

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR 1994

Office of National Drug Control Policy

April, 1993

ONDCP FY 94 DRUG CONTROL BUDGET



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Office of National Drug Control Policy

April 8, 1993

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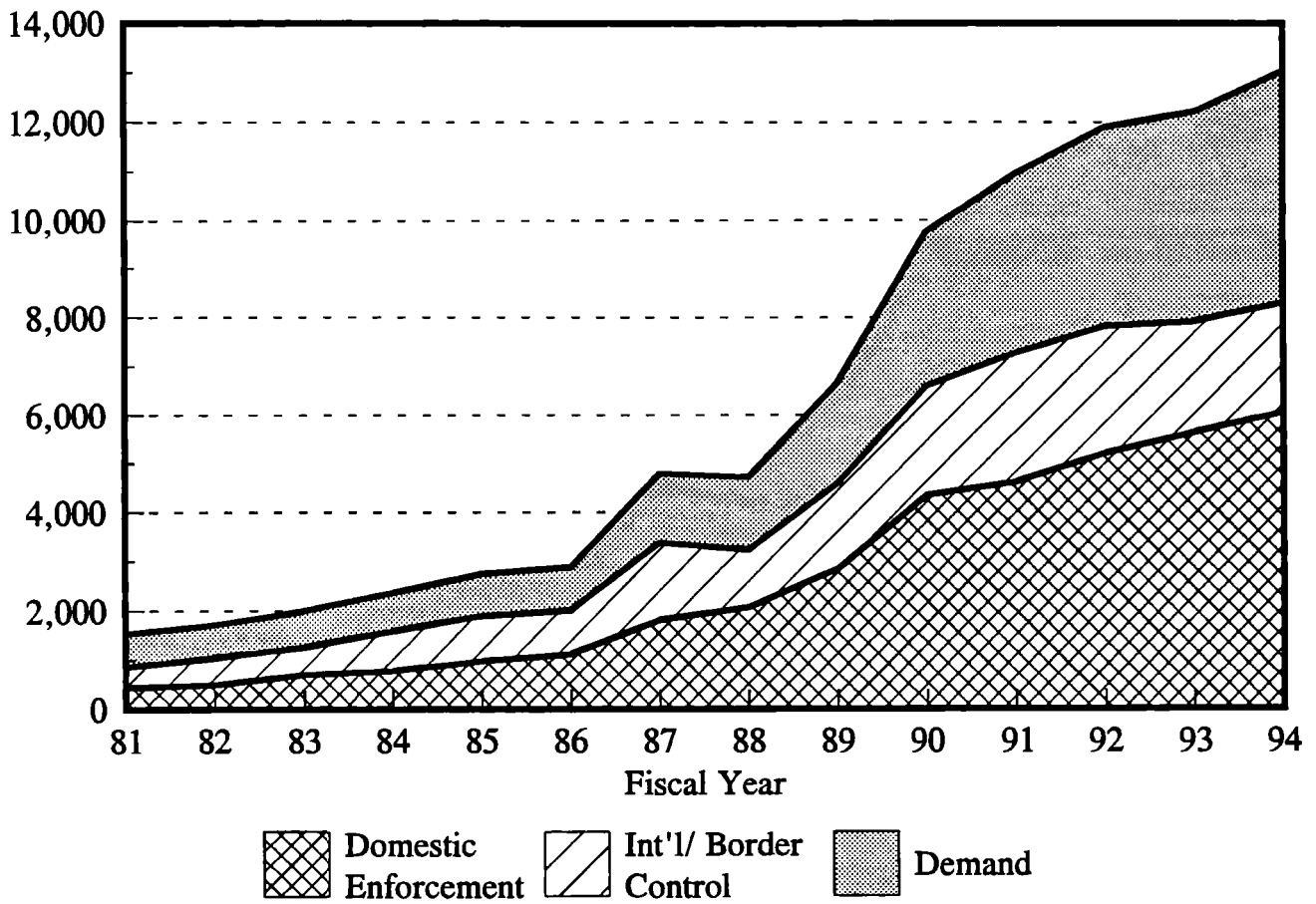
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NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET (\$ Millions)



Federal Drug Control Spending by Function
FY 1992 – FY 1994
(\$ Millions)

	1992 Actual	1993 Estimate	1994 Request	FY93 – FY94 Change	
				\$	%
Criminal Justice System	4,943.1	5,374.8	5,782.6	407.7	8%
Drug Treatment	2,199.8	2,367.7	2,538.1	170.4	7%
Education, Community Action, and the Workplace	1,538.7	1,524.4	1,789.9	265.5	17%
International	660.4	538.0	490.0	(48.0)	–9%
Interdiction	1,960.2	1,746.2	1,765.2	19.0	1%
Research	504.5	530.9	548.2	17.2	3%
Intelligence	98.6	128.7	127.4	(1.3)	–1%
Total	\$11,905.2	\$12,210.8	\$13,041.4	\$830.6	7%

Three Way Split

Domestic Law Enforcement	5,194.3	5,625.7	6,046.3	420.5	7%
	44%	46%	46%		
International/Interdiction	2,620.6	2,284.2	2,255.2	(29.0)	–1%
	22%	19%	17%		
Demand Reduction	4,090.3	4,300.9	4,739.9	\$439.0	10%
	34%	35%	36%		
Total	\$11,905.2	\$12,210.8	\$13,041.4	\$830.6	7%

Supply/Demand Split

Supply	7,814.9	7,909.9	8,301.5	391.5	5%
Demand	4,090.3	4,300.9	4,739.9	439.0	10%
Total	\$11,905.2	\$12,210.8	\$13,041.4	\$830.6	7%

Demand Components

Prevention (w/ research)	1,696.2	1,688.9	1,955.6	266.7	16%
Treatment (w/ research)	<u>2,394.2</u>	<u>2,612.0</u>	<u>2,784.3</u>	<u>172.3</u>	<u>7%</u>
Total, Demand	\$4,090.3	\$4,300.9	\$4,739.9	\$439.0	10%

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING
Agency Summary

(\$ Millions)	1992 Actual	1993 Estimate	1994 Request	93-94 Change	
				\$	%
Action	\$10.0	\$9.9	\$10.1	\$0.2	\$0.0
Agency for International Development	258.0	139.8	99.9	-39.9	-28.5%
Department of Agriculture					
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0%
U.S. Forest Service	9.4	9.6	9.6	0.0	0.0%
Total, Agriculture	15.9	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0%
Department of Defense	1,226.0	1,140.7	1,168.2	27.5	2.4%
Department of Education	714.7	700.4	708.8	8.4	1.2%
Dept. of Health and Human Services					
Administration for Children and Families	111.0	115.5	115.5	0.0	0.0%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration & NIDA	1,620.1	1,707.3	1,825.2	117.9	6.9%
Centers for Disease Control	28.6	31.2	36.6	5.4	17.3%
Food and Drug Administration	6.7	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0%
Health Care Financing Administration	201.8	231.8	261.2	29.4	12.7%
Indian Health Service	35.2	44.9	38.9	-6.0	-13.4%
Health Resources & Services Administration	16.5	20.9	39.5	18.6	89.1%
Total, HHS	2,020.0	2,158.5	2,323.8	165.3	7.7%
Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev.	165.0	175.0	265.0	90.0	51.4%
Department of the Interior					
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22.7	23.9	23.4	-0.5	-2.2%
Bureau of Land Management	8.9	10.0	5.2	-4.8	-47.9%
Fish & Wildlife Service	1.0	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-11.3%
National Park Service	11.1	9.1	9.2	0.0	0.4%
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0%
Total, Interior	45.2	45.6	40.2	-5.4	-11.8%
The Judiciary	359.9	406.9	501.0	94.1	23.1%
Department of Justice					
Assets Forfeiture Fund	412.0	498.3	469.8	-28.6	-5.7%
U.S. Attorneys	206.7	207.2	207.9	0.7	0.3%
Bureau of Prisons	1,254.5	1,334.0	1,466.3	132.3	9.9%
Criminal Division	20.2	19.2	20.4	1.2	6.0%
Drug Enforcement Administration	709.8	756.1	773.8	17.7	2.3%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	204.8	218.9	217.5	-1.4	-0.6%
Immigration and Naturalization Service	141.2	146.1	152.9	6.7	4.6%
Interpol	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0%
U.S. Marshals Service	217.6	234.5	235.1	0.6	0.3%
Office of Justice Programs	543.1	541.3	541.9	0.5	0.1%
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	390.5	385.2	384.4	-0.9	-0.2%
Support of U.S. Prisoners	164.1	190.6	253.4	62.8	33.0%
Tax Division	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.1	9.0%
Weed and Seed Program Fund	0.0	6.6	6.7	0.2	2.6%
Federal/State Partnerships	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	n.a.
Total, Justice	4,267.6	4,541.1	4,745.6	204.5	4.5%

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING
Agency Summary

(\$ Millions)	1992	1993	1994	93-94	
	Actual	Estimate	Request	\$	%
Department of Labor	61.5	70.5	72.7	2.2	3.1%
Off. of National Drug Control Policy					
Operations	18.7	17.5	5.8	-11.7	-66.9%
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86.0	86.0	86.0	0.0	0.0%
Special Forfeiture Fund	<u>20.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>86.7%</u>
Total ONDCP	124.7	118.5	119.8	1.3	1.1%
Small Business Administration	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%
Department of State					
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	144.8	147.8	147.8	0.0	0.0%
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	75.3	52.3	38.7	-13.6	-26.1%
Emer. in the Dip. and Consular Service	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Total, State	220.1	200.4	186.8	-13.6	-6.8%
Department of Transportation					
U.S. Coast Guard	436.4	420.1	460.7	40.5	9.6%
Federal Aviation Administration	23.1	21.8	20.1	-1.8	-8.2%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	<u>8.4</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>20.5%</u>
Total, Transportation	467.9	449.6	490.0	40.3	9.0%
Department of the Treasury					
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	135.9	152.4	147.3	-5.1	-3.3%
U.S. Customs Service	784.7	572.1	526.1	-46.0	-8.0%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	16.8	21.9	18.3	-3.6	-16.6%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	14.1	16.9	14.6	-2.3	-13.5%
Internal Revenue Service	102.8	115.5	112.9	-2.6	-2.2%
U.S. Secret Service	42.9	54.2	57.9	3.7	6.8%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	<u>0.0</u>	<u>191.6</u>	<u>208.6</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>8.8%</u>
Total, Treasury	1,097.3	1,124.6	1,085.6	-39.0	-3.5%
U.S. Information Agency	9.7	10.1	10.6	0.5	5.2%
Department of Veterans Affairs	841.7	903.1	943.8	40.8	4.5%
Community Investment Program	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>253.4</u>	<u>253.4</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
Total Fed. Program	\$11,905.2	\$12,210.8	\$13,041.4	\$830.6	6.8%

* These figures correspond to the drug control table found in the President's Budget. However, the FY 1992 amount for OCDETF has subsequently been revised to \$363.4 million.

ACTION

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>			
Prevention	\$10.0	\$9.9	\$10.1
Total	\$10.0	\$9.9	\$10.1
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Special Volunteer Programs	\$ 1.2	\$ 0.5	\$0.5
VISTA	4.9	5.2	5.4
Other Programs	<u>3.9</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Total	\$10.0	\$9.9	\$10.1
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	34	21	21
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$198.6	\$201.5	\$206.7
Drug Percentage	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- Several ACTION programs are involved in drug-related activities, including approximately 15 percent of VISTA resources (other than Literacy Corps), smaller percentages of the Retired Senior Volunteer, Foster Grandparent, and Student Community Service Programs, and one-time demonstration grants under the Special Volunteer Program.

II. Program Summary

- ACTION's mission is to expand the involvement of volunteers in responding to a wide range of community issues and needs. ACTION programs help to identify innovative approaches, fund demonstration projects, and encourage replication of strategies to mobilize volunteers at the community level across the country.
- ACTION's drug-abuse prevention efforts are designed to reach high-risk youth and the communities in which they live.

III. Budget Summary

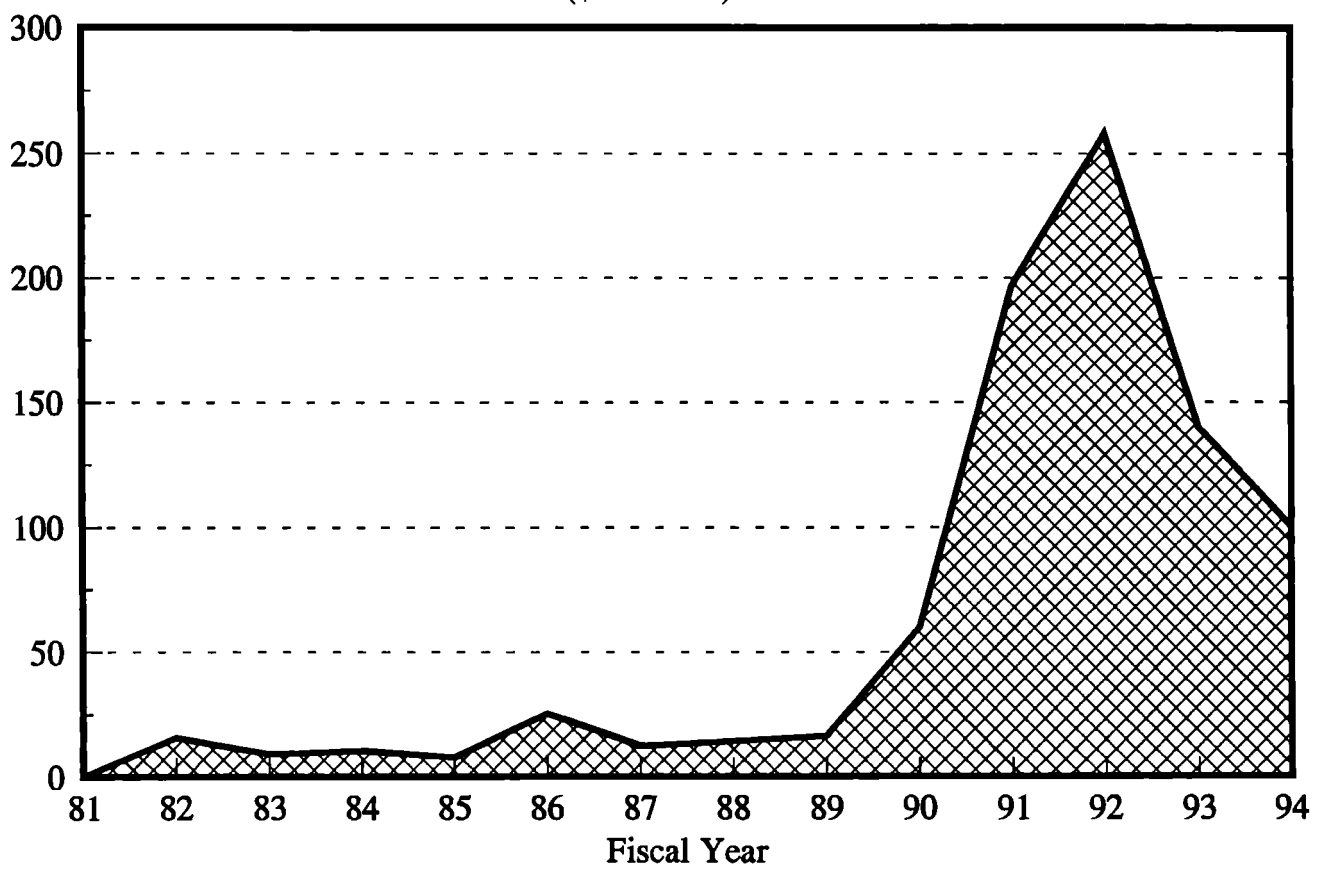
FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program level consisted of \$9.9 million and 21 FTE for prevention activities. This included \$5.2 million for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$0.5 million for the ACTION Drug Alliance, \$1.8 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$0.5 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and \$1.6 million for administration.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No program growth or new initiatives are requested.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 ¹ <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>			
International	\$250.2	\$134.8	\$96.4
Prevention	<u>7.8</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total	\$258.0	\$139.8	\$99.9

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Economic Support Fund ²	\$249.0	\$130.0	\$90.0
Development Assistance	<u>9.0</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.9</u>
Total	\$258.0	\$139.8	\$99.9

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions ³	12	12	12
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$6,425.0	\$6,504.7	\$6,627.4
Drug Percentage	4.0%	2.1%	1.5%

¹ Final decisions on allocations for the FY 1994 economic assistance have not been made.

² FY 1992 Economic Support Fund and International totals include \$96.2 million of funds appropriated which were carried over into FY 1993 for obligation.

³ AID's FTE estimate includes only U.S. direct hires who spend 50 percent or more of their time directly on narcotics-related activities. These FTE are supplemented by U.S. Personal Service Contractors (PSCs) or institutional contractors. For example, in Bolivia, there are ten individuals under PSC or institutional contracts who were working on alternative development projects in FY 1991.

- The drug percentage is derived by determining the amount of drug-related economic assistance being provided to countries receiving AID funds.

II. Program Summary

- The Agency for International Development (AID), the principal provider of United States overseas development assistance, has been involved with international narcotics activities since the late 1960's. From that time until the early 1990's, AID has actively financed counter-narcotics activities in more than 25 developing countries. AID funding for counter-narcotics

in the 1980's exceeded \$100 million; annual spending for narcotics programs in FY 1991 alone was twice the amount spent during the 1980's. The significant increase in funding in the 1990's is primarily the result of new resources arising from the President's Andean Initiative.

- AID's portfolio in counter-narcotics activities has evolved significantly over the last two decades from crop substitution to more recent comprehensive alternate development programs and economic policy reform such as those in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. The increasingly comprehensive nature of AID's narcotics portfolio is part of an explicit strategy to focus not only on illicit crop areas in major supply countries, but on entire countries and subregions.
- In June 1991, the AID Administrator issued a new policy statement on counter-narcotics that further underscores the Agency's commitment to the international dimensions of the War on Drugs and the National Drug Control Strategy. AID is at the forefront in assisting countries as they struggle to:
 - ▶ Stimulate broad-based, sustainable economic growth;
 - ▶ Develop sound macroeconomic policies;
 - ▶ Create innovative alternative development programs to provide other licit income generating opportunities as cocaine production and marketing decline;
 - ▶ Foster improved administration of justice programs, particularly in drug producer, transiting, and trafficking countries; and
 - ▶ Provide support for drug education and awareness programs to help create the political will and institutions for countries to confront the drug industry and to respond to their own domestic use problems.
- These objectives are accomplished through several forms of assistance.
 - ▶ Development Assistance (DA) is designed to accelerate economic growth, alleviate hunger, improve health and education, and alleviate unmanageable population pressures.
 - ▶ The Economic Support Fund (ESF) advances U.S. economic, political, and security interests by offering economic assistance to allies and developing countries of strategic importance to the U.S. A portion of ESF is used to finance project activities, but the primary use is to provide balance of payments support through the provision of direct financial assistance (cash transfer) or the financing of commodity imports to ensure the acquisition of critical raw materials and capital goods when foreign exchange is not readily available.
 - ▶ AID plays a major role in the U.S. Government's overall international drug control strategy by providing grants to developing countries for drug awareness programs and economic development.

- ▶ In certain countries there are some AID development projects and balance of payments support that are part of the international component of the National Drug Control Strategy. As part of this effort, AID works in concert with the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) and other concerned agencies.
- ▶ AID economic assistance contributes to the U.S. Government's strategy of encouraging and, when necessary, assisting source and transit countries in meeting their responsibilities for reducing cultivation, production and trafficking in illicit narcotics.
- ▶ There are five principal types of AID narcotics-related alternative development program activities: area-targeted development, narcotics awareness programs, balance of payments support, improvements in the administration of justice, and projects to provide alternative sources of income and foreign exchange as counter-narcotics efforts succeed.
- ▶ The Worldwide Narcotics Awareness and Education (NAE) Project began the first year of its proposed 10 year duration in May of 1990. The project focuses on drug demand reduction through public awareness and education. The NAE project is providing technical assistance, operations research and evaluation, training, and information dissemination to governmental and non-governmental agencies in Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay. In addition, the NAE Project Team has assisted with epidemiology and attitudinal surveys on substance abuse in Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

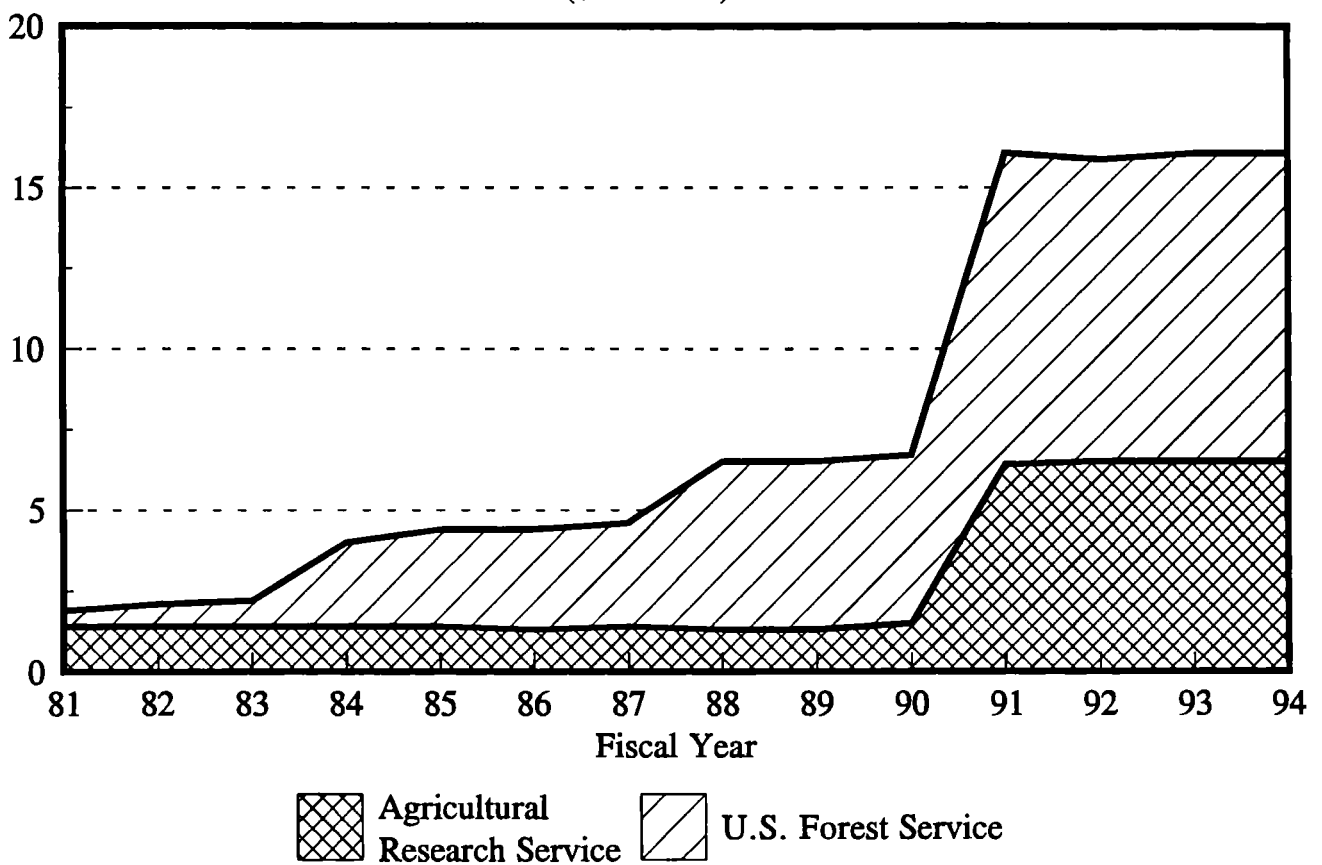
- A total of \$139.8 million in economic assistance, of which \$130.0 million is Economic Support Fund assistance and \$9.8 million is Development Assistance, was appropriated for worldwide activities in FY 1993.
- In the third year of significantly enhanced economic assistance under the Andean Strategy, \$249.3 million in ESF and \$2.0 million in DA appropriated in FY 1992 was allocated for the countries participating in this initiative; of this, \$96.0 million in ESF was not obligated but carried over into 1993.
- The preponderance of ESF assistance will be for quick disbursing balance of payments support to supplant illicit inflows, generate jobs and income, solidify the economic stabilization programs, and finance productive imports and/or service of debt to the U.S. Government or international financial institutions.
 - ▶ Approximately \$7.0 million in ESF assistance will support an enhanced program effort in narcotics awareness and education programs essential to building a sustainable host country commitment to counterdrug efforts as well as improvements in the administration of justice and judicial security to enhance prospects for effective prosecution of drug traffickers.
 - ▶ DA funds will be used for narcotics-related economic development activities.

- In other Latin American and Caribbean countries, approximately \$1.7 million in Development Assistance funds supported narcotics awareness and education projects in Belize, Brazil, El Salvador, Paraguay, and Mexico.
- Congress significantly reduced Economic Support Fund assistance available for this program in FY 1993. Allocations for programs are currently being made, but it is expected that drug-related ESF will total \$130.0 million and DA will be \$9.8 million. Assistance will be provided to the Andean Strategy countries at this lower funding level, contingent on their effective counter-narcotics performance and sound economic policies.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The decrease of \$30 million reflects an overall reduction in FMF and ESF.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>			
Research and Development	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>
Total	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Research & Development	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>
Total	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	17	18	18
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$660.9	\$660.9	\$675.9
Drug Percentage	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

-
- The drug percentage is based on the number of workyears dedicated to drug-related research.

II. Program Summary

- The Agricultural Research Service's (ARS) involvement in the drug problem dates from 1972, when it was directed by Congress to develop substitute crops for the opium poppy.
- Presently, the ARS, through its Weeds Science Laboratory (formerly the Tropical Plants Research Laboratory), is working to develop control agents for illicit drug crops, with emphasis on coca. This includes identifying means of reducing growth, inhibiting production, or completely eradicating the illicit drug crop.
- Scientists at the Weed Science Laboratory conduct research on how to control illicit drug plants and provide technical input on various aspects of control of drug plants with herbicides.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 budget included \$6.5 million and 18 FTE focused in the area of research and development of methods to control illicit drug crops, estimate crop yields, improve herbicide application technology, and detect hidden narcotic crop plantings.

- The Weed Science Laboratory performed environmental testing and evaluation of the efficiency of control agents to assure the host country that the agents are safe.
- An extensive opium yield experiment was conducted overseas.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- ARS will continue to pursue the research objectives currently underway.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$6.2	\$6.3	\$6.3
Intelligence	0.4	0.4	0.4
State & Local Assistance	2.3	2.4	2.4
Research & Development	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	\$9.4	\$9.6	\$9.6

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Cooperative Law Enforcement	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$2.3
Drug Control Operations	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.3</u>
Total	\$9.4	\$9.6	\$9.6

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	85	87	87
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$3,291.7	\$3,309.0	\$3,413.7
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

-
- The Forest Service's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement activities, comprising less than one percent of the agency's total budget. Principal anti-drug efforts focus on marijuana eradication.

II. Program Summary

- The Forest Service manages 156 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 9 land utilization projects on 191 million acres in 44 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Most of this land is located in extremely rural areas of the United States.
- State and local law enforcement agencies have jurisdiction over violations of State and local laws and ordinances on National Forest System lands; however, the number of law enforcement personnel in these areas is often quite small. Most local jurisdictions are willing to assist in drug control activities in National Forests, but they do not have the personnel or time necessary to handle these vast areas on their own.
- There are approximately 170 criminal investigators and 600 uniformed law enforcement officers employed by the Forest Service. These agents are highly skilled in enforcement

operations unique to remote wild land areas. Since the Forest Service was authorized in 1986 to enforce Federal drug laws, the amount of cannabis eradicated and the number of arrests for this criminal activity in the National Forest System has increased significantly.

III. Budget Summary

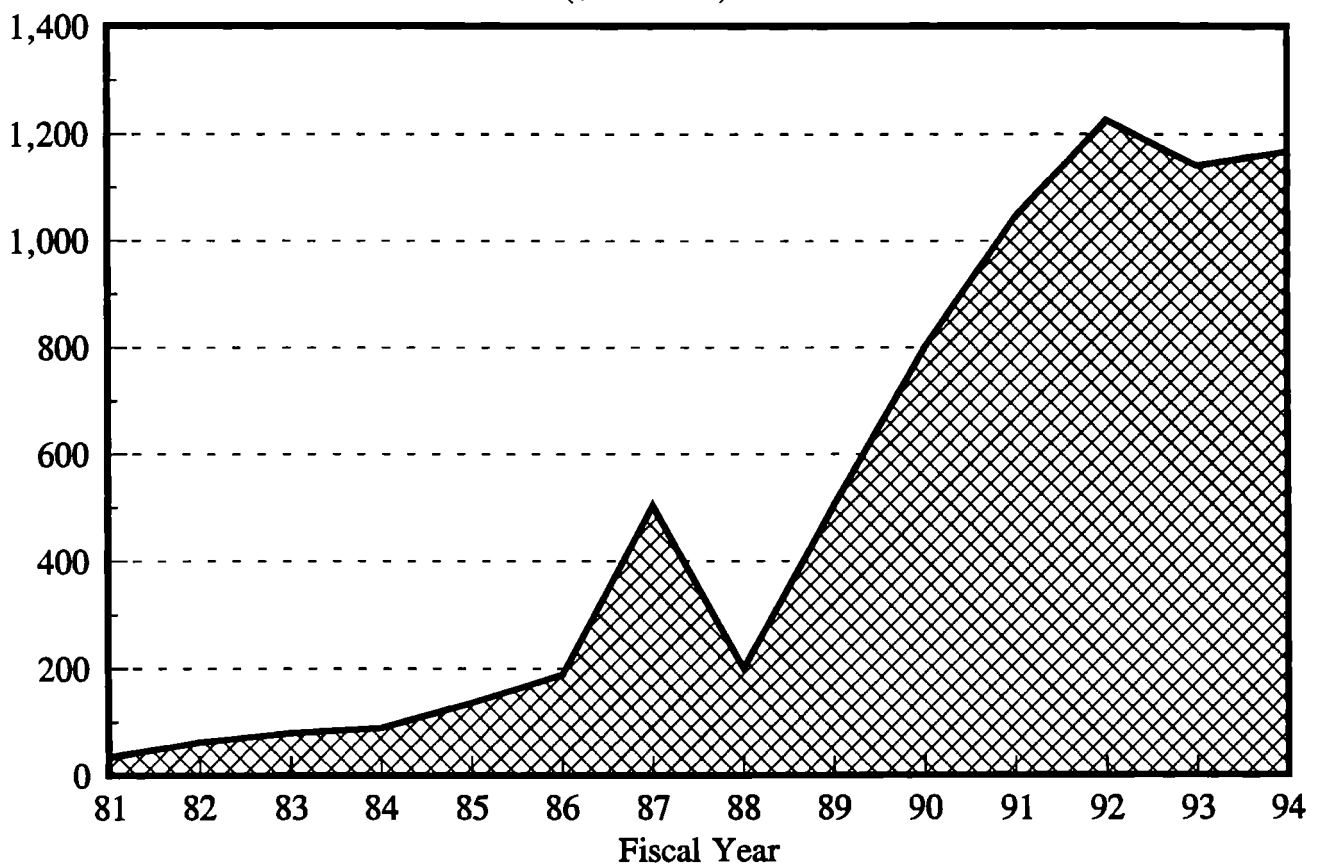
FY 1993 Program

- Forest Service drug program resources in FY 1993 totaled 87 FTE and \$9.6 million. Activities focused on investigations involving large amounts of marijuana, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, and clandestine drug labs.
- The Forest Service continued special Federal, State, and local task force groups to work National Forests with significant drug activity, particularly in areas along the southwest border, Kentucky, and other southern States where an increase in drug production and trafficking was occurring. Use of National Guard Bureau and other military support resources increased.
- The Service developed and implemented a data system for intelligence collection and analysis of drug activities occurring on all National Forest System lands.
- Drug-related assets were identified for seizure as part of the Service's investigations, and forfeiture actions were pursued when appropriate. Arrests associated with these cases were prosecuted in both Federal and State courts. Most drug investigations pursued by the Service were multi-agency in nature, with DEA, Interior Department agencies, and State authorities participating.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President requests no funding for new initiatives in FY 1994.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992	1993	1994
<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$854.4	\$743.8	\$761.7
State & Local Assistance	189.0	249.6	255.6
Prevention	73.6	72.0	73.7
Treatment	17.4	14.8	15.2
Research and Development	<u>91.6</u>	<u>60.5</u>	<u>62.0</u>
Total, Defense	\$1,226.0	\$1,140.7	\$1,168.2

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Detection & Monitoring	\$962.0	\$843.6	\$891.0
Comms Network (C3I Integration)	6.9	5.7	3.5
National Guard	166.1	193.6	188.9
Demand Reduction	<u>91.0</u>	<u>97.8</u>	<u>84.8</u>
Total, Defense	\$1,226.0	\$1,140.7	\$1,168.2

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	2,288	2,423	2,468
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(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- Active duty military personnel funds, with the exception of the National Guard and incremental funding for reserve components (Title 10), continue to be budgeted in the Service's military personnel accounts and are not included in the drug program estimates.

II. Program Summary

- The FY 1989 National Defense Authorization Act assigned three new responsibilities to the Department of Defense:
 - ▶ To act as the lead Federal agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States;
 - ▶ To integrate command, control, communications, and technical intelligence assets of the Federal Government dedicated to drug interdiction into an effective communications network; and
 - ▶ To approve and fund State governors' plans for expanded use of the National Guard in support of State drug interdiction and enforcement operations.

- Since FY 1989, DOD has expanded significantly its counterdrug efforts. DoD's counterdrug activities can be divided into the following national drug control functional areas:
 - ▶ Interdiction resources are required to detect and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. This mission is a high priority national security mission of the DOD.
 - ▶ State & Local Assistance resources support the State governors' plans for enhanced use of the National Guard in drug interdiction efforts and other forms of support from active and reserve component forces.
 - ▶ DOD's drug abuse Prevention and Treatment programs are aimed at reducing the use of illegal drugs within the DOD community. Drug abuse awareness education includes programs for all DOD military personnel, their families, students attending DOD schools, DOD civilian employees, and beginning in FY 1993 Pilot Outreach Programs.
 - ▶ DOD continues to emphasize its counterdrug Research and Development activities. These activities include development of specialized automated data processing systems, advanced detection systems and improved sensor systems.
- DOD also contributes to the National Drug Control program with resources used to help eliminate foreign drug production and processing.
- DOD and other Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies depend heavily on intelligence to monitor the activities and movements of drug traffickers and their cargoes.
- Finally, it must be noted that DOD is restricted in its counter-drug role by the provisions of the Posse Comitatus statute, which places strict limitations on the authority of the Armed Forces to make arrests and to conduct searches and seizures. While members of the Armed Forces of the United States are actively involved in the support of law enforcement agencies, the DOD does not act with the same authorities as a law enforcement agency.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The DOD drug-related resources for 1993 totaled \$1,140.7 million.
- Detection and Monitoring: A substantial portion of the Department's resources (\$843.6M) was allocated for Detection and Monitoring activities and is highlighted below:
 - ▶ \$293.1 million for operating tempo (OPTEMPO). Covers minimum level of funding required to meet Military Department training and readiness requirements necessary to maintain a combat ready force. Funds expenses associated with operating various detection and monitoring platforms (i.e., aircraft, ships, and ground vehicles) for Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps units (active and reserve) operating in support of counterdrug operations.

- ▶ \$137.3 million for new programs that address the flow of illegal drugs at or near the source, including approximately \$46 million in funding focused on Andean Ridge activities. Funding supports foreign intelligence and operational support counterdrug programs such as the Airborne Reconnaissance Low (ARL) program (\$35.1 M), the mapping of primary production areas (\$17.5m), and the deployment of Tactical Analysis teams and USSOCOM personnel in support of the counterdrug mission (\$5.1 M).
- ▶ \$189.0 million for activities designed to interrupt the flow of illegal drugs in transit to the United States, including support for land and sea based aerostats (\$59.0 M); for deployed mobile radar systems(\$16.1 M); for the operation and continued development of the Caribbean Basin Radar Network (\$43.2 M); for Navy counterdrug shipboard and aircraft sensor enhancement(\$24.2 M); and for other DOD initiatives, including intelligence and law enforcement support activities in potential source and transit areas (\$46.5 M).
- ▶ \$81.6 million for Department programs that focused on countering drug trafficking into the United States. Includes the legislatively mandated Regional Police Information System (\$1.0 M) and T-47 aircraft procurement (\$35.0 M) , and Southwest Border law enforcement support operations (\$42.8 M).
- ▶ \$28.5 million for other detection and monitoring programs and activities of the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, and various Unified and Specified Commanders-in-Chief (CINCs). Includes \$2.8 million for the evaluation of an existing airship as an integrated sensor platform for counterdrug detection and monitoring purposes and \$1.4 million for the Counter-Drug Detection and Monitoring Systems Plan.
- ▶ \$42.3 million for Departmental Command, Control, and Communications activities, including programs in support of improving counterdrug command and control among the Military Departments, Defense Agencies and the Unified and Specified CINCs.
- ▶ \$3.8 million for the National Drug Intelligence Center.
- ▶ \$7.5 million for further support of the Gulf States Counter-Narcotics Initiative started in FY 1992.
- ▶ \$60.5 million for the Research, Development, Technology, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs of the Department.
- Communications Network: \$5.7 million was used to enhance the operational effectiveness of interagency communications supporting the implementation of a standards-driven, interoperable, secured/protected communications capability among the numerous agencies and operational facilities involved in drug enforcement activities.
- National Guard Operations: \$193.6 million was allocated to the National Guard State Plans for operations, personnel, and associated administrative costs, including an estimated \$14.0 million for procurement of National Guard equipment.

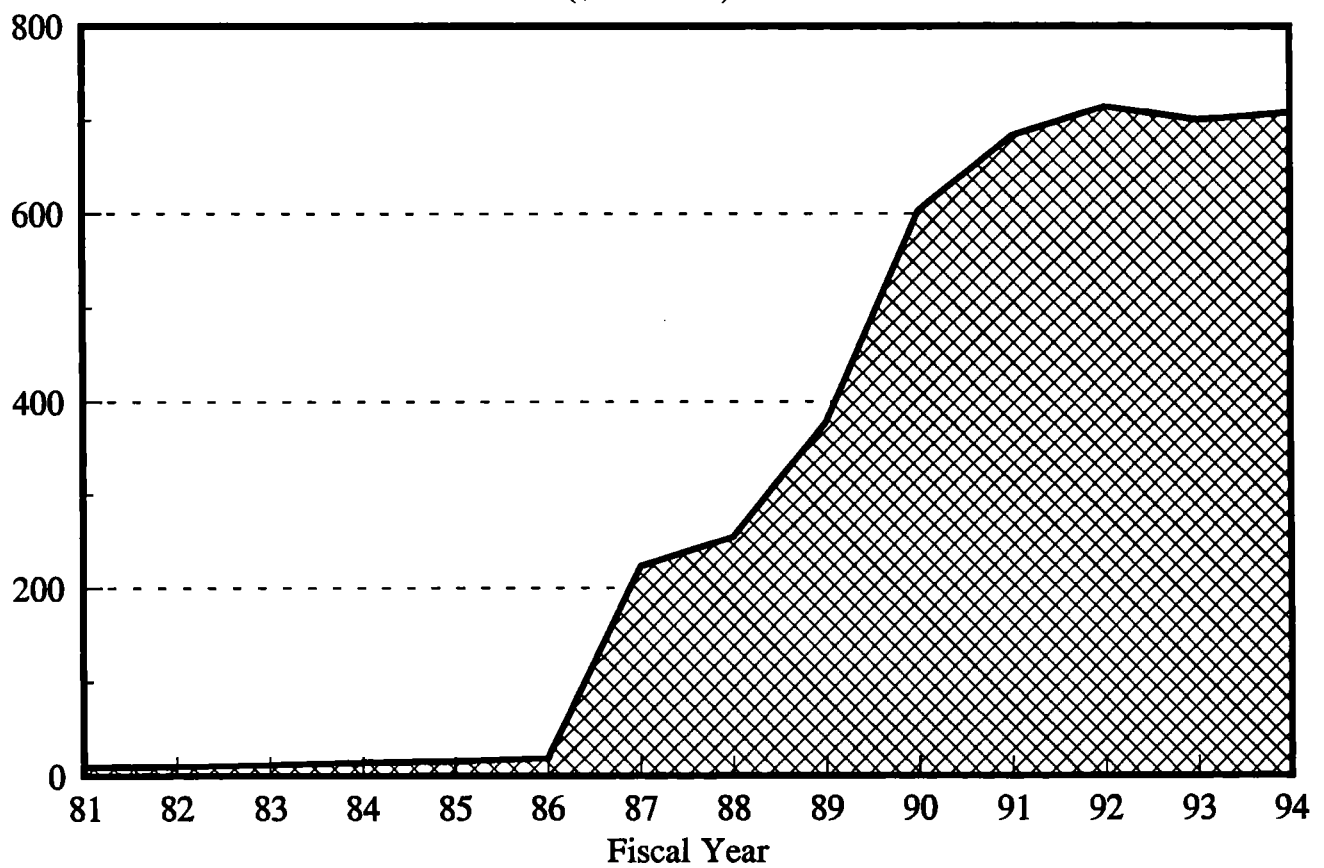
- Demand Reduction: \$97.8 million of Operations and Maintenance funds was allocated to DOD's Demand Reduction program efforts in the areas of drug abuse prevention and treatment and to establish Pilot Outreach Programs.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The DOD drug-related resources request for FY 1994 totals \$1,168.2 million.
- Detection and Monitoring: \$891.0 million is requested for DOD programs in support of the Department's Detection and Monitoring missions.
 - ▶ \$267.1 million for OPTEMPO to cover expenses associated with operating various detection and monitoring platforms (i.e., aircraft, ships, and ground vehicles) for Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps units (active and reserve).
 - ▶ \$209.9 million for programs that address the flow of illegal drugs at the source, including approximately \$62.6 million in funding focused on Andean Ridge activities. Funding supports foreign intelligence and operational support counterdrug programs such as the Airborne Reconnaissance Low (ARL) program (\$70.8 M), the mapping of primary production areas (\$25.6M), and the deployment of mobile radar systems (\$9.9 M) and tactical Analysis Teams and USSOCOM (\$7.2 M) personnel in support of the various U.S. Ambassador's counterdrug missions.
 - ▶ \$208.6 million for activities designed to interrupt the flow of illegal drugs in transit to the United States, including support for land and sea based aerostats (\$74.7 M); for deployed mobile radar systems (\$15.4 M); for the operation and continued development of the Caribbean Basin Radar Network (\$45.7 M); and for other DOD initiatives, including intelligence and law enforcement support activities in potential source and transit areas (\$69.3 M).
 - ▶ \$66.9 million for DOD programs not involving National Guard units in a State (Title 32) status that focus on countering drug production and trafficking at the borders and within the United States. Consists primarily of Southwest Border support related operations (\$43.6M).
 - ▶ \$56.7 million for Departmental Command, Control, and Communications activities, including programs in support of improving counterdrug command and control among the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, the Unified and Specified CINCs and other counterdrug entities.
 - ▶ \$81.8 million for the Research, Development, Technology, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs of the Department.
- Communications Network: \$3.5 million to enhance the operational effectiveness of interagency communications supporting the implementation of a standards-driven, interoperable, secured/protected communications capability among the numerous agencies and operational facilities involved in drug enforcement activities.

- National Guard Operations: \$188.9 million to fund the National Guard State Plans for operations, personnel, and associated administrative costs.
- Demand Reduction: \$84.8 million of Operations and Maintenance funds for DOD's Demand Reduction program efforts in the areas of drug abuse prevention and treatment, both within the DOD community and in support of the Congressionally mandated Pilot Outreach Programs.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Prevention	\$626.1	\$612.7	\$620.0
Treatment	<u>88.6</u>	<u>87.7</u>	<u>88.8</u>
Total	\$714.7	\$700.4	\$708.8
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
<u>Office of Elem. & Sec. Education (OESE):</u>			
Drug Free Schools & Communities (DFSC)			
State Grants	\$507.7	\$498.6	\$498.6
DFSC Training Grants	23.9	13.6	13.6
DFSC National Programs	62.1	61.5	61.5
DFSC Emergency Grants	<u>30.3</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>24.6</u>
Subtotal	\$624.0	\$598.2	\$598.2
<u>Office of Special Education & Rehab. Services (OSERS):</u>			
Rehab. Services Administration (RSA):			
Vocational Rehab. (VR) State Grants	\$67.5	\$73.3	\$77.6
Special Demonstrations	0.0	1.0	1.0
Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP):			
Grants for Infants/Families	17.5	21.3	25.6
Early Childhood Education	2.3	2.9	2.9
National Institute on Disability & Rehab. Research (NIDRR):			
Rehab. Research & Training Centers (RRTC's)			
and other programs	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Subtotal	\$87.9	\$99.1	\$107.5
Program Administration	<u>\$2.9</u>	<u>\$3.1</u>	<u>\$3.0</u>
Total Education	\$714.7	\$700.4	\$708.8
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$28,833	\$30,352	\$30,628
Drug Percentage	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- All funds spent in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE), pursuant to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities (DFSC) Act, are used exclusively for drug-related prevention activities.
- A portion of the Vocational Rehabilitation State grants administered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) is used to provide services to persons whose drug-dependency is considered a primary or secondary disability. The percentage of persons so served by these grants is estimated at 3.7% in Fiscal Year 1991, 3.8% in FY 1992, and 3.9% in FY 1993.
- The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) funding for early intervention and early education reflects estimates of the amount of funds spent on infants, toddlers, and young children who have drug-related disabilities.
- The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) programs include research relating to treatment, prevention, and training. Figures for NIDRR activities reflect the estimated costs of specific drug-related initiatives.

II. Program Summary

- The Department of Education administers programs to improve and expand elementary and secondary education, special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities, bilingual education, vocational and adult education, higher education, and vocational rehabilitation.
- The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act authorizes funding for drug education and prevention activities as a means of reducing the demand for illicit drugs. The majority of funds are allocated to States and Territories on the basis of school-aged population. These programs are administered by the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE).
- The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) State Grant Program provides funding for activities to rehabilitate individuals with disabilities. Funds are allocated to States and Territories on the basis of their population and per capita income. Persons who are considered drug dependent can qualify for VR services if their disability constitutes a substantial impediment to employment. This program is administered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA).
- OSEP administers programs for children with disabilities, including assistance to States for early intervention programs that address the developmental needs of mentally-delayed infants and toddlers who were pre-natally exposed to drugs, and special education programs that address the needs of children with disabilities, including drug-exposed preschoolers.

III. Budget Summary

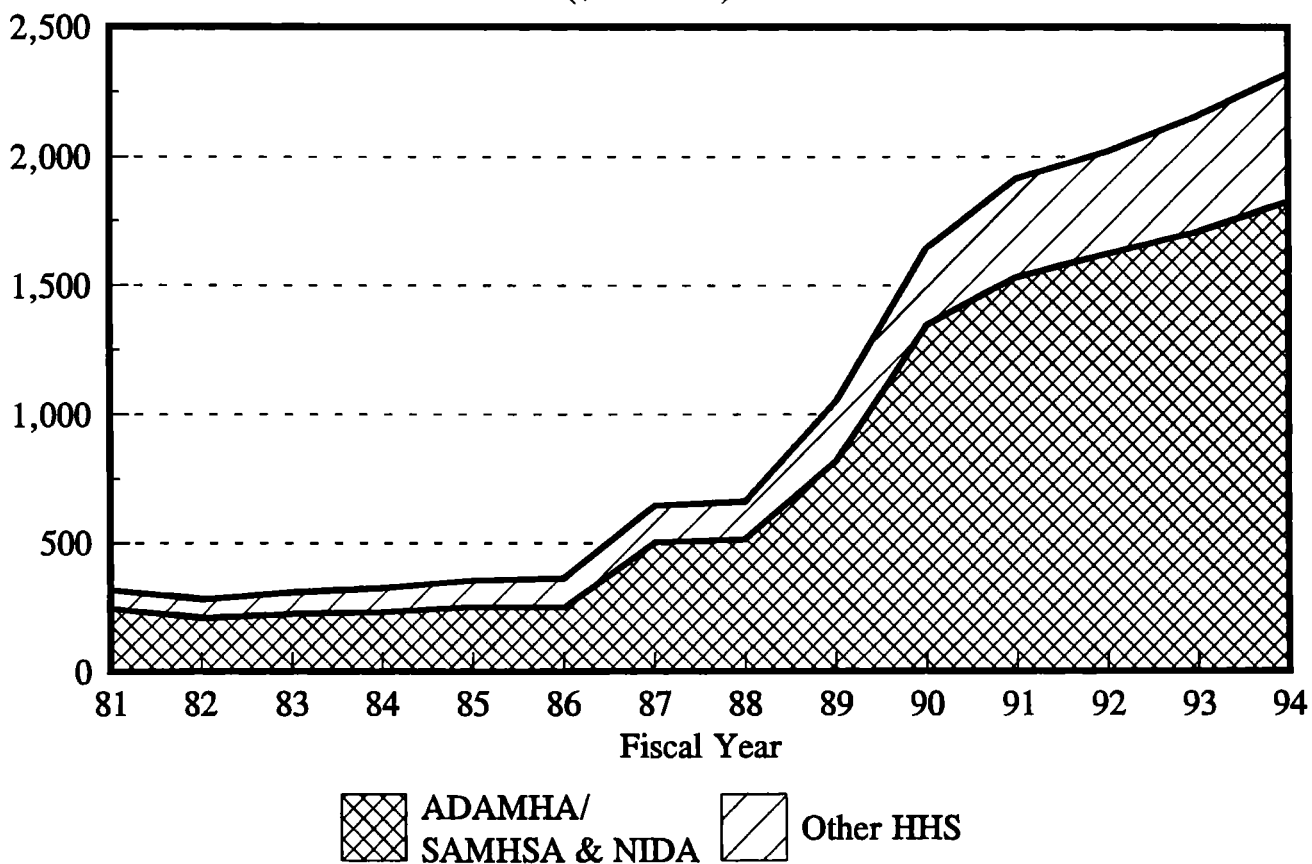
FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program level includes \$498.6 million for State grants, \$61.5 million for national programs, \$24.6 million for emergency grants, \$13.6 million for training grants, and \$3.0 million for program administration.
- The 1993 program level also includes \$74.3 million for vocational rehabilitation, \$24.2 million for early intervention and early childhood education services, \$0.6 million for research activities, and \$0.1 million for program administration.
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services: Congress provided \$99.1 million for RSA, OSEP and NIDRR. This is an increase of \$11.2 million from the FY 1992 level.
 - ▶ Rehabilitation Services Administration: \$73.3 million is estimated for the State Vocational Rehabilitation grant program. This is an increase of \$5.4 million from the FY 1992 level, based on the statutorily mandated increase in the vocational rehabilitation basic grant program commensurate with the increase in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPIU) for the previous year.
 - ▶ Office of Special Education Programs: A total of \$24.2 million is provided, an increase of \$4.5 million from the FY 1992 level. These funds will be used to assist States in providing services to drug-exposed infants and toddlers and to conduct research, demonstration, and outreach projects addressing the needs of infants, toddlers and young children prenatally exposed to drugs.
 - ▶ National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research: Funding of \$0.6 million will be used for one new Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) dealing with rehabilitation issues for persons with disabilities who are also drug abusers, and continuation of the third and final year of a research and demonstration project which focuses on substance abuse as a barrier to job re-entry for persons with traumatic brain injury.

1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President requests no new drug-related initiatives.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 79.4	\$ 83.8	\$ 83.8
Treatment	<u>31.7</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>31.8</u>
Total	\$111.0	\$115.5	\$115.5

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Runaway and Homeless Youth	\$ 40.6	\$ 39.4	\$ 39.4
Youth Gang	10.9	10.6	10.6
Crack Babies	5.9	6.1	6.1
Abandoned Infants	12.6	13.6	13.6
Head Start	21.6	26.9	26.9
Emergency Protection	<u>19.5</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>18.9</u>
Total	\$111.0	\$115.5	\$115.5

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	11	11	11
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$20,478	\$27,802	\$28,322
Drug Percentage	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- Funds spent for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Drug Program, for the Drug Program for Youth Gangs, and for the Head Start Program are used for drug-related prevention activities.
- Funds for Abandoned Infants and Crack Baby activities are used to support demonstration projects that meet the immediate, nonmedical needs of drug-exposed infants, with a special focus on the particular problems of babies born to crack-cocaine using mothers.

II. Program Summary

- The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), formerly known as the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) and Family Support Administration (FSA), administers six programs that are considered drug-related. These programs target hard to reach and at risk populations, including youth, Head Start parents, children, and infants exposed to drugs. This includes those who may test positive for drugs at birth, who may be

abandoned by drug using parents, or who are abused or at-risk of child abuse and neglect due to parental drug use and abuse.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program was funded at \$115.5 million and 11 FTE. This level enabled ACF to fund drug-related prevention and treatment activities. \$83.8 million was included for prevention activities and \$31.8 million for treatment activities.
- Crack Babies Activities: \$6.1 million is provided, a net increase of \$0.2 million from the FY 1992 level. Funding will continue to support grants that develop and provide respite care for babies, including those that are drug exposed and those with AIDS or AIDS-related conditions. Funding will also support grants to develop and provide care at crisis nurseries for abused and neglected children, including those from substance abusing families.
- Head Start Activities: \$26.9 million is provided, a net increase of \$5.8 million from the FY 1992 level. Funding will increase the number of Family Service Centers and allow for the continuation of support in their efforts to provide substance abuse prevention and treatment services to parents of children enrolled in Head Start.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The FY 1994 drug related resources for ACF total \$115 million and 11 FTE, the same level as in FY 1993. No new drug related initiatives are proposed for FY 1994.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>			
Prevention	\$28.6	\$31.2	\$36.6
Total	\$28.6	\$31.2	\$36.6
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
HIV Prevention Among IDUs	\$28.6	\$31.2	\$36.6
Total	\$28.6	\$31.2	\$36.6
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	6	6	6
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,574.3	\$2,035.4	\$2,233.8
Drug Percentage	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%

-
- These funds are exclusively allocated for the prevention of HIV among injecting drug users (IDUs) and represent 6.7 percent of Centers for Disease Control's (CDC) total HIV budget. The amount of funding for these activities is discretionary and reflects the priorities of CDC.

II. Program Summary

- The Office of Deputy Director (HIV), within the CDC, administers several drug-related HIV prevention activities. Funds exclusively directed to IDUs support HIV counseling, testing, referral, and partner notification services for IDUs in drug treatment centers and other facilities, and health education/risk reduction efforts directed to IDUs not in treatment.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program was funded at \$31.2 million and 6 FTE. These funds included activities such as HIV testing, counseling, and partner notification, and health education and risk reduction as well as \$3.3 million to evaluate its current street outreach efforts to prevent HIV infection among IDUs not in treatment.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- In FY 1994, CDC will increase its support for HIV prevention among IDU's by \$5.4 million, for a total of \$36.6 million. This represents a 17 percent increase over FY 1993 levels. Included in these funds are \$3.9 million to continue the evaluation of street and community based outreach activities to prevent HIV infection among IDU's not in treatment.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1992 Actual</u>	<u>1993 Estimate</u>	<u>1994 Request</u>
Regulatory & Compliance	<u>\$6.7</u>	<u>\$6.8</u>	<u>\$6.8</u>
Total	<u>\$6.7</u>	<u>\$6.8</u>	<u>\$6.8</u>
 <u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Regulation of Methadone and Counterfeit Drugs	<u>\$6.7</u>	<u>\$6.8</u>	<u>\$6.8</u>
Total	<u>\$6.7</u>	<u>\$6.8</u>	<u>\$6.8</u>
 <u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	76	76	76
 <u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$765.4	\$830.7	\$929.1
Drug Percentage	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%

- FDA's drug control budget represents about one percent of its total budget, and approximately 3.3 percent of its Human Drugs Program.

II. Program Summary

- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a scientific regulatory agency responsible for the safety of the nation's foods, cosmetics, drugs, medical devices, and radiological products.
- The FDA reviews applications from hospitals and narcotic treatment programs for use of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction, approves those programs that comply with the narcotic treatment standards published by FDA and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and monitors approved treatment programs for compliance with these standards.
- The FDA reviews new drug applications for drugs which claim to alleviate narcotic dependency. The FDA works closely with the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and especially NIDA to expedite the development of opiate and cocaine anti-craving and blocking agents being studied by these agencies.
- With the passage of new legislation assigning the investigation of the illegal use of anabolic steroids to DEA as a controlled substance, FDA's previous role in associated investigations

and litigations has been modified. FDA continues to investigate counterfeit steroids and new chemical substances which are being abused.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program was funded at \$6.8 million and 76 FTE. These funds were included for monitoring methadone maintenance programs. Specific funding for the review of new drug applications was not included as part of the drug control budget.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No program growth or new initiatives are requested. FDA will continue to devote \$6.8 million to these anti-drug abuse related activities.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>			
Treatment	<u>\$201.8</u>	<u>\$231.8</u>	<u>\$261.2</u>
Total	\$201.8	\$231.8	\$261.2
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Medicaid	\$141.8	\$161.8	\$181.2
Medicare	<u>\$60.0</u>	<u>\$70.0</u>	<u>\$80.0</u>
Total	\$201.8	\$231.8	\$261.2
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$191,153	\$213,915	\$236,657
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- Funding estimates reflect both the hospital and non-hospital treatment costs for Medicaid and only the hospital treatment costs for Medicare. These drug-related expenditures have been estimated using the results of various surveys. Only direct treatment costs have been estimated, to the exclusion of costs associated with the treatment of drug-associated conditions.

II. Program Summary

- The Health Care Financing Administration is responsible for the oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs and related Federal medical care quality control staffs.
- The Medicare Program is a Federal health insurance program for persons age 65 and over and certain disabled persons. It is funded through Social Security contributions, premiums, and general revenue. The Medicaid Program, through grants to States, pays for medical services to the financially needy.
- Medicare and Medicaid eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and non-hospital services required to treat their condition.

- Under current law, Medicaid must pay for the inpatient, outpatient, and physician services for eligible persons, and, at the option of the States, clinical and rehabilitative services. The primary limitation on using Medicaid for drug treatment is that it cannot pay for any recipients aged 22-64 in large inpatient psychiatric facilities (defined as Institutions for Mental Diseases, IMDs).

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program was funded at \$231.8 million. This included both programs paying direct drug treatment costs, consisting of \$70 million for Medicare and \$161.8 million for Medicaid.
- In FY 1993, HCFA estimates Medicaid will spend \$161.8 million in direct drug-related treatment costs, an increase over FY 1992 of \$20.0 million. These resources will allow many States to fully utilize their options under the Medicaid system to make a wide range of drug treatment services available. HHS will continue to provide technical assistance to make State governments aware of how Medicaid can help to pay for drug treatment in their States, and how States can benefit from the Federal cost-sharing under Medicaid.
- In FY 1993, HCFA estimates Medicare will spend \$70 Million on direct drug related treatment costs, an increase of \$10 million over FY 1992. This additional funding reflects projected increases in Medicare treatment costs during FY 1993.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The FY 1994 drug-related resources for HCFA total \$261.2 million, an increase of \$29.4 million over FY 1993. Increases in funding for direct drug-related treatment costs in general reflect overall projected increases in Medicare and Medicaid funding.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>			
Prevention	\$3.0	\$3.5	\$3.0
Treatment	<u>32.2</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>35.9</u>
Total	\$35.2	\$44.9	\$38.9
 <u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Clinical Services	\$32.5	\$34.2	\$36.0
Urban Centers	2.7	2.8	2.9
Construction	<u>0.0</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$35.2	\$44.9	\$38.9
 <u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	137	137	137
 <u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,840	\$2,000	\$2,022
Drug Percentage	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- These funds represent the total amount of funding available to the Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Programs branch. Totals for FY 1993 reflect the budget authority plus additional private insurance collection for services and facilities.

II. Program Summary

- The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides a comprehensive health services delivery system for American Indians and Alaska Natives with the opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing programs to meet their health needs.
- As part of its broad mandate to provide health care services, the IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Specific anti-drug abuse activities are administered by the Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Programs Branch within IHS. These activities include anti-drug abuse education for, and information dissemination to, parents, schools, and community groups, and efforts to foster support for drug-free communities and work places.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The 1993 level enabled the IHS to maintain drug-related activities, including treatment, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention, Adolescent Regional Treatment Centers, Community Rehabilitation and Aftercare, Training/Community Education, Health Promotion/Disease Prevention, Navajo Rehabilitation Program, Urban Programs, and Contract Health Services.
- Congress provided \$44.9 million in FY 1993, a net increase of \$7.9 million above the President's Budget Request. This increase was directed to be used for the construction of Regional Treatment Centers.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- IHS expects to spend \$38.9 million on drug-related activities in FY 1994, a net decrease of \$6.0 million below FY 1993. This change reflects a decrease of \$7.9 million associated with one-time construction costs in FY 1993 for Regional Treatment Centers, and an increase of \$1.9 million to cover inflationary cost increases in IHS drug-related prevention and treatment programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Research (Prevention)	\$158.5	\$164.3	\$165.5
Research (Treatment)	<u>240.6</u>	<u>239.9</u>	<u>241.6</u>
Total	\$399.1	\$404.2	\$407.1

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Research (Prevention)	\$158.5	\$164.3	\$165.5
Research (Treatment)	<u>240.6</u>	<u>239.9</u>	<u>241.6</u>
Total	\$399.1	\$404.2	\$407.1

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	403	395	385
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$399.1	\$404.2	\$407.1
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- These amounts are revised to reflect the impact of the reorganization of National Institutes of Health (NIH)/The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) and the transfer of certain drug abuse research demonstration activities to the new Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). NIDA did not become a separate Institute within NIH until FY 1993. Therefore, budget data for FY 1992 are only for comparison purposes.

II. Program Summary

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) plays the leading role in the Federal research effort to identify the means of preventing and controlling drug use. NIDA sponsors research on the nature and extent, causes and consequences, and prevention and treatment of drug use. NIDA's research demonstration programs generate information on promising new prevention and treatment approaches. NIDA's research program also includes studies of the role of drug use in the spread of HIV/AIDS, effective intervention strategies, and interactions between drug use, immune function, HIV infection, and AIDS.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program was funded at \$404.2 million and 402 FTE. This level enabled NIDA to fund \$164.3 million for treatment and prevention research and \$239.9 million for research demonstrations.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The FY 1994 budget for NIDA is \$407.1 million, an increase of \$2.9 million over FY 1993. This increase is being devoted to AIDS-related research.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Prevention	\$372.8	\$418.9	\$455.9
Treatment	<u>848.1</u>	<u>884.2</u>	<u>962.3</u>
Total	\$1,220.9	\$1,303.1	\$1,418.1

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP):

High Risk Youth	\$57.9	\$56.3	\$69.3
Block Grants - Prevention	104.9	118.8	118.7
Pregnant Women/Infants	49.3	46.8	40.6
Community Youth Activities	9.9	0.0	0.0
Community Partnerships ¹	98.8	104.7	116.7
Program Management	16.5	16.9	16.9
Other Programs	20.4	18.5	18.5
Training	<u>15.1</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>14.5</u>
Subtotal CSAP	\$372.8	\$376.4	\$395.2

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT):

Sub. Abuse Block Grant ² -Treatment	\$440.4	\$462.3	\$448.7
Capacity Expansion Program ³	9.0	15.3	88.9

Treatment Improvement:

Crisis Area Grants	36.0	34.8	34.8
Pregnant/Postpartum Women ⁴	10.0	26.0	49.2
Treatment Campus	18.0	18.4	9.4
Criminal Justice Program	15.9	33.0	33.0
Critical Populations	38.0	44.6	44.7
Comprehensive Comm. Treatment ⁵	12.1	21.3	26.8
Program Management	16.2	18.5	22.0
Training	5.6	5.4	5.4
Applied Studies Set-Aside	21.7	12.5	26.1
CSAP PPWI Treatment	3.3	3.4	2.8

AIDS Demos & Training:

Training	3.1	2.8	5.3
Linkage	8.0	7.8	5.3
Outreach	10.2	10.5	10.5
Block Grants Alcohol - Co-Morbid	153.9	161.1	161.1
Block Grants Alcohol - Underage	<u>46.7</u>	<u>48.9</u>	<u>48.9</u>
Subtotal CSAT	848.1	\$926.7	\$1,022.9

Total SAMHSA	\$1,220.9	\$1,303.1	\$1,418.1
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<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	352	395	395
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,950.7	\$2,038.5	\$2,153.5
Drug Percentage	62.6%	63.9%	65.9%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ Includes \$8.7 million from the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1993.

² Includes estimates of funding to treat persons with drug disorders as well as funding to treat persons with co-morbid substance abuse problems and youths under 21 years of age with alcohol problems. Also included is the entire Substance Abuse Block Grant Set-Aside, which is distributed among CSAT, CSAP, and OAS for execution.

³ In FY 1992 and 1993, CEP is funded by the Special Forfeiture Fund.

⁴ Includes \$10 million from the Special Forfeiture Fund for residential treatment for mothers and children in FY 1992, and \$5.0 million in FY 1993.

⁵ In FY 1993, includes \$4.7 million from the Special Forfeiture Fund to San Francisco Dept. of Health for HIV/AIDS.

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) was newly formed in FY 1993 from a reorganization of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA). For comparison purposes, HHS has derived comparable budget estimates for years prior to FY 1993.
- As a result of the reorganization of ADAMHA, the Homeless Demonstrations transferred from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) to the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) in FY 1993. 50 percent of the Homeless program was previously included in the ADAMHA drug abuse program. Under the new SAMHSA, this program is not included. ONDCP is in the process of examining this issue. For the purposes of this paper, ONDCP has adopted this change.
- Prevention services include funding for CSAP High Risk Youth, Pregnant Women and their Infants (these are comprehensive programs involving treatment and prevention activities), Community Partnerships, Training programs, and 20 percent of the Substance Abuse block grant State allotments.
- Treatment services include funding for CSAP Residential Treatment Demonstrations for Women and their Children, CSAT Crisis Area and Treatment Improvement programs, AIDS outreach demonstrations and 80 percent of the Substance Abuse block grant State allotments (75 percent for treatment and 5 percent Set-Aside).

II. Program Summary

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) was created by P.L. 102-321 and includes the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS). In addition, an Office of Applied Studies (OAS) has been established within the Office of the Administrator to centralize data collection and policy analysis for substance abuse.
- All programs administered by CSAT and CSAP are considered drug-related activities. Approximately 71.1 percent of the new Substance Abuse Block Grant is considered drug-related. In addition, most activities to be performed by the Office of Applied Studies (OAS) will be drug-related.
- CSAT administers the new Substance Abuse Block Grant program and supports treatment projects to expand capacity and improve the quality of services. Programs include: the new outpatient and residential treatment programs for pregnant and postpartum women; the mandated model comprehensive program for treatment of substance abuse in the national capital area; Capacity Expansion grants; Crisis Area grants; Treatment Improvement grants; and AIDS Outreach demonstration programs.
- CSAP supports prevention and early intervention projects which serve as models in preventing use of drugs and alcohol abuse. Emphasis is placed on populations at risk for substance abuse. Programs include: High Risk Youth; Pregnant Women and their Infants; Community Prevention Services; the National Training System; and the development of a National Data Base on prevention programs.
- OAS is responsible for data collection and policy analysis for substance abuse. Programs include: the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), the Household Survey, the National Drug Abuse Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS), Drug Services Research Survey (DSRS), the State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), Client Data System, and Quick Response Survey (QRS). Most of these activities will be supported from the block grant set-aside. The set-aside has been used for data collection, evaluation, and technical assistance activities, using five percent of the amount appropriated to the Substance Abuse Block Grant program. Starting in 1994, services research is no longer an authorized program under the block grant set-aside program. In addition, OAS will provide oversight to the SAMHSA service systems evaluation program.
- The former ADMS Block grant has been divided into separate mental health and substance abuse block grants. The distribution formulae have been amended and certain activities are mandated for the States. States are required to submit plans which must be approved by the Department before they can receive their funding for substance abuse services.
- Forty percent of the 5 percent set-aside available for substance abuse activities must be applied in 1993 to the Residential Treatment Program for Pregnant and Postpartum Women (PPW).
- Twenty percent of the 5 percent set-aside available for substance abuse activities must be dedicated to CSAP administered prevention projects.

- For FY 1993, \$3.0 million was earmarked for the Model Comprehensive Program for Treatment of Substance Abuse in the National Capital Area.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- Although SAMHSA did not exist in FY 1992, for the purposes of clarity, SAMHSA has developed comparable estimates of program funding levels for FY 1992 from funds appropriated to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.
- The FY 1993 program was funded at \$1,303.1 billion and 395 FTE. This level included funding for prevention services including High Risk Youth, Pregnant Women and Infants, and Community Prevention Services programs; and treatment services including Treatment Improvement Demonstrations, the Capacity Expansion Program (CEP), residential programs for Pregnant/Postpartum Women and their Children, and the Substance Abuse Block Grant.
- Substance Abuse Block Grant: \$803.5 million is provided for State allocations, a net increase of \$35.9 million from the 1992 level, of this increase, \$21.9 million is provided for drug treatment. This means that an additional 3,973 drug treatment slots will be available serving 10,251 more people.
- Pregnant/Postpartum Women: \$26.0 is provided, a net increase of \$9.8 million from the 1992 level. In addition, \$22.6 million from the Block Grant set-aside is earmarked for this program. Funding will provide pregnant/postpartum women and their children with residential and outpatient treatment services.
- Criminal Justice Program: \$33.0 million is provided, a net increase of \$17.1 million from the 1992 level. This increase will provide funding for clients incarcerated in jails and prisons as well as those on probation and parole.
- Comprehensive Community Treatment Programs: \$21.3 million is provided, a net increase of \$9.2 million from the 1992 level. These funds will provide grants that are designed to improve the linkage between the primary health care and drug abuse treatment systems.

Treatment Capacity Information

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Treatment Equivalent Slots (Federal)</u>			
Drug Slots	94,135	100,360	109,907
Other Slots ¹	<u>34,381</u>	<u>33,953</u>	<u>33,060</u>
Subtotal	128,516	134,313	142,967

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Treatment Equivalent Slots (U.S. Total)</u>			
Drug Slots	560,000	566,000	575,000
Other Slots ¹	<u>34,381</u>	<u>33,953</u>	<u>33,060</u>
Subtotal	594,381	599,953	608,060
<u>Number of Persons Served (U.S. Total)</u>			
Drug ²	1,455,000	1,433,000	1,438,000
Other ³	<u>106,581</u>	<u>105,254</u>	<u>102,486</u>
Subtotal	1,561,580	1,548,254	1,540,486
<u>Total Number of People to be Treated ⁴</u>	2,591,000	2,543,000	2,496,000

¹ "Other Slots" include slots for patients with a co-morbid drug problem (alcohol primary/drug secondary), and youth under 21 who use alcohol.

² This calculation assumes that one slot can serve 2.6 patients per year in FY 1992, 2.5 patients per year in FY 1993, and 2.53 patients per year in FY 1994.

³ This calculation assumes that one slot can serve 3.1 patients per year.

⁴ This is an estimate of the total number of people in the U.S. with a diagnosable substance abuse problem who could benefit from treatment.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The FY 1994 drug budget for SAMHSA totals \$1,418 million, an increase of \$115 million, or 9%, over FY 1993.

Substance Abuse Treatment

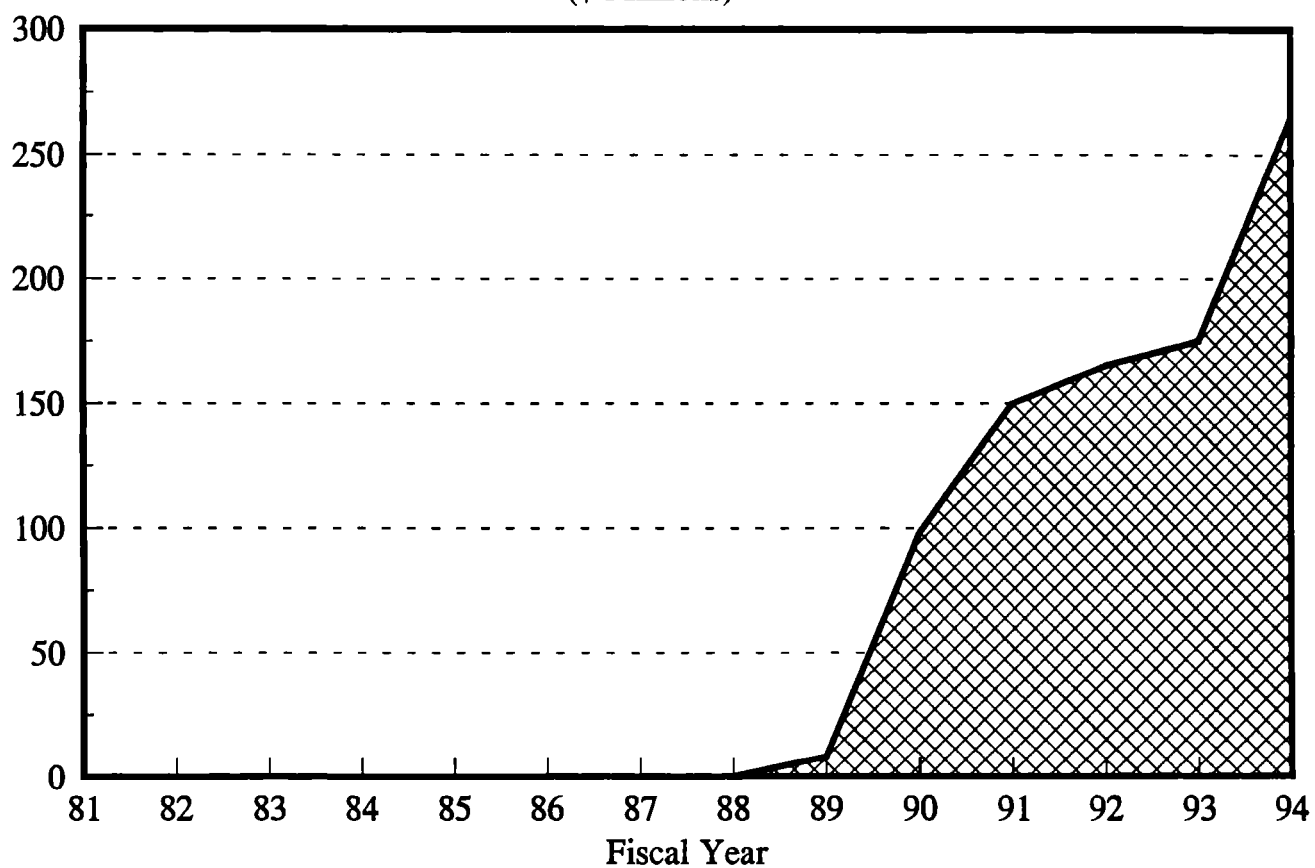
- Including funds to treat persons with co-morbid substance abuse problems and youths under 21 years of age with alcohol problems, the FY 1994 budget requests a total of \$1,112 million for drug related expenditures of the SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT). This is an increase of \$93 million, or 9%, over FY 1993. These additional funds will support creation and expansion of substance abuse treatment where it is needed most: hard-to-reach populations, especially pregnant women, and low-income families and children.
- Of the \$93 million, \$23 million will be used to maintain residential treatment slots for pregnant and post-partum women, supported in FY 1993 by the one-time earmark of set-aside funds from the Substance Abuse Block Grant. An additional \$67 million will be used to increase funding for the Treatment Capacity Expansion Program to treat an additional 30,000 persons. In addition, \$7 million will be reallocated from expiring grants within the CSAP Pregnant Women and Infants program to the CSAT Capacity Expansion Program to partially offset the impact of inflation for this existing Federal treatment capacity.

- Within other treatment improvement programs, SAMHSA plans to phase out support for the Treatment Campuses Demonstrations in FY 1994 (-\$9 million). These funds will be reallocated to expand State Needs Assessment efforts to additional States (+\$5 million); and to support substance abuse data collection surveys in the Office of Applied Studies (+\$4 million) which are a part of the Program Management line of the SAMHSA budget.

Substance Abuse Prevention

- For SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), the FY 1994 budget includes \$262 million, a net \$18 million, or 7%, increase over FY 1993. This increase supports expansion of the primary national program working with child and adolescent drug abuse prevention, the High Risk Youth Program. This program will be increased from \$56 million in FY 1993 to \$69 million in FY 1994, a \$13 million or 23% increase. These additional funds will allow for demonstration programs that will enhance prevention services efforts in dealing with drug abuse and violence, and drug abuse among young women. In increase of \$12 million, or 11%, supports expansion of the Community Prevention Services Program, from \$105 million in FY 1993 to \$117 million in FY 1994. As a complement to the individual-oriented High Risk Youth grants, this program promotes comprehensive communitywide prevention services approaches. As discussed above, these CSAP increases are offset by the reallocation of \$7 million from expiring Pregnant Women and Infants grants to the CSAT Treatment Capacity Expansion Program.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Prevention	\$165.0	\$175.0	\$265.0
Total	\$165.0	\$175.0	\$265.0
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Public and Indian Housing	\$165.0	\$165.0	\$265.0
Federally Assisted Housing	0.0	10.0	0.0
Total	\$165.0	\$175.0	\$265.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	9	9	9
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$25,165	\$28,151	\$25,459
Drug Percentage	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%

II. Program Summary

- Drug Elimination grants provide funds for drug prevention, control and elimination activities at Public and Indian Housing developments to help mobilize communities against drugs by increasing security and ridding such projects of drug dealers and drug use. These funds can be used to develop and implement various activities, including project security, innovative drug education and treatment, counseling, referral, and outreach efforts to reduce the use of drugs in and around public housing projects.
- The Office of Drug-Free Neighborhoods, within the Office of Public and Indian Housing, administers the Drug Elimination Grant program, develops regulations and funding notices, administers grant competitions, and provides training and technical assistance.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program was funded at \$175 million and 9 FTE for drug elimination grants. Most of these funds, \$164.8 million or 94.1 percent, were grants to public and assisted housing (including grants for a Public Housing Youth Sports program). The remaining funds

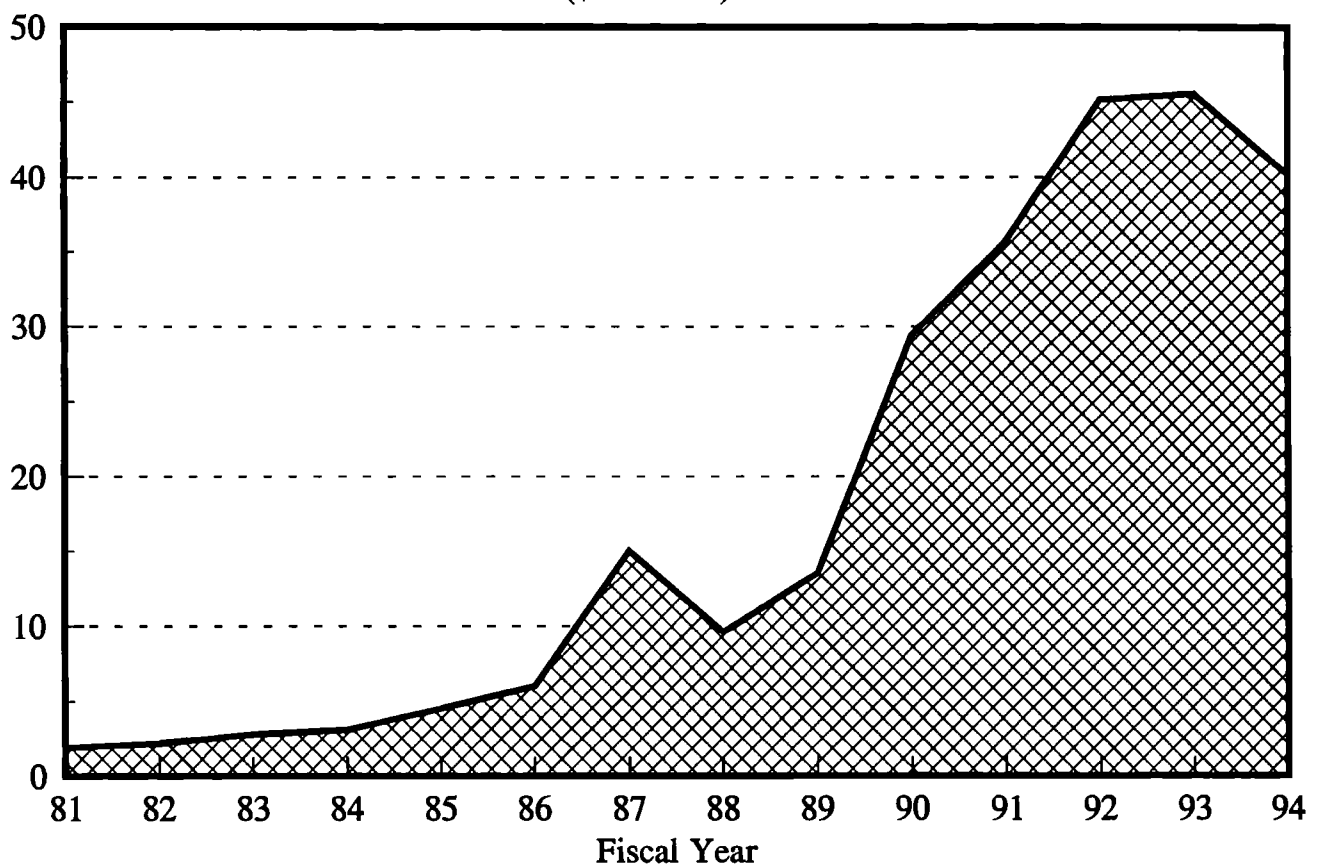
were included for technical assistance and training (\$4.7 million), for a drug information clearinghouse (\$0.5 million), and for a Youth Violence Prevention Program (\$5.0 million).

- These activities are funded through grants to Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and Indian Housing Authorities (IHAs). There are over 3,300 housing authorities in the Nation. Of these, approximately 500 will receive grants during FY 1993.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The FY 1994 budget request of \$175 million supports the same level of activity as FY 1993, plus an additional amount of \$90 million. The combined amount of \$265 million will be used to fund a new initiative -- Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). This program will expand enforcement support through reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies, additional security and protective services. It will also use community policing methods of crime prevention. Youth initiatives and resident services programs will also be components of COMPAC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
State & Local Assistance	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$0.7
Investigations	18.5	18.8	18.4
Prevention	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total	\$22.7	\$23.9	\$23.4

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Education	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8
Substance Abuse Coord. Office	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tribal Services	15.8	16.2	15.7
General Administration	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	<u>5.7</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total	\$22.7	\$23.9	\$23.4

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	127	131	134
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,536.3	\$1,548.7	\$1,808
Drug Percentage	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- The Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) anti-drug efforts are a proportionate share of the Bureau's major activities and services. Functions included in the drug control program include: school substance abuse counseling, law enforcement, judicial services, social services, construction, and general administration.

II. Program Summary

- The principal program objectives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) are:
 - ▶ To assist Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship with the Federal Government; and
 - ▶ To facilitate Indian and Alaska Native people in developing their human and natural resource potential.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- Bureau of Indian Affairs anti-drug resources totalled \$23.9 million and 131 FTE in FY 1993.
- Law Enforcement: BIA's primary drug-related law enforcement efforts included:
 - ▶ Marijuana Eradication: The BIA Branch of Drug Enforcement is located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Artesia, New Mexico. The role of this unit includes the eradication of marijuana and interdiction of all illegal drugs on Indian lands. This mobile unit also provides drug enforcement training for tribal and BIA officers.
 - ▶ Investigations: BIA, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, continued the investigation, interdiction, and prosecution of the illegal distribution and sale of narcotics on Indian reservations, including those near the U.S. border with Mexico.
- Substance Abuse Office: BIA coordinated substance abuse services among rehabilitation centers, emergency shelters, juvenile detention facilities, and prevention and intervention programs.
- Education: Through a variety of educational materials made available to Bureau-funded schools, each school has the option of designing its own substance abuse curriculum. Each Bureau school has a substance abuse prevention program involving substance abuse counseling.
- Construction: BIA awarded construction grants for two emergency shelters and one juvenile detention facility in FY 1992.
- Juvenile Detention Center Construction: BIA will fund the construction of a juvenile detention center for the Navajo Nation. The \$4.0 million Center will provide a 50-bed juvenile detention facility that is in compliance with American Correctional Association Juvenile Detention standards. The Center will provide rehabilitation and treatment services to assist in returning youth to the community as productive, law-abiding citizens.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention (OASAP) will take a leadership role in providing policy guidance, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of Bureau-wide programs that impact or have a potential impact on substance abuse prevention among the American Indian and Alaska Native populations. The OASAP will strengthen the coordination of services between the Indian Health Services and the Bureau, particularly with regard to facilitating agency and program resources that provide immediate aftercare, support services for rehabilitation centers, emergency shelters, juvenile detention facilities and community based intervention programs. OASAP will facilitate BIA's communication and coordination of resources with the Department of Education, Housing and Urban Development, Department of Labor, Administration for Native Americans Programs, HHS Head Start Program, and

Family and Child Care Services. Additionally, the OASAP will identify, evaluate, collect and select culturally-free biased media materials from various Federal agencies, disseminate materials and information to the area and agency offices. OASAP staff will also provide technical assistance to tribes upon request and make materials available to them as needed.

- Also, \$6.6M is requested to complete construction of a third juvenile detention center.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1992 Actual</u>	<u>1993 Estimate</u>	<u>1994 Request</u>
Interdiction	\$2.3	\$2.8	\$1.4
Investigations	4.7	5.4	2.8
State & Local Assistance	1.5	1.5	0.8
Prevention	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	\$8.9	\$10.0	\$5.2

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	\$8.7	\$9.8	\$5.1
General Administration	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	\$8.9	\$10.0	\$5.2

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	50	53	38
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,010.0	\$1,029.2	\$1,141.5
Drug Percentage	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%

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- The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) drug control program is estimated as a share of its law enforcement activities, comprising less than one percent of the agency's budget. The Bureau's principal efforts focus on the cultivation of marijuana, clandestine drug labs, and ground and air smuggling.

II. Program Summary

- BLM is responsible for the management of 270 million acres of Public Lands located primarily in the West and Alaska. In addition to its management responsibilities on Public Lands, BLM is responsible for subsurface minerals resource management of an additional 300 million acres where mineral rights are owned by the Federal Government.
- Due to the remote and relatively uninhabited nature of this vast acreage of Public Lands, and the proximity of much of this acreage to the U.S./Mexico border, the BLM faces increasing problems with drug activities on Public Lands, which not only adversely impact resource values (e.g., diversion and fouling of water resources, contamination by abandoned toxic

materials, and destruction of timber and wildlife habitat), but also endanger visitors and BLM employees, sometimes emanating from intentionally set traps.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- Bureau of Land Management drug program resources in FY 1993 totalled 53 FTE and \$10.0 million.
- BLM's anti-drug priorities in FY 1993 were:
 - ▶ To enforce all applicable laws and regulations relating to the possession, distribution, sale, cultivation, growth, and manufacture of controlled substances on Public Lands, as well as to protect persons and property on Public Lands from harm resulting from drug violations;
 - ▶ To intensify detection, investigations, eradication, and interdiction along the Southwest border;
 - ▶ To enhance a drug communications and command center and intelligence/incident reporting network;
 - ▶ To continue cooperative agreements with State and local governments to assist in drug enforcement on Public Lands; and
 - ▶ To participate in Operation Northstar's northern border threat assessment of illegal narcotic activity along the U.S./Canadian border.
- An internal change in the 1993 Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program placed increased emphasis on drug interdiction and investigations. This change resulted in a shift of approximately \$1.2 million in base funding from lower priority investigative and enforcement activities supporting BLM-administered natural resource programs to BLM's drug enforcement and abatement program.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The Bureau of Land Management requested FY 1994 funding level is \$5.2 million and 38 FTE for drug enforcement.
- In order to realign the BLM's Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program there is a \$4.8 million and 15 FTE reduction in the drug control program, mainly consisting in a reduction in BLM's involvement in SW border interdiction activities.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>			
State and Local Assistance	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.0
Total	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.0
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Refuges and Wildlife	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
General Administration	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$750.1	\$720.8	\$811.5
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%

- The Service's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement efforts and is less than one percent of its total budget. Anti-drug activities are directed principally at the detection and eradication of drug supplies on Service lands.

II. Program Summary

- The mission of the Fish and Wildlife Service is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of citizens. The Service manages a 91 million acre National Wildlife Refuge System which will consist in 1993 of more than 490 refuges, waterfowl production areas located in 161 counties, and 55 other protected areas.
- The Fish and Wildlife law enforcement program is budgeted at approximately 15 percent of the Service's Refuges and Wildlife Activity in FY 1992. Law enforcement efforts provide protection for a broad spectrum of fish, wildlife, and plants through enforcement of numerous statutes and treaties throughout all 50 States and Territories.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The Fish and Wildlife Service drug program resources totalled \$1.1 million in FY 1993. Drug enforcement is generally incidental to the normal activities of refuge personnel, and there are no staff specifically assigned to anti-drug activities. Service anti-drug efforts focus on marijuana eradication and the seizure of other drugs on refuge lands.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The \$1.0 million Fish and Wildlife Service request for FY 1994 is a \$0.1 million reduction from the enacted FY 1993 level due to administrative efficiencies.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$10.8	\$8.6	\$8.6
Prevention	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total	\$11.1	\$9.1	\$9.2

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Park Management	\$11.0	\$9.0	\$8.9
General Administration	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$11.2	\$9.1	\$9.2

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	108	108	108
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,387.2	\$1,382.8	\$1,501.8
Drug Percentage	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- The National Park Service's (NPS) anti-drug program is a small portion of the Service's law enforcement activities, comprising less than one percent of the agency's budget. NPS drug cases involve the use, possession, sale, distribution, smuggling, manufacture, and cultivation of various controlled substances in park areas.

II. Program Summary

- NPS administers an extensive system of parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas. The objectives of the National Park Service are to administer the properties under its jurisdiction for the enjoyment and education of all citizens; to protect the natural environment of these areas; and to assist States, local governments, and community groups in the development of park areas, the protection of the environment, and the preservation of historic properties.

- The increased use of illicit drugs throughout the country also has had an impact on the NPS. Many park areas are located near known drug smuggling or trafficking routes. Roughly 21% of the 1,700 mile border with Mexico is within the National Park System. Significant percentages of the coastlines of a number of States lie within National Parks — 31% of Georgia, 42% of North Carolina, 50% of Maryland, 35% of Virginia, and 20% of California.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- National Park Service drug program resources in FY 1993 totalled \$9.1 million and 108 FTE. These funds provided for the continuing efforts of the Park Police, as well as provided money for NPS prevention activities.
- The specific purposes of the NPS drug law enforcement program during FY 1993 were:
 - ▶ To combat drug use, distribution, manufacture, and smuggling;
 - ▶ To locate and eradicate marijuana plants being cultivated in parks; and
 - ▶ To provide opportunities for drug awareness education in elementary schools located within or adjacent to National Parks.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President requests no new drug initiatives for the National Park Service in FY 1994.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8
Prevention	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total	\$1.5	\$1.4	\$1.4

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Administration of Territories	<u>\$1.5</u>	<u>\$1.4</u>	<u>\$1.4</u>
Total	\$1.5	\$1.4	\$1.4

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	1	1	1
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$357.8	\$317.1	\$302.2
Drug Percentage	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

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- The Office of Territorial and International Affairs' (OTIA) anti-drug program consists of providing drug control funds to insular areas identified in Statute to receive such money. Overall, OTIA's drug efforts represent less than one percent of the office's budget.

II. Program Summary

- The functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the territories and other insular areas of the United States and the freely associated states have been assigned to the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs. Although the Congress has placed with the Secretary of the Interior certain authority and responsibility concerning their governments, U.S. insular areas governments are not entities of the Department of the Interior, nor are they agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal government.
- OTIA has the responsibility of promoting the economic, social, and political development of the U.S. insular areas, leading toward a goal of increased self-government.
- The degree to which the OTIA conducts activities to further these objectives in a specific territory depends on the status of the territorial government and the extent of development already achieved within the insular area. The Office:
 - Studies the economic, social, and other political problems of the insular areas and proposes policies, programs, legislation, and other actions for their solution; and

- ▶ Provides budgetary and certain other administrative services to the governments of these insular areas.
- Insular areas eligible for anti-drug assistance include the U.S. territories of the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa; and the freely associated states of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau, the last remaining trust territory. Funds are provided for the following purposes:
 - ▶ Interdiction: The OTIA anti-drug program provides training to local government law enforcement officers and departments in the areas of general law enforcement, law enforcement management, anti-drug enforcement, and interdiction. This training helps prevent entry of drugs from South America and Asia.
 - ▶ Prevention: OTIA also provides funds to local governments in the area of prevention. Assistance to local educational and health systems is provided by law enforcement departments through this portion of the OTIA program.

III. Budget Summary

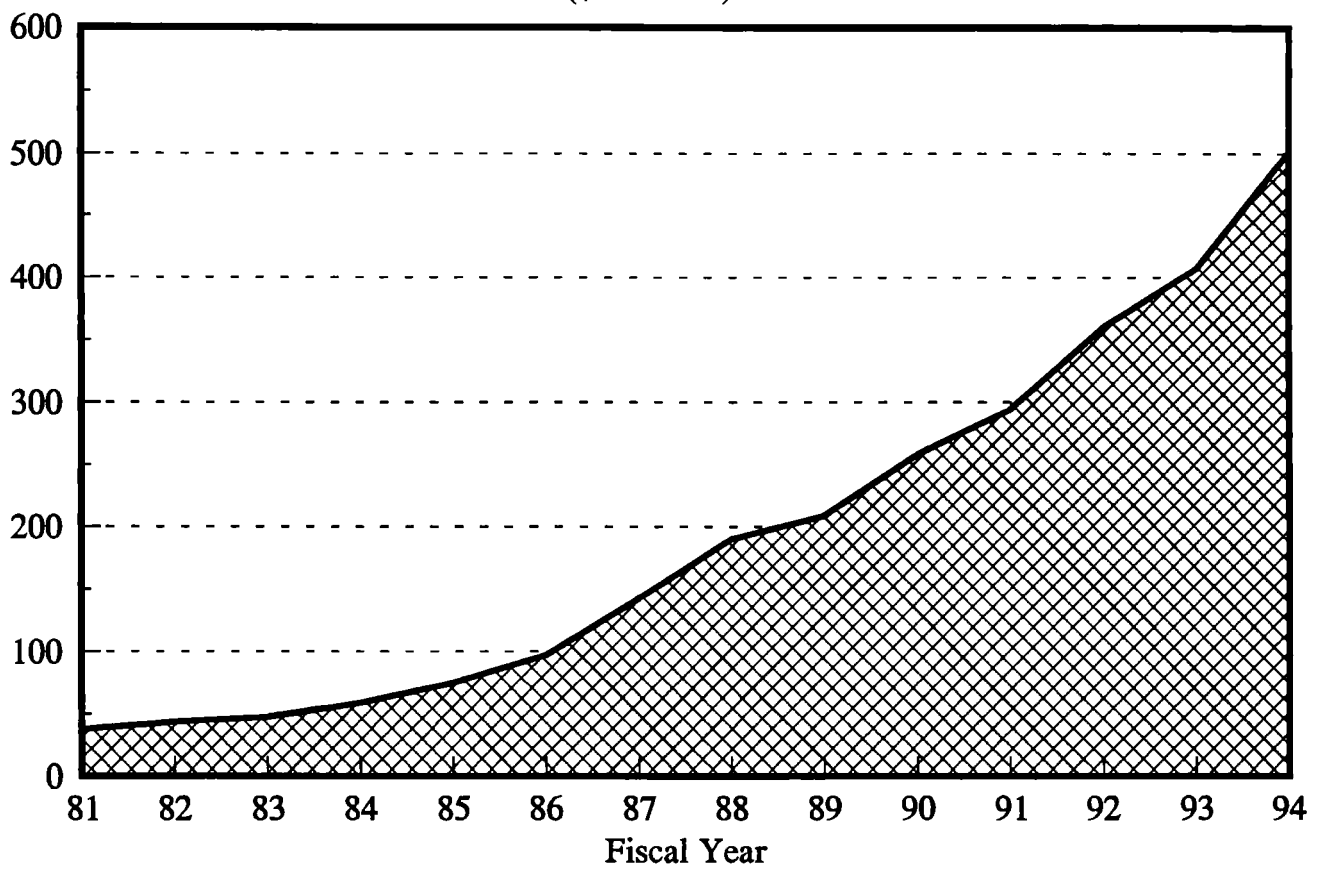
FY 1993 Program

- The \$1.4 million appropriated by the Congress for OTIA represented an increase of \$0.3 million (28%) over the President's request.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President requests no new drug initiatives for OTIA in FY 1994.

THE JUDICIARY
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Prosecution	\$233.8	\$268.6	\$330.7
Corrections	89.6	97.0	119.4
Treatment	<u>36.5</u>	<u>41.3</u>	<u>50.8</u>
Total	\$359.9	\$406.9	\$501.0

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Salaries and Expenses	\$264.8	\$292.4	\$356.5
Defender Services	56.8	73.2	99.1
Fees of Jurors	26.1	28.4	29.5
Court Security	8.1	8.6	10.6
Administrative Office	3.4	3.6	4.5
Federal Judicial Center	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	\$359.9	\$406.9	\$501.0

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	3,623	3,827	4,370
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$2,310.7	\$2,502.5	\$3,078.1
Drug Percentage	15.6%	16.3%	16.3%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- The drug percentage is based on review of prior year expenditures for drug-related activities and information from the Department of Justice that affects the number of drug-related defendants entering the system.

II. Program Summary

- The U.S. Courts are organized geographically into 12 Judicial Circuits and 94 Districts, each with supporting offices such as the Office of the Clerk of the Court, Central Legal Staff, and Probation and Pretrial Services, as well as Bankruptcy Courts. The courts receive administrative support from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and research and training services from the Federal Judicial Center. The Judiciary also covers the costs of civil and criminal trials including jurors, defense attorneys for indigent defendants, court reporting and interpreting, and perimeter court security, including x-ray machines and building security.

- The U.S. Courts' main function is to decide civil and criminal cases. In 1991, about 18 percent of all cases filed in the U.S. District Courts were criminal and approximately 26 percent of these were drug-related. However, due to the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (which set time limits for criminal cases) and other factors, approximately 45 percent of all the trials that began in 1991 were criminal. Civil cases, which are the majority of cases filed in the U.S. Courts, are being pushed further back on the court dockets due to the resources and time required for the drug-related criminal cases which can include several defendants per case and complex legal issues.
- Based on the results of a 3-year drug testing demonstration project, the Courts are implementing on-site drug testing procedures for pretrial defendants. The U.S. Courts also operate a drug abuse treatment program for all defendants awaiting trial and all convicted defendants under Court supervision, including parolees, probationers, and individuals on supervised release. Over 27,000 individuals (25% of all offenders) are currently receiving treatment under this program. The number of persons receiving drug treatment has increased 60% since 1987. A review of current policies and procedures of drug strategy and drug treatment in the Federal Pretrial/Probation system began in FY 1992 and has been extended to 1993. The panel will report its findings by August 31, 1993.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

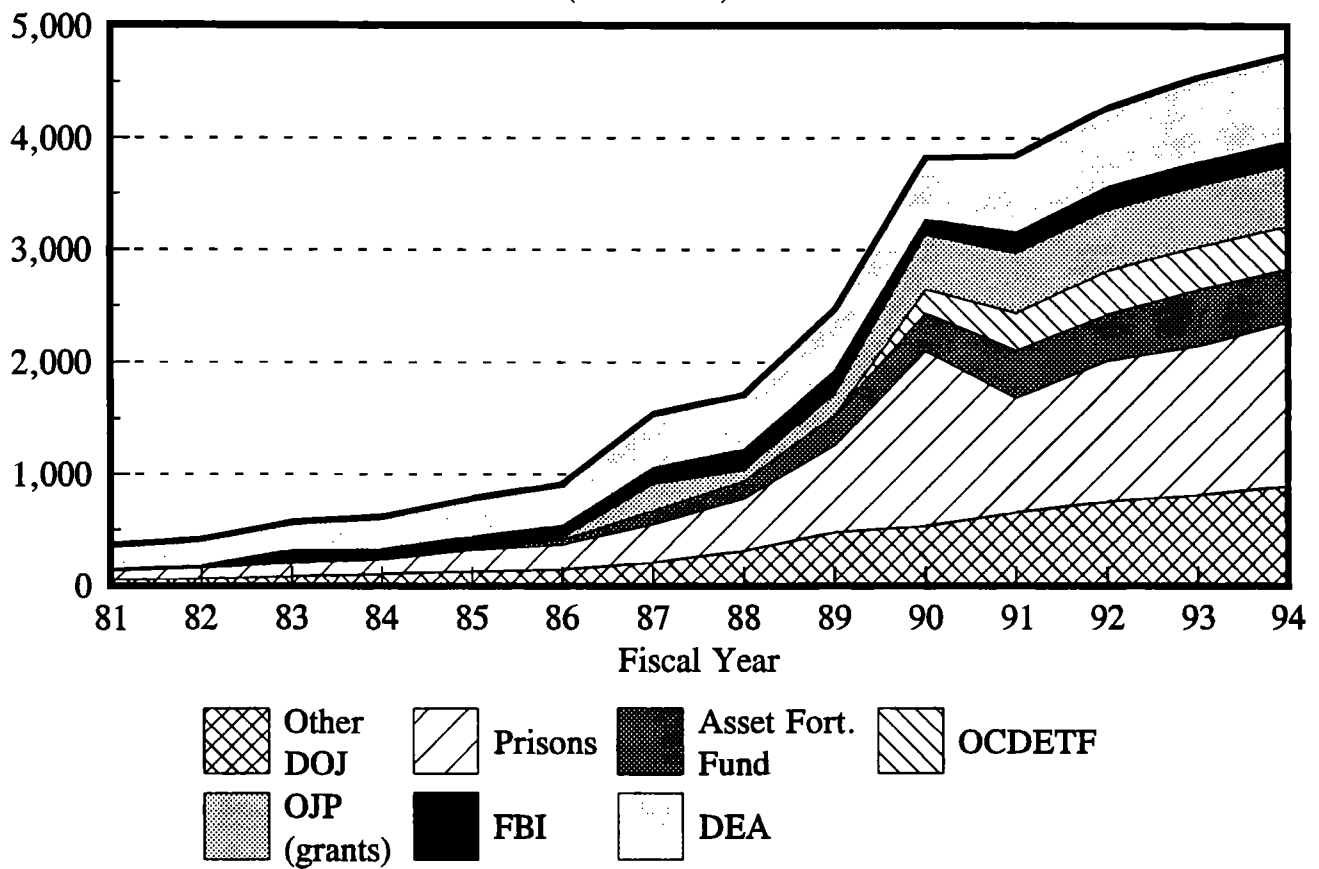
- The Judiciary's budget request for FY 1993 was \$429.9 million and 3,907 FTE's. Congress provided \$406.9 million in FY 1993. The \$23 million cut represents a 5% reduction from the request.
- The 1993 level provided for a drug-related total of 1,674 FTE in Pretrial Probation Services and 2,153 FTE for the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial activities to handle the drug-related workload, estimated to be 12,700 or 26 percent of all criminal cases in 1993. There was an average of 1.9 defendants per case.
- Additional resources were provided for other drug abuse services, including contractual services for urinalysis, counseling, vocational services, therapy, and residential treatment for the estimated 30,000 persons on probation and 24,500 new defendants designated by the court or probation officers to receive such services. Although additional resources were provided for contractual services for drug testing and treatment for the 30,000 substance abusers under court supervision, because of budgetary shortfalls occurring in September of 1992, treatment alternatives were severely restricted.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- In FY 1994, drug related cases are expected to total 12,700 or 26 percent of all criminal cases within the U.S. courts.

- The additional resources proposed for 1994 will require 543 additional FTEs in the Judiciary to handle the projected 24,500 new drug related defendants in 1993. 313 of the additional FTE's are designated for prosecution and related activities, including providing public counsel to indigent defendants. 230 FTE's are for pretrial and probation services, which includes correction and treatment activities.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Drug Control Budget
 (\$ Millions)



ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u> ¹			
International	\$12.4	\$14.0	\$13.2
State and Local Assistance	181.9	226.0	213.0
Other Law Enforcement	<u>217.7</u>	<u>258.3</u>	<u>243.5</u>
Total	\$412.0	\$498.3	\$469.8

Drug Resources By Decision Unit ²

Definite Budget Authority	\$99.4	\$93.0	\$63.0
Permanent Indefinite Authority	<u>312.6</u>	<u>405.3</u>	<u>406.8</u>
Total	\$412.0	\$498.3	\$469.8

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	0	0	0
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$412.0	\$498.3	\$469.8
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ The FY 1993 Budget includes \$3.1 million in drug-related resources transferred from the Assets Forfeiture Fund's FY 1991 Capital Surplus in support of a consolidated asset tracking system.

² The estimates reflected here and in the drug resources table in the President's Budget have been revised downward by the Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture. This is a consequence of anticipated payments to the Special Forfeiture Fund of \$21 million in FY 1993 and \$5 million in FY 1994.

- All Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Funds are drug-related. However, agencies receiving transfers for capital investment do not necessarily score the entire amount as drug-related.

II. Program Summary

- The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 established the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF), as amended by the Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988, into which forfeited cash and the proceeds of the sale of forfeited properties are deposited.

- The Fund is administered by the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture, Office of the Deputy Attorney General. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in, or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes.
- Forfeited funds may be used for several purposes:
 - ▶ Asset Management Expenses: includes expenses incurred in connection with the seizure, inventory, appraisal, packaging, movement, storage, maintenance, security, and disposition (including destruction) of the asset(s).
 - ▶ Other Asset Specific Expenses: includes case-specific expenses incurred in connection with normal proceedings undertaken to protect the United States' interest in seized property through forfeiture. Case-specific expenses include: advertising, translation, court reporting, expert witness fees, payment of valid liens, mortgages, etc.
 - ▶ Equitable Sharing Payments: includes payments paid directly to State and local agencies (and foreign governments) in proportion to the degree of participation in the law enforcement effort resulting in the forfeiture.
 - ▶ Program Management Expenses: includes expenses incurred in carrying out forfeiture program responsibilities that are not related to any one specific asset or to any one specific seizure or forfeiture. Program management expenses include: automated data processing, contracting for services directly related to the processing of and accounting for assets and forfeiture cases, and asset seizure and forfeiture training.
 - ▶ Investigative Expenses: includes certain specific expenses incurred in support of, or in furtherance of, criminal investigations. Investigative expenses include: paying for information relating to criminal drug cases, purchase of evidence, and destruction of controlled substances.
 - ▶ Transfers to Other Accounts: reflects the transfer of proceeds in excess of the amounts required for the above activities to other programs. Congress authorized excess funds to be transferred to the Bureau of Prisons (transfers occurred in 1988 and 1989), the U.S. Attorneys (transfer occurred in 1989), and the Special Forfeiture Fund of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (beginning in 1990).
- In 1991, Congress provided the Attorney General new authority to transfer any excess monies in the fund at the end of the fiscal year to any Federal agency to procure vehicles, equipment, and other capital investment items for law enforcement prosecution, correctional activities, and related activities. This excess balance is known as the "Super Surplus." This authority was subsequently modified in October 1992, removing the requirement that the Super Surplus be used for capital items. Funds now may be used for any enforcement, prosecution, or correctional activity.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- In FY 1993, the fund spent approximately \$498.3 million (\$93.0 million in definite budget authority and \$405.3 million in indefinite authority.) Definite authority covers those expenses associated with program management expenses and investigative expenses. Indefinite authority covers those expenses associated with asset management expenses and asset-specific expenses.
- Deposits to the Fund reached \$531 million in FY 1992, down from the record level of receipts in FY 1991 of \$645.5 million. Receipts in FY 1991 included forfeitures related to the Michael Milken case in the amount of \$198.5 million. Without this amount, total FY 1991 deposits would have been \$455.8 million, an amount roughly equal to FY 1990 deposits.
- Total deposits for FY 1993 are projected at \$475 million, a \$56 million decrease from the FY 1992 level. Deposits represent those assets (i.e., forfeited cash and the proceeds of the sale of forfeited properties) that are seized and forfeited into the account. Definite and indefinite budget authority cover the necessary expenses to operate and maintain the Fund.
- Congress provided \$93 million in definite budget authority, a cut of \$7 million from the President's request. Indefinite budget authority projected to be used in FY 1993 is re-estimated to be \$327 million. Rather than appropriating a dollar amount for indefinite budget authority, Congress appropriates sufficient funds to cover management expenses, and asset-specific expenses.
- Congress authorized the transfer of super surplus funds for the following two purposes: 1) \$6.0 million in drug-related resources for the Legal Education program at the U.S. Attorneys and, 2) \$19.6 million in drug-related resources for Support of U.S. Prisoners.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- A total of \$469.8 million is projected for FY 1994, which reflects a reduction of \$28.5 million principally due to reduced collection and the creation of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Prosecution	<u>\$206.7</u>	<u>\$207.2</u>	<u>\$207.9</u>
Total	\$206.7	\$207.2	\$207.9

Drug Resources By Decision Unit¹

Criminal Litigation	\$198.7	\$193.0	\$197.3
Legal Education	1.9	7.3	1.8
Management and Administration	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Total	\$206.7	\$207.2	\$207.9

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	2,257	2,088	2,016
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$725.6	\$797.0	\$808.8
Drug Percentage	28%	26%	26%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ The FY 1992 Budget included a transfer of \$2.4 million in drug-related resources from the Assets Forfeiture Fund in support of the AGAI relocation. Additionally, the FY 1993 Budget includes \$5.4 million in drug-related resources to be transferred from the Assets Forfeiture Fund in support of the Office of Legal Education relocation. Currently, the U.S. Attorneys do not anticipate obligating any of these funds in FY 1993.

- The methodology for calculating this account's drug-related resources is based on the percentage of time spent on drug-related cases by the United States Attorneys (USAs). This excludes 269 FTE and 243 FTE utilized for Attorney overtime hours and hours worked by Special USAs in 1991 and 1992 respectively. Fifty percent of positions authorized for violent crime are included in the drug program.

II. Program Summary

- The U.S. Attorneys (USAs) are the principal litigators for the U.S. Government. USAs operate from 94 district offices. The account has five major decision units: Civil Litigation, Criminal Litigation, Legal Education, Management and Administration, and Debt Collection. Civil litigation and Debt Collection contain no drug-related resources.

- USAs investigate, prepare and prosecute all violations of Federal law relating to controlled substances, money laundering, drug trafficking, tax evasion, and violent and organized crime.
- Each judicial district office maintains a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee which assesses local crime problems and solutions with other Federal and local officials.
- USAs frequently cross-designate State and local attorneys during investigations and prosecutions as well as provide on-going legal education.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 enacted level includes \$207.2 million, 2,088 FTE and 2,221 positions in drug-related resources for the USAs. This includes approximately \$6.3 million in support of HIDTA, transferred from ONDCP.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President's FY 1994 Budget includes no new drug-related initiatives for the U.S. Attorneys.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Corrections	\$1,226.8	\$1,305.4	\$1,434.9
State & Local Assistance	6.2	6.4	7.0
Treatment	<u>21.5</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>24.5</u>
Total	\$1,254.5	\$1,334.0	\$1,466.3

Drug Resources by Decision Unit ¹

Salaries & Expenses	\$947.9	\$1,110.5	\$1,282.7
Buildings & Facilities	301.1	217.1	177.5
National Institute of Corrections (NIC)	<u>5.5</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>
Total	\$1,254.5	\$1,334.0	\$1,466.3

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	13,608	15,024	14,858
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Information

Total Budget by Decision Unit:

Salaries & Expenses	\$1,638.9 ¹	\$1,791.2 ²	\$2,036.0
Drug Percentage	61%	62%	63%
Buildings & Facilities	\$462.0	\$339.2	\$276.8
Drug Percentage	63%	64%	64%
NIC			\$10.2
Drug Percentage	61%	62%	63%
Total Agency Budget	\$2,111.1	\$2,140.6	\$2,323.0
Drug Percentage	61%	62%	63%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ The 1992 Budget includes a transfer of \$23.4 million in drug-related resources from the Assets Forfeiture Fund.

²The 1993 Budget includes a transfer of \$69 million from Crime Victims Fund, and a carryover of \$40 million from the prior year.

- The drug percentage for the Salaries and Expenses and the National Institute of Corrections accounts is based on the current number of inmates convicted of drug-related offenses. The Buildings and Facilities drug percentage reflects the projected drug-related inmate population

at the time current-year initiatives are scheduled to become operational (on average, three years after appropriations).

II. Program Summary

- The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) provides custodial care for over 71,000 Federal inmates in 67 facilities. BOP is responsible for constructing and maintaining these facilities. It contracts with State and local correctional institutions to house 4,300 Federal inmates, houses about 3,900 inmates in contract Community Correction Centers, and monitors 400 inmates participating in its home confinement program. BOP houses 6,700 Federal pre-trial detainees.
- BOP has five accounts: Salaries and Expenses, Buildings and Facilities, National Institute of Corrections (NIC), Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), and the Commissary Trust Revolving Fund. Only the first three contain drug-related resources.
 - ▶ Salaries and Expenses covers the necessary expenditures for the administration, operation and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions.
 - ▶ Buildings and Facilities includes new construction and modernization and repair costs.
 - ▶ NIC provides technical assistance, training and evaluation, and research activities primarily to State and local organizations to improve their correctional programs and practices.
 - ▶ FPI is a Government-owned corporation which provides goods and services to other Federal agencies through a training and employment program for Federal offenders.
 - ▶ The Commissary Trust Fund operates in the prisons for inmates to purchase special (personal) items beyond the necessities supplied by the facilities.
- BOP also incarcerates State and local offenders in Federal facilities under certain circumstances. BOP is reimbursed by the States and localities for this service, except that reimbursement from the District of Columbia are made to the U.S. Treasury's General Fund.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- FY 1993 drug-related resources include \$1,334.0 million, 15,024 FTE.
- Funding requested and approved through FY 1993 for the construction of new prisons, the acquisition of surplus Federal, State, local, and private facilities for conversion to prison use, and the expansion of existing institutions will add about 50,000 new beds, once completed.
- Drug Treatment resources in FY 1993 of \$22.3 million represent a \$11.6 million increase over 1992. In response to the rapid growth in the Federal inmate population with drug abuse histories, BOP has developed a comprehensive drug abuse strategy consisting of five

components: Drug Abuse Education, a Drug Abuse Counseling Service, Comprehensive Residential Program, a Research Program, and Transitional Services.

- By the end of FY 1992, BOP had education and counseling programs operating at virtually all of its institutions, and 31 residential treatment units providing a total of 3,863 treatment slots. In addition, transitional services are now available for 750 inmates.
- Congress funded all but \$23.2 million of the President's requested program increases for Building and Facilities, and \$65.1 million less than requested to fund program increases for contract confinement, medical care, drug treatment managers, population growth, and the restoration of unfunded workyears resulting from an FY 1991 reprogramming.
- The FY 1993 appropriation will add another 5,481 beds to the 78,810 total beds (counting current capacity and approved construction for which funding was previously approved). The resources will provide for two correctional institutions and the Northeast Medical Center. In addition, planning and site acquisition funding was provided for a medical center, a penitentiary and two detention centers.
- Activation funds were provided to bring on-line approximately 7,400 new beds at six new facilities.
- Drug treatment resources will increase by \$0.8 million over 1992.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The funding increase of \$132 million from FY 1993 to FY 1994 is principally associated with the activation of new prisons and prisoner population growth.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Prosecution	<u>\$20.2</u>	<u>\$19.2</u>	<u>\$20.4</u>
Total	\$20.2	\$19.2	\$20.4
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u> ^{1,2}			
Organized Crime and Narcotics	\$7.6	\$8.7	\$9.2
Prosecution Support	5.2	3.7	3.9
International	4.7	4.5	4.7
Management & Administration	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	\$20.2	\$19.2	\$20.4
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	219	205	205
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$72.7	\$73.3	\$75.7
Drug Percentage	28%	26%	27%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ The FY 1992 budget includes a transfer of \$0.8 million in drug-related resources from the Assets Forfeiture Fund's FY 1991 Capital Surplus to support general legal activities.

² As this budget is assembled, the new administration has not yet selected an Assistant Attorney General to preside over the Criminal Division. Without the presence of a permanent Assistant Attorney General, it would be unwise for the Division to make decisions on the redistribution of resources when future policies are still unknown. All budget reductions for FY 1994 have been assessed against the white collar crime decision unit which holds no drug resources. When the Assistant Attorney General arrives, a redistribution of resources may occur and the FY 1994 Drug Resources request may change.

II. Program Summary

- The Criminal Division resources are organized into four decision units providing flexibility in responding to unanticipated and changing exigencies in law enforcement. The drug-related resources are incorporated into Organized Crime and Narcotics, Prosecution Support, International, and Management and Administration. Management and Administration resources are identified in the other decision units.

- The Organized Crime and Narcotics decision unit includes Organized Crime Prosecution and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Section.
 - ▶ Organized Crime Prosecution resources are used to ensure that indictments are properly secured, that organized crime cases are prosecuted, and overall organized crime prosecution policies are developed and implemented.
 - ▶ The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section assists with policy formulation relative to Federal drug prosecution policies, including the development of innovative investigative and prosecutorial methods and the enhancement or modification of existing statutory authorities. The Money Laundering Section also prosecutes narcotics and money laundering cases and furnishes instruction in the areas of money laundering, Continuing Criminal Enterprise prosecution, electronic surveillance, and grand jury practice.
- Prosecution Support includes the Asset Forfeiture Office (AFO), the Offices of Enforcement Operations (OEO) and the Office of International Affairs (OIA).
 - ▶ AFO provides legal advice and assistance in the conduct of civil and criminal forfeiture litigation and the development of policies which incorporate asset forfeiture into an overall law enforcement program. AFO also conducts domestic and international forfeiture training for agents and prosecutors.
 - ▶ OIA coordinates international activities, and, along with the Departments of State and Treasury, negotiates extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs). OIA assists in efforts to extradite major narcotic traffickers and money launderers to the United States for successful prosecution. MLATs allow access to financial records for use in prosecution of major narcotics trafficking organizations.
 - ▶ OEO reviews and approves all Title III applications for electronic surveillance. OEO also receives and processes all requests from the U.S. Attorneys and their Organized Crime Strike Force Units for witness immunities and the use of prisoners in covert activities.
- International resources support the division's efforts to respond to international law enforcement requirements.
- Management and Administration resources are used to supervise and implement Department policy, establish priorities and operating procedures, analyze legislative proposals, review management issues related to criminal law enforcement and develop relevant policy.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- In FY 1993, drug-related resources totaled \$19.2 million, and 205 FTE.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No program growth or new initiatives are requested.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$455.4	\$483.4	\$494.7
International	161.4	166.6	170.5
Intelligence	53.2	67.4	69.0
State & Local Assistance	16.1	15.4	15.7
Research & Development	0.0	0.0	0.0
Regulatory & Compliance	21.8	21.8	22.3
Prevention	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	\$709.8	\$756.1	\$773.8

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Domestic Enforcement	\$198.3	\$171.7	\$171.7
Special Enforcement Operations	56.3	65.3	67.3
Foreign Cooperative Investigations	72.5	58.7	65.1
Diversion Control	42.6	50.3	62.9
State & Local Task Forces	50.6	76.8	78.4
Intelligence	44.7	55.7	59.6
Laboratory Services	20.8	21.9	23.3
Training	23.5	35.7	27.9
Research & Engineering	81.1	88.8	86.5
ADP & Telecommunications	53.7	45.4	44.4
Management and Administration	<u>65.7</u>	<u>86.7</u>	<u>86.5</u>
Total	\$709.8	\$756.1	\$773.8

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	6,115	6,074	6,046
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$709.8	\$756.1	\$773.8
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- Does not include \$9.7 million in FY 1992 and \$2.6 million in FY 1993 which was transferred from the Assets Forfeiture Fund.

II. Program Summary

- The Drug Enforcement Administration is the lead Federal agency for enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations. The agency's stated priority mission is the long-term immobilization of major trafficking organizations through the removal of their leaders, the termination of their trafficking networks, and the seizure of the assets on which they depend. DEA's primary responsibilities include:
 - ▶ Investigation of major narcotic violators who operate at interstate and international levels;
 - ▶ Enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances;
 - ▶ Collection, development, analysis, and maintenance of intelligence information to support Federal, State, and local law enforcement;
 - ▶ Coordination with Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and cooperation with counterpart agencies abroad; and
 - ▶ Training, research, and information exchange with other law enforcement agencies in support of drug traffic prevention and control, including development of new technology and scientific support to operational elements of DEA.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- Resources: In support of its primary investigative, coordination, and intelligence responsibilities in FY 1993, directly appropriated DEA resources included 2,700 agents, 415 intelligence specialists, 419 diversion control investigators, 210 chemists, and 2,343 support personnel. DEA resources included 30 reimbursable positions from other agencies.
- Domestic Efforts: Through its 19 domestic field divisions, DEA conducted high-level investigations into the trafficking of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and dangerous drugs.
- Special Enforcement Operations/Programs: DEA often targets illicit trafficking organizations through its Special Enforcement Operations/Programs (SEO/Ps). SEO/Ps are high level, long term enforcement projects that focus DEA investigative, intelligence, and support resources on specific drug problems. These projects may be regional, national, or international, and they are controlled by the Drug Investigations Section at headquarters. In FY 1993, DEA had over 39 active SEO/Ps throughout the United States and abroad.
- OCDE Task Force: DEA participates in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program. DEA was integrally involved in 77 percent of the program's investigations and maintained its level of participation in FY 1992.
- International Efforts: DEA's Foreign Cooperative Investigations Program includes the activities of 72 offices located in 40 countries. The 332 special agents assigned to foreign

offices establish diplomatic liaison with host countries and provide investigative assistance and training.

- State and Local Activities: State and local task forces are key elements in the Federal drug enforcement effort. They combine the jurisdictional expertise of State and local agencies with the drug investigative expertise of Federal drug enforcement agencies. DEA currently supports 77 funded and 26 provisional state and local task forces.
- Intelligence Program: DEA's intelligence program provides support to a wide variety of domestic heroin, cannabis, cocaine, dangerous drug, organized crime, and financial investigations. DEA's intelligence operations include the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). EPIC is a multi-agency, all source, tactical intelligence center which tracks the movement of drugs, weapons, and aliens.
- Technical Operations: DEA increased the effectiveness and efficiency of field operations through the development of new or improved technical investigative equipment, such as radio and surveillance devices. This is part of DEA's ongoing research and development activities, funded at an estimated \$1.1 million. Also, as part of the Technical Operations program, DEA maintains and operates a fleet of 108 aircraft (including 57 seized aircraft) to provide intelligence and operational support.
- DEA was appropriated \$718.7 million for FY 1993, plus \$2.0 million from the ONDCP Special Forfeiture Fund, and \$7.7 million for the DOJ training facility.
- DEA received \$8.4 million to fund its requested program enhancement of 27 positions (22 agents) and 7 workyears for State and local task forces. This increase provided DEA resources to convert 4 provisional State and local task forces to program funded status.
- \$7.7 million was approved for the construction of additional drug law enforcement training capacity at the Justice Training Center. These funds were not part of DEA's appropriation, but funds which were part of the General Administration account of the Department of Justice.
- Congress reduced DEA's FY 1993 base funding level by \$12.0 million. DEA is expected to recoup this amount through new authority allowing the agency to retain deposits in excess of \$15.0 million in the newly created Diversion Control User Fee Account. For the most part, DEA diversion control activities will be funded from this account.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- In FY 1994, the President is requesting 60 positions, 30 workyears, and \$4.9 million to support Diversion Operations which include 36 positions to support the registration of mid-level practitioners; 7 positions for registration program shortfall; 2 positions for the administrative law adjudication process; and 15 positions to support the Anabolic Steroid Control Act.
- Other than for Diversion Control, there are no new initiatives proposed for DEA.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$181.3	\$195.5	\$194.3
Intelligence	17.4	17.8	17.7
International	2.2	1.8	1.8
Research & Development	<u>3.8</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Total	\$204.8	\$218.9	\$217.5

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Organized Criminal Enterprises	\$135.9	\$167.1	\$166.3
Violent Crime	0.7	1.0	1.3
White Collar Crime/Applicants	1.7	1.7	1.7
ADP & Telecommunications	5.6	2.1	2.0
Training	6.2	6.0	6.2
Forensic Services	4.9	6.3	6.2
Information Management	3.2	3.7	3.8
Technical Field Support	28.2	3.7	3.7
Criminal Justice Services	8.3	21.1	20.3
Administrative Services	<u>9.9</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Total	\$204.8	\$218.9	\$217.5

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	2,436	2,706	2,680
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,930.2	\$1,981.3	\$2,043.7
Drug Percentage	10.6%	11.0%	10.6%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- FBI's anti-drug program includes 100 percent of its Drug Program which is included in the Organized Criminal Enterprises Decision Unit. These other activities account for approximately 44 percent of the FBI's anti-drug budget in FY 1993.

II. Program Summary

- The FBI is charged with investigating all violations of Federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislation to other agencies. The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the civil, criminal, and security fields. Among

these are espionage, sabotage, kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, interstate transportation of stolen property, civil rights matters, interstate gambling violations, narcotics violations, fraud against the Government, and assault or murder of the President or a Federal officer.

- In the area of drug enforcement, the Bureau targets major, multi-jurisdictional drug trafficking organizations through long-term, sustained investigations aimed at dismantling trafficking networks, arresting their leadership, and seizing and forfeiting their assets. The program is structured to enhance the FBI's drug intelligence base, identify trends and make projections, concentrate resources in major centers of drug trafficking activity, and provide assistance to other law enforcement agencies.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FBI's 1993 anti-drug program consisted of 1,177 agent positions and 1,529 support positions. The support complement included drug intelligence analysts, intelligence research specialists, language specialists, investigative assistants, and general clerical and typing positions.
- The FBI's principal goal is to focus investigative resources on those organizational-based trafficking groups controlling significant segments of the illegal drug importation and distribution markets. Investigations were directed at Colombian/South American, Mexican, European/Italian, Asian, and other major trafficking organizations that are national in scope.
- Further, during FY 1993, approximately 46 percent of the FBI's drug personnel were assigned to High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs).

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- Decreases of 20 positions (two Agent and 18 support), and 19 workyears are proposed for 1994. The decreases are proposed to comply with recent Presidential Executive Orders to reduce the overall size of the Federal work force and achieve savings in administrative expenses.
- Personnel decreases will be achieved by reducing Agent and support staff at FBI Headquarters. Impact on field investigative activities will be minimized by streamlining headquarters operations and oversight and by eliminating, where possible, unfilled support positions that remain vacant due to hiring restrictions implemented in 1992. All personnel reductions will be achieved through attrition. Savings in administrative expenses will be achieved through reduced travel, including regional conferences, external training, and use of contractor services, among other areas.
- Non-personnel reductions will be absorbed through use of mandatory increases. General pricing level increases will not be allocated causing reduced levels of supplies, equipment, and material compared to those available in 1993. Funding available for expansion of space and construction related to new leases for offsites will be reduced and limited to critical needs through a stricter review and approval process.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$67.7	\$70.1	\$73.3
Investigations	31.7	33.7	35.3
Intelligence	1.3	1.4	1.5
Corrections	40.0	40.5	42.3
Research and Development	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	\$141.2	\$146.1	\$152.9

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Inspections	\$12.5	\$12.6	\$14.5
Border Patrol	48.9	53.5	52.9
Investigations	31.5	33.5	35.5
Detention & Deportation	40.0	40.4	44.8
Training	2.3	1.2	1.2
Data & Communications	0.9	1.0	1.5
Intelligence	1.3	1.4	1.4
Research & Development ¹	0.5	0.4	1.0
Construction & Engineering	1.5	0.0	0.0
Administrative Services	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	\$141.2	\$146.1	\$152.9

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	1,754	1,752	1,718
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$953.8	\$972.0	\$1,081.1
Drug Percentage	15%	15%	15%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ Beginning in 1994, the Research and Development program is merged into the Data and Communications program.

- The drug percentage reflects estimated work years devoted to INS's drug mission. The two largest components of the INS drug program are the Border Patrol and Detention and Deportation activities. INS counts 15 percent of Border Patrol and 25 percent of Detention and Deportation resources as drug-related.

II. Program Summary

- The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is responsible for the admission, control, and removal of aliens within the United States. Between ports-of-entry into the United States, INS detects and apprehends drug smugglers and illegal aliens at or near the border.
- INS also cooperates with other Federal agencies in locating, apprehending, and removing alien drug traffickers at ports-of-entry and within the interior of the U.S., and in escorting alien witnesses into the U.S. to testify in drug trials.
- The Border Patrol is responsible for interdicting drug traffickers along our borders. Almost one-third of the INS drug program budget is used for Border Patrol.
- The Border Patrol currently has over 3,700 total agents that have been cross-designated with limited DEA Title 21 drug authority for the purpose of conducting drug search and seizures along the border.
- Another important component of INS's drug program is the detention and deportation of aliens caught smuggling drugs into the United States or convicted of drug-related criminal activity.
- INS's drug program also includes resources for investigations, inspections, intelligence, automated systems, and research and development in support of its border enforcement mission.
- INS's Research and Development efforts are geared toward improving INS's capability to detect and apprehend illegal entrants. This includes efforts to improve detection using ground sensors, low-light-level television cameras, and other similar devices.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 drug program level was \$146.1 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 1,752 FTE. This level enabled INS to maintain its baseline interdiction program and augment particular aspects of its activities that were most significant to the drug interdiction mission.
- Additionally, in FY 1993 the ONDCP Special Forfeiture Fund transferred \$7.0 million to INS. These funds were used to hire, train, and equip 11 full-time equivalent additional Border Patrol agents along the Southwest border. Also, the DOJ's Assets Forfeiture Fund transferred \$1.2 million to procure border equipment for the U.S. Border Patrol.
- Congress approved no enhancements and funded no program growth, except for the transfer of \$1.1 million in drug-related funds to INS from the Special Forfeiture Fund to procure vehicles for the Border Patrol.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- Land Border Inspections The FY 1994 Budget request includes a program increase of 135 positions, 8 workyears and \$1.2 million to improve service at major urban-area land border ports-of-entry. The additional resources will allow additional traffic lanes to open thus permitting a more thorough inspection of persons presenting themselves for inspection for admission into this country.
- Investigations An increase of 8 workyears and \$463,000 is requested for the Investigations program to expand the Institutional Hearing Program (IHP). The goal of this program is to ensure the immediate removal from the United States of convicted alien felons upon completion of their sentence by identifying them and initiating their deportation while they are still incarcerated.
- Detention and Deportation The request includes an increase of 223 positions, 23 workyears and \$2,178,000. These resources will provide the staffing necessary for the expansion of the Florence and El Centro Service Processing Centers (SPC's). These SPC's are being expanded by 375 bedspaces and will be operational in 1994.

INTERPOL - U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1992 Actual</u>	<u>1993 Estimate</u>	<u>1994 Request</u>
International	<u>\$1.9</u>	<u>\$1.9</u>	<u>\$1.9</u>
Total	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Drug-related Activities	<u>\$1.8</u>	<u>\$1.9</u>	<u>\$1.9</u>
Total	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$1.9
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	15	15	15
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$5.9	\$6.2	\$6.4
Drug Percentage	31%	31%	31%

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- The drug percentage is based on total operating costs together with the number of drug-related cases INTERPOL processes each year.

II. Program Summary

- As the United States' representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) coordinates the exchange of criminal information among 158 INTERPOL member-countries, U.S. Federal law enforcement, and domestic police and investigative agencies throughout the United States.
- In the past few years, progress has been made on several important initiatives that maximize the opportunity for successful worldwide policing:
 - ▶ Technological advancements at the INTERPOL General Secretariat and improvements in information processing and telecommunications at the USNCB that will improve case management and enhance service delivery.
 - ▶ Near real-time response capability through the INTERPOL U.S. Canadian Interface to the North and the Caribbean/Central American Telecommunications Network to the South that will provide more timely investigative information and inhibit border crossings by drug traffickers; and

- ▶ Improved delivery to domestic law enforcement through establishment of the INTERPOL State Liaison Program, a network of state liaison offices throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, New York City, and 18 international airports.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- INTERPOL USNCB drug program resources for FY 1993 totaled 15 FTE and \$1.9 million.
- The USNCB's FY 1993 program reflects full implementation and integration of technology improvements into the USNCB program operations that improved case management and broaden services offered to the domestic and international investigative community.
- Resources support the following programs:
 - ▶ A USNCB Drug Unit and expanded DEA presence. A new investigative division devoted to drug cases and drug-related matters has been established with an Assistant Chief for Drug Investigations as well as two agents from DEA. There is also an agent from the Naval Investigative Service;
 - ▶ INTERPOL US/Canadian Interface plays a major role in curbing movement of criminals on both sides of the U.S./Canadian Border. This project allows the 50 States and their Canadian counterparts, through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), to exchange police information in a semi-automated fashion using the USNCB and INTERPOL Ottawa as the necessary interface;
 - ▶ Participation in the Caribbean/Central American Telecommunications Network. This communication network is the backbone of law enforcement communications in this drug trafficking region;
 - ▶ Expanded utilization of the INTERPOL International Wanted Notice Program to include the DEA fugitive program, and use of a mechanism to initiate provisional arrest and expedite coordination with OIA/Criminal Division for extradition;
 - ▶ State Liaison Program, operated in all 50 States, which facilitates domestic access to the INTERPOL network of member countries and provides access to active criminal information that complements investigative information; and,
 - ▶ Admission of USNCB sub-bureaus of the territories of Guam and the Northern Marianas (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa admitted in 1990). INTERPOL is forming a South Pacific telecommunications network linking this area.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No program growth or new initiatives were requested.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigation	\$36.0	\$41.2	\$41.3
International	2.6	2.8	2.8
Prosecution	<u>179.0</u>	<u>190.5</u>	<u>191.0</u>
Total	\$217.6	\$234.5	\$235.1

Drug Resources by Decision Unit ¹

Protection of Judicial Process	\$126.4	\$130.0	\$132.6
Prisoner Transportation	21.3	26.9	27.0
Fugitive Apprehension	28.0	34.6	31.3
Seized Assets Management	26.5	27.4	28.2
D.C. Superior Court	6.0	6.5	6.8
Training	1.1	0.5	0.5
ADP & Telecommunications	6.0	5.9	5.8
Management and Administration	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Total	\$217.6	\$234.5	\$235.1

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	2,248	2,372	2,341
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$312.9	\$337.7	\$339.8
Drug Percentage	70%	70%	70%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ Funding levels include transfers from the Assets Forfeiture Fund's FY 1991 Capital Surplus of \$0.7 million in FY 1992 and \$1.3 million in FY 1993 in drug-related resources to support the procurement of miscellaneous equipment, 1,500 high security handcuffs, and 5,000 identification vests.

- The drug percentage is based on the percentage of various types of workload for each unit that is drug-related. Workload indicators include the number of prisoners in custody, witnesses protected, fugitives-at-large, judicial proceedings, and asset seizures.

II. Program Summary

- The primary units of the U.S. Marshals Service are Protection of the Judicial Process, Prisoner Transportation, Fugitive Apprehension, and Seized Assets Management. In addition, Marshals act as sheriffs for the D.C. Superior Court.
- The U.S. Marshals Service conducts international fugitive investigations and extraditions, as well as fugitive apprehension task forces with State and local law enforcement agencies.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- In FY 1993, the Marshals Service direct program included \$234.5 million and 2,372 FTE.
- Congress provided the Marshals Service with its requested adjustments to base, funded no program increases, and reduced the Marshals' base by \$0.4 million. The reduction will be taken in base funds available for construction and renovation of prisoner security areas in Marshals Service facilities. Congress did authorize the transfer of \$2.5 million in drug-related funds to the Marshals Service from the Special Forfeiture Fund for fugitive investigations.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President requests no new drug-related initiatives for FY 1994.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$425.0	\$411.2	\$411.6
Research and Development	16.7	22.0	22.0
Prevention	21.3	20.3	20.3
Treatment	<u>80.0</u>	<u>87.8</u>	<u>87.9</u>
Total	\$543.1	\$541.3	\$541.9

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

National Institute of Justice	\$11.2	\$11.5	\$11.5
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1.7	1.6	1.8
Office of Juvenile Justice			
Delinquency Prevention	8.4	7.6	7.9
Bureau of Justice Assistance			
– Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants	497.5	496.0	496.0
– Regional Information Sharing			
System	13.1	13.0	13.0
Management and Administration	<u>11.3</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>11.6</u>
Total	\$543.1	\$541.3	\$541.9

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	135	137	137
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$696.6	\$695.3	\$694.6
Drug Percentage	78%	78%	78%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- The Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) anti-drug efforts include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Formula and Discretionary Drug Grant programs and the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) program, as well as the drug-related share of the following organizations: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). OJP management and administration drug-related costs are also included.

II. Program Summary

- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was established to help foster the cooperation needed to make the criminal justice system function effectively. The Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs sets the policies and manages and coordinates the activities for the organizations within OJP. A description of the bureaus and their functions follows:
- The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provides financial and technical assistance to State and local units of government to control drug abuse and violent crime and to improve the criminal justice system. The Bureau makes grants for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those defined in the Controlled Substances Act and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The States are required to prepare statewide anti-drug and violent crime strategies as part of their applications for Formula Grant funds and must also contribute State funds to the cost of the projects funded. In addition to the Formula Grants program, BJA supports programs that are national and multi-state in scope, such as the National Crime Prevention (McGruff the Crime Dog) Campaign. These discretionary grants, unlike the Formula Grant program, do not require matching funds. BJA also administers the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) program.
- The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical information about crime, its perpetrators and victims, and the operation of the criminal justice system at the Federal, State and local levels of government. Principal BJS activities in support of the anti-drug effort include:
 - ▶ Core operations of a Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime with funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Clearinghouse fills an average of 400 to 500 requests for information per month, and the number of requests continues to increase.
 - ▶ Administration of the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey collects information related to the investigation of drug crime, State level drug seizures, and the activities of Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDE) and DEA State and local task forces. The data collected facilitates the development of a national perspective on local and State drug control strategies.
- The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the primary Federal sponsor of research on crime and its control, and is a central resource for information on innovative approaches in criminal justice. As mandated by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, NIJ sponsors and conducts research, evaluates policies and practices, demonstrates promising new approaches, provides training and technical assistance, assesses new technology for criminal justice, and disseminates its findings to State and local practitioners and policy makers.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. § 5601) in response to national concern about juvenile crime. It is the primary Federal agency for addressing juvenile crime and delinquency and the problem of missing and exploited children. OJJDP's anti-narcotics and dangerous drug program focuses on youth at high risk of narcotics and dangerous drug involvement.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- FY 1993 drug-related resources for OJP totalled \$541.3 million and 137 FTE.
- In FY 1993, \$496.0 million was available for the BJA Anti-Drug Abuse Grant Program. Of the total provided for this program, \$21 million was available for second-year costs of implementing the FBI National Crime Information Center 2000 project.
- Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) grants totalled \$13.0 million. RISS provided for information sharing, intelligence analysis, a telecommunications system, investigative equipment, technical assistance, and training for State and local law enforcement agencies. The program enhanced coordination and communication among participating agencies in efforts to address multi-jurisdictional crime.
- The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) used \$13.1 million to fund their anti-drug-related research and statistical efforts.
- Funding for the OJJDP was \$7.9 million. These funds supported OJJDP's anti-narcotics and dangerous drug programs, specifically programs that address youth at high risk of drug use.
- Administrative costs in FY 1993 were \$11.1 million for the drug-related activities of OJP, BJA, OJJDP, NIJ, and BJS.
- The Bureau of Justice Assistance will receive a transfer of \$2.0 million in FY 1993 from the ONDCP Special Forfeiture Fund to support the DC Metropolitan Area Task Force.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- For FY 1994, OJP's drug-related resources are \$541.9 million and 137 FTE.
- Funding for the Anti-Drug Abuse Program in FY 1994 will be continued at \$496 million. These resources include \$13 million for the fourth and final year costs of implementing the FBI NCIC 2000 project and \$2 million for the DC Metropolitan area Drug Enforcement Task Force. Discretionary funding of \$50 million will provide \$8 million for a State and Local Boot Camps program and \$10 million for the Weed and Seed program. In addition, \$16 million will be targeted for the DEA and OCDE State and Local task forces. The RISS program will be continued in FY 1994 at the \$13 million level.
- In FY 1994, NIJ and BJS will use \$13.3 million on research and statistical projects that are drug related.
- OJJDP's program for youth at high risk of drug use will be continued in FY 1994 at the \$7.9 million funding level.

- Management and Administration costs in FY 1994 will total \$11.6 million. The FY 1993 FTE level of 137 will be continued in FY 1994.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$282.0	\$289.0	\$288.4
Intelligence	0.0	15.7	15.7
State & Local Assistance	5.1	0.0	0.0
Prosecution	76.2	80.1	79.9
Research & Development	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$363.4	\$385.2	\$384.4

Drug Resources By Decision Unit ¹

DEA	\$ 95.0	\$ 99.3	\$ 99.2
FBI	97.1	110.8	110.7
INS	10.5	11.0	10.9
Marshals Service	1.1	1.2	1.2
Customs	28.3	29.2	29.2
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	10.3	10.7	10.6
Internal Revenue Service	37.4	38.7	38.5
Coast Guard	0.8	0.9	0.9
State & Local Overtime Program	5.2	0.0	0.0
Regional Drug Intelligence Squads			
DEA	0.0	2.2	2.2
FBI	0.0	11.5	11.6
Undistributed	0.0	2.0	2.1
U.S. Attorneys	74.1	78.1	77.7
DOJ - Criminal Division	0.7	0.7	0.8
DOJ - Tax Division	1.3	1.3	1.3
OCDETF - Executive Office	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total	\$363.4	\$385.2	\$384.4

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	4,050	4,267	4,155
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$363.4	\$385.2	\$384.4
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- All OCDETF resources are drug related. OCDETF resources shown in this paper are not included in the drug-related resources for each agency in its respective budget summary highlighted elsewhere in this document.
- Further, the FY 1993 figure found in the Drug Table in the President's Budget double-counted \$26.8 million in HIDTA resources. The information shown in this paper is correct.

II. Program Summary

- The OCDE Task Force program constitutes a nationwide structure of 13 regional Task Forces which utilize the combined resources and expertise of its 11 member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target major narcotic trafficking and money laundering organizations. The following are the 13 Task Force regions, with the headquarters city for each task force listed in parenthesis: New England (Boston); New York/New Jersey (New York); Mid-Atlantic (Baltimore); Southeast (Atlanta); Gulf Coast (Houston); South Central (St. Louis); North Central (Chicago); Great Lakes (Detroit); Mountain (Denver); Los Angeles/Nevada (Los Angeles); Northwest (San Francisco); Southwest Border (San Diego); and Florida/Caribbean (Miami).
- The goal of the OCDETF program is to identify, investigate, and prosecute members of high-level drug trafficking enterprises. Four objectives guide the selection and conduct of investigations:
 - ▶ To target, investigate and prosecute individuals who organize, direct, finance, or are otherwise engaged in high-level illegal drug trafficking enterprises, including large-scale money laundering organizations;
 - ▶ To promote a coordinated drug enforcement effort in each Task Force region and encourage maximum cooperation among all drug enforcement agencies;
 - ▶ To work effectively with State and local law enforcement agencies; and
 - ▶ To make full use of financial investigative techniques, including tax law enforcement and forfeiture actions.
- Those who are targeted for Task Force cases include criminal groups formed for the purpose of importing, distributing, and financing large amounts of controlled substances; criminal groups that are trafficking in drugs as well as engaging in other crimes; traditional organized crime figures; major outlaw motorcycle gangs; prison gangs or prison-associated organizations; and, physicians, pharmacists, and other persons registered to dispense drugs legally, but who engage in illicit distribution.
- In 1983 and 1984, the OCDETF program operated as a single appropriation, reimbursing participating agencies for their involvement. Beginning in 1985, the resources were appropriated directly to the participating agencies. Pursuant to Section 1055 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), a single appropriation for the OCDETF Task Force Program was again established in 1990. The agencies participating in the OCDE Task Force program are now reimbursed for their involvement from the single OCDETF appropriation.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 enacted OCDETF appropriation was \$385.2 million. The appropriation funded 4,365 positions (4,261 FTE) in the eleven participating agencies. The largest participants are DEA, FBI, and U.S. Attorneys.
- No program growth or initiatives were approved in 1993. The Congress provided a total of \$15.7 million for Regional Drug Intelligence Squads (RDISs) for OCDETF. Of this amount, \$2.2 million was transferred from DEA, \$11.5 million from the FBI, and \$2.0 million is undistributed. Funding was consolidated for this program under this appropriation to help achieve better coordination of intelligence related to organized crime drug activities.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No initiatives are requested.

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Corrections	\$164.1	\$190.6	\$253.4
Total	\$164.1	\$190.6	\$253.4
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Care of U.S. Prisoners	\$160.4	\$185.3	\$253.4
Cooperative Agreement			
Program (CAP)	<u>3.7</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$164.1	\$190.6	\$253.4
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time Equivalent Positions	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$231.2	\$268.5	\$356.9
Drug Percentage	71%	71%	71%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- The drug percentage is based on the actual number of prisoners (71 percent) in cell blocks with drug-related offenses.

II. Program Summary

- The Support of Prisoners account is managed by the U.S. Marshals Service and is comprised of two units: Care of U.S. Prisoners and the Cooperative Agreement Program.
 - ▶ Care of U.S. Prisoners account provides resources for the U.S. Marshals to contract with State and local detention facilities and private entities for the boarding of Federal prisoners pending trial or sentencing.
 - ▶ The Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP) provides Federal resources to States and localities for renovation and construction of State and local detention facilities in exchange for a guaranteed number of beds for Federal prisoners.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- FY 1993 enacted level is \$190.6 million.
- Congress approved \$25.0 million of the \$27.2 million requested to fund additional contract jail days for drug-related offenders.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- An additional \$62.5 million is requested to support an increasing detainee population and increasing detention costs.

TAX DIVISION

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>			
Prosecution	<u>\$1.1</u>	<u>\$1.2</u>	<u>\$1.3</u>
Total	\$1.1	\$1.2	\$1.3
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Criminal Tax Prosecution	<u>\$1.1</u>	<u>\$1.2</u>	<u>\$1.3</u>
Total	\$1.1	\$1.2	\$1.3
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	15	15	14
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$53.7	\$57.1	\$59.5
Drug Percentage	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%

-
- The methodology for calculating this account's drug-related resources is based on actual workyears dedicated to drug-related cases.

II. Program Summary

- The Tax Division Criminal Tax Prosecution program dedicates ten percent of its resources to drug-related criminal cases. The Division's three other decision units — Federal Appellate Activity, Civil Tax Litigation, and Management and Administration — contain no drug-related resources.
- The Tax Division relies upon Federal tax laws as the basis for prosecuting narcotics traffickers. In some instances, tax violations related to narcotics enterprises are easier to prove than the drug violation itself. Tax Division Criminal Enforcement attorneys serve as liaison to the IRS and U.S. Attorneys' offices. They monitor drug/tax related dockets to ensure that timely assistance is provided in investigating and prosecuting narcotics dealers. The most complex and broad based tax investigations and prosecutions of drug dealers are generally handled by Tax Division Criminal Enforcement attorneys rather than U.S. Attorneys offices.
- In addition, the Tax Division participates in international enforcement efforts with significant implications for narcotics prosecutions, such as offshore money laundering of proceeds obtained through illegal drug activities and development of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties.

- Tax Division attorneys are also involved in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement (OCDE) Task Force, providing comprehensive legal advice and assistance in the investigation and prosecution of criminal narcotics cases which involve tax-related issues.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 appropriated level for the Tax Division's drug-related activities is \$1.2 million and 15 FTE.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President requests no new drug-related initiatives for FY 1994.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>			
State and Local Assistance	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$6.6</u>	<u>\$6.7</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$6.6	\$6.7
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Weed and Seed Grants	\$0.0	\$6.2	\$6.3
Executive Office for Weed and Seed	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$6.6	\$6.7
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	0	7	7
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$0.0	\$13.5	\$13.5
Drug Percentage	n/a	50.0%	50.0%

II. Program Summary

- The Weed and Seed Program Fund incorporates selected activities in the Departments of Labor, Education, Health and Human Services, Transportation, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development into plans to promote neighborhood revitalization in designated high drug-related and violent crime areas. 50% of the funds appropriated to the Weed and Seed Program Fund are considered to be drug-related resources.
- The Attorney General solicits from State and local governments plans to revitalize neighborhoods. Such plans are approved by the Attorney General, in consultation with the Federal agency to which funds are appropriated.
- The Executive Office for Weed and Seed manages and executes the program activities of funds designated by Congress through appropriations language, or through policy guidance in reports for other Department of Justice bureau accounts.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The Weed and Seed program provides assistance to State and Local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes and drug-related offenses. Approximately 50% or \$6.7 million of the total expenditures is drug related.
- The Executive Office of Weed and Seed, which administers the Weed and Seed program and continues to work closely with other Federal agencies, targets drug related resources in a coordinated manner to maximize local impact and effectiveness.
- In 1993, twenty (Phase II) Weed and Seed sites received funding through this program.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No initiatives are requested.

FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIPS

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1992 Actual</u>	<u>1993 Estimate</u>	<u>1994 Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$12.5</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.5
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Community Policing Grants	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$12.5</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.5
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.0
Drug Percentage	0.0	0.0	25%

II. Program Summary

- The Community Policing Program focuses on fighting crime by directing resources to the State and local levels for implementing community-policing techniques. State and local governments, as well as qualified community organizations, may apply for grants to create or supplement community-policing programs, which may include hiring new officers or redeploying existing officers. The program will require a 50 percent non-Federal match.
- The long range goal of the program is to reduce violent crime by promoting cooperative efforts between police departments and a community; by placing more officers on the streets; and to prevent crime by employing proactive policing techniques.
- The program is considered to be 25% drug-related.

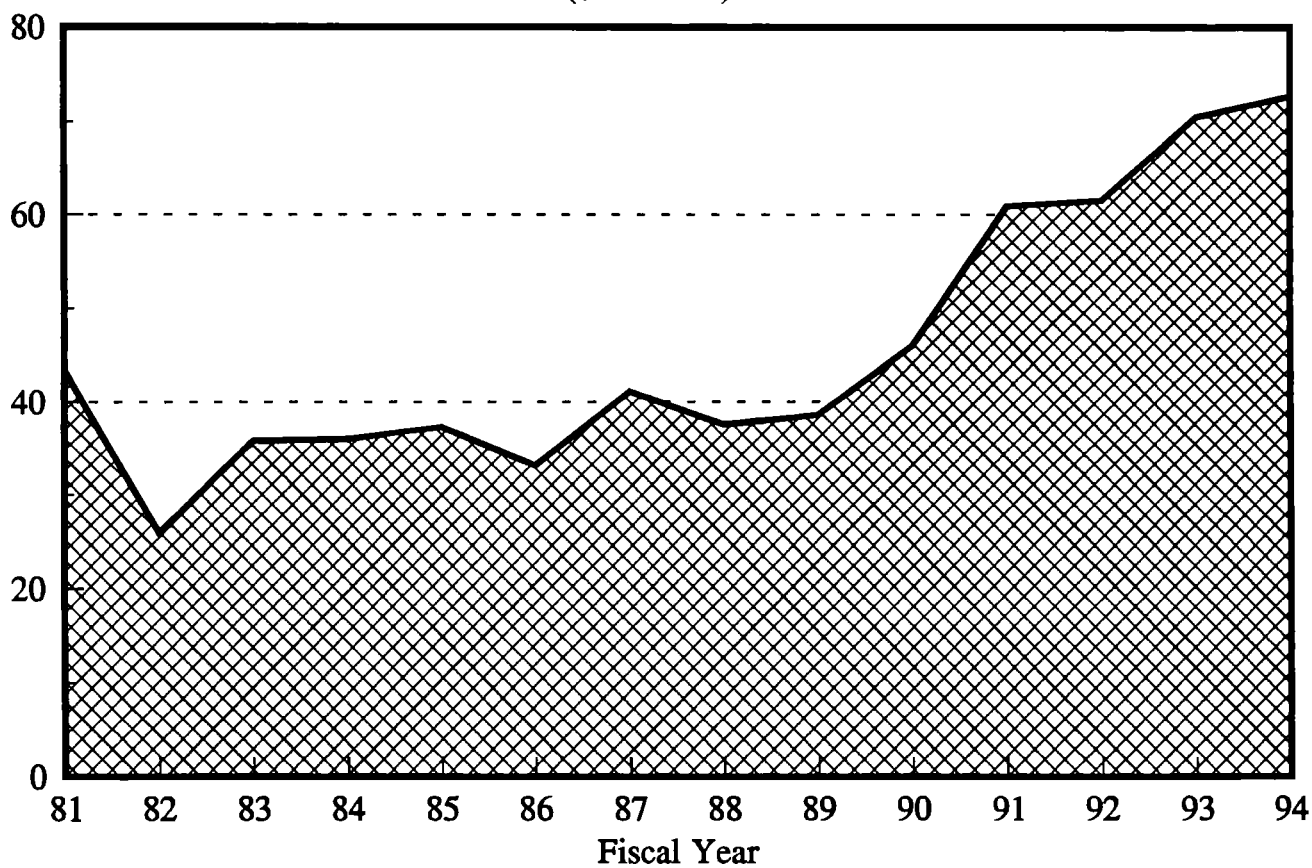
III. Budget Summary

- This program is being proposed for FY 1994 at a total funding level of \$50 million, of which approximately 25% of the \$13.5 million is being considered drug-related.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- Initial grants are expected to be made in 1994 following the establishment of program guidelines and receipt of grant applications.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1992 Actual</u>	<u>1993 Estimate</u>	<u>1994 Request</u>
Prevention	<u>\$61.5</u>	<u>\$70.5</u>	<u>\$72.7</u>
Total	\$61.5	\$70.5	\$72.7

Drug Resources By Decision Unit ¹

Employment and Training			
Administration	\$59.6	\$68.2	\$70.5
Occupational Safety and			
Health Administration	0	0	0
Departmental Management	1.9	2.3	2.2
Other Activities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	\$61.5	\$70.5	\$72.7

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	2	2	1
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Information

Total Discretionary			
Agency Budget	\$10,052.3	\$9,489.4	\$10,430.2
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ Previous estimates assumed that the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) amendments would be effective in 1992. Current estimates have been revised to reflect lower estimates based on JTPA amendments not being effective until July 1993.

- Job Training Partnership Act drug resource levels are derived by estimating the costs incurred in developing and maintaining drug-free work place programs for State and local employees, and the costs to counsel and educate all program participants on the effects of substance abuse. Counseling program participants are estimated as follows: summer program- 1 hour per participant at \$20 per hour; all other programs-2 hours per participant at \$20 per hour and all other 1993 and 1994 programs-3 hours per participant at \$20 per hour.
- The Job Corps Program administers the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) program which consists of a comprehensive drug prevention and intervention program for all Job Corps participants. The types of activities under the AODA program include the administration of drug tests and educational programs which increase knowledge about drug

and alcohol abuse, and assigning enrollers, whose drug test results are positive, to participate in intervention treatment activities.

II. Program Summary

- The Employment and Training Administration administers the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs. Recently enacted amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act will be effective in July, 1993. These amendments require individual assessments for each program participant and specifically include drug and alcohol abuse counseling and referral as allowable services.
- The law currently authorizes the Job Corps program to screen trainees for drug and alcohol problems and provide prevention and intervention services. Job Corps has an active program of alcohol and drug testing and counseling operational in all Job Corps centers.
- Departmental Management includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, and the Office of Safety and Health, which is financed through the Working Capital Fund. The former provides leadership to the Department's substance abuse programs and directs a variety of activities. The latter administers the Department's Drug-Free Workplace Plan and its Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program is funded at \$70.5 million and 2 FTE.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President requests no new drug-related initiatives for FY 1994.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY: OPERATIONS

I. Resource Summary ¹ (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Other Law Enforcement	\$5.7	5.5	1.6
Prevention	5.7	5.5	1.6
Treatment	5.7	5.5	1.6
Research and Development	<u>\$1.5</u>	<u>\$0.9</u>	<u>\$0.9</u>
Total	\$18.7	\$17.5	\$5.8

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Salaries and Expenses	\$18.1	\$17.3	\$ 5.8
Gift Fund	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$18.7	\$17.5	\$ 5.8

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	112	112	25
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$18.7	\$17.5	\$ 5.8
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ This resource summary includes resources appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) through its Salaries and Expenses and non-appropriated gifts and donations of the Gift Fund account. Although ONDCP's appropriation for Salaries and Expenses includes resources for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs), for purposes of clarity and simplification, this summary covers only ONDCP operating expenses. Resources for HIDTAs are discussed in the subsequent summary paper.

- All ONDCP resources are drug-related. The amounts shown in the resource summary include funds in ONDCP's Gifts and Donations account, into which private gifts are deposited for use by the Director of ONDCP for drug-related activities.
- For the Counter-narcotics Technology Assessment Center (CTAC), ONDCP funds only those expenses associated with the operation of the Center. All research and development funding for CTAC is found in the Special Forfeiture Fund (except for FY 1992 where \$1.0 million was provided for research efforts in the Salaries and Expenses account).

II. Program Summary

- ONDCP is the primary policy office for advising the President on drug issues and providing government-wide program oversight.
- Few agencies have as sweeping a mission as ONDCP. Its oversight and policy development functions affect many Federal agencies, as well as hundreds of State and local governments and private organizations.
- ONDCP oversees both international and domestic anti-drug abuse functions of all Executive agencies and ensures that such functions sustain and complement the government's overall anti-drug abuse efforts. Mandated activities include:
 - ▶ Developing an annual National Drug Control Strategy;
 - ▶ Developing a consolidated National Drug Control Budget for presentation to the President and the Congress (including budget certifications and quarterly reprogramming reports);
 - ▶ Coordinating and overseeing the programs and policies of approximately 50 Federal Departments, agencies, bureaus, and accounts engaged in drug control activities;
 - ▶ Encouraging private sector and State and local initiatives for drug prevention and control;
 - ▶ Participating in National Security Council deliberations and decisions concerning drugs;
 - ▶ Designating areas as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas; and
 - ▶ Representing the Administration's drug policies and proposals before the Congress.
- ONDCP has established several senior-level management committees to oversee and coordinate the efforts of Federal agencies in implementing the National Drug Control Strategy.
- CTAC was established by Public Law 101-509 in 1991. CTAC is headed by ONDCP's Chief Scientist, who is appointed by the Director of ONDCP, and who oversees the Center's Congressionally-directed responsibilities:
 - ▶ To identify and define the short-, medium-, and long-term scientific and technological needs for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies;
 - ▶ To assign priorities to identify research needs by considering their technological and fiscal feasibility; and
 - ▶ To oversee and coordinate counter-narcotics technology initiatives of other Federal civilian and military Departments.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 budget for ONDCP's operations was \$17.5 million and 112 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions. This was comprised of \$17.3 million in the Salaries and Expenses account and \$0.2 million in the Gift Fund.
 - ▶ ONDCP's direct staffing was augmented by 20 detailees from other Federal agencies and departments, who assist ONDCP in conducting its wide-ranging mission.
- Included in the FY 1993 Salaries and Expenses Account request was \$0.9 million for the operation of CTAC. This increase represented full-year funding of CTAC. Also included was a reduction of \$1.0 million for research and development funding for CTAC, and a \$0.2 million reduction for base adjustments. All research and development funding for CTAC was included in ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund, discussed elsewhere in this document.
- FY 1993 funding approved by Congress totals \$17.5 million and 112 FTE, a reduction of \$1.5 million from the President's request. Included in this figure is an estimated \$0.2 million for the Gift Fund. Also, not less than \$0.9 million of this amount and 5 FTE have been earmarked for the operation of CTAC.
- As noted previously, the Gifts Fund is included in ONDCP's resource summary, although these are not appropriated funds. The \$0.5 million reduction in this account between the President's Budget and Congressional appropriations resulted from an estimation of reduced receipts in the fund in FY 1993.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The FY 1994 request for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses is \$5.8 million and 25 FTE. This level accommodates an 85 percent reduction in staffing as part of the President's 25 percent reduction in the size of the Executive Office of the President.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

I. Resource Summary ¹ (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Other Law Enforcement	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$50.0
State & Local Assistance	<u>36.0</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>36.0</u>
Total	\$86.0	\$86.0	\$86.0
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	<u>\$86.0</u>	<u>\$86.0</u>	<u>\$86.0</u>
Total	\$86.0	\$86.0	\$86.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$86.0	\$86.0	\$86.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

¹ Resources appropriated for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) are part of ONDCP's Salaries and Expenses appropriation. In FY 1992, Congress appropriated \$104 million to the Salaries and Expenses account, of which \$86.0 million was for HIDTAs. For purposes of clarity and simplification, this summary only discusses resources appropriated for the HIDTA program. ONDCP's operating expenses are discussed in the previous paper.

II. Program Summary

- The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is the President's primary policy office for advising him on drug issues and providing government-wide program oversight. ONDCP is charged with administering the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program.
- Title 21, United States Code, section 1504, authorizes the Director of ONDCP to designate certain areas in the U.S. as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas for the purpose of providing increased Federal assistance to alleviate drug-related problems.
- Subsequent FY 1990 legislation made such designations mandatory and required ONDCP to designate HIDTAs by February 1, 1990. This designation occurred in January 1990, as part of the second National Drug Control Strategy.

- In designating such areas, the Director of ONDCP considered certain criteria, as required by law. These included:
 - ▶ The extent to which the area is a center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, and distribution;
 - ▶ The extent to which State and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;
 - ▶ The extent to which drug-related activities in the area are having a harmful impact in other areas of the Nation; and
 - ▶ The extent to which a significant increase in the allocation of Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.
- Five areas were designated as HIDTAs: New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest border. No new designations are contemplated for FY 1992 or FY 1993. These areas receive Federal assistance through a variety of Federal programs as well as through Federal, State, and local cooperative efforts.
 - ▶ By law, these HIDTAs are designated because of the seriousness of their drug trafficking problems and the effects that drugs flowing from these areas have on other parts of the country, rather than on the basis of a serious drug use problem.
 - ▶ The Department of Justice coordinates the HIDTA program for the four metropolitan HIDTAs, and the Department of Treasury coordinates the program for the Southwest Border. Each HIDTA has a designated Federal official who coordinates the Federal HIDTA program and acts as a liaison between Washington, D.C, and each area.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- \$86 million was appropriated in FY 1993 for the HIDTA program. \$49.3 million was provided to Federal law enforcement agencies, and \$36.7 million was provided to State and local entities for drug control activities that were consistent with the National Strategy.
- In addition to the \$86 million discussed above, it is estimated that Federal drug control agencies spent another \$1.5 billion of their total drug-program resources in the HIDTAs during FY 1993.
- The FY 1993 program continued to dismantle the most significant organizations importing drugs into and through each HIDTA by focusing multi-agency efforts on key targets and vulnerabilities of each organization. Targets included financial operations, financial assets, and transportation operations.

- The \$36.7 million for direct State and local assistance was appropriated to ONDCP, which in turn allocated the funds to the appropriate State and local law enforcement entities.
- Final funding allocations for each Federal agency, and grant awards for all State and local funding, has been completed by ONDCP as follows:

HIDTA Funding History

	1990	1991	1992	1993
HIDTA	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Houston	\$ 3.3	\$10.6	\$11.9	\$11.6
Los Angeles	3.2	10.6	11.9	11.8
Miami	3.8	10.6	11.9	12.2
New York	4.0	10.6	11.9	12.4
Southwest Border	10.7	30.0	38.0	38.0
Polar Cap	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0
Research & Development	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
HIDTA Administration	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$25.0	\$82.0	\$86.0	\$86.0

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No additional funding has been requested.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Research and Development	<u>\$20.0</u>	<u>\$15.0</u>	<u>\$28.0</u>
Total	\$20.0	\$15.0	\$28.0

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Special Forfeiture Fund ¹	<u>\$20.0</u>	<u>\$15.0</u>	<u>\$28.0</u>
Total	\$20.0	\$15.0	\$28.0

Information

Appropriations:

Unallocated	0.0	0.0	28.0
Bureau of Justice Assistance	0.0	2.0	0.0
Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center	20.0	15.0	0.0
Substance Abuse & Mental			
Health Services Admin. (formerly ADAMHA)	19.0	33.7	0.0
Customs Service	0.0	5.7	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.0	2.0	0.0
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)	0.0	2.8	0.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	7.5	7.0	0.0
Internal Revenue Service	6.0	0.0	0.0
Marshals Service	0.0	2.5	0.0
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	<u>0.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$52.5	\$75.7	\$28.0

Drug-Related Share Scored by Receiving Agency:

Unallocated	0.0	0.0	28.0
Bureau of Justice Assistance	0.0	2.0	0.0
Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center	20.0	15.0	0.0
Substance Abuse & Mental			
Health Services Admin. (formerly ADAMHA)	19.0	33.7	0.0
Customs Service	0.0	5.5	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.0	2.0	0.0
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)	0.0	2.2	0.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1.1	1.1	0.0
Internal Revenue Service	6.0	0.0	0.0
Marshals Service	0.0	1.7	0.0
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$46.1	\$64.8	\$28.0

¹ Resources shown in this line are appropriated funds remaining in ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund account after all other funds have been transferred to each agency specified by law. Not reflected in this line are balances in the fund, not yet appropriated by Congress. Such funds are not available to be spent by ONDCP.

II. Program Summary

- The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF), which was intended to allow the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to supplement program resources used to fight the war on drugs.
- Deposits to the Fund come from the DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) after it meets certain necessary expenses (see the DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund discussion elsewhere in this document). Beginning in FY 1991, deposits to the Special Forfeiture Fund were authorized to be made on a quarterly basis.
 - ▶ Neither deposits to, nor total balances in, the Special Forfeiture Fund cannot exceed \$150 million from each fiscal year's collections.
 - ▶ Monies in the Fund cannot be spent until Congress enacts a specific appropriation.
- In addition to deposits from the Assets Forfeiture Fund, beginning in FY 1993, Congress created the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). The TFF will operate similarly to the Justice fund. At the end of each fiscal year, up to \$10 million will be transferred from the TFF to the SFF. This money is only authorized to be appropriated for Department of Education drug grants.
- The amounts in the Special Forfeiture Fund that are considered drug-related are determined by a set of complicated factors. In general, they reflect the scoring methodology used by the receiving agency as it determines its drug-related spending.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 appropriation provided \$75.7 million for the following purposes:

Initiatives Receiving Funding

- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA): \$2.0 million was provided for transfer to BJA for continuing activities of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Area Task Force.
- CTAC: \$15.0 million was appropriated for CTAC to continue its counter-narcotics research and development activities.

- SAMHSA:
 - ▶ \$15.3 million was approved to fund the Capacity Expansion Program (CEP). CEP is the major Federal funding vehicle for expanding treatment services. Under this program, funds are only available for increasing the number of treatment slots. States apply for these funds and make grants to local projects based on relative need.
 - ▶ In addition, \$4.7 million was appropriated for the San Francisco Department of Health, and \$5 million was provided for residential treatment programs serving mothers and children.
- SAMHSA: \$8.7 million was approved to enhance the Community Partnership Grant Program. These grants assist communities in developing comprehensive prevention strategies to address local alcohol and drug problems.
- Customs Service: \$5.7 million was approved for transfer to the Customs Service. These funds will be used to purchase additional marine interdiction assets.
- DEA: \$2.0 million was appropriated for transfer to DEA. This money will be used for improvements at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).
- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN): \$2.8 million was provided for transfer to FinCEN for the development of massively parallel processing technology. This initiative will improve FinCEN's intelligence analysis capabilities.
- INS: \$7.0 million was provided for transfer to INS to purchase replacement vehicles for the Border Patrol.
- Marshals Service: \$2.5 million was provided to Marshals for expenses and equipment related to the apprehension of fugitives.
- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC): \$5.0 million was appropriated to continue work on FLETC's capital improvements Master Plan.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- A total of \$28 million will be available for appropriation in FY 1994. The President's Budget includes no proposed allocation for these resources.

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Prevention	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research (Prevention)	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.2
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Education/Information Dissemination	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1
Research	0.0	0.1	\$0.1
Personnel	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>\$0.1</u>
Total	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.2
Drug Resources Personnel			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	1	1	1
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (S&E)	\$437.5	\$409.5	\$349.7
Drug Percentage	.03 %	.05 %	.05 %

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

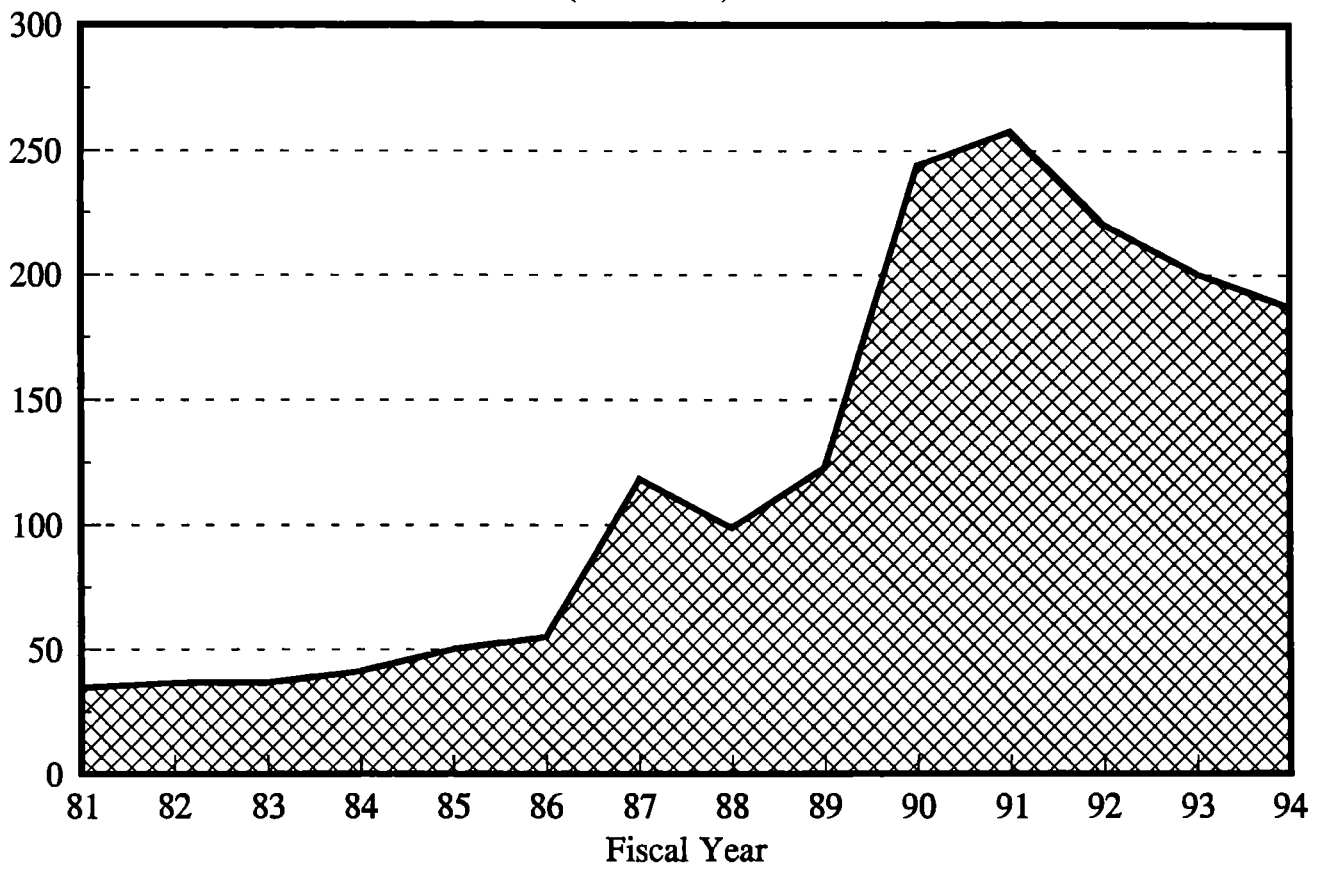
II. Program Summary

- The mission of the U.S Small Business Administration (SBA) is to assist and counsel American small businesses. As part of this mission, the SBA is undertaking initiatives to help small businesses eradicate drugs from the work place. The SBA's efforts focus on education/information dissemination and research.
- SBA's Office of Work place Substance Abuse Prevention coordinates implementation of the Agency's substance abuse-related initiatives.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No program growth or new initiatives are requested.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
International	<u>\$144.8</u>	<u>\$147.8</u>	<u>\$147.8</u>
Total	\$144.8	\$147.8	\$147.8
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Latin America	\$86.7	\$78.3	\$74.1
Asia/Africa/Europe	10.3	12.4	12.4
Regional Aviation Support	35.6	40.2	39.7
International Organizations	2.8	4.0	6.0
Interregional Programs	6.5	6.9	9.3
Program Development and Support	<u>5.8</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Total	\$144.8	\$147.8	\$147.8
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	124	124	124
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	<u>\$147.8</u>	<u>\$147.8</u>	<u>\$147.8</u>
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

II. Program Summary

- The Department of State has primary responsibility for developing, implementing, and monitoring U.S. international counter-narcotics strategies and programs in support of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. Responsibilities for international narcotics control have been delegated to the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters (INM). INM functions include: international drug policy formulation and coordination, program management, and diplomatic initiatives.
- Major INM programs are primarily concerned with:
 - ▶ Bilateral and multilateral assistance in Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia for crop control, interdiction, and related enforcement activities in producer and transit countries.

- ▶ A regional aviation program which operates and maintains Department-owned aircraft engaged in support of narcotics law enforcement and aerial eradication activities.
- ▶ Narcotics-related development assistance, technical assistance for demand reduction programs, and training through U.S. law enforcement agencies for foreign personnel in narcotics enforcement and related procedures.
- ▶ Funding for regional and international narcotics control via various international organizations including the U.N. Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the Organization of American States, and the Pan American Health Organization.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- Congress provided \$147.8 million in FY 1993.
- \$78.3 million — about 53% of the FY 1993 budget — will be directed to bilateral programs in Latin America:
 - ▶ In accordance with the Andean Strategy, the focus will remain on the coca producing countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia which are to receive \$59.5 million in INM bilateral program funds. These funds will provide a variety of support including aviation, vehicles, boats, communications equipment, troop supplies and field equipment, maintenance, operational support, and project support costs. The major coca-producing countries of the Andes also will receive significant support from INM's air wing.
 - ▶ \$18.8 million in program funds will support other anti-drug efforts throughout other parts of Latin America: opium poppy eradication in Mexico and Guatemala; marijuana eradication programs in Mexico, Jamaica, Belize, Brazil, Paraguay and several Central American countries; interdiction and/or eradication in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Jamaica, Argentina, Paraguay, and Venezuela; enforcement and interdiction support in the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, and the Southern Cone; and joint interdiction operations in the Bahamas and the Caribbean.
- \$12.4 million supported activities in Asia/Africa/Europe:
 - ▶ \$4.0 million is planned for Thailand. In Thailand, vehicles, communications equipment, investigative support equipment and training was provided for law enforcement. INM crop control assistance provided agricultural supplies, construction materials, vehicles, eradication equipment, technical assistance and training, agricultural extension and marketing support, drug awareness and education, enforcement and other support costs.
 - ▶ Funding in the amount of \$2.0 million for Laos will continue a small crop substitution, training, drug abuse, and infrastructure development project begun in late FY 1989.
 - ▶ Crop production control and agricultural outreach programs in Pakistan will help to extend Pakistani enforcement of the ban on opium poppy cultivation in the primary growing areas

of the Northwest Frontier Province — especially the primary growing areas of Bajaur and Mohmand. A variety of equipment support enforcement against production, distribution and trafficking, while some funds will enhance drug abuse demand reduction programs.

- ▶ Assistance to Turkey will assist the Turkish National Police to disrupt heroin trafficking and the Agriculture Ministry to monitor illicit opium production.
- ▶ The regional program will provide commodities, training and technical assistance to increase narcotics operation in a number of African and Asian transit countries, continue a crop control pilot program in Afghanistan, and work with other developed countries to encourage more worldwide and multilateral counter-narcotics efforts.
- Focusing almost entirely on Latin America, \$40.2 million for the INM air wing (Inter-Regional Aviation Support) will support the overall maintenance, hangaring, and operation costs for 61 INM-operated air assets used in interdiction operations, aerial and manual eradication, and survey and logistical support.
- \$4.0 million for International Organizations will provide funding for UNDCP, and for programs under the auspices of other international organizations such as the Colombo Plan.
- Interregional Programs will provide \$6.9 million world-wide for training conducted by DEA, Customs and Coast Guard, as well as detector dog training; it also supported a centrally-managed public awareness and demand reduction program.
- Finally, \$6.0 million will cover technical and administrative support (Project Development and Support/PD&S) for the overall program.
- For 1993, INM requested a total of \$173.0 million and 124 positions, an increase of \$25.2 above the amount appropriated for 1992.

FY 1994 Initiatives Receiving Funding

- FY 1994 initiatives include the following:
 - ▶ Interregional Programs: An enhancement of \$2.4 million for training, demand reduction, and public awareness programs was requested.
 - ▶ International Organizations: An increase of \$2.0 million is requested to support international organizations, including the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP), OAS/CICAD, the Colombo Plan, and other organizations.
 - ▶ Project Development and Support: An enhancement of \$0.3 is included to support increased operating costs.
- No other program growth or new initiatives are proposed.

BUREAU OF POLITICO/MILITARY AFFAIRS

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
International	<u>\$75.3</u>	<u>\$52.3</u>	<u>\$38.7</u>
Total	\$75.3	\$52.3	\$38.7

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	\$72.0	\$48.5	\$34.5
International Military			
Education and Training (IMET)	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Total	\$75.3	\$52.3	\$38.7

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions ¹	48	47	49
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$4,319.9	\$3,491.5	\$3,395.1
Drug Percentage	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%

¹ These represent military and civilian personnel permanently assigned to security assistance offices in U.S. Embassies in Columbia, Bolivia, and Peru and, additionally in FY 1993 and FY 1994, those embassies covering Belize, the Dominican Republic, the Eastern Caribbean countries, Ecuador, Jamaica, and Trinidad & Tobago.

- The drug percentage was derived by determining the amount of drug-related FMF and IMET resources being provided to countries receiving funds from those two accounts.

II. Program Summary

- The Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs' U.S. military assistance accounts include Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET). The U.S. military assistance program is designed to promote regional stability, maintain the cohesion and strength of U.S. alliances and cooperative relationships, enhance self-defense capabilities, and defend democratic values and institutions.
 - ▶ FMF enables U.S. allies and friends to strengthen their self-defense capabilities by acquiring U.S.-origin military articles, services, and training.
 - ▶ IMET establishes valuable friendships and channels of communication with foreign governments and military forces by providing training and exposure to U.S. democratic

values. The training provides host governments with knowledge and skills that improve their military forces, contribute to their security, and promote their self sufficiency.

- Directed to counter-narcotics purposes:
 - ▶ FMF provides modern military equipment, permitting host government militaries to engage in the defense of their countries against drug traffickers.
 - ▶ IMET provides a variety of training to host government forces, including aviation operations and maintenance, and boat handling in support of counter-narcotics operations.
- In addition, under section 506 (a) (2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by Section 551 of PL 101-167, and under Section 573 of PL 101-167 and Section 5 of PL 101-231, the President was granted authority to combat international narcotics trafficking by drawing down equipment, services, and excess defense articles from U.S. forces. This assistance can supplement the provision of other narcotics-related military assistance in those instances in which appropriated funds do not meet program needs.
- Furthermore, section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by section 9 of the International Narcotics Act of 1992, authorizes the President to transfer excess defense articles on a grant basis to major drug transit or producer countries in Latin America and the Caribbean for use in counter-narcotics programs.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- Total budget authority enacted for FMF and IMET worldwide in FY 1993 was \$718.5 million below request levels and \$828.4 below prior year authority. In consequence, funding available for counter-narcotics accounts declined from FY 1992 levels.
- In FY 1993, \$44 million in FMF and \$3.8 million in IMET are allocated to support counterdrug activities in the Andean Strategy countries of Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia. (Peru is barred by law from receiving FY 1993 FMF funds; disbursement of FY 1993 IMET to Peru will depend upon progress towards restoration of constitutional rule.) \$4.5 million in FMF is allocated for counter-narcotics assistance for the Eastern Caribbean countries, Ecuador, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Belize, and the Dominican Republic.
 - ▶ These funds will be used to provide military assistance to support activities against drug trafficking. In accordance with Section 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (FAA), a portion of the FMF funds may be made available for programs authorized under the FAA. Section 559 of PL 101-513 further provides a waiver of FAA section 660 in order that FMF funds may be provided to law enforcement agencies in Andean Strategy countries.
 - ▶ Purposes for which these funds will be used include: procurement of spare parts for aircraft, the rehabilitation and overhaul of existing equipment, maintenance, vehicles, boats, weapons, and training.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The \$14 million decrease is proportional to the overall reduction in the ESF and FMF.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1992 Actual</u>	<u>1993 Estimate</u>	<u>1994 Request</u>
International	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>
Total	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>
<u>rug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Narcotics Rewards	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>
Total	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>	<u>\$0.3</u>
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions ¹	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$7.0	\$8.0	\$8.0
Drug Percentage	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%

¹ There are no FTE associated with the rewards program.

- The narcotics rewards figures for FY 1993 and FY 1994 represent a rough estimate of potential narco-terrorist and narcotics trafficking reward payments. Appropriations for reward contingencies including international terrorism, narco-terrorism and narcotics trafficking are available until expended. Use of available balances is not restricted by type of reward unless limited by authorization. In FY 1993, a total of \$2.1 million is available for all reward activity. The FY 1994 request includes and additional \$1.5 million for potential reward payments.

II. Program Summary

- Narcotics rewards are located in the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (K Account) appropriation of the U.S. Department of State. The K account is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs.
 - ▶ Funds are available under this appropriation for evacuations of American citizens from areas of political unrest or natural disaster; and for funding of rewards for information concerning both international terrorist and narco-terrorist activities.

- Authorization to make narco-terrorist reward payments is detailed in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (PL 100-690) and the International Narcotics Control Act of 1989 (INCA—PL 101-231).
 - ▶ The current authorized funding level is \$10.0 million for international terrorist and narco-terrorist reward payments.
 - ▶ The 1989 INCA increased the individual ceiling on these rewards to \$2.0 million.

III. Budget Summary

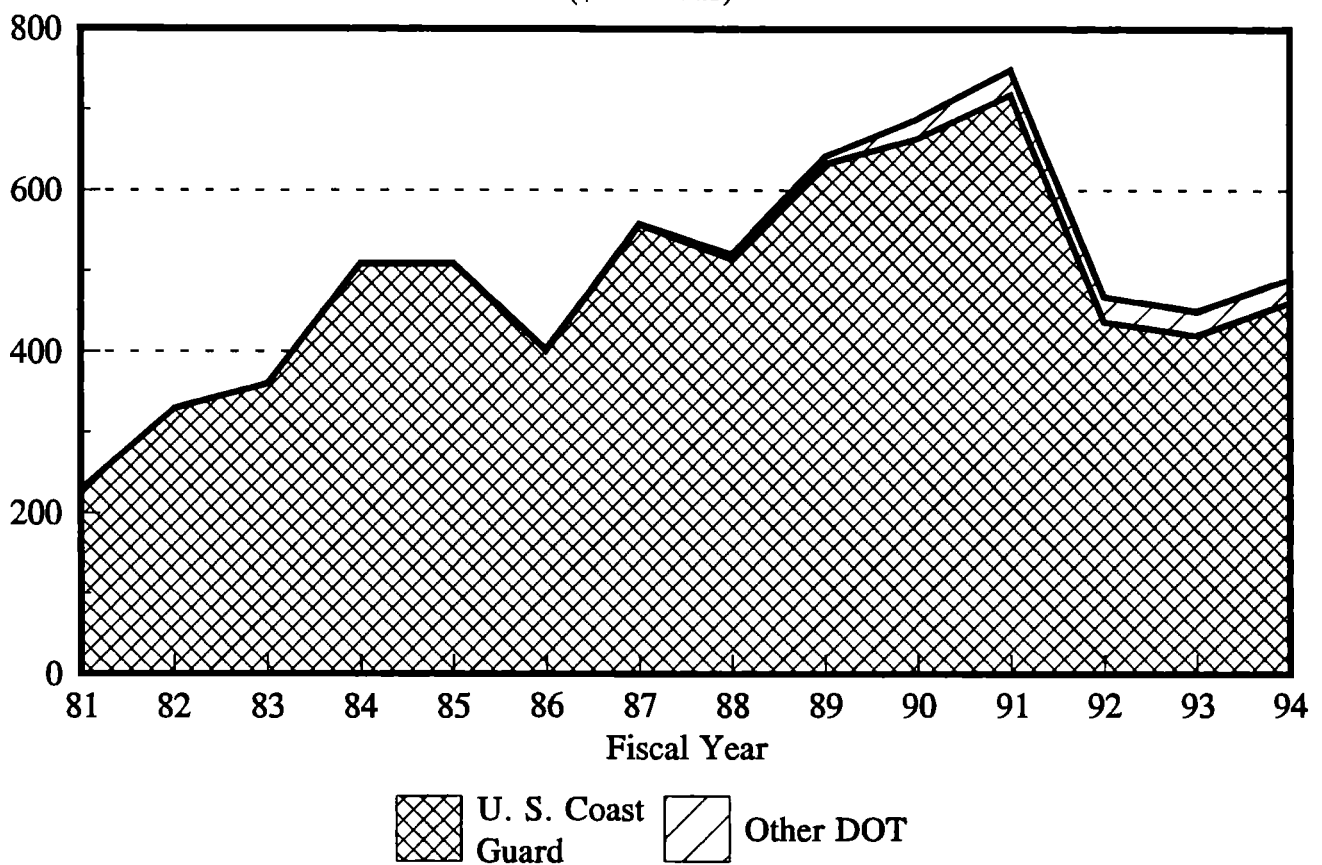
FY 1993 Program

- The total State Department K account request for the rewards program was \$1.5 million. FY 1993 payments for narcotics rewards are roughly estimated at \$.3 million.
- Congress provided funding for this account as requested.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No new initiatives are requested.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



U.S. COAST GUARD

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Million)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$431.2	\$417.7	\$458.0
Research and Development	<u>5.2</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Total	\$436.4	\$420.1	\$460.7

Drug Resources By Decision Unit ¹

Operating Expenses	\$352.6	\$361.9	\$369.0
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	\$78.6	\$55.8	\$89.9
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	<u>\$5.2</u>	<u>\$2.4</u>	<u>\$1.8</u>
Total	\$436.4	\$420.1	\$460.7

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	2,975	2,974	2,949
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$3,570.8	\$3,665.5	\$3,812.3
Drug Percentage	12%	11%	12%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ FY 1992 includes \$2.9 million in supplemental appropriations associated with Hurricane Andrew.

- Drug-program resources are based on estimates of time spent by Coast Guard operational facilities, (boats, cutters, and aircraft) in the performance of drug-related missions. The reduction in resources in FY 1992 and FY 1993 from earlier years is a consequence of fewer ship days and flying hours being devoted to counter-narcotics missions than had been previously estimated. This reduction is partially due to the transfer of detection and monitoring assets to the Department of Defense and the emphasis on Haitian operations in 1992 and 1993.

II. Program Summary

- The Coast Guard was founded in 1790 to enforce Federal law in maritime jurisdictions. The Coast Guard remains the Nation's principal maritime law enforcement agency, with jurisdiction on and over the high seas, as well as in the territorial waters of the U.S.

- The Coast Guard is responsible for a wide range of Federal maritime programs, including search and rescue, aids to navigation, ice-breaking, marine environmental protection, marine safety, and, as an armed force, military readiness. As such, nearly all of its boats, cutters, aircraft, and shore facilities exist to support a variety of missions, including drug interdiction.
- The goal of the Coast Guard Drug Interdiction Program is to eliminate maritime routes as a significant trafficking mode for the supply of drugs to the U.S. through seizures, disruption and displacement. Coast Guard cutters, boats, and aircraft conduct routine law enforcement patrols and special operations throughout the maritime arena, including waters adjacent to principal source and transit countries, and in U.S. coastal waters.
- The Coast Guard's drug program emphasis is on interdicting vessels and aircraft smuggling cocaine and marijuana in transit to the U.S. and in tracking, monitoring, and apprehending aircraft suspected of carrying drugs from source and transit countries over the high seas. The Coast Guard maintains an intelligence capability to assist this program.
- The Coast Guard's Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) program examines problems encountered in, and opportunities for improving, the performance of Coast Guard missions, and develops solutions based on the latest scientific and technological advances.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program level was \$420.1 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 2,974 FTE.
- Operating Expenses: The FY 1993 drug program was \$361.9 million for operating expenses. This decision unit financed the operation of Coast Guard facilities, maintained capital equipment, recruited, trained and sustained the work-force in an all-volunteer environment, and improved management effectiveness.
- Acquisition, Construction and Improvement: \$55.8 million was provided under this account for new, replacement, or renovated vessels, aircraft, and other equipment necessary to carry out Coast Guard's multiple missions. This account is zero-based each year. The following represent FY 1993 expenditures:
- Research, Development, Test and Evaluation: \$2.4 million was provided in FY 1993 for the evaluation of state-of-the-art equipment for detection/identification of marine targets, including a variety of radar arrays and unmanned aerial vehicle concepts. This account is also zero-based each year.

FY 1993 Congressional Action

- Coast Guard repriced its estimate of the FY 1993 President's Budget to reflect current levels of operations.

- Congress provided \$420.1 million in FY 1993, a cut from the President's Budget of \$13.0 million. Congress reduced Coast Guard's operations and expense base by \$9.9 million, cut \$1.0 million from the Shipboard Command and Control System and the Transportable Communications Centers, and reduced \$1.3 million in various research and development initiatives. In addition, Coast Guard reflects a net technical decrease of \$0.8 million due to a redistribution of acquisition, construction, and improvement projects.

FY 1993 Initiatives Receiving Funding

- Congress approved the following initiatives:
 - ▶ \$1.3 million for the development, integration, installation, and testing of the specific emitter identification capability for Coast Guard operational assets;
 - ▶ \$1.8 million for improvements and upgrades for two high efficiency patrol aircraft (RG-8A);
 - ▶ \$1.6 million to upgrade the Florida air station; and
 - ▶ \$2.1 million of the \$9.3 million requested in the President's Budget for operation and expense enhancements were approved. These enhancements include health and safety services, cutter and boat maintenance, leadership training, financial management, and shore facility support.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- \$3.4 million of the \$7.1 million in the Coast Guard has requested for built-in change and the operational maintenance of new facilities. These include an extraordinary health care cost increase, participation in a DOD property system, cutter and aircraft maintenance, satellite communications on cutters, shore facility and information resources management support.

Acquisition, Construction and Improvement:

Illustrative projects include:

- \$16.8 million to rehabilitate and modernize the 210 foot Medium Endurance Cutter (WMEC).
- \$1.2 million for the Shipboard Command and control system which will enhance the command and control capabilities on 378 foot high endurance cutters.
- \$2.5 million to replace surface search radar, installed on Coast Guard cutters.
- \$55.2 million to replace the aging HH-3F helicopters currently used for Operation Bahamas, Turks and Caicos.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$15.1	\$12.8	\$11.8
Prevention	7.3	8.1	7.5
Research and Development	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total	\$23.1	\$21.8	\$20.1

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Operations	\$14.3	\$17.0	\$19.0
Research, Engineering, and Development ¹	0.7	0.9	1.0
Facilities & Equipment	<u>8.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	\$23.1	\$21.8	\$20.1

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	176	245	246
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$8932.2	\$9,168.0	\$9,975.2
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ FY 1992 was the first year that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) began scoring its medical research program as being drug-related.

- The drug percentage is based on the number of work-years dedicated to drug-related activities.

II. Program Summary

- The FAA assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts, and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft.
- The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 mandated that FAA assist law enforcement agencies "in the enforcement of laws relating to the regulation of controlled substances, to the extent consistent with aviation safety."
- The FAA has numerous drug-related programs primarily in the areas of drug prevention and interdiction.

- ▶ Random Drug Testing: Each year, the FAA conducts pre-employment testing, as well as random drug testing for approximately 50% of FAA employees who are designated to be in safety-related and critical positions.
- ▶ Interdiction: This includes the development and correlation of flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between Air Route Traffic Control Centers and U.S. Customs/Coast Guard command, control, and communications and intelligence centers (C3I Facilities). It also assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts, and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft.
- ▶ Intergovernmental Assistance: FAA established a drug interdiction unit to provide assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies that investigate and interdict drug smuggling by general aviation aircraft.
- ▶ Airmen and Aircraft Registry Program: This program is aimed at improving the registration process of general aviation aircraft and the certification process of airmen. This includes the integration of the airmen and aircraft data bases with new electronic imaging and communications systems, and the issuance of non-forgable airmen certificates and permanent aircraft tail numbers.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 budget included \$21.8 million and 245 FTE focused in the areas of prevention, interdiction and medical research. \$12.8 million supported interdiction operations, \$8.1 million supported drug-prevention efforts, and \$0.9 million support medical research.
- The Interdiction program comprised the following key elements:
 - ▶ \$6.0 million supported improvements in the Airmen and Aircraft Registry program (the Registry);
 - ▶ \$5.2 million supported the development and correlation of flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between Air Route Traffic Control Centers and U.S. Customs facilities, and provided other services as part of the Air Traffic Program's involvement in the interdiction program; and
 - ▶ \$1.6 million supported FAA's Drug Investigation Support Units.
- The Prevention program comprised the following key elements:
 - ▶ \$4.6 million provided pre-employment and random drug testing of approximately 17,500 FAA employees who were designated to be in critical-safety positions; and
 - ▶ \$3.5 million supported FAA regulatory oversight of the drug testing program administered by approximately 20,000 aviation industry entities and individual commercial operators.

- \$0.9 million was allocated to the Medical Research program to analyze the effects of drugs on pilot and controller performance.
- Congress provided \$21.9 million in FY 1993, a cut from the President's Budget of \$9.1 million for the Airmen and Aircraft registry program.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No program growth or new initiatives are requested.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$8.0	\$6.3	\$7.5
Research	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	\$8.4	\$7.7	\$9.3

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Highway Safety Programs	\$4.3	\$3.3	\$4.5
402 Formula Grants	3.5	3.5	3.7
408 Alcohol Safety Incentive Grants	0.6	0.3	0.3
410 Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grants	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	\$8.4	\$7.7	\$9.3

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	12	12	12
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$260.7	\$269.9	\$307.0
Drug Percentage	3%	3%	3%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- Drug-related resources for grants under Sections 402 and 408 are based on National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates of grant funding used by States for drugged driving programs. Three percent of the Highway Safety Program is scored as drug related.

II. Program Summary

- NHTSA administers several programs that encourage and assist the States in the development and implementation of highway safety programs to reduce traffic accidents and the resulting deaths, injuries, and property damage.
- Formula grants (under Section 402 of the Highway Safety Act) can be used to fund various types of projects which have been proven to be effective, including countermeasures to drunk and drugged driving. Typical uses of these funds include public information campaigns, chemical testing programs, youth and adult prevention programs, and improved training for police, prosecutors, and courts. Section 408 Alcohol Safety grants and Section 410 Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures grants provide funds to States to implement certain

programs which are designed to reduce drunk and drugged driving by encouraging States to adopt stronger sanctions against these drivers, including prompt mandatory license suspension for all offenders and mandatory sentencing for repeat offenders.

- Other NHTSA drug-related programs provide for the training of State and local police in drug recognition procedures referred to as the Drug Evaluation and Classification program (DEC), Public Information and Education campaigns regarding drugged driving, judicial and prosecutorial training, technology assessment of instruments and procedures intended to identify and/or document drug impairment, and other research in drugged driving countermeasures.

III. Budget Summary

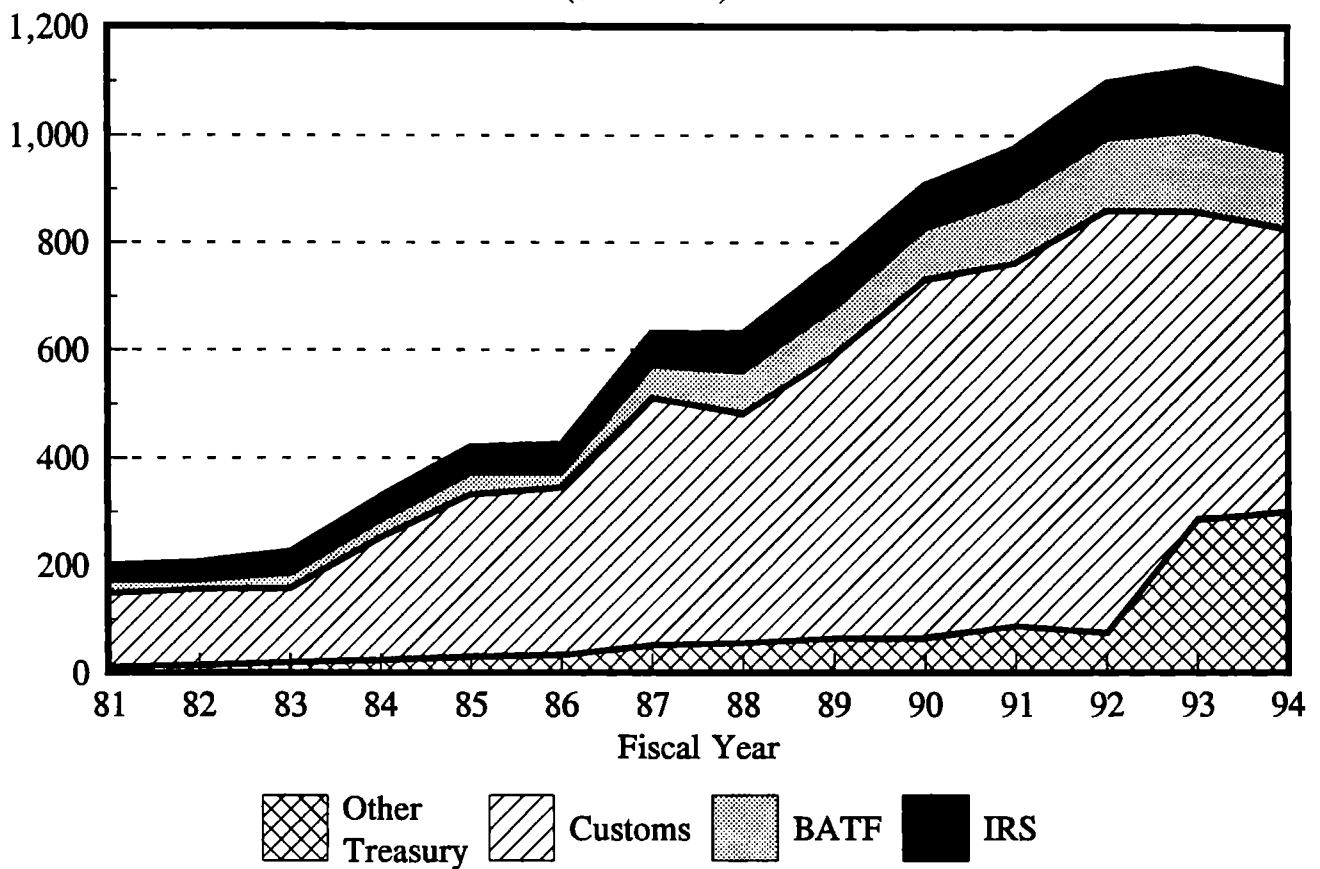
FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 level for NHTSA's drug-related activities was \$7.7 million and 12 FTE.
- Congress reduced NHTSA's base by \$1.2 million. The reduction will be taken in base funds available for the Drug Evaluation and Classification program.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The FY 1994 budget proposes to restore \$1.2 million for the Drug Evaluation and Classification program. In addition, the budget proposes increased funding for section 402 and 410 grants. Drug-related activities funded under these grants will increase by an estimated \$0.3 million.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$133.0	\$149.0	\$144.0
Regulatory & Compliance	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total	\$135.9	\$152.4	\$147.3

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Law Enforcement	\$133.0	\$149.0	\$143.8
Compliance Operations	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total	\$135.9	\$152.4	\$147.3

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	1,528	1,645	1,580
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$349.6	\$366.4	\$359.2
Drug Percentage	38.9%	41.5%	41.0%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- Based on the Bureau's evaluation of resources devoted to the anti-drug effort, the ATF drug control program is computed as approximately 53 percent of the Bureau's Law Enforcement budget function, and 4 percent of the Compliance Operations budget function. Overall, approximately 41 percent of ATF's budget is drug-related.

II. Program Summary

- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) was established in 1972 when the statutory functions, powers, and duties relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives were transferred by Treasury Order from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau. ATF operates nationally, with 22 district Law Enforcement offices in principal cities and 5 Compliance Operations regional offices. Since many crimes of violence involving firearms are drug-related, the Bureau directs a significant portion of its resources to fighting the war on drugs. Generally, over half of the defendants arrested by ATF are involved in illegal drug activity.
- The Bureau's law enforcement objectives are to:
 - ▶ Detect and prevent the distribution of firearms into illegal channels and into the possession of prohibited persons;

- ▶ Investigate arson-for-profit schemes;
- ▶ Suppress interstate trafficking in contraband cigarettes;
- ▶ Assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence; and
- ▶ Eliminate illegal trafficking, possession and use of firearms, destructive devices, and explosives.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- ATF's drug-related resources for FY 1993 totaled 1,640 FTE and \$152.4 million. This funding level will allow the Bureau to continue its efforts against drug organizations through the Armed Career Criminal Program by targeting firearms-related crimes committed by career recidivist criminals involved in drug distribution and trafficking, illegal international trafficking in arms, and the misuse of firearms along the Southwest border.
- ATF's law enforcement resources included undercover agents, national response bomb scene investigation teams, an international firearms identification and tracking system, a worldwide explosives incident data bank and tracking capability, and agents experienced in investigating complex RICO and conspiracy cases.
- ATF's compliance efforts also supported the Armed Career Criminal Program by providing a deterrent to diversion of firearms from legitimate channels to criminal misuse.
- As part of the FY 1993 budget, Congress provided \$12.9 million for the annualization of 128 agent FTE (Achilles task force) provided by the FY 1992 Los Angeles Supplemental, and redirected funding from a non-drug program to a drug program (Achilles program).
- Also, Congress funded the following initiatives:
 - ▶ National Tracing Center: This enhancement of \$1.1 million will enable ATF to relocate the Center in order to improve operations. The current lease on the Landover, Maryland facility expires in January 1993.
 - ▶ Operation GREAT: Congress added \$1.2 million and 6 FTE for a gang education and prevention program.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No new initiatives are requested.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 ¹ <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>			
Interdiction	\$588.8	\$498.2	\$458.2
Investigations	59.1	57.4	58.2
Intelligence	13.1	12.7	11.7
Research and Development	3.7	3.8	3.5
State & Local Assistance	<u>120.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$784.7	\$572.1	\$526.1
 <u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries & Expenses	\$406.4	\$441.7	\$435.7
Operations & Maintenance, Air & Marine Program ²	156.8	79.1	43.8
Air & Marine Interdiction Programs, Procurement	0.0	20.1	20.0
O&M, Customs P-3 Program	0.0	26.6	26.6
Customs Facilities, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses	11.5	4.6	0.0
Forfeiture Fund ³	<u>210.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$784.7	\$572.1	\$526.1
 <u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	5,146	5,340	5,472
 <u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,696.3	\$1,475.2	\$1,408.4
Drug Percentage	46.3%	38.2%	37.4%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ FY 1992 includes \$29.7 million in Emergency Supplemental appropriations.

² Prior to FY 1993, all funding for the Air and Marine Interdiction program was appropriated to this account. Beginning in FY 1993, Congress established separate accounts for P-3 operations, and air and marine procurement.

³ Customs' Forfeiture Fund was eliminated at the close of FY 1992. Beginning with FY 1993, Congress established a Treasury-wide Forfeiture Fund. Proceeds from forfeitures will be deposited into the Treasury-wide Fund.

- The Salaries and Expenses Appropriation is comprised of three budget activities: 1) Inspection and Control; 2) Enforcement; and 3) Tariff and Trade. The Inspection and Control program processes all persons and cargo entering the country and attempts to stop the illegal entry of drugs and other prohibited items. Approximately 25% of this activity is scored as drug-related. The Enforcement activity includes a tactical interdiction force proficient in land, sea, and air operations and investigative programs that enforce customs and smuggling laws. Approximately 60% of this program is scored as drug-related. The Tariff and Trade program enforces the Tariff Act and is not scored as drug-related.
- Approximately 95% of Customs' Air and Marine Interdiction program is scored as drug related.

II. Program Summary

- As a primary border enforcement agency, the U.S. Customs Service defines its mission as controlling, regulating, and facilitating the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations.
- Because Customs is responsible for the movement of goods and persons across our borders, it plays a key role in the war on drugs by seizing illegal drugs smugglers attempt to bring into the country.
- Customs has an extensive air program, whose goal is to reduce the availability of illegal drugs arriving in the United States. The objectives of the air program are to detect and apprehend private aircraft smugglers and provided assistance to other enforcement efforts of Customs and other law enforcement agencies.
- Aircraft operated by Customs include jet interceptors and long-range trackers equipped with radar and infrared detection sensors, high performance helicopters, single and multi-engine support aircraft, and airborne detection platforms.
- Vessels operated by Customs include interceptors, fast utility and blue water type vessels. These motor vessels are equipped with sophisticated marine radar systems, radios, and other electronic support equipment.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program level is \$572.1 million (including \$29.7 million in Emergency Supplemental appropriations) and 5,340 FTE. This level enabled Customs to maintain its baseline interdiction program and to augment particular aspects of its program that were most significant to the drug interdiction program. Funds were included for new and replacement marine vessels, and for support helicopters. Funding was also provide to replace Customs' air facility at Jacksonville, Florida, and provide design work for air facilities at Corpus Christi, Texas and New Orleans, Louisiana.

- Approximately 4 percent of all containers entering the U.S. were examined for illicit drugs, while over 20 percent of the containers from source countries were inspected.
- 340 canine enforcement teams at high-risk ports-of-entry inspected cargo and passengers entering the U.S. This effort was buttressed by military canine teams as available.
- Customs' air assets will fly 42,000 hours to intercept, track, and apprehend drug smuggling by general aviation aircraft.
- Customs modified its Marine Operations Reporting System (MORS) to ensure that more comprehensive reports on marine statistical data can be obtained.
- Salaries and Expenses: Congress approved \$2.3 million to hire 63 additional inspectors (32 FTE), and authorized the transfer of \$5.5 million in drug-related funds to the Customs Service from the Special Forfeiture Fund for marine replacement vessels.
- Customs Facilities, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses: Congress approved \$4.6 million to continue the renovation and expansion of the canine training facility.

1994 Initiatives

- The President proposes reducing the Air and Marine programs by \$37 million in FY 1994.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

	1992	1993	1994
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$16.8	\$21.9	\$18.3
Total	\$16.8	\$21.9	\$18.3
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$14.0	\$16.0	\$16.0
Acquisition & Construction	\$2.8	\$5.9	\$2.3
Total	\$16.8	\$21.9	\$18.3
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	153	158	156
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$49.5	\$64.5	\$53.9
Drug Percentage	34%	34%	34%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- FLETC computes its drug program as approximately one-third of its budget. Drug awareness and identification training are provided in the Center's basic programs. In addition, many of the generic skills taught at FLETC, such as execution of a search warrant, laws of arrest, self defense, and others, are essential to prepare properly all officers to deal with drug-related crime.

II. Program Summary

- The Center is an interagency training facility serving 71 Federal law enforcement organizations. The major training effort is in the area of basic programs to teach law enforcement skills to police and investigative personnel. The Center also conducts advanced programs in areas of common need, such as courses in white-collar crime, the use of microcomputers as an investigative tool, advanced law enforcement photography, procurement/contract fraud, marine law enforcement, and several instructor training courses. In addition, the FLETC offers approximately 30 programs to State and local law enforcement officers.
- FLETC is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Center conducts operations at its training facility near Glynnco, Georgia. In addition, FLETC has two satellite operations located near Tuscon, Arizona, and Artesia, New Mexico.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- FLETC's drug program resources for FY 1993 consist of 158 FTE and \$21.9 million. These supported the Center's training efforts (Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account of \$16.0 million and 158 FTE), as well as construction and facility maintenance (Acquisition, Construction, Improvement and Related expenses (ACI) Account of \$5.9 million).
- During FY 1993, in support of agency drug enforcement activities, the Center will conduct:
 - ▶ Basic training for approximately 4,427 students, involving almost 27,688 student-weeks;
 - ▶ Advanced training for approximately 6,260 students, involving about 13,665 student-weeks; and
 - ▶ State and local training for about 1,468 students, involving almost 1,669 student-weeks.
- Congress provided \$21.9 million in FY 1993, an increase of \$3.1 million over the President's Budget. Enhancements include: additional FTE, basic training materials, and various other training support. In addition, all enhancements contained in the President's FY 1993 Budget were approved.
- Salaries and Expenses: The following are those program increases approved by Congress:
 - ▶ \$0.7 million for the following: \$0.3 million for equipment, \$0.2 million for contract services, and \$0.1 million for the purchase of telecommunications equipment and \$0.1 million for new training building support;
 - ▶ \$0.6 million for basic training materials and support;
 - ▶ \$0.5 million for 7 additional FTEs to meet instruction demands;
 - ▶ \$0.2 million for operational support at the Marana, Arizona satellite facility; and
 - ▶ \$0.1 million for a new training program on gang prevention and education;
- Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (ACI): Congress funded an increase of \$2.8 million to construct an additional classroom building, correct environmental damage at the Glynco site, and continue development of the Master Plan. In addition, Congress authorized the transfer of \$1.7 million in drug-related funds to FLETC from the Special Forfeiture Fund for design and construction of training facilities.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The President's request for FY 1994 consists of 156 FTE and \$18.3 million. These resources will support the Center's training efforts of \$16.0 million and 156 FTE, as well as facility

maintenance and environmental restoration/reconstruction of \$2.3 million. During FY 1994, in support of agency drug enforcement activities, the Center projects:

- ▶ Basic training for approximately 5,073 students, involving 29,249 student-weeks;
 - ▶ Advanced training for approximately 6,129 students, involving 10,252 student-weeks; and
 - ▶ State and local training for approximately 1,537 students, involving 1,991 student weeks.
- Salaries and Expenses: There are no new initiatives, but the following reductions are included:
 - ▶ Administrative overhead of \$0.2 million; and
 - ▶ Government wide FTE reduction of \$0.1 million and 2 FTE.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK (FinCEN)

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>			
Intelligence	\$13.1	\$13.2	\$11.4
Research and Development	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Total	\$14.1	\$16.9	\$14.6
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	<u>\$14.1</u>	<u>\$16.9</u>	<u>\$14.6</u>
Total	\$14.1	\$16.9	\$14.6
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	116	119	118
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$17.6	\$21.1	\$18.3
Drug Percentage	80%	80%	80%

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- Estimates of drug program resources are based on a review of ongoing casework and the current distribution of employees by function.

II. Program Summary

- FinCEN is a multi-source organization that collects, processes, analyzes, coordinates, and disseminates intelligence on the proceeds of illicit activity to the appropriate Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement and bank regulatory agencies.
- FinCEN provides target identification, financial research, and enforcement support to law enforcement, regulatory agencies, and, where applicable, the financial community. Its chief product is intelligence, which assists law enforcement agencies to:
 - ▶ Disrupt the money laundering mechanisms within criminal organizations;
 - ▶ Deny financial violators access to legitimate national and international financial channels;
 - ▶ Identify, freeze, seize, and forfeit the billions of dollars in illicit proceeds generated each year;
 - ▶ Indict, arrest, and prosecute those engaged in financial crimes; and

- ▶ Identify new methods, patterns, and trends used by money launderers.
- FinCEN is organized into three primary functional areas: Tactical Support, Strategic Analysis, and Systems Integration.
 - ▶ Tactical Support: Tactical Support provides in-depth analytical assistance in support of complex participating agency investigations where appropriate. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is used to process most of the data collected and analyzed by FinCEN. AI identifies potential money laundering targets using a variety of criteria, such as dollar tolerance, home address versus transaction address, occupation, currency transaction reports and currency or monetary instrument reports.
 - ▶ Strategic Analysis: This area develops information about emerging trends and patterns in financial investigations. This unit is the point of contact with the intelligence community, which is responsible for the review and analysis of classified information.
 - ▶ Systems Integration: This area designs, develops, and maintains all data systems and the management of data base functions.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 resource level is \$16.9 million and 119 direct FTE. FinCEN's staff is augmented by approximately 36 special agents and analysts, who are assigned to FinCEN from participating agencies on a nonreimbursable basis.
- Congress authorized the transfer of \$2.2 million in drug-related funds to FinCEN from the Special Forfeiture Fund to develop a Massively Parallel Processing system.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- Program reductions include: \$0.3 million in administrative overhead resulting from Executive Order 12837, \$0.2 million and 2 FTE in personnel reductions resulting from Executive Order 12839, and \$0.05 million due to projected FTE savings.
- Program increases include: \$0.7 million to restore items delayed to cover increased rent resulting from FinCEN's information resources infrastructure, and artificial intelligence development.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	<u>\$102.8</u>	<u>\$115.5</u>	<u>\$112.9</u>
Total	\$102.8	\$115.5	\$112.9
 <u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Tax Fraud & Financial Invest. ¹	\$83.9	\$95.7	\$92.4
Currency Transaction Report Processing	<u>18.9</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>20.5</u>
Total	\$102.8	\$115.5	\$112.9
 <u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	1,716	1,735	1,735
 <u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$6,679.7	\$7,111.8	\$7,395.7
Drug Percentage	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ In FY 1992, \$6.0 million was transferred from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund for drug-related financial investigations in HIDTAs. In addition, \$2.4 million in drug-related resources were transferred from DOJ's Assets Forfeiture Fund to the Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations for capital support. All of the FY 1992 transfers were scored as drug-related.

- Based on IRS analyses of its drug-related workload, the Service's anti-drug program is computed as a proportion of the Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations budget decision unit (approximately 34 percent), plus 100 percent of Currency Transaction Report Processing.

II. Program Summary

- The Internal Revenue Service is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. There are three IRS organizational levels: the National Office; 7 Regional Offices, each headed by a Regional Commissioner; and 62 District Offices, each managed by a District Manager.
- Individuals owe taxes on earned income, from whatever source -- even criminal drug enterprises. Criminals rarely pay taxes on illegal profits, and often attempt to "launder" illegal revenues through legitimate businesses. Failure to report income, willfully attempting

to conceal income, or failure to pay taxes, are all violations of the Internal Revenue Code which gives the IRS jurisdiction in drug-related cases.

- IRS plays a role in the Treasury Department's initiatives for Operation Alliance (a joint anti-drug law enforcement effort on the Southwest Border of the U.S.) and Title 31 investigations of money laundering schemes. Further, IRS has statutory authority to investigate nearly all violations of the Bank Secrecy Act under Title 31.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- In FY 1993, funding for IRS anti-drug activities (excluding OCDE) totaled 1,837 positions (772 agent positions), 1,735 FTE, and \$111.1 million.
- IRS continues to concentrate its anti-drug efforts on the financial operations of major drug trafficking organizations. Drug traffickers and those in the financial services industry who facilitate the transfer of illegal drug profits will continue to come under increased scrutiny from the Service in FY 1993.
- Congress approved all enhancements contained in the President's FY 1993 request.
- Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations:
 - ▶ Money Laundering: Congress funded an increase of 76 positions (48 agent positions), 19 FTE, and \$3.5 million. This enhancement expands interagency money laundering investigations in the metropolitan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas of New York, Miami, Houston, and Los Angeles.
 - ▶ Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO): Congress funded an increase of \$0.9 million. AUO will be used when hours of duty cannot be controlled administratively, and when substantial amounts of irregular or occasional overtime duty occur. IRS has experienced a shortfall in this budget activity. These resources correct the shortfall, and would allow IRS to institute an AUO policy comparable to other Federal law enforcement agencies.

1994 Initiatives Requested

- No new initiatives are requested.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$0.0	\$74.5	\$111.5
Other Law Enforcement	0.0	55.6	83.3
International	<u>0.0</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$134.0	\$200.7

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Definite Budget Authority	\$0.0	\$9.8	\$14.8
Permanent Indefinite Authority	<u>0.0</u>	<u>124.2</u>	<u>191.1</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$134.0	\$200.7

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	0	123	123
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$0.0	\$206.0	\$308.8
Drug Percentage	0%	65%	65%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- The funding data in this paper are revised figures from those found in the President's Budget.

II. Program Summary

- The Treasury Forfeiture Fund Act of 1992 established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). The TFF will receive deposits from forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties that fall under any law enforced or administered by a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization or the United States Coast Guard.
- Forfeited funds may be used for several purposes:
 - ▶ Mandatory Expenses: Those expenses incurred in connection with the seizure, detention, inventory, security, maintenance, advertisement, and disposal of property. Mandatory expenses also include investigative costs, remission and mitigation payments, satisfaction of valid liens and mortgages, and the necessary services of experts and consultants.

- ▶ Equitable sharing Payments: Includes payments to other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and foreign countries.
- ▶ Discretionary Expenses: Those more general expenses incurred in carrying out forfeiture program responsibilities not necessarily related to any one specific seized or forfeited asset. These expenses include certain contract services, equipping Treasury as well as State and local enforcement vehicles, vessels and aircraft. State and local costs incurred in joint operations, reimbursing private persons for expenses incurred while cooperating with Treasury investigations and undercover operations, and training foreign law enforcement personnel in Treasury seizure and forfeiture activities.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- Congress establishment of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund and authorized \$15.0 million for discretionary expenses (definite budget authority). In addition, \$191.0 million in indefinite budget authority was authorized to cover mandatory expenses.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- Drug-related resources expended from the Fund are expected to increase by \$67 million in FY 1994.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	<u>\$42.9</u>	<u>\$54.2</u>	<u>\$57.9</u>
Total	\$42.9	\$54.2	\$57.9
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Investigations ¹	\$38.3	\$49.9	\$53.8
Administration	1.8	1.8	1.7
Protective Operations	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Total	\$42.9	\$54.2	\$57.9
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	444	543	543
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$470.8	\$469.2	\$457.4
Drug Percentage	9%	12%	13%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

¹ In FY 1991, \$91,000 was transferred to USSS from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund to assist in meeting the increased costs of pay and Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO). In FY 1992, \$9,000 in drug related resources were transferred to USSS from DOJ's Assets Forfeiture Fund to procure an electron microscope, and various other investigative equipment.

- Resources identified are based on a methodology which incorporates pay, benefits, and support costs of FTE devoted to drug enforcement activities. These include investigations, Federal, State and local task force involvement, employee and applicant drug testing, and security for protectees involved in anti-drug-related activities. In FY 1991, this methodology reflects 39% of the Investigations Activity FTE, 7% of the Administration Activity FTE, and less than 1% of the Protective Operations Activity FTE devoted to drug enforcement.
- The drug-related percentage estimated for the Investigations activity is based on actual staff hours expended in the sample year of 1990, plus an additional 54 FTE specifically earmarked by the Congress in FY 1992 for drug enforcement activities surrounding establishment of West African task forces. The Secret Service assumes that the caseload will continue to reflect this proportion of drug cases to staff hours expended.

- The decrease in drug resources in FY 1992 reflects the reallocation of personnel and associated support costs from the Investigations activity to Protective Operations for the Presidential campaign and political conventions.

II. Program Summary

- The mission of the Secret Service includes the authority and responsibility to:
 - ▶ Protect the President, the Vice President, the President-elect, the Vice President-elect, and members of their immediate families; major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; former Presidents and their spouses; minor children of a former President; and visiting heads of foreign states or governments.
 - ▶ Provide security at the White House complex and other Presidential offices, the official residence of the Vice President, and foreign diplomatic missions.
 - ▶ Detect and arrest any person committing an offense relating to currency, coins, obligations, or securities of the United States or foreign governments.
 - ▶ Detect and arrest offenders of laws pertaining to electronic funds transfer frauds, credit card and debit card frauds, false identification documents or devices, or computer access fraud.
- The Service's anti-drug activities are associated with ongoing criminal investigations involving counterfeiting, money laundering and other financial crimes, computer fraud, and false identification.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- Secret Service drug program resources in FY 1993 were 543 FTE (318 agent FTE), and \$54.2 million, or approximately 12 percent of the Service's budget. The Service identifies these resources as devoted to continuing participation at the El Paso Intelligence Center, the Service's Financial Crimes Division, Counterfeiting investigations, false identification investigations, telecommunications and computer fraud, task force involvement, and drug deterrence programs.
- In FY 1993, the Secret Service will shift most of its resources associated with protective activities surrounding the Presidential campaign back to the Investigative Activity. This reallocation of resources will effect an increase in investigative drug budget authority and FTEs in FY 1993.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- The Secret Service has proposed no new budgetary resources specifically for carrying out the Strategy, however, it will continue to devote an estimated 39 percent of its investigative FTEs to drug-related activities.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
International	<u>\$9.7</u>	<u>\$10.1</u>	<u>\$10.6</u>
Total	\$9.7	\$10.1	\$10.6

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Program Coordination, Production & Support	\$1.2	\$1.0	\$1.0
Overseas Missions	5.1	6.2	6.6
Other Activities	<u>3.4</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Total	\$9.7	\$10.1	\$10.6

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	155	156	155
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,093.7	\$1,189.1	\$1,229.0
Drug Percentage	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- The drug percentage is based on estimates provided by each United States Information Agency (USIA) program office and United States Information Service (USIS) post.

II. Program Summary

- USIA is an independent organization that is responsible for the U.S. Government's overseas informational, exchange, and cultural programs. Its Director reports to the President and receives policy guidance from the Secretary of State.
- USIA activities related to controlling the supply of, and demand for, illegal drugs form part of the overall mission to further U.S. foreign policy objectives, inform foreign publics about the U.S., and report foreign opinion to U.S. government officials. USIA seeks to increase worldwide support for supply and demand reduction efforts.
- Agency operations in the drug area consist of the following major elements:
 - ▶ Program Coordination, Production, and Support: Primarily supports overseas USIS missions by coordinating program planning, and by producing and acquiring various

program materials for their use; provides a news and text Wireless File; coordinates the International Narcotics Information Network (ININ), as well as international demand reduction/public awareness conferences and overseas travel of U.S. experts. A Drug Unit functions within the Programs Bureau to manage and provide guidance to all Agency drug related operations.

- ▶ Overseas Missions: Over 200 posts in over 130 countries. In the narcotics area, posts administer exchange-of-persons programs and conduct information activities and lecture/workshop programs for foreign officials and non-governmental organizations. USIA has placed emphasis on the cocaine producing and transit countries in Latin America and to a lesser extent in opium-source countries such as Pakistan and Thailand.
- ▶ Other Activities: Include radio and television broadcasts with drug-related information in English and other languages; live interactive programming, via satellite transmission, to a number of USIS posts; videotapes and documentaries; educational and cultural exchange programs; and research into foreign public opinion.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

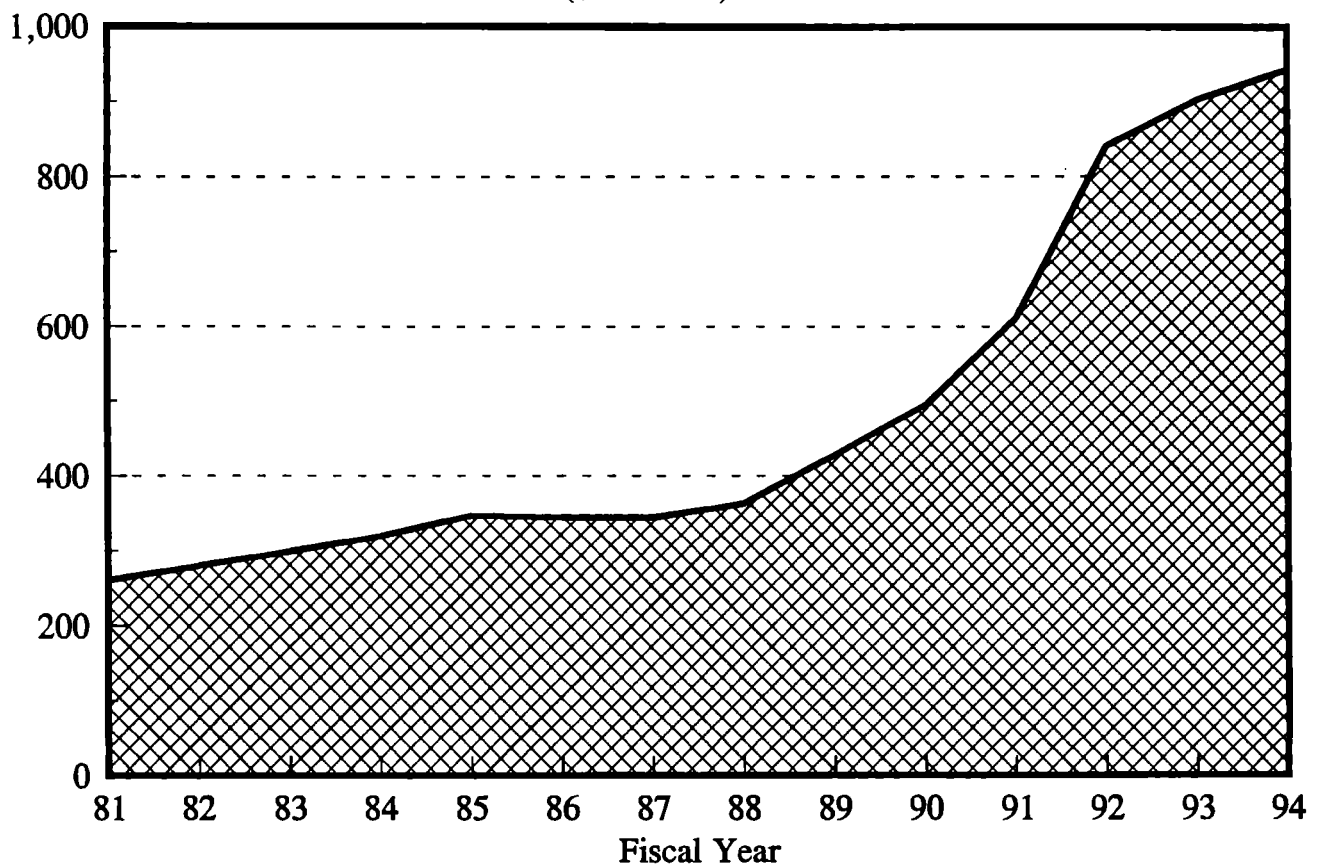
- Program Coordination, Production, and Support was funded at \$1.0 million for pamphlets, satellite and traveling speaker programs, International Narcotics Information Network (ININ) support, activities of the Drug Unit, and the Wireless file.
- \$6.2 million was spent on Overseas Missions in support of drug-related activities covering all media. The coca producing, refining and transshipment countries of Latin America continue to be the focus of a major effort designed to build public support for international cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs.
- Other Activities provided \$2.9 million for drug-related programming for the Voice of America (VOA) including drug workshops conducted by VOA for foreign journalists funded primarily by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters; the Television and Film Service which provides videotapes and films to a number of USIS posts and foreign media, as well as live programming through an international TV satellite network; Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support seminars, lectures, and participation of international visitors in such programs; public opinion polls on foreign attitudes on international drug issues; and conference and research work at the newly established North/South Center in Florida.
- Increased funding in the amount of \$0.4 million was requested for USIA drug-related programs to cover increased costs of overseas and domestic salaries and other increases in operating costs. This funding level would enable the Agency to continue to support a broad spectrum of worldwide drug control programs in FY 1993.
- Congress provided full funding for USIA drug-related activities.



FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No program growth or new initiatives are requested.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Drug Control Budget
(\$ Millions)



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

I. Resource Summary (\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1992 Actual</u>	<u>1993 Estimate</u>	<u>1994 Request</u>
Prevention	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5
Treatment	838.6	898.2	938.7
Research	<u>2.7</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Total	\$841.7	\$903.1	\$943.8

Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Veterans Health Administration:

Prevention	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.8
Medical Care	839.4	900.6	941.3
Medical Research	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	\$841.7	\$903.1	\$943.8

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	13,048	13,220	13,212
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$34,208.0	\$35,453.0	\$36,600.3
Drug Percentage	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- VA has changed its methodology used to calculate the drug-related portions of its budget. Therefore, FY 1991, 1992, and 1993 have been revised to reflect the new methodology.
- The drug percentage represents the drug treatment costs for all primary and secondary drug diagnoses in all hospital bed sections, including costs of specialized drug dependence treatment units, which account for approximately one-third of total treatment costs.
- The other related medical costs for drug abuse patients comprises five general components based on the primacy of the drug diagnosis and whether the patient was treated in a dedicated drug abuse treatment program.
- Costs for drug treatment programs are counted at 100 percent. The percentage of costs attributable to the treatment of patients with drug use disorders in other specialized treatment programs was calculated to be 51.2 percent.

- The drug percentage also includes funding for the VA Drug-Free Workplace Program. These activities include: collection of specimens, medical review officer duties; employee assistance, and supervisory/employee training.

II. Program Summary

- The Department of Veterans Affairs, through its Veterans Health Services and Research Administration, operates a network of specialized treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers and outpatient clinics. The VA plays a major role in the provision of services to veterans who are "service connected" or indigent. (The term "service connected" usually refers to injuries sustained while in military service, especially those injuries sustained as a result of military action.) The Department also provides drug treatment services to patients being served outside of specific drug treatment units.

III. Budget Summary

FY 1993 Program

- The FY 1993 program level was \$903.1 million and 13,220 FTE. This included \$316.7 million for specialized treatment programs and \$584.1 million for medical related costs and \$2.2 for research. A portion of this funding (\$0.3) was available for drug-free work place programs.
- For FY 1993, VA's program has been repriced to take account of VA's revised drug budget accounting methodology. The repriced budget was \$903.1 million and 13,220 FTE, a net increase of \$61.3 million and 172 FTE from the repriced FY 1992 level. The net increase included \$46.2 million for payroll and inflationary adjustments and \$15.1 million to expand inpatient and outpatient drug treatment activities.
- Most of the increase for medical care, \$46.2 million, will maintain current levels of service. This constitutes an adjustment in overall funding based on increases projected for the medical consumer price and payroll indices. These adjustments will not result in any increase in the number of inpatient visits, outpatient visits, or halfway house placements.
- Drug Program Enhancement: An additional \$15.1 million and 172 FTE will expand specialized treatment services for veterans with drug disorders, including \$7.7 million to enhance clinical services; \$1.3 million for substance abuse early intervention teams; \$4.0 million for dual diagnosis substance abuse teams; and \$2.0 million for compensated work therapy/therapeutic residences. The Department has undertaken the development of a long-term plan to ensure effective outreach and care for veterans who are in need of and can benefit from drug treatment.

FY 1994 Initiatives Requested

- No initiatives are planned for FY 1994, however drug-related medical care for VA in and out patients has increased.

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

I. Resource Summary

(\$ Millions)

<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1992 <u>Actual</u>	1993 <u>Estimate</u>	1994 <u>Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$125.0
Prevention	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>128.4</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.4

Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Community Investment	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$128.4
Police on the Street	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>125.0</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.4

Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Full-Time-Equivalent Positions	0	0	0
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Information

Total Agency Budget	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,013.5
Drug Percentage	n/a	n/a	25%

II. Program Summary

- Public Law 102-368 (Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1992) created the Community Investment Program to implement initiatives to improve the quality of life and expand economic opportunity. In 1993, \$500 million was appropriated for the program, subject to enactment of subsequent authorizing legislation. Language has yet to be enacted.
- The CIP, as appropriated, is composed of an "Enterprise Community Block Grant Demonstration Program" and a "National Public/Private Partnership Program" (NP/PP). These sub-programs are provided with poorly defined overall funding limitations. The language simply states that "up to \$400 million may be made available" for the Block Grant program and "up to \$200 million" for the NP/PP.
- The \$500 million was made available in October 1992, and hence, is scored as a FY 1993 appropriation. Since no authorizing language has been enacted, however, the funds have yet to be released and an obligated balance of \$500 million is expected to carry over to 1994.

FY 1994 Program

- The 1994 budget submission proposes an additional \$513.5 million in assistance for distressed communities under the Community Investment Program. Of the total funds available for the Community Investment Program in 1994 (just over \$1 billion, as the 1993 balances will also be available), up to \$500 million will be used to provide grants to local units of government to hire new police officers through a Police on the Street program. Of the remaining \$513.5 million, up to \$50 million will be used for an economic strategy initiative administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to enable distressed communities to develop and implement coordinated economic strategies that address both short- and long-term community needs. Additional authorizing language legislation is required.
- Approximately 25% or \$253.4 million of the Community Investment Program resources available in 1994 are drug-related.