication programs in the regions of San Martin, Ucayali, and Huanuco into a transferrable USG alternative development model embraced by the Government of Peru. By helping 28,185 farmers to maintain 47,190 hectares of licit crops, the alternative development program continued to make important inroads in coca-growing regions, engaging directly with poor rural farmers who commit to licit lifestyles. The alternative development program's impact is demonstrated by the increase in licit incomes of participant families, which grew 24 percent from 2009 to 2010. In addition, poverty levels of direct beneficiaries

decreased by 25 percent from 2008 to 2010, and the commitment to leading a coca-free life has firmly taken root across a broad-section of people in alternative development regions. In FY 2010, more than 70 percent of direct beneficiaries now agree that coca should be eradicated.

Moreover, in FY 2010, USAID conducted an independent evaluation of the Alternative Development Program in Peru. The objectives of the evaluation were to a) Identify the lessons learned from the programmed eradication in Tocache and recommend which might improve future interventions in the region of Aguaytia-Huipoca, and b) In the Northern San Martin region, identify and recommend program interventions to continue agricultural sector development for a coca free environment. The results of this evaluation are directly informing the new five-year strategy for the Alternative Development Program, which will be completed in FY 2011.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Internal Revenue Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$60.257	\$60.257	\$60.735
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$60.257	\$60.257	\$60.735
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Criminal Investigations	\$60.257	\$60.257	\$60.735
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$60.257	\$60.257	\$60.735
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	329	329	329
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$12.146	\$12.146	\$13.284
Drug Resources Percentage	0.50%	0.50%	0.46%

Program Summary

MISSION

Criminal Investigation (CI) serves the public by investigating potential criminal violations of the Internal Revenue Code and related financial crimes in a manner that fosters confidence in the tax system and compliance with the law. The mission of CI anti-drug efforts is to reduce or eliminate the financial gains of major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations using unique financial investigative expertise and statutory jurisdiction. These efforts support the goals of the President's *National Drug Control Strategy* and the *National Money Laundering Strategy*.

CI supports the overall Internal Revenue Service (IRS) mission by investigating

criminal violations under its jurisdiction through three programs: the Legal Income Source Program, the Illegal Income Source Program, and the Narcotics Program. The Narcotics Program supports the *National Drug Control Strategy* and the *National Money Laundering Strategy* through continued support of multi-agency task forces including Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC), High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), and the High Risk Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Areas (HIFCA).

METHODOLOGY

The Narcotics Program's drug-control funding is calculated by the share of FTEs performing counterdrug efforts against the entire IRS CI budget request.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY 2012 total drug control request for the IRS is \$60.7 million, an increase of \$0.5 million over the FY enacted 2010 level.

Criminal Investigations

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$60.7 million
(Reflects \$0.5 million increase from FY 2010)**

CI plays a unique role in reducing and disrupting the supply of illegal drugs. The criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26), the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31), and the Money Laundering Control Act are particularly useful in the financial investigation (and prosecution) of major narcotics traffickers and money launderers, and the seizure and forfeiture of their profits. CI is a participating member of the OCDETF Program, which was established in 1982. By primarily focusing on those sophisticated cases that meet OCDETF designation standards, CI makes a significant contribution to many important investigations, while maximizing the use of its resources.

With the globalization of the U.S. economy and the increasing use of electronic funds transfers, investigations have become more international in scope. CI's international

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

FY 2012 Changes (+\$0.5 million): The IRS will continue to support investigations of illegal activities including narcotics trafficking and money laundering. The budget request assumes a 1.4% non-pay inflationary increase.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

The FY 2010 performance information for the IRS Criminal Investigation (CI) OCDETF program shown below is based on agency GPRA documents, and other agency information.

IRS Criminal Investigations		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Number of investigations completed for OCDETF cases	680	788
» Number of Convictions	410	405
» Conviction Rate	85%*	82%*

* The conviction rate is the percent of adjudicated criminal cases that result in convictions.

Discussion

The Internal Revenue Service's Criminal Investigation Division (CI) supports the President's *National Drug Control Strategy* by dedicating investigative resources towards narcotics related crimes and the OCDETF Program. The number of OCDETF investigations completed in FY 2010 was 788, exceeded the performance target of 680 and more than the 772 OCDETF investigations completed in FY 2009.

Significant accomplishments during FY 2010 include the successful investigation and conviction of defendants on a variety of drug, money laundering and tax evasion charges. On March 23, 2010 in Atlanta, GA, a defendant was sentenced to 151 months in prison followed by three years of supervised release. The defendant pled guilty in November 2009 to money laundering and drug charges. In March 2006, the defendant and others were also charged in a major multi-national drug and money laundering investigation that culminated in a series of arrests in the United States, Colombia and Puerto Rico. During the course of the investigation, more than \$7.5 million in alleged drug proceeds were seized, as well as more than 24 kilograms of cocaine and more than 2 kilograms of heroin. According to court documents, the defendant and others laundered drug proceeds in several ways through the Black Market Peso Exchange.

Another success was the sentencing of a defendant to life in prison following a November 2009 conviction of conspiracy to distribute cocaine, conspiracy to structure financial transactions, and money laundering. The defendant in this case was ordered to forfeit \$1.2 million of proceeds

from illegal activities, including a Pennsylvania property and four bank accounts. From May 2004 through 2005, the defendant distributed more than 500 pounds of cocaine.

CI focuses on identifying and dismantling the financial systems that support the drug trade, and seizing the assets and profits of major criminal organizations. On August 31, 2010, in Boise, ID, a practicing attorney from Placerville, CA, was sentenced to 27 months in prison for laundering \$2,960,000 in drug proceeds for four time convicted drug trafficker Gregory Sperow of Los Angeles, CA. The court also fined the defendant \$25,000 in addition to asset forfeitures totaling \$175,000. The defendant was the fifteenth defendant sentenced in a multi-year prosecution of the Kent Jones organization, a Regional Priority Target that had been identified by the OCDETF in Idaho. The investigation resulted in a series of indictments against defendants who operated throughout the United States, importing drugs from Mexico to Southern California. In addition to the importation and transportation of marijuana, the group was heavily involved in growing marijuana in Oregon in the 1990s, both indoors and on public lands. Fourteen other defendants have been sentenced in this case.

IRS CI also supports the Southwest Border Strategy through OCDETF by providing resources to investigate Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations. On October 2, 2009, in Lubbock, TX, the two top-ranking members in command of the Mexican Mafia that operated in San Angelo and Abilene, TX, were sentenced to lengthy prison sentences. The defendant in San

Angelo, was sentenced to 120 months in Federal prison, to be followed by a lifetime of supervised release. He held the ranks of captain and lieutenant and was responsible for managing the Mexican Mafia's distribution of methamphetamine in San Angelo, Abilene, and throughout North Texas. He pled guilty in June to one count of conspiring to possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine and one count of money laundering. The second defendant in command of San Angelo was sentenced to 210 months in Federal prison. He pled guilty in May to distribution and possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine. Fifteen defendants, mostly members/associates of the Mexican Mafia, were charged in a 15-count Federal indictment with various offenses related to their operation of a major methamphetamine trafficking operation in the Abilene and San Angelo, TX areas, as well as throughout North Texas.

CI field offices located along the Southwest Border completed 303 investigations and recorded 187 convictions, with an average conviction rate within those field offices of 86.1 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$2.837	\$2.837	\$2.837
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$2.837	\$2.837	\$2.837
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Impaired Driving	\$2.837	\$2.837	\$2.837
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$2.837	\$2.837	\$2.837
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2	2	2
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.867	\$0.873	\$0.860
Drug Resources Percentage	0.33%	0.33%	0.33%

Program Summary

MISSION

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s (NHTSA) mission is to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce economic costs due to road traffic crashes through education, research, safety standards, and enforcement activity. The Drug Impaired Driving Program contributes to this mission by supporting a range of initiatives intended to reduce drugged driving.

METHODOLOGY

NHTSA’s drug-related budget estimates are based on an annual review of the resources necessary to maintain and improve the programs and research that support efforts to reduce drugged driving through law enforcement training, education, and research.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, the total budget request for NHTSA is \$2.8 million for its drugged driving activities. This reflects no change from the FY 2010 enacted level. Included in this request is \$1.2 million for drugged driving research.

Drug Impaired Driving

**Total FY 2012 Request: \$2.8 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

The Drug Impaired Driving Program, part of the Agency’s Impaired Driving Program, supports infrastructure and sponsors research on the nature and incidence of the drugged driving problem. The program maintains and refines the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) infrastructure to enable accurate detection of drug impairment by trained law enforcement officers. Further, the program provides

leadership, guidance, and resources to assist states and communities in implementing effective programs to reduce drugged driving. The program also provides technical assistance and training programs on drugged driving for prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement officials.

Research

FY 2012 Request: \$1.2 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

In FY 2012, NHTSA will continue to measure the prevalence of drug use by drivers and work to better document the increased risk of crash involvement due to drug use by drivers. This will involve work on a new national roadside survey and the analysis of data collected during the case-control study to determine the crash risk associated with driving after consuming certain drugs (those used by a large percentage of the driving population) and alcohol.

Training

FY 2012 Request: \$0.8 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

In FY 2012, \$0.8 million will be used to improve law enforcement training in the area of drugged driving. NHTSA is promoting and facilitating the adoption of the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) curriculum as an intermediate level of training to improve enforcement efforts by officers that are not Drug Recognition Experts (DREs). NHTSA will continue efforts to increase the use of Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) training and application within states, as well as continue to train prosecutors, judges, and other appropriate criminal justice officials regarding drug impairment, detection, sanctions, and treatment options. NHTSA will also work to increase the number of state Judicial Outreach

Liaisons (JOLs) as part of its efforts to deliver updated training, education, and technical assistance to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and national organizations that support criminal justice professionals.

Data Collection

FY 2012 Request: \$0.5 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The \$0.5 million in FY 2012 will support data collection efforts to determine the extent of the drugged driving problem and to better develop programs and potential countermeasures to address this problem. Specifically, NHTSA will analyze case control study data to determine the crash risk of drugged driving. Fatality Analysis and Reporting System (FARS) data will also be analyzed and compared to Monitoring the Future and National Survey on Drug Use and Health data to further support activities to determine the prevalence of drug use and drug positive driving. NHTSA will also continue to use the data collected by Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) officers nationwide to augment its research. This system provides the data needed to identify trends in drugged driving incidents, evaluate the DEC program, and provide information to support Federal and state drugged driving programs. The system is Internet-based and accessible to law enforcement, toxicologists, prosecutors, and Highway Safety Offices to enter, review, and access data relating to drugged driving arrests.

Public Information and Outreach

FY 2012 Request: \$0.2 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The \$0.2 million in FY 2012 will support public information and outreach efforts. NHTSA will continue to partner with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to support standardized impaired driving messages. NHTSA will complement these activities by promoting effective strategies to increase the number of arrests, decrease DWI incidents, increase deterrence, and track and coordinate impaired driving training programs (SFST, ARIDE, and DEC).

In further support of public information and outreach efforts, NHTSA will provide updated education to pharmacists and pharmacy technicians on prescription and over-the-counter medication that impair driving. Combined, these partnerships will allow the Agency to provide technical support to coordinate activities that reduce drugged driving, improve drugged driving messaging through the state and regional highway safety offices, gain wider distribution of the Agency's drug fact sheets

for specific audiences (i.e., parents, youth, older drivers, coalitions), and increase support for the national drugged driving crackdowns.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the Drug Impaired Driving Program is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

Drug Impaired Driving Program		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Complete study design and procedures for a landmark Case Control Study of the Crash risk of Drug-Impaired Drivers.	Case Control Study Design Completed	Case Control Study Design Completed

Discussion

The Drug Impaired Driving Program contributes to the Department of Transportation's long-term goal of reducing the highway fatalities. Given the current technological challenges involved in detecting the presence of major illegal drugs in drivers in a roadside setting, the agency redirected research efforts to the

development of methods to identify drugs that impair driving.

For FY 2010 the agency adopted a performance measure to chart progress of its drugged driving program. NHTSA completed a study design and procedures for a Case Control Study of the Crash Risk of Drug-Impaired Drivers. In conjunction with

the recently completed Roadside Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use by Drivers, this study will provide key information on drug impairment as a causal factor in crashes.

Moving forward, NHTSA will collect data and analyze data from 1,250 crashes from the Case Control Study, which will mark the halfway point of this study. Together, these efforts show the agency's progress in obtaining essential information for the development of effective countermeasures to drugged driving. These studies directly support the *National Drug Control Strategy* goal to reduce the prevalence of drugged driving by improving understanding of the issue, allowing for future development of new and updated countermeasures that will directly affect drug driving prevention.

NHTSA is also undertaking several projects to determine the prevalence of drugged driving as well as ways to detect driving after drug use. As an example, the agency is completing an analysis of a roadside survey of alcohol and drug use among drivers, which will provide a nationally representative estimate of drug use among the driver populations. This survey will be used to guide future program development and will lead to critical further research regarding the role of drugs in crash causation. The structure of the roadside survey is based on previous year's data from 300 representative survey sites.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$9.140	\$9.140	\$10.290
Investigations	0.790	0.790	0.850
Prevention	16.130	16.130	17.280
State and Local Assistance	1.010	1.010	1.050
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$27.070	\$27.070	\$29.470
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Air Traffic Organization	\$8.130	\$8.130	\$9.240
Aviation Safety/Aerospace Medicine	16.920	16.920	18.130
Security & Hazardous Materials	2.020	2.020	2.100
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$27.070	\$27.070	\$29.470
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	176	176	176
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$15.591	\$16.177	\$18.657
Drug Resources Percentage	0.17%	0.17%	0.16%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is to provide the safest, most efficient aerospace system in the world. The Air Traffic Organization (ATO) monitors the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ), an area of airspace within which the identification, location, and control of aircrafts is required in the interest of national security. The Office of Aerospace Medicine (AAM) supports drug-related activities internally within the FAA and in the Aviation Industry through its mission to reduce drug use and

its consequences throughout the national aerospace. The Office of Security and Hazardous Materials' (ASH) Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) provides an extensive support function that includes technical and administrative assistance on a timely and continuous basis to all Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies (LEA) engaged in drug interdiction efforts.

METHODOLOGY

There are not single identifiable line items within the ATO, AAM, or ASH

appropriations that fund drug control efforts. The ATO drug funding is determined by estimating the costs associated with the time air traffic controllers spend on drug interdiction activities. All AAM operations, capital improvements and acquisitions, and program training activities are funded out of the associated appropriations as part of operation costs. The drug-scored ASH funding is an estimate of support provided to law enforcement agencies, and to assist law enforcement in the interdiction of dangerous drugs and narcotics into the United States.

BUDGET SUMMARY

In FY 2012, the request for drug-related efforts performed by FAA is \$29.5 million, an increase of \$2.4 million over the FY 2010 enacted level.

Air Traffic Organization (ATO)

Total FY 2012 Request: \$9.2 million
(Reflects \$1.1 million increase from FY 2010)

Air traffic controllers that staff the Air Route Traffic Control Centers (ARTCCs) monitor the ADIZ to detect possible suspicious aircraft movement. When suspicious movement is identified, ARTCC staff notifies the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) of such activity. When FAA receives confirmation of suspicious aircraft movement from the DEA and USCG, controllers support interdiction efforts by providing radar vectors to track the time of arrival (TOA), traffic advisory information, and last known positions to intercept aircrafts of interest. ARTCC staff supports DEA and USCG in preplanned interdiction efforts through the establishment of temporary flight restriction areas, which is often on a real-

time basis. ATO also supports DEA and USCG during training exercises.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$1.1 million): The FY 2012 request will continue to support air traffic controllers in their efforts to monitor airspace to maintain national security.

Aerospace Medicine (AAM)

Total FY 2012 Request: \$18.1 million
(Reflects \$1.2 million increase from FY 2010)

The AAM Aviation Industry Program mandates the implementation of the FAA's drug testing regulation (14 CFR part 120), requiring employers (i.e., air carriers, air traffic control towers, and air tour operators) to drug test their employees working directly or by contract (including subcontract at any tier) in a safety-sensitive position. These positions include flight crew, flight attendants, flight instructors, maintenance or preventive maintenance, air traffic controllers, aviation screeners, ground security coordinators, and aircraft dispatchers.

AAM's Industry Program Office conducts inspections of employer programs and investigations of airmen or employee violations. The positions and associated funding are required to ensure that compliance efforts continue, primarily in the form of conducting onsite inspections and/or investigations of employees and employers, as well as analyzing statistical testing reports submitted by the air carriers and contractors.

The AAM Internal FAA Program is responsible for randomly testing employees in positions characterized as "Testing Designated Positions" (TDP), safety/security critical for drug and/or alcohol use. The five

drugs tested for are amphetamines, cannabinoids (marijuana), cocaine, opiates, and phencyclidine (PCP). The positions and associated funding are required to ensure compliance with drug testing mandated by Executive Order 12564 dated September 15, 1986, and implemented by the Department of Transportation order 3910.C, Drug and Alcohol-Free Departmental Workplace.

Aerospace Medicine efforts are comprised of three decision units: The Special Investigations & Enforcement Branch (\$0.8 million), the Industry Drug Abatement Prevention Program unit (\$15.3 million), and the Internal Substance Abuse Program unit (\$2.0 million).

FY 2012 Changes (+\$1.2 million): The FY 2012 request will continue to support efforts to reduce drug use and its consequences throughout the national aerospace.

Security and Hazardous Materials (ASH)

Total FY 2012 Request: \$2.1 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2010)

FAA Investigators assist law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in drug interdiction activities, accessing FAA data that is critical to the development of intelligence on airmen and aircrafts involved in illegal drug trafficking. The information provided to LEAs assists them in the arrest and conviction of airmen or seizure of aircraft. Due to the joint work with LEAs, FAA becomes aware of investigations and

information that enable and support the initiation of FAA regulatory enforcement investigations on airmen and aircrafts suspected of drug trafficking. In many cases, these investigations result in revocation of airmen certificates and/or deregistration of aircrafts, which increases safety of the National Airspace System. The El Paso Intelligence Center utilizes FAA air traffic information/systems to track and assist Federal, state, and local LEAs in interdicting and seizing assets involved in counternarcotics activities. In addition, FAA Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) investigators provide support to LEAs on other national security issues.

FY 2012 Changes (+\$0.1 million): The requested funding will allow ASH to continue to provide support to law enforcement agencies involved in drug interdiction activities.

PERFORMANCE

Introduction

This section on the FY 2010 performance of the drug control mission of the Department of Transportation – Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is based on business plan objectives established by individual lines of business and staff offices within the agency.

The FY 2010 performance information for the following FAA drug control activities is shown below.

Federal Aviation Administration		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
» Aviation industry random drug testing of safety-sensitive employees	< 1%	0.534%
» Aviation industry random alcohol testing of safety-sensitive employees	< 0.5%	0.088%
» Schedule and inspect a minimum number of regulated aviation industry drug and alcohol testing programs for compliance pursuant to 14 CFR Part 120 and 49 CFR Part 40	1,620	1,633
» Initiate regulatory investigations on 95% of all airmen involved in the sale or distribution of illegal drugs within 30 days of knowledge of a conviction or notification by law enforcement	95%	95%
» Initiate regulatory investigations on 95% of all aircraft involved in illegal activity within 30 days of knowledge of that activity	95%	95%

Discussion

The FAA's performance metrics reflect the agency's mission to improve the safety and efficiency of aviation in the U.S. FAA and contribute to the success of the *National Drug Control Strategy* through its monitoring of the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ), randomly testing safety-sensitive employees in the aviation industry, and initiating regulatory investigations of airman/aircraft through its Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP).

Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ)

The FAA monitors the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ), the area of airspace defined by the United States within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required in the interest of national security.

At present, the agency determines a level of effort and estimates costs in support of these tracking requests; performance metrics for the support of this activity are in development.

Drug Testing of Safety-Sensitive Employees

Pursuant to 14 CFR Part 120, the FAA requires employers (i.e., air carriers, air

traffic control towers and air tour operators) to drug test their employees working either directly or by contract (including subcontract at any tier) who hold safety-sensitive positions.

Pursuant to 14 CFR § 120.109(b), the FAA Administrator's decision on whether to change the minimum annual random drug testing rate is based on the reported random drug test positive rate for the entire aviation industry. If the reported random drug test positive rate is less than 1.00 percent, the Administrator may continue the minimum random drug testing rate at 25 percent. Similarly, 14 CFR §120.217(c), requires the decision on the minimum annual random alcohol testing rate to be based on the random alcohol test violation rate. If the violation rate remains less than 0.50 percent, the Administrator may continue the minimum random alcohol testing rate at 10 percent.

In FY 2010, only 0.534 percent of those persons randomly selected tested positive for drugs, while 0.088 percent tested positive for alcohol, much less than their respective one and one-half percent thresholds.

Law Enforcement Assistance Program

The FAA's Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) provides technical and administrative assistance on a timely and continuous basis to all Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies (LEA) engaged in drug interdiction efforts.

In FY 2010, LEAP Special Agents sought corrective action in 591 instances, including the revocation of 311 airmen certificates. Other notable FY 2010 accomplishments of FAA support of drug interdiction initiatives undertaken by law enforcement (LE) agencies include:

- ASH LEAP Special Agents assisted law enforcement agencies in the seizure of 22 aircraft both nationally and internationally.
- During a joint operation with LE agencies, a Security and Hazardous Materials (ASH) LEAP Special Agent identified an aircraft that was of interest to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As a result of working together with FAA, ICE was able to initiate a drug smuggling investigation and seize the aircraft along with approximately 176 kilograms of cocaine. This resulted in two individuals pleading guilty in Federal court to felony charges of conspiring to possess with the intent to distribute 173 kilograms of cocaine that had been couriered by aircraft between two U.S. states.
- ASH LEAP Special Agents provided airman and aircraft records, along with flight plans, and aviation assistance to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in support of an investigation resulting in a seizure of 7.5 tons of cocaine and \$4.25 million in assets. LEAP Special Agents' assistance was invaluable in this DEA investigation that

also led to the indictment of 27 members of a Colombian drug trafficking organization in the U.S., and arrest of 24 additional individuals of which two were air traffic controllers.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Health Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2010 Final	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research and Development: Treatment	\$15.775	\$15.933	\$15.162
Treatment	492.482	508.734	526.540
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$508.257	\$524.667	\$541.702
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Medical Care	\$492.482	\$508.734	\$526.540
Research and Development	15.775	15.933	15.162
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$508.257	\$524.667	\$541.702
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,580	2,580	2,580
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$127.207	\$126.529	\$132.166
Drug Resources Percentage	0.40%	0.41%	0.41%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Veterans Health Administration's (VHA) mission statement is "Honor America's Veterans by providing exceptional care that improves their health and well-being." Care for Veterans with mental illnesses and substance use disorders (SUD) is an important part of overall health care. The goal of VHA's Office of Mental Health Services is to provide effective, safe, efficient, recovery-oriented, and compassionate care for those with substance use disorders and mental illness, for those who are vulnerable to substance use disorders, and for those who are in continuing care to sustain recovery. Consistent with ONDCP guidance, programs

and costs described herein will be limited to those services provided in SUD specialty treatment.

METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the guidance provided by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, VA's methodology incorporates specialized treatment costs, as well as the cost for specialized treatment of substance abuse in a mental health setting. The reported amount for substance abuse treatment in VHA is based on specific patient encounters. This is for all inpatient and outpatient episodes of care whether provided by VHA staff or purchased in the community.

The cost of the VHA provided services is assigned through the Decision Support System (DSS) management cost accounting system and is based on the products consumed by producing departments. Every product is valued and assigned a cost. All the cost of all the products a patient uses are rolled up. A national data extract of patients at the encounter level is created and is the source of the cost. An additional extract at the encounter level also splits out the DSS intermediate product department, (NDE IPD). The cost of the contracted care comes from the Inpatient (Hospital) and Outpatient (FEE) payment systems. The DSS costs and payments are expenditures. These expenditure costs are modified to reflect full VHA obligations. As noted above, all the products are accumulated to an encounter. The DSS NDE IPD extracts show the cost of the encounter by department and the cost by three cost categories; Variable Direct, Fixed Direct and Fixed Indirect. All the costs, including the fixed costs, from all the departments are included.

BUDGET SUMMARY

For FY 2012, VHA estimates \$541.7 million in obligations, which is an increase of \$33.4 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Medical Care

Total FY 2012 Request: \$526.5 million

(Reflects \$34.1 million increase over FY 2010)

The Veterans Health Administration, in keeping with modern medical practice, continues to improve service delivery and to provide clinically appropriate care by expanding delivery of substance use disorder services in primary care and shifting delivery of substance use disorder services to ambulatory settings when this is

medically appropriate. Within services for Veterans with substance use disorders, this has involved a substantial shift over the past 20 years or so from inpatient to outpatient and residential care settings.

Efforts are continuing to integrate care. Increasingly, mental health and substance use services are being provided in primary care and in non-substance use disorder specialty mental health treatment settings. As a result of this integration of substance use services with other components of care, it is increasingly difficult to disaggregate the costs of care for substance related conditions from costs for other components of care. Accordingly, it must be recognized that the above figure represents solely the cost for care in substance use disorder specialty settings including mental health settings

Reaching Special Populations

The Under Secretary of the Veterans Health Administration on September 11, 2009, specified substance use disorder services that must be made available to all Veterans in need of them. Screening and intervention are highlighted among these and include diagnosis and assessment of possible drug abuse problems in patients who receive care in VA mental health clinics or whose presenting medical problem suggests risk of substance abuse (e.g. treatment for Hepatitis C or HIV or care provided in an emergency department for trauma).

Three special populations are targets of particular VA substance use disorder prevention and treatment efforts: service members returned from Iraq and Afghanistan and eligible for VHA services; patients receiving care in Mental Health

Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Programs (MH-RRTPs); and patients having Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

- *Returning Veterans from OEF/OIF.* Interagency efforts with the Department of Defense are underway to assure that newly redeployed Veterans who are referred to VA based on results of their Post Deployment Health Reassessment (PDHRA) are seen quickly by VHA and that results of the PDHRAs are available to mental health care providers in VA.
- *Patients in Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Programs.* VHA offers care in Mental Health Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Programs (MH-RRTPs) to Veterans suffering a range of mental health concerns. Many of these programs are designated as “Substance Abuse RRTPs” and focus on substance use disorder services. Patients receiving care in other types of MH-RRTPs also typically have substance use disorder diagnoses and are at risk for relapse. VHA is now providing each of its “non-Substance Abuse” MH-RRTPs (that average a census of at least 40 patients) a full time substance use disorder specialist to provide a range of substance use disorder clinical services. These services include substance abuse specific treatment while in the MH-RRTP, relapse prevention services, and arrangement of substance abuse treatment follow-up services after MH-RRTP discharge.
- *Patients with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.* In light of the frequent co-occurrence of substance use disorder problems with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, VHA is also assigning a full time substance use disorder specialist to each of its hospital-level PTSD services

or teams. The staff person is an integral member of the PTSD clinical services team and works to integrate substance use disorder care with all other aspects of PTSD-related care. Among the position’s responsibilities are identification of Veterans in the early stages of a substance use disorder or who are at risk for developing a problem and provision of services to prevent substance abuse.

Increase Treatment Capacity in Targeted Areas

Improving access to care is also emphasized at VHA. The VA commits to providing substance use disorder treatment services to every eligible Veteran regardless of where he or she lives. Additionally a contact is made by the substance use disorder program within 24 hours of the time care is sought and that a comprehensive assessment be made within 14 days of the initial contact. To further enhance access to substance use disorder treatment, clinics offering these services must offer evening or weekend hours.

Treatment across the Criminal Justice System – Guiding the Effectiveness of Drug Courts

Interaction with Veterans served by Drug Courts will occur through the Veterans Justice Outreach (VJO) initiative. The VHA affirms that “Police encounters and pre-trial court proceedings are often missed opportunities to connect Veterans with VA mental health services as a negotiated alternative to incarceration or other criminal sanctions.” On April 30, 2009, the Under Secretary for Health released “Information and Recommendations for Services Provided by VHA Facilities to Veterans in the Criminal Justice System” (IL

10-2009-005), stating that justice-involved Veterans (who are not incarcerated) are as eligible for VA services as those without justice involvement. On May 27, 2009, the Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Operations and Management issued a memorandum requiring VA medical centers to provide outreach to justice-involved Veterans in the communities they serve.

In communities where justice programs relevant to Veterans exist (Veterans Courts, Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, and police Crisis Intervention Teams), VA will take the initiative in building working relationships to assure that eligible justice-involved Veterans get needed care. In communities where no such programs exist, VA will reach out to potential justice system partners (judges, prosecutors, police and jail administrators) to connect eligible justice-involved Veterans with VA services. Currently, the VA participates in eight Veterans Court programs located in Santa Ana, CA; Buffalo, NY; Anchorage, AK; San Bernardino, CA; Santa Clara, CA; Chicago, IL; Rochester, NY; and Tulsa, OK. Elsewhere, VA medical centers have established relationships with a range of justice system and community partners, including police and sheriffs' departments, local jail administrators, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, and community mental health providers.

FY2012 Program Changes (+\$34.1 million): The program changes are the result of inflationary increases. The Veterans Health Administration will continue to operate a national network of substance abuse treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers, residential rehabilitation facilities, and outpatient clinics.

Research and Development

FY 2012 Request: \$15.2 million
(Reflects \$0.6 million decrease from FY 2010)

VHA research supports generation of new knowledge to improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of substance use disorders as well as to heighten effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility, and quality of Veterans' health care. Current topics of investigation include alcoholism, aging, and brain functions, cognitive factors and relapse in chronic alcoholism, donepezil effects on cocaine craving, pharmacokinetics, and neurobehavioral effects of cocaine.

FY2012 Program Changes (-\$0.6 million): The Veterans Health Administration will continue to research improvement that will improve treatment for veterans with substance abuse issues.

PERFORMANCE

This section on FY 2010 performance is based on agency Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) documents and other agency information. VHA reports performance for two separate drug-related initiatives: (1) health care and (2) research and development. The table below includes target and achievement levels on performance measures for the most recent year.

VHA's health care performance measure for ONDCP reporting purposes is "continuity of care" (i.e. the percent of patients who have *engaged* in SUD treatment as demonstrated by being seen for at least three visits in a month and who *persevere* in SUD treatment by being seen for at least two treatment

sessions for each of the following three months).

VHA has in place a national system of performance monitoring that uses social, professional, and financial incentives to encourage facilities to provide the highest quality health care. This system has begun to incorporate performance measures related to substance use disorder treatment.

Veterans Health Administration		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Achieved
Medical Care		
» Percent of clients receiving appropriate continuity of care	47%	52%
Research and Development		
» Number of research studies related to substance abuse disorder	5	21
» Number of research studies related to alcohol abuse	5	46
» Number of research studies related to both substance abuse disorder and alcohol abuse	N/A	14

Discussion

In FY 2010, VHA provided services in a specialty SUD setting to 108,210 patients with a drug diagnosis. Of these, 46 percent used cocaine, 26 percent used opioids and 36 percent used cannabis. Seventy-five percent had co-existing psychiatric diagnoses. (These categories are not mutually exclusive.)

VA provides two types of 24-hour care to patients with particularly severe or acute substance use disorders. These include care in residential rehabilitation treatment programs for substance use disorders and inpatient detoxification in numerous medical and general mental health units.

Most Veterans with substance use disorders are treated in outpatient programs.

Outpatient detoxification is available for patients who are medically stable and who have sufficient social support systems to monitor their status. Standard outpatient programs typically treat patients one or two hours per session and patients are generally seen once or twice a week. Intensive substance use disorder outpatient programs provide at least three hours of service per day and patients attend three or more days per week.

VHA is steadily expanding the availability of opioid agonist treatment for opioid-dependent Veterans. VA operates methadone maintenance programs at 31 of its 139 facilities. At 23 VA facilities it maintains contractual arrangements for providing these services through community-based licensed opioid agonist

treatment programs. Further, 118 VA facilities prescribed buprenorphine to VA patients in FY 2010 reflecting the growing availability of office-based opioid agonist treatment. In FY 2010, 121 of 139 VA facilities (87%) provided opiate agonist treatments in-house through a contracted licensed opioid agonist treatment program or via office-based opioid agonist treatment.

VA is also in the process of implementing initiatives to expand access to SUD treatment services. This has focused on hiring new substance use disorder specialists to work in a variety of VA health care settings. Eighty-six percent of the 406 additional SUD staff assigned to work in large community based outpatient clinics, mental health residential rehabilitation programs, intensive SUD outpatient programs and PTSD teams have now been hired or have a set date to begin work. Sixteen additional SUD specialist positions to support Health Care for Homeless Veterans program and 101 to support the VA-HUD initiative to provide housing to homeless Veterans were very recently funded and are in early stages of being filled.

VA is currently conducting a one-year demonstration study at 41 intensive outpatient substance use disorder treatment programs to anticipate and resolve issues related to system-wide employment of the Brief Addiction Monitor (BAM). The BAM is designed to assist SUD specialty care clinicians in monitoring the progress of patients while they are receiving care for a substance use disorder, serving as a basis for giving feedback to them to enhance their motivation for

change, and informing clinical decisions, such as the intensity of care required for the patient.

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

VHA Research currently supports a number of projects on drug and alcohol abuse. These include "Alcohol, Aging, and Brain Functions," "Alcohol Antagonists," "Impact of PTSD on Marijuana Use Treatment Outcome," and "Dysregulation of CNS Stress System in Acute Opioid Dependence/Withdrawal."

In 2009, VA Office of Research and Development issued a special Request for Proposals jointly with several NIH institutes that focused on substance abuse in the population of Veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan. This initiative was the largest joint interagency effort ever focused on directing scientific interest to this important topic, and resulted in four new studies approved for funding in FY 2010 at VA medical centers in West Haven, Philadelphia, Little Rock, and Seattle.

IV. Glossary

Glossary

Actuals

A common term used to refer to data on actual performance compared to goals.

Baselines

The starting point from which change is measured and targets are set.

Budget Authority

Authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays.

Corrections

Activities that are associated with the incarceration and/or monitoring of drug-related offenders, including federal assistance for community corrections, such as those related to probation and parole.

CR

A Continuing Resolution, which is a type of appropriations legislation used by Congress to fund government agencies if a formal appropriations bill has not been signed into law by the end of the Congressional fiscal year. The legislation takes the form of a joint resolution, and provides funding for existing federal programs at current or reduced levels.

Demand Reduction

Activities conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency, other than law enforcement, intended to reduce the willingness of individuals to use illicit drugs. Demand reduction activities include drug use education; drug abuse prevention; drug abuse treatment; drug abuse research; drug abuse rehabilitation; drug-free workplace programs; and, drug-testing.

Domestic Law Enforcement

A Drug Control Budget category that combines resources for the following functional units: investigations, intelligence, state and local assistance, corrections, prosecution, and law enforcement research.

Drug Budget Decision Unit

Drug budget decision units correspond to discrete program categories that are identifiable components of budget accounts enumerated in the Budget of the President.

Drug Control Functions

Drug control functions correspond to the nine specific program areas that encompass all possible drug control activities: (1) Prevention; (2) Treatment; (3) Interdiction; (4) International; (5) Investigations; (6) Intelligence; (7) State and Local Assistance; (8) Research and Development; (9) Prosecution; and, (10) Corrections.

Drug Methodology

The process by which drug-related financial statistics identified for certain agencies or bureaus are calculated. All bureaus utilize a drug methodology for presenting their drug budget by drug control function.

Efficiency Measures

Metrics that indicate what outcomes or outputs are realized for a given level of resource use.

Enacted

The drug-related budget authority approved by Congress for the current fiscal year.

Final

The drug-related budget authority approved by Congress, net of rescissions and transfers, for the fiscal year most recently closed.

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year is the Federal Government's accounting period. It begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th. For example, fiscal year 2012 begins on October 1, 2011, and ends on September 30, 2012.

Full-time Equivalents (FTEs)

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch is measured on the basis of full-time equivalents. One FTE is equal to one fiscal work year. Thus, one full-time employee counts as one FTE, and two half-time employees also count as one FTE.

Government Performance and Results Act

All Federal Departments must comply with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA). The GPRA requires Federal agencies to develop long-term strategic plans, which define measurable goals and objectives for their programs. The GPRA requires agencies to develop annual performance plans, which link the goals to specific program activities. The GPRA also requires agencies to publish an annual performance report. At present, National Drug Control Agencies submit GPRA data and other performance related information in their annual performance budget submissions to the Director of ONDCP.

Intelligence

Activities or programs with a primary focus to provide guarded information for use by national policy makers, strategic planners, or operational/tactical elements, principally

in the areas of national security and law enforcement. Activities include collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating information related to drug production and trafficking organizations and their activities (including transportation, distribution, and finance/money laundering). Additional activities include assessing the willingness and ability of foreign governments to carry out effective drug control programs.

Interdiction

Activities designed to interrupt the trafficking of illicit drugs into the United States by targeting the transportation link. Specifically, interdiction involves intercepting and ultimately disrupting shipments of illegal drugs, their precursors, and the profits of drug distribution.

International

Activities primarily focused on areas outside of the United States, including a wide range of drug control programs to eradicate crops, seize drugs (except air and marine interdiction seizures), arrest and prosecute major traffickers, destroy processing capabilities, develop and promote alternative crops to replace drug crops, reduce the demand for drugs, investigate money laundering and financial crime activities, and promote the involvement of other nations in efforts to control the supply of and demand for illicit drugs.

Investigations

Federal domestic law enforcement activities engaged in preparing drug cases for the arrest and prosecution of leaders and traffickers of illegal drug organizations, seizing drugs and assets, and ensuring that federal laws and regulations governing the legitimate handling, manufacturing, and

distribution of controlled substances are properly followed.

National Drug Control Program Agency

An agency that is responsible for implementing any aspect of the *National Drug Control Strategy*, including any agency that receives Federal funds to implement any aspect of the *National Drug Control Strategy*, but does not include any agency that receives funds for a drug control activity solely under the National Foreign Intelligence Program, the Joint Military Intelligence Program, or Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities, unless such agency has been designated – (A) by the President; or (B) jointly by the Director [of ONDCP] and the head of the agency.

National Drug Control Strategy

The President's *Strategy* is an annual publication, created by the ONDCP, which details the Federal programs with a drug control emphasis. The Reauthorization Act determines how the *Strategy* is defined and implemented. This *Strategy* sets forth a comprehensive annual plan to reduce drug use and its consequences in the United States. The *Strategy* is supported by the *Budget and Performance Summary*, which identifies the drug control programs and their appropriations.

Outcome Measures

The intended result or impact of carrying out a program or activity. Outcomes may relate to society as a whole or to the specific beneficiaries of programs, depending on the size and reach of the program.

Output Measures

Metrics that indicate the goods and services produced by a program or organization and provided to the public or others.

Performance Measures

Indicators or metrics that are used to gauge program performance. Performance measures can be either outcome or output measures.

Prevention

Activities focused on discouraging the first-time use of controlled substances and outreach efforts to encourage those who have begun to use illicit drugs to cease their use.

Prosecution

Federal activities related to the conduct of criminal proceedings against drug trafficking and money laundering organizations, with the aim of bringing a civil or criminal judgment against their members, forfeiting their assets, divesting leaders of their power, and, as appropriate, extraditing, deporting, and excluding their members.

Request

The budget authority proposed in the budget of the President, which is submitted to Congress for consideration on the first Monday in February of every year.

Research and Development

Activities intended to improve the capacity, efficiency, or quality of drug control activities.

State and Local Assistance

Federal drug control assistance to help state and local law enforcement entities reduce

drug-related violent crime and the availability of illegal drugs.

Supply Reduction

Any activity or program conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency intended to reduce the availability of drugs in the United States and abroad. Supply reduction activities include international drug control; foreign and domestic drug intelligence; interdiction; and, domestic law enforcement.

Targets

Quantifiable or otherwise measurable characteristics that tell how well a program must accomplish a specific performance measure.

Treatment

Activities focused on assisting regular users of controlled substances to become drug-free through such means as counseling services, in-patient and out-patient care, and the demonstration and provision of effective treatment modalities.