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The White House

# THE NATIONAL

## DRUG CONTROL

### STRATEGY, 1997:

### Budget Summary

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
PROPOSAL  
NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET

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**FY 1999 - FY 2003**

**NOVEMBER  
1997**



This document is produced pursuant to the *National Narcotics Leadership Act*, as amended, Title 21, United States Code, Section 1502(c):

*The Director [of the Office of National Drug Control Policy] shall develop for each fiscal year, with the advice of the program managers of departments and agencies with responsibilities under the National Drug Control Program, a consolidated National Drug Control program budget proposal to implement the National Drug Control Strategy, and shall transmit such budget proposal to the President and to the Congress.*

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**Appendix A: FY 99 - FY 03 Base Funding Assumptions**

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Andean region, Mexico and the Caribbean, and revitalized enforcement operations targeting domestic sources of drug supply.

Highlights for treatment and prevention programs include a 92% increase through FY 2003 in the drug budget of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and a 22% increase for the Department of Education. By FY 2003, the HHS budget would reach nearly \$4.8 billion, while Education's budget would total \$827 million. These funding levels would support critical demand reduction programs to reduce the public system treatment gap, provide for enhanced basic research on the health aspects of drug abuse and addiction, and initiate new prevention efforts aimed at elementary school children.

**Table 1: Drug Spending by Department (\$ Millions)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>FY 98</b>	<b>FY 99</b>	<b>FY 00</b>	<b>FY 01</b>	<b>FY 02</b>	<b>FY 03</b>	<b>% Change 98-03</b>
Defense	868.9	950.0	960.8	957.9	948.1	956.6	10.1%
Education	679.0	740.3	785.8	806.9	829.2	826.6	21.7%
HHS	2,487.1	3,047.5	3,529.4	3,963.8	4,370.8	4,770.6	91.8%
Justice	7,277.8	8,313.9	8,240.0	8,382.4	8,942.2	9,291.3	27.7%
ONDCP	428.2	526.1	566.6	611.0	638.7	658.7	53.8%
State	215.5	305.0	337.1	348.3	345.8	349.6	62.2%
Transportation	451.5	563.2	745.2	873.2	716.6	718.7	59.2%
Treasury	1,352.2	1,579.2	1,676.4	1,729.2	1,780.3	1,839.8	36.1%
Veterans Affairs	1,097.2	1,130.1	1,164.0	1,198.9	1,234.9	1,272.0	15.9%
All Other	<u>1,134.3</u>	<u>1,191.2</u>	<u>1,237.6</u>	<u>1,263.5</u>	<u>1,314.8</u>	<u>1,356.4</u>	<u>19.6%</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,991.5</b>	<b>18,346.6</b>	<b>19,242.9</b>	<b>20,135.2</b>	<b>21,121.5</b>	<b>22,040.2</b>	<b>37.8%</b>

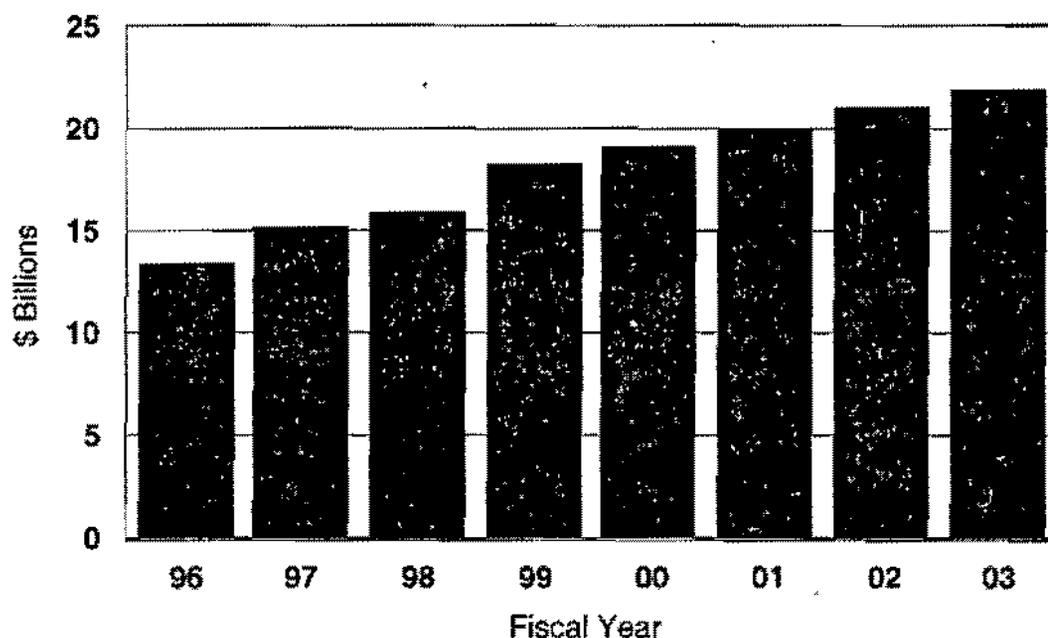
### Spending by Strategy Goal

Funding by Strategy Goal is summarized in Figure 2 and the accompanying table. Over the five year planning period, significant increases are proposed to reduce youth drug use (Goal 1), make treatment services available to chronic users (Goal 3), and help stop the flow of drugs at our borders (Goal 4). By FY 2003, funding for Goal 1 is projected to reach \$2.5 billion, an increase of almost 50% over FY 1998. Also, by substantially increasing HHS' Substance Abuse Block Grant program, resources for Goal 3 will be over \$5.8 billion by FY 2003, an increase of 66% over FY 1998. By FY 2003, funding for demand reduction programs (Goals 1 & 3) will be 38% of the total drug control budget. Of further note, principally through the proposed multi-agency Port and Border Security Initiative, Goal 4 funding will be \$2.7 billion by FY 2003, an increase of 71% over the estimated FY 1998 enacted level for these programs.

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On June 5, 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) agreed to the joint development of a five-year national drug control budget covering fiscal years 1999 to 2003. As part of this process, and pursuant to law (21 U.S.C. § 1502(c)), ONDCP has prepared the accompanying comprehensive budget proposal. This plan supports each of the five goals of the *National Drug Control Strategy* and is structured to make substantial progress towards the performance targets and impact measures now contemplated in the draft *Blueprint for a Drug Free America*. In total, funding recommended for FY 1999 is \$18.3 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion (+15%) over the estimated FY 1998 enacted level. Under this proposal, drug control funding would reach \$22 billion by FY 2003, an increase of \$6.0 billion (+38%) over FY 1998.

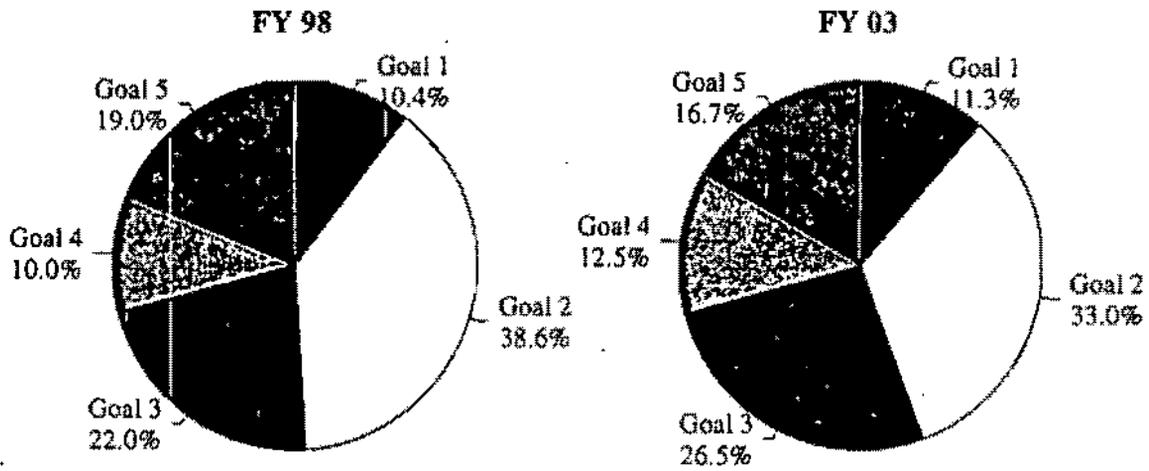
Figure 1: National Drug Control Budget



### Spending by Department

Proposed funding by Executive Department for FY 1998 to FY 2003 is displayed in Table 1. Among the funding highlights, resources for the Department of Justice, which in FY 1998 constitutes 46% of the drug control program, would grow by 28 percent through FY 2003. Also, funding for the Department of the Treasury would grow from an estimated \$1.4 billion in FY 1998 to over \$1.8 billion in FY 2003. These additional resources for key programs would support enhanced security along the Southwest Border, additional efforts in the

**Figure 2: Drug Funding by Goal - FY 98 v. FY 03**



**Table 2: Drug Funding by Goal (\$ Millions)**

<b>Goal</b>	<b>FY 98</b>	<b>FY 99</b>	<b>FY 00</b>	<b>FY 01</b>	<b>FY 02</b>	<b>FY 03</b>	<b>% Change 98-03</b>
1. Reduce Youth Drug Use	1,657.0	1,914.8	2,138.9	2,289.4	2,405.6	2,484.5	49.9%
2. Reduce Drug-Related Crime	6,173.1	7,099.4	6,743.0	6,706.6	7,089.8	7,277.0	17.9%
3. Reduce Consequences	3,522.2	4,010.6	4,563.4	5,003.5	5,427.7	5,840.1	65.8%
4. Stop Flow at Borders	1,606.5	2,051.0	2,377.9	2,615.7	2,605.2	2,748.9	71.1%
5. Reduce Sources of Supply	<u>3,032.7</u>	<u>3,270.7</u>	<u>3,419.6</u>	<u>3,520.0</u>	<u>3,593.2</u>	<u>3,689.7</u>	21.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,991.5</b>	<b>18,346.6</b>	<b>19,242.9</b>	<b>20,135.2</b>	<b>21,121.5</b>	<b>22,040.2</b>	<b>37.8%</b>

## Spending by Major Program Initiative

Funding by program initiative is highlighted in Table 3. These initiatives correspond to the major funding priorities for FY 1999 - FY 2003 that ONDCP identified for the Cabinet on June 30, 1997. The formulation of these priorities is required by statute (21 U.S.C. § 1502(b)(8)). Additional funding detail for these and other priority initiatives may be found in Section III of this document. For each fiscal year, the budget recommendations represent the amount needed above FY 1998 baseline funding. Generally, the FY 1998 baseline is computed as the estimated FY 1998 enacted level (estimated as of 10/24/97), inflated (approximately 3%) in the outyears to maintain FY 1998 operational capabilities.

The largest initiative in the proposed five-year budget is to Close the Public System Treatment Gap. By FY 2003, an additional \$1.0 billion would be needed above the FY 1998 baseline for this initiative. New funding for this program would total \$3 billion over FY 99 - FY 03. The second largest proposal is the Port and Border Security Initiative, which will require an additional \$585 million over the FY 1998 baseline by FY 2003. New funding for this multi-agency effort would total more than \$2 billion over FY 99-FY 03. For the seven major initiatives highlighted in Table 3, the total new funding over FY 99 - FY 03, above what is needed to maintain current FY 1998 operational levels, is \$8.6 billion.

**Table 3: Drug Spending by Major Initiative (\$ Millions)**

<u>Initiative</u>	<u>FY 99</u>	<u>FY 00</u>	<u>FY 01</u>	<u>FY 02</u>	<u>FY 03</u>	<u>Total 99-03</u>
• Media Campaign	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	975.0
• School Coordinators	27.0	51.5	51.0	51.0	25.5	206.0
• Close Treatment Gap	200.0	400.0	600.0	800.0	1,000.0	3,000.0
• Port & Border Security	213.8	329.3	417.1	497.4	585.1	2,042.7
• Andean Coca Reduction	140.6	194.6	190.0	162.9	160.8	848.8
• Caribbean Initiative	140.1	275.3	366.2	261.4	268.2	1,311.2
• Mexican Initiative	<u>39.3</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>177.1</u>
Total	955.8	1,483.99	1,851.3	2,002.8	2,267.0	8,560.8

- **Media Campaign (\$195 million in FY 1999):** The findings of the 1996 Monitoring the Future Study show that between 1995 and 1996, lifetime, past year, and past 30-day prevalence of use for most illicit drugs increased among students, particularly among 8th- and 10th-graders. Lifetime, annual, and 30-day (current) use of any illicit drug increases from grade to grade. This year's Monitoring the Future Study continues to make a strong case for the Strategy's emphasis on demand reduction. Through ONDCP's National Youth Media Campaign initiative, targeted, high impact, paid media ads -- at both the national and local levels -- will alter drug use behavior through changes in adolescent perceptions of the danger and social disapproval of drugs.
  
- **School Coordinators (+\$27 million in FY 1999):** This program will provide schools with funding for a drug coordinator beginning in FY 1999. To introduce this program, in FY 1999 support will be provided for about 1,875 coordinators in middle schools. In the second year of the program, a second group of coordinators will be funded, increasing the number to 3,750 coordinators, serving about one-quarter of all school districts. Each group of coordinators will be in place for four years. (Nationally, there are 15,000 school districts). The program coordinates drug education, adult mentorship and other community school-based counter drug programs. This initiative consists of both paid and volunteer staff. School Coordinators will be responsible for:
  - ▶ Developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their schools' drug and crime problems;
  - ▶ Identifying promising research-based drug and violence prevention strategies and programs to address those problems;
  - ▶ Assisting teachers, coaches, counselors and other school officials in adopting and implementing those programs;
  - ▶ Working with the community to ensure that the needs of students are linked with available community resources; and,
  
- Identifying alternative funding sources for drug prevention initiatives.
  
- **Close the Public System Treatment Gap (+\$200 million in FY 1999):** Nationwide, there continues to be a great need for additional capacity for treatment of substance abusers, especially chronic users of illegal substances. The number of persons needing but not obtaining treatment, or "the gap," has grown to an estimated 3.4 million. Assuming an average cost per patient of \$2,400, with the federal share of this cost at about 40%, total federal resources needed to close the gap would be about \$3.3 billion. Proposed additional FY 1999 funding of \$200 million would be a significant start. By FY 2003, HHS block grant funding would reach an additional \$1.0 billion over the

FY 1998 baseline, which would close the treatment gap by about 25%, or 850,000 people.

- **Port & Border Security Initiative (+\$214 million in FY 1999):** This initiative seeks to improve security and enhance drug interdiction along all U.S. air, land, and sea frontiers and at all ports-of-entry. This effort will incorporate all existing and planned federal drug interdiction and investigative initiatives along U.S. borders and at U.S. Ports-of-Entry. It will build upon existing manpower, equipment, and infrastructure that has been deployed since FY 93. Specifically, this initiative includes:
  - ▶ Substantial increases for INS inspectors, investigators, and border patrol agents over the next five years;
  - ▶ Significant increases in Customs' agents and cargo inspection staff;
  - ▶ Substantial increases for Coast Guard's drug-related maritime law enforcement in the Western Caribbean and Eastern Pacific;
  - ▶ Expands DEA's and FBI's southwest border initiative.
  - ▶ Acquisition and fielding of drug detection technologies; and
  - ▶ Necessary infrastructure and support functions commensurate with all programs under this initiative.
- **Andean Coca Reduction Initiative (+\$141 million in FY 1999):** This initiative seeks to achieve a 40 percent reduction over the next five years, and 75 percent within the next decade, of coca leaf cultivation in the Andean countries. To achieve this goal requires the integration of law enforcement and interdiction measures that disrupt the cocaine export industry with robust alternative development programs that will provide licit income alternatives and encourage the cultivation of legal crops. Heavy investment in these programs is envisioned in FY 1999 and the early years of this 10-year plan. This initiative provides necessary increases in interdiction and law enforcement activities in the transit zone and transit countries to complement the source country counterdrug efforts. Key elements of this initiative include:
  - ▶ Expand alternative development in Peru to increase licit employment and income as an alternative to drug crop cultivation;
  - ▶ Support host nation efforts to interdict the flow of coca base and cocaine;
  - ▶ Expand support to Peruvian and Colombian riverine interdiction programs to control drug-producing regions;

- ▶ Develop a program to support the Peruvian waterways management program which establishes control over ports and waterways;
- ▶ Expand support to Colombian aerial eradication programs;
- ▶ Expand support to source nation efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations; and
- ▶ Support efforts of the Bolivian government to achieve net coca reduction through comprehensive community based alternative development programs and law enforcement efforts.
- **Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative (+\$140 million in FY 1999):** This initiative will expand counterdrug operations targeting drug trafficking-related criminal activities and violence in the Caribbean Region, including South Florida, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the independent states and territories of the Eastern Caribbean. The program would be evaluated and expanded as required in FY 2000 and outyears. This initiative also includes:
  - ▶ Implementing mutual cooperative security agreements between the U.S. and Caribbean nations and territories;
  - ▶ Implementing commitments made by the President of the United States during the Caribbean Summit held in Barbados;
  - ▶ Expanding assistance to Caribbean nations participating in regional interdiction operations to support development of their maritime law enforcement capabilities; and
  - ▶ Increasing the capability of Caribbean nations to intercept, apprehend and prosecute drug traffickers through modest expansion of training, equipment upgrades, and maintenance support.
- **Mexican Initiative (+\$39 million in FY 1999):** This initiative supports programs that will reduce the flow of illicit drugs from Mexico into the U.S. and dismantle organizations trafficking in drugs and money laundering. It supports agreements made during the President's visit this year to Mexico. Specifically, it provides for training for special vetted units of Mexican law enforcement personnel and prosecutors, the judiciary, special rapid response military units engaged in counterdrugs, and health service providers involved in treatment programs. The initiative includes a multi-year program providing equipment, maintenance training, and repair parts to assist development of a self-sustaining Mexican interdiction capability. The programs also expand support of Operation CAPER FOCUS and continue ongoing support to Operation BORDER

SHIELD, U.S. Government support to Operation HALCON and the Northern Border Response Force, U.S. Government detection and monitoring missions in Mexican airspace and territorial seas, and the establishment of a joint law enforcement investigative capability in the Bilateral Border Task Forces.

## Potential Savings

Potential savings which may result from implementing ONDCP's five-year budget proposal are depicted in Figure 3. With the *Strategy* as a guide, federal, state, and local officials will develop an integrated approach to drug control which will significantly reduce the social costs of drug use -- crime, prisons, medical care, illness, and death. As a draft impact target, ONDCP proposes to support a combination of programs which would reduce social costs, as compared to 1996, 10 percent by 2002 and 25 percent by 2007. The current total cost of drug use is not known. However, a report on 1985 data<sup>1</sup> submitted to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and subsequently updated for 1990, estimated the total cost of drug use at about \$67 billion<sup>2</sup>. In current dollars, this is approximately \$83 billion. If the *Strategy* achieves the proposed performance targets, this could result in a savings of over \$10 billion per year within five years.

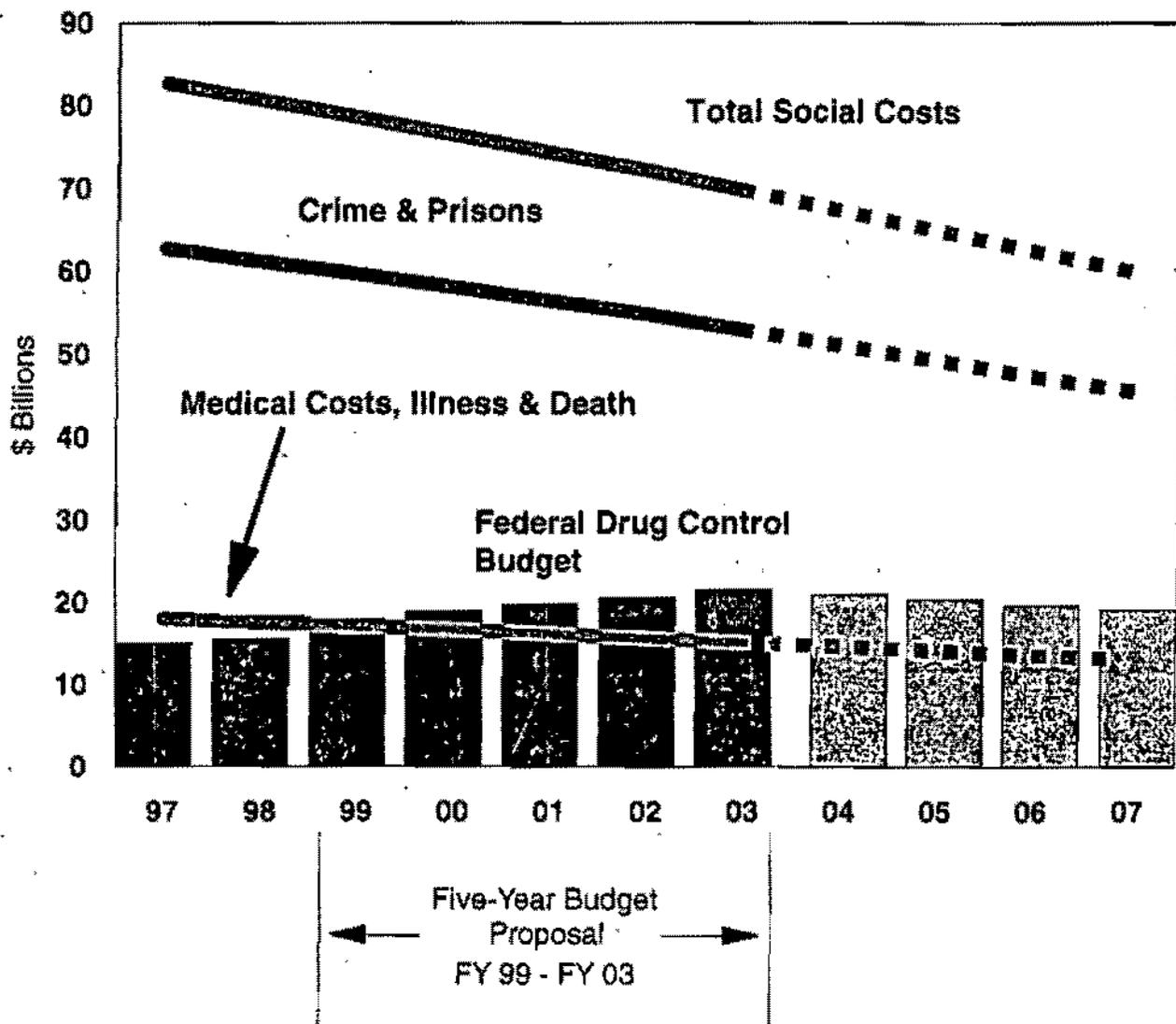
Whether the actual social cost savings will be as much as anticipated will depend on the relationship between programs and desired outcomes, as well as the accuracy of the estimate used for total social costs. As better data become available on the current magnitude of the social costs of drug use, these assumptions will be factored into ONDCP's performance model. The link between programs and outcomes is still under development as part of ONDCP's Performance Measurement System. The five-year budget plan proposed by ONDCP is assumed to be consistent with reaching the performance goal of reducing the social costs of drug use 10 percent by 2002. This assumption needs to be tested against actual program performance, and adjustments will be made, as appropriate. If social costs are successfully reduced, federal spending on drug control could be moderated, or even decline, in the outyears.

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<sup>1</sup> Dorothy P. Rice, Sander Kelman, et. al., *The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1985* (San Francisco, CA: University of California, San Francisco, Institute for Health and Aging, 1990), p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem* (Princeton, NJ: Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University, 1993), p.16.

**Figure 3: Potential Savings**



The remainder of this document provides additional detail on each of ONDCP's FY 1999 to FY 2003 proposals. Section II highlights how this funding plan supports the targets identified in ONDCP's draft performance measurement system. Section III includes funding details by department and agency for each of ONDCP's 29 funding priorities through FY 2003, and Section IV summarizes ONDCP's funding recommendations by Executive Department. In each section, funding for new initiatives is displayed as the amount needed above the estimated FY 1998 baseline level. ONDCP's assumptions for the FY 1998 baseline are found in Appendix A.

## II. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

### Overview

The 1997 Strategy is a ten-year plan to confront drug abuse in the U.S. Its mission can be most easily understood in terms of reducing drug use (demand), drug availability (supply), and the consequences associated with drug use and trafficking. The National Drug Control Strategy's (NDCS) five Goals and thirty-two Objectives constitute a comprehensive, balanced effort encompassing drug prevention, treatment, domestic law enforcement, interdiction, and international programs.

Based on this Strategy, ONDCP, in conjunction with a wide range of stakeholders, has proposed a performance measurement system. This system is designed to (1) assess the effectiveness of the National Drug Control Strategy, (2) provide critical information to the entire drug control community on what needs to be done to refine policy and programmatic directions, and (3) assist with drug program budget management.

This draft performance measurement system is still under construction and is currently being reviewed by federal agencies and by state and local entities. Until the performance targets are approved by the drug control agencies and submitted to Congress with the 1998 Strategy in February 1998 and approved, the annual targets that represent the first step in the glide path to the outyear 2002 and 2007 targets cannot be identified. Until then, the budget implications cannot be resolved. The five-year budget presented in this document does not, therefore, make a one-to-one link between proposed budget levels and the proposed performance targets.

This linkage will be undertaken for the first time as part of the FY 2000 budget submission, because by then, stakeholders and Congress will have modified and approved the document (called the *Blueprint for a Drug-Free America: Assessing the Performance of the National Drug Control Strategy*.) Once the proposed 2002 and 2007 targets have been approved, ONDCP and the interagency groups will commence the process of identifying annual NDCS targets.

For the FY 2000 submission, drug control agencies will be asked to base their budget request on the contributions made by their programs to achieve these targets. At that point, agencies will also be asked to identify program targets that may reasonably be expected to lead to the outyear (2002 and 2007) accomplishment of the NDCS targets. This process will iteratively refine targets and budget submissions as agencies base budget requests upon priorities as necessitated by the achievement or non-achievement of performance targets.

Meanwhile, this 5-year budget bases initiatives upon the Strategy and upon the key impact measures as identified in the proposed Performance Measurement System. Budget funding priorities are tied to some but not all 12 impact targets.

## Impact Targets

The nucleus of the performance measurement system consists of 12 impact targets that define desired end-states for the Strategy's 5 Goals. These impact targets are discussed in terms of the three main themes of ONDCP's mission: reducing drug use (demand), availability (supply), and its consequences. These draft targets define desirable, meaningful end-states for this nation's drug control effort — a 50 percent reduction of drug use and availability, and at least a 25 percent reduction in drug use consequences. In the area of overall drug use, the target is a 50 percent reduction in the rate of use of illicit drugs in the U.S. within a decade — by 2007 — below the 1996 base year. In the area of drug availability, the aim is to reduce the available supply of illegal drugs in the U.S. by 50 percent by 2007. In the area of drug use consequences, a 30 percent reduction in the rate of crime and violent acts associated with drug trafficking and drug abuse is proposed by 2007 as compared to the base year. In addition, a 25 percent reduction in health and social costs attributable to illegal drug trafficking and use is proposed by 2007 as compared to the base year. If impact targets are not being met, the performance measurement system identifies the problem so that corrective action may be taken. When impact targets are being achieved, responsible program areas may be enhanced accordingly. This information on "what's working" is of tremendous value to the more than 50 drug control agencies supported by a budget of over \$16 billion of federal resources. Finally, if the Strategy's ambitious vision is to be realized, then the proposed performance targets must be supported by adequate resources.

The following proposed impact targets set an ambitious, historic course for this nation's drug control efforts over the next ten years. They establish desirable end-states by defining where we should be a decade from now in terms of the level of drug use, the availability of drugs, and the resultant level of drug use consequences.

In the area of *demand reduction*, we propose a *50 percent reduction in the overall rate of illicit drug use in the U.S. within a decade — by 2007 — below the 1996 base year.* In 1996, the past month (i.e., current) rate of drug use across the U.S. was 6.1 percent. The targeted 50 percent reduction would yield a nationwide drug use rate of 3 percent by 2007. The 3 percent rate would be the lowest verified rate since the Federal Government began systematically tracking such data, and could be considered virtually *A Drug Free America*. This ambitious undertaking is contingent on a long-term commitment to achieving the Goals and Objectives of the Strategy.

The impact target for overall drug use requires success in the following key program areas:

- **Focus on Youth:** Two impact targets are established related to youth drug use. The first aims to reduce first-time use as follows: *By 2002, increase the average age of first-time drug use by 12 months from the average age of first-time users in 1996. By 2007, increase the average age of first-time drug use by 36 months from the 1996 base year.* To illustrate how we might reduce first-time drug use, consider the mean age for first-time use of marijuana (16.7 years). If a youth approaches the age of 20 without having tried drugs, then the chances of becoming a drug user are greatly minimized. Delaying

the initial use of drugs such as marijuana by 36 months would, in turn, set the mean age of initial use at a high enough level to allow a larger percentage of the population to approach the "20 and older safety-zone." Achieving this ambitious target would clearly shut down the pipeline into youth drug use.

The Strategy must also have an impact on overall youth drug use prevalence. *We propose by 2002, to reduce the prevalence of any illicit drug use among youth by 20 percent as measured against the 1996 base year and by 2007, to reduce the prevalence by 40 percent as compared to the base year.* In 1996, the prevalence of drug use in the 12-17 population age group was 9.0 percent. The 40 percent reduction from the 1996 base year incidence rate moves toward a targeted use rate in 2007 of 5.4 percent. Achieving these critical impact targets will allow the nation's youth to fulfill their potential as healthy, productive members of society.

**Funding Priorities:** FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiatives highlighted in Section III which will help achieve these youth impact targets include:

- ▶ Media Campaign
- ▶ School Coordinators
- ▶ Mentoring Initiative
- ▶ Research-Based Prevention Demonstration Programs
- ▶ Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Program
- ▶ Youth Tobacco
- ▶ Youth Alcohol
- ▶ Drug-Free Communities Program

- **Focus on the Workplace:** Approximately 74 percent of drug users are employed. Targeting the workplace with drug prevention and education programs will reduce overall drug use and protect the health, safety, and productivity of the American worker. *We propose by 2002, to reduce the prevalence of drug use in the workplace by 25 percent as compared to the 1996 base year and by 2007, to reduce this prevalence by 50 percent as compared to the base year.* In 1996, the total full-time workforce population was 99 million with a drug use rate among employees of 6.2 percent, or approximately 6.1 million drug users. When the 1996 rates are reduced by the ten-year target to a rate of 3.1 percent, a forecast reduction of three million drug users by 2007 is expected. Achieving this target will substantially enhance productivity and safety in the workplace.

**Funding Priorities:** The FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiative highlighted in Section III which will help achieve this impact target is: Workplace Drug Testing.

- **Focus on Chronic, Hardcore Drug Use:** Hardcore drug users consume the vast majority of the available supply of drugs in the U.S. *We propose by 2002, to reduce the number of chronic users by 25 percent as compared to the 1996 base year, and by 2007,*

*to reduce the number of drug users within this population by 50 percent as compared to the base year.* HHS estimates that there are over 3.4 million hardcore drug users. Though this estimate is subject to revision as newer and better modeling techniques are developed, meeting this impact target within ten years would reduce the number of hardcore drug users to 1.7 million. A decline of this magnitude in the number of hardcore drug users would result in a significant reduction in the overall demand for drugs. In addition, these users place the greatest burden on society in the form of health and social costs. The reduction in these drug use consequences are considered in more detail below.

**Funding Priorities:** FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiatives highlighted in Section III which will help achieve this impact target include:

- Close the Public System Treatment Gap
- Criminal Justice Treatment Program
- Drug Courts

In order to track progress in achieving reductions in the overall rate of drug use, specific measures are required. Two data surveys — HHS' National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and the Federally funded, University of Michigan Monitoring the Future Study — are available to track progress in both reducing drug use and raising the average age of first-time use. While estimates of the chronic user population are available from HHS, traditional survey techniques undercount the number of chronic drug users. In order to fill this data gap, ONDCP has developed a new methodology that can provide reliable estimates of this population. A Federally funded pilot study to test the new methodology has been completed and focuses on a localized geographic area — Cook County in Chicago, Illinois. The next step is to develop estimates for a larger region which could then be used to develop national estimates.

In the area of *supply reduction*, we propose to reduce the available supply of drugs in the U.S. by 50 percent by 2007. The Strategy makes clear the need to reduce the available supply of drugs, particularly since demand reduction efforts cannot be successful in an environment where drugs are plentiful. Supply reduction seeks to reduce availability, raise prices, reduce purities, and disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations. This impact target applies to all illicit drugs that are cultivated or produced domestically as well as those imported into the U.S. for consumption. The targets account for the aggregate impact of source country measures to reduce production, interdiction, law enforcement, and the effect of decreasing the capacity of drug traffickers to distribute their product.

Estimates of the amount of illicit drugs cultivated, produced, and in transit are already available from numerous agencies in one form or another. These agencies include ONDCP, the State Department, and the intelligence community. While more is known about cultivation techniques and trafficking patterns than ever before, an official U.S. government estimate of the flow and availability of drugs is lacking. ONDCP is leading an interagency effort to develop an official drug flow estimate in order to better measure progress in reducing availability.

Developing an official drug flow estimate is critical, especially since measures of price and purity may not provide relevant signs of progress. While success in reducing availability would force drug prices to rise, a reduction in demand would have the opposite effect. It is even conceivable that both demand and supply could be reduced such that drug prices remain unchanged. The point here is simple: changes in drug price are clearly not the best or most accurate indicators of program performance. The preferred measure of the impact of supply reduction must be measures of drug availability.

Though not an "official" government estimate of the available cocaine supply, ONDCP estimates that about 240 metric tons of cocaine are available for consumption in the U.S. This impact target would reduce this figure to 120 metric tons in ten years. The availability of heroin would decrease from approximately 12 tons to 6 tons over this same period. These examples are meant to illustrate the significance of this impact target; more precise measures will be developed as ONDCP and the international drug control agencies develop official drug flow estimates. All supply reduction activities including domestic law enforcement, interdiction, intelligence, and source country programs will be directed toward achieving this key impact target.

- **Focus on Foreign Source Countries:** Gaining control over the cultivation and production of illicit drugs is the basis of supply reduction efforts. All major drugs and essential precursor chemicals must be targeted at the source of supply and prevented from leaving the source nations. *We propose by 2002, to reduce the outflow of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals from source countries by 15 percent from the 1996 base year and by 2007, to reduce outflow by a total of 30 percent as measured against the base year.* The following example illustrates how we might measure progress toward this impact target. According to ONDCP estimates, approximately 580 metric tons of cocaine hydrochloride (HCL) are available for export from cocaine producing countries. Meeting this impact target would yield a reduction of this figure to 493 metric tons in 2002, and then to 406 metric tons in 2007. Currently, ONDCP is working with DEA to develop estimates for flows of precursor chemicals. This impact target can be achieved by continuing to encourage source countries to eliminate or reduce their drug exports, and strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation. By stemming the flow of drugs at the source, interdiction and law enforcement forces can focus resources on preventing drugs from reaching the streets of our cities and towns.

**Funding Priorities:** FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiatives highlighted in Section III which will help achieve this impact target include:

- ▶ Andean Coca Reduction Initiative
- ▶ International Heroin Initiative
- ▶ Mexican Initiative

- **Focus on Stopping Drugs from Crossing Our Nation's Borders:** Drugs must be interdicted while in transit, especially as they cross our borders. *We propose by 2002, to*

*reduce the entry of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals into the United States by 25 percent, as compared to the 1996 base year and by 2007, to reduce the entry by 50 percent, as measured against the base year.* ONDCP estimates that approximately 350 metric tons of cocaine were shipped from the source countries destined for the U.S. Meeting this impact target would reduce this figure to 263 by 2002, and to 175 by 2007. By using enhanced drug detection, law enforcement cooperation, and anti-corruption methods, we can impact the quantity of drugs within our borders.

**Funding Priorities:** FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiatives highlighted in Section III which will help achieve this impact target include:

- ▶ Port and Border Security Initiative
- ▶ Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative
- ▶ Mexican Initiative

Reducing overall availability by half requires that we do more than target source nations or drugs in transit to the U.S. Two other impacts are required for supply reduction programs within the U.S.:

- **Focus on Domestic Cultivation and Production:** The U.S. must gain control over the cultivation and production of drugs within its borders. *We propose by 2002, to reduce the production of methamphetamine and the illicit cultivation of marijuana in the U.S. by at least 40 percent from the 1996 base year and by 2007, to reduce it by 60 percent compared to the base year.* ONDCP will coordinate the development of official government estimates of the amount of both of these drugs available in the U.S. and will report its estimates to the Congress in the Fall of 1998. Every effort has been made to fully eradicate cultivated, commercial-grade marijuana where it has been detected in the U.S. The official government estimate will include the percentage of marijuana that escapes detection and will raise the benchmark for domestic marijuana control efforts. The exploding domestic supply of methamphetamine must also be brought under control.

**Funding Priorities:** FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiatives highlighted in Section III which will help achieve this impact target include:

- ▶ Domestic Heroin Initiative
  - ▶ Methamphetamine Initiative
  - ▶ Estimate Marijuana Cultivation in the U.S.
- **Focus on High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs):** Certain areas of the U.S. represent major sources of distribution and trafficking, not just in their areas, but for the rest of the nation. ONDCP's HIDTA program enables Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to conduct coordinated efforts to curb trafficking and distribution. Some of these HIDTAs are also reaching out to the local treatment community to build a

unified approach to the drug problem. *We propose by 2002, to reduce by 10 percent the total illegal drug flow through HIDTA regions as compared to a 1996 base year, and by 2007, to reduce the illegal flow by 25 percent, as compared to the base year.* By meeting this target, drug flows are disrupted through the most developed and established conduits.

**Funding Priorities:** FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiative highlighted in Section III which will help achieve this impact target is: Expansion of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.

It is obvious the ONDCP-led development of an official government drug flow estimate is paramount to optimal measurement of the Strategy's impact on supply reduction. ONDCP will continue to track secondary measures of process and output related to supply reduction, such as arrests, seizures, purities, and perceived availability statistics, which are readily available from numerous sources. We must be aware, however, that such measures cannot substitute for the real measure of success this nation's drug policy seeks: reduction in the available supplies of drugs in the U.S.

In the area of drug use *consequences*, we aim to reduce the substantial health and social costs stemming from drug use, including those from drug-related crime. These costs are estimated to be \$67 billion annually and most are crime-related. We target two principal areas to reduce the health and social costs of illicit drug use:

- **Focus on Crime and Violence:** Reducing drug use, especially chronic drug use, can do much to reduce drug-related crime. Drug-related crime is not limited to highly publicized violent crimes. Drugs also spawn many other types of crime including corruption, prostitution, drug possession, money laundering, forgery and counterfeiting, embezzlement, and weapons violations. Domestic law enforcement must aggressively target traffickers to mitigate the violence that surrounds the drug trade and decrease the entire range of drug-related crime. *We propose by 2002, to reduce by 15 percent the rate of crime and violent acts associated with drug trafficking and drug abuse, as compared with the 1996 base year and by 2007, to reduce drug-related crime and violence by 30 percent, as compared with the base year.* In 1995, the rate of arrests for drug law violations was 583 per 100,000 (this baseline will be adjusted to reflect 1996 data when they become available later this year). Reducing this rate by 30 percent over ten years to 408 per 100,000 arrests will significantly increase the safety of our nation's streets.

**Funding Priorities:** FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiatives highlighted in Section III, which will help achieve this impact target, as well as other targets previously cited, include:

- Methamphetamine Initiative
- Expansion of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas
- Expand Break the Cycle
- Domestic Heroin Initiative

- ▶ Port and Border Security Initiative
- ▶ Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative
- **Focus on Health:** Drug users engage in high-risk behaviors making them and their associates susceptible to a range of diseases, such as tuberculosis, HIV, and hepatitis. Drug use contributes to birth defects and infant mortality, facilitates the spread of infectious diseases, undermines workplace safety, and leads to premature death. *We propose by 2002, to reduce health and social costs attributable to illegal drug trafficking and use by 10 percent as compared to the 1996 base year and by 2007, to reduce such costs by 25 percent as compared to the base year.* To illustrate how this impact target will be achieved, consider the following example. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1,919 cases of TB that were reported in 1996 were related to drug use (11.5% of all cases reported). Achieving the impact target would reduce this figure to 1,727 in 2002, and to 1,439 in 2007.

**Funding Priorities:** FY 99 - FY 03 budget initiatives highlighted in Section III which will help achieve this impact target include:

- ▶ Medications for Drug Dependence
- ▶ Reduce Infectious Disease Among Injecting Drug Users

There are sound reasons why the desired impact on social costs are not as aggressive as the impacts sought for reducing availability or drug use. It is unknown whether a halving of the drug problem will carry with it a halving of the associated social costs. Reducing the prevalence of use, especially chronic use, will lower social costs. But, as those remaining users age, their health costs are likely to rise. To determine a more precise approach to reducing social costs associated with drug use, ONDCP will study the relationship among use, availability, and social costs while tracking the overall progress of the Strategy.

### III. NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING PRIORITIES

On June 30, 1997, ONDCP issued FY 1999 to FY 2003 funding guidance to the Cabinet which identified priority drug control initiatives for each of the Strategy's five Goals. Based on budget material provided by each agency, and ONDCP's assessment of resource needs, these funding priorities have been priced for FY 1999 and the outyears. Budget recommendations are identified by agency and initiative as the amount needed above the FY 1998 baseline level. Funding for each initiative identified in this section may also be found in the department-by-department funding summary in Section IV of this document.

#### National Youth Media Campaign

##### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>195.0</b>
ONDCP	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives. (ONDCP was appropriated \$195 million in FY 1998 for the Media Campaign, of which \$17 million shall not be obligated prior to September 30, 1998.)

**Basis for Initiative:** The general findings of the 1996 Monitoring the Future show that between 1995 and 1996, lifetime, past year, and past 30-day prevalence of use for most illicit drugs increased among students, particularly among 8th- and 10th-graders. The rising trend in any illicit drug use in the past 30 days among young people observed in the past three years of the Monitoring the Future Study continued in 1996. Lifetime, annual, and 30-day (current) use of any illicit drug increases from grade to grade. This year's Monitoring the Future Study reinforces the need for the Strategy's emphasis on demand reduction, and the importance of the media campaign. Prevention of drug use by the 68 million Americans under the age of 18 has got to be the focus of our national drug control effort.

**Description of Initiative:** A targeted, high impact, paid media campaign emphasizing advertising -- at both the national and local levels -- is the most cost effective, quickest means of changing drug use behavior through changes in adolescent perceptions of the danger and social disapproval of drugs. It is also the most cost effective means of reaching baby-boomer parents who may be ambivalent about sending strong anti-drug messages to their children. Although public service messages (PSAs) are part of this campaign, it is impossible to reach the specific audiences at the times and with the frequencies that are required to move drug use attitudes with PSAs alone. The entertainment industry, internet, and corporate participation components of

their campaigns will support and enhance the impact of advertising. Ads will be linked to existing anti-drug efforts at the community level where possible.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** The Media Campaign supports Goal 1, Objective 2: Pursue a vigorous advertising and public communications program dealing with the dangers of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use by youth. The targets that *will measure the outcome* of an America where advertising and public communication routinely inform youth on the dangers of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco include:

- **Youth risk perception** -- By 2002, increase to 80 the percent of youth who perceive that occasional use of illicit dugs, alcohol, and tobacco is harmful. By 2007, increase this percent to 90.
- **Youth disapproval** -- By 2002, increase to 95 the percent of youth who disapprove of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco use. By 2007, increase this percent to 100.
- **TV Anti-Drug messages** -- By 2002, double the number of TV viewing hours that focus on anti-drug messages, as compared to the 1998 base year, and maintain that level through 2007.

**Funding - ONDCP:** Research and experience from the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, the Ad Council, and ad agencies showed that a minimum of four ad exposures per week that reach 90% of the target audience is necessary to move attitudes. To achieve Goal 1, Objective 2 performance targets, ONDCP estimates an annual requirement of \$195 million for this program. The five-year program requirement would total \$975 million.

### School Coordinators/Counselors

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives.

**Basis for Initiative:** Increasing numbers of adolescents and children using illicit drugs. With the rise in single parent families, more children than ever are faced with making difficult decisions for themselves, especially about drugs and alcohol. In 1996, more than a third of high school seniors smoked cigarettes, and more than one in five did so daily. Smoking cigarettes has been found to be a "gateway drug" -- teaching smoking behaviors and contributing to tolerance of other drugs. The national strategy has focused national attention to the need to educate and

enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco. Through this action, a national focus on the importance of youth has developed into new programs, designed specifically for changing attitudes and behaviors.

**Description of Initiative:** To introduce this program, school coordinators will be established in middle schools in one-eighth of the school districts. In the second year, this program will double in size to serve one-quarter of middle schools. The program coordinates drug education, adult mentorship and other community school-based counter drug programs. The program will consist of both paid and volunteer staff.

School Coordinators will be responsible for: developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their schools' drug and crime problems; identifying promising research-based drug prevention strategies and programs to address those problems; assisting teachers, coaches, counselors and other school officials in adopting and implementing those programs; working with the community to ensure that the needs of students are linked with available community resources; and identifying alternative funding sources for drug and violence prevention initiatives. The program coordinators will assist parents, youth, and school officials identify community resources and strengthen the role of parents in school settings. This program will also require coordinators provide feedback to State educational agencies on programs and activities that have proven to be successful in reducing drug use and violence among school-aged youth. This program will be funded out of the Safe and Drug Free Schools program in the Department of Education. The program will establish school coordinators and a system which will be supported by State funds at the end of the four-year start-up period when federal funding ends.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative is in direct support of Goal One, educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco. The performance target, to provide students in grades K-12 with alcohol, tobacco and drug prevention programs and policies that have been evaluated and tested and are based on sound practices and procedures is supported here as well. Also, this initiative directly supports target 3, objective 4, to implement programs in schools.

## Mentoring Initiative

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Education	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
HHS	0.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 baseline level (e.g.--FY 98 enacted level, inflated for to outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations).

**Basis for Initiative:** Effective drug prevention programs require strategies which provide youth with role models and life skills which help to reduce the likelihood of the initiation of drug and alcohol use. This has been demonstrated through studies which reflect the powerful impact a concerned and caring adult can have on a young person's life. For example, a Big Brothers/Big Sisters study of mentoring programs has shown a 46 percent reduction in the initiation of drug use and a 27 percent reduction in the initiation of alcohol use. In FY 1998 and 1999, ONDCP will work with the Education and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to develop and implement a mentoring program that employs protective factors like those found in the Big Brothers/Big Sisters program and other successful youth prevention programs, making these programs available to youth nationwide by FY 2003.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative will implement a national mentoring program which focuses on reducing some of the problem areas with which youth struggle, especially alcohol and drug use, gangs and violence. This will be accomplished by recruiting and training adult mentors to reach at-risk youth in at least four states through demonstration programs, and, if evaluations of the program are positive, will be expanded to more states by FY 2003.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports the Impact Target for Goal 1 (Educate and Enable America's Youth to Reject Illegal Drugs as well as the Use of Alcohol and Tobacco) of the NDCS which calls for supporting parents and adult mentors in encouraging youth to engage in positive, healthy lifestyles and modeling behavior to be emulated by young people. The subordinate target that this initiative directly supports is: implement a new mentoring program at a level sufficient to increase by 25% (over the 1998 base year), by 2002, the proportion of trained adult mentors and parents involved in mentoring.

#### **Funding by Department:**

**Education:** Funding through Education will provide program monitoring and evaluation as well as provide research to improve program impact and effectiveness over the life of this initiative.

**Health and Human Services:** Program implementation is scheduled for FY 2000. This initiative will be managed and principally funded through the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's (CSAP's) Knowledge, Development, and Application (KDA) program and the prevention set-aside of the Substance Abuse Block Grant.

**Research-Based Prevention Programs in Schools (Education Demonstration Programs)**

**Drug-Related Incremental Funding**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding levels needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 estimates. Funding estimates for this program were determined by the Department of Education. Over the five-year period, this will be a \$10 million program, which does not increase in the outyears.

**Basis for Initiative:** Research suggests that a complex and varying array of factors can influence youth decisions concerning drug use and violent behavior. Although research about effective school-based drug and violence prevention programs is not fully developed, results from evaluation efforts have suggested that effective strategies are those that respond to individualized need and are well implemented. To further develop these findings, a kind of comprehensive study which exceeds the capacity of most States needs to be conducted. As a result, the Federal support provided by the Safe and Drug Free Schools Grant program continues to be important to establishing research programs in schools. Without research on programs, it will not be possible to determine "what works" and implement those programs in other schools.

**Description of Initiative:** The Department of Education will establish research-based drug and violence prevention programs in an additional 500 school districts by FY 03. This program will coordinate the findings from the Department of Education with the Department of Health and Human Services (CSAP, and NIH). This program will include demonstrations to test, evaluate and promote effective drug and violence prevention programs.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** Goal One in the National Strategy, educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco, is supported in this initiative, through two different objectives. These objectives are: to develop and implement a set of principles upon which prevention programming can be based, and to support and highlight research to inform drug, alcohol and tobacco prevention programs targeting youth. These two objectives, and the supporting targets, to develop prevention models, establish new prevention research and disseminate the findings, all support this initiative.

## Youth Drug Prevention Research (NIDA)

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 estimates. Funding for this request was arrived at using cost data from the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It is projected to grow to a \$72 million program by FY 03, starting with an FY 98 base of \$58 million.

**Basis for Initiative:** Research conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse has shown that addiction occurs as a result of the prolonged effects of abusable drugs on the brain, and that addiction is characterized by important changes in brain structure and function. Findings such as these have been instrumental to policy makers in developing strong anti-drug programs and new research initiatives. Ever-changing drug use patterns, such as increasing drug use by our Nation's youth, the increasing numbers of transmissions of infectious diseases such as HIV or hepatitis among adolescents, and the need to develop effective treatment and prevention interventions, are key indicators of the importance of research in finding new and better ways to curb the increasing numbers of adolescents and children who use and abuse illegal drugs.

**Description of Initiative:** In FY 99 and the outyears, NIDA will conduct research on adolescent use of legal drugs as well as illegal drugs. This basic research on drug abuse and addiction among children and adolescents, plus the increased dissemination of research project findings will be contributed to prevention program activities. To accomplish this, NIDA will conduct a program of basic, clinical and epidemiological research designed to improve the understanding of drug abuse and addiction among children and adolescents. These findings will be shared with outside groups to assist in development of effective prevention programs.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** Goal One in the National Strategy, to educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco is supported in this initiative, through Objective 10, to support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information to inform drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs targeting young Americans. This objective, and the supporting targets, to establish new prevention research and disseminate the findings, all support this initiative.

## Youth Substance Abuse Prevention

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding

(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 baseline level (e.g.--FY 98 enacted level, inflated for to outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations).

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration has requested funding of \$90.6 million for this initiative in FY 99. This is an increase of \$23.9 million over FY 98. ONDCP calculated the outyear growth rates to accommodate growth for programs in all states and the District of Columbia.

**Basis for Initiative:** Despite increases in funding for drug control programs over the past decade, the incidence and prevalence of youth drug use has increased, especially with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana use. Although these use patterns and the reasons behind it are not a mystery to researchers and prevention program practitioners, there still remains a need for research which identifies specific trends and programs that work. Prevention programs need to be responsive to local needs, but also must support proven prevention methods in order to be effective. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) has developed and implemented incentive grants, which have proven effective in allowing states to maintain program flexibility and allow for the direction of federal funds to high priority programs.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative will use findings from successful programs to develop new state incentive grant drug prevention programs in early childhood as well as among adolescents. Programs will expand from five states in FY 1997 to 20 states in FY 1998. FY 1999 and the outyears should see further expansion so that every state and the District of Columbia would have state incentive grant programs in place by FY 2003. This state incentive grant program is a key activity within the Knowledge, Development and Application program's (KDA) Youth Prevention Initiative, which includes funding for state incentive grants. These grants are a focus of both ONDCP and HHS. This program is designed to provide a broad range of flexibility to program administrators in the field, while ensuring that important priorities in the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS) are met. The effective development of a statewide system will include coordinated efforts of the state, community, and of the private sector through the Drug-Free Communities Program.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports the Objectives for Goal 1 (educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco): promote zero tolerance policies for the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco use by youth with family, school, workplace, and community; encourage and assist the development

of community coalitions and programs in preventing drug abuse and underage alcohol and tobacco use; and, develop and implement a set of principles upon which prevention programming can be based.

## Youth Tobacco

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>244.4</b>	<b>324.4</b>	<b>374.4</b>	<b>414.4</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding levels needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 estimates. This program is increased by \$144.4 million from the FY 98 requested level of \$127.8 million for a total program of \$271.8 million in FY 99. Outyear funding for this initiative has been estimated by ONDCP. The total program will increase to \$543 million in FY 03, representing an initiative increase of \$414 million over five years.

**Basis for Initiative:** Children are the future of this country, yet more than 5 million children living today will die prematurely as a result of the decision they made as teenagers to smoke cigarettes. This will result in over \$200 billion in future health care costs. The National Drug Control Strategy has placed increased emphasis on this issue, with Goal 1, to educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco. The increased national attention to not only the long term effects of cigarette smoking on children's health, but also the learned behavior of smoking, which can lead to other drug use and experimentation has led to the development of a national anti-tobacco campaign. Every day 3,000 teenagers become regular smokers, resulting in 1 million new teenage smokers a year. This campaign is being conducted through the actions of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), as well as through changing legislation on restricting advertisement of tobacco products (for example, "Joe Camel") to children.

**Description of Initiative:** This national initiative combines the efforts of many agencies within HHS, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This initiative focuses programmatic efforts and resources from these agencies to enhance collaboration and expand "purchasing power" of the initiative. Funding in this initiative will provide support to the national media campaign, funded in part through the FDA's anti-tobacco education program activities, an increase of \$36 million over the FY 98 request of \$24 million. Also, HHS proposes to increase funding to CDC, \$126.5 million is requested in FY 99, an increase of \$90 million from the FY 98 request of \$36.4 million. NIH has requested increases of \$7.5 million over the FY 98 request of \$33.9 million in FY 98, (this represents a ten percent increase in research), to expand research activities, primarily on health risks of nicotine, additives, and other potentially toxic compounds in tobacco. Finally, HRSA requests \$1 million for research in FY 99.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** There are many objectives and targets which are supported by this interagency initiative. What follows is a short list of some of them. Goal One in the National Strategy, to educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco, is supported in this initiative. Specifically, objectives focus on educating parents or other care givers to help youth reject illegal drugs and underage alcohol and tobacco use, targeting adults influencing youth. This initiative will support a vigorous advertising and public communications program dealing with the dangers of tobacco use by youth, targeting youth risk perceptions and youth disapproval of tobacco use. This initiative will also support zero tolerance policies for the use of illegal tobacco use by youth within the family, school, and community.

## Youth Alcohol

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	1.5	4.5	7.7	11.1	14.7

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 estimates. This program was funded by NIAAA at \$1.5 million with inflationary growth into the outyears. Anticipated growth of the initial program in FY 99 was projected by ONDCP into the outyears to double in size the second year, and then increase at a rate of 6 percent, 3 percent over inflation.

**Basis for Initiative:** Adult alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence affect an estimated 14 million Americans, about ten percent of the population. Unfortunately, they are not the only affected group. Approximately 6.6 million children under 18 years of age live in households with at least one alcoholic parent. Children growing up in homes where one or more household members abuse alcohol can suffer seriously, whether it be from neglect; physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse; or other factors which place them at risk. Additionally, underage drinking continues to be a significant problem, as evidenced in recent deaths from alcohol poisoning on college campuses. Surveys have found that over 30 percent of 1996 high school seniors reported occasions of "binge" drinking (at least 5 or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past 2 weeks). This is a problem not only for the underage drinkers and their parents, but for the nation. The NDCS has recognized the importance of educating children, adolescents, parents, teachers and others to the risks associated with underage drinking.

**Description of Initiative:** The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) is sponsoring research that approaches the problems of adolescent and childhood drinking, especially the effects of individual biology, childhood home and school environments, employment and social policies on pre-adult drinking. NIAAA studies have found that alcohol consumption during critical developmental stages may place an individual at greater risk than if consumption occurs during adulthood. In FY 99, NIAAA is requesting \$1.5 million in additional

funds for scientifically-based alcohol prevention programs, especially on college campuses and in rural communities. This funding is needed to continue research programs on how best to promote adoption and dissemination of intervention activities, in the absence of outside monetary support. This program will be increased to \$15 million by FY 03.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** There are many objectives and targets which are supported by this interagency initiative. Most importantly, this supports Goal One (Educate and Enable America's Youth to Reject Illegal Drugs as Well as Alcohol and Tobacco) in the NDCS to support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information to inform drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs targeting American youth; targeting new prevention research; disseminating information to federal, state and local practitioners; and put into place a system that will generate and distribute this information to the field of prevention providers.

### **Drug-Free Communities Program**

#### **Drug-Related Incremental Funding** ( \$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>
ONDCP	20.0	30.0	40.0	43.5	43.5

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives. (ONDCP was appropriated \$10 million in FY 1998 for the Drug-Free Communities Program.)

**Basis for Initiative:** The community-based anti-drug movement in this country is strong, with more than 4,300 coalitions already organized. These coalitions are significant partners for local, state, and federal agencies working to reduce drug use, especially among young people. Coalitions typically include schools, businesses, law enforcement agencies, social service organizations, faith communities, medical groups, local and county government, and youth groups. Coalitions develop plans and programs to coordinate anti-drug efforts for the benefit of communities. In many locations, integrating efforts have created comprehensive prevention infrastructures that reduced drug use and its consequences. Community-based approaches to the drug problem should be supported. Such groups have the ability to mobilize community resources; inspire collective action; synchronize complementary prevention, treatment, and enforcement; and engender community pride.

**Description of Initiative:** On June 27, 1997, President Clinton signed into law The Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997. This Act will serve as a catalyst for increased citizen participation in

our efforts to reduce substance abuse among our youth and provide community anti-drug coalitions with much needed funds to carry out their important missions.

Grants will be made to coalitions of representatives of youth, parents, businesses, the media, schools, youth organizations, law enforcement, religious or fraternal organizations, civic groups, health care professionals, State, local, or tribal government agencies, and other organizations. In carrying out the Program, the Director of ONDCP will: (1) make and track grants to grant recipients; (2) provide for technical assistance and training, data collection and dissemination of information on state-of-the-art practices that the Director determines to be effective in reducing substance abuse; and, (3) provide for the general administration of the Program. The requirement for participating communities to match funding will help ensure local initiatives, support, and accountability.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** The Drug-Free Communities Program supports Goal 1, Objective 6: Encourage and assist the development of community coalitions and programs in preventing drug abuse and underage alcohol and tobacco use. The targets that *will measure the outcome* of an America where every community is actively involved in coalitions or partnerships dedicated to preventing youth from using illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco include:

- **Coalition activity** -- By 2002, increase by 20% the number of individuals from community sectors and stakeholder groups who are actively involved as members of these programs and coalitions, using 1999 as the base year.
- **Funded coalitions**-- By 2007, increase by 50% the number of communities with comprehensive anti-drug coalitions funded publicly or privately as compared to the 1999 base year.

#### **Funding - ONDCP:**

According to the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, there are currently at least 4,300 community coalitions around the country. To achieve Goal 1, Objective 6 performance targets, ONDCP estimates the total five-year program requirement to be \$177 million. With the \$10 million funding in FY 1998 minus 10 percent administrative costs would yield \$9 million. If the grant limit for each community coalition is \$100,000, then more than 90 community coalitions would be served.

- In FY 1999 the requested total funding level of \$20 million minus 6 percent administrative costs would yield \$18.8 million. If the grant limit for each community coalition is \$100,000, then more than 188 community coalitions would be served.
- In FY 2000 the requested total funding level of \$30 million minus the 4 percent administrative costs would yield \$28.8 million. If the grant limit for each community coalition is \$100,000, then more than 288 community coalitions would be served.

- In FY 2001 the requested total funding level of \$40 million minus the 3 percent administrative costs would yield \$38.8 million. If the grant limit for each community coalition is \$100,000, then more than 388 community coalitions would be served.
- In FY 2002 the requested total funding level of \$43.5 million minus the 3 percent administrative costs would yield \$42.2 million. If the grant limit for each community coalition is \$100,000, then more than 422 community coalitions would be served.
- In FY 2003 the requested total funding level of \$43.5 million minus the 3 percent administrative costs would yield \$42.2 million. If the grant limit for each community coalition is \$100,000, then more than 422 community coalitions would be served.

### Domestic Heroin Initiative

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>83.5</b>
Justice	19.9	26.6	37.2	50.2	63.5
HIDTA	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. FY enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations.)

**Basis for Requirement:** Current data estimates more than 600,000 hard-core drug addicts use heroin as their primary drug. The annual number of heroin-related emergency room mentions, as reported by DAWN, increased from 42,000 in 1989 to 76,000 in 1995, or an 80 percent increase. As noted in the July 1997 National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee Report "heroin remained readily available to addicts in all major metropolitan areas throughout 1996." The same report notes that "stable wholesale prices per kilogram and high retail-level purities indicated increasing supplies..." This initiative seeks to reduce the level of heroin supply and criminal activities associated with this drug in the Nation's top five metropolitan areas most affected by this drug.

**Description of Initiative:** In FY 1999, develop and begin implementation of a comprehensive domestic law enforcement program initiative to disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations engaged in international heroin trafficking or the domestic distribution of heroin in the five top metropolitan areas (out of top 20) affected by these criminal elements. Continue to expand to the remaining 15 major metropolitan areas in the outyears.

This initiative seeks to reverse the growth in heroin trafficking, distribution networks, and abuse across the U.S. This initiative will provide an additional 320 special agents over the next five-year period to heighten investigative activities to target major heroin traffickers, and distribution networks operating the United States.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative directly supports the Impact Target for Goal 2 (Increase the Safety of America's Citizens by Substantially Reducing Drug-related Crime and Violence) of the NDCS which calls for decreasing drug availability (supply) in the U.S. by 25% as compared to the 1996 base year, by 2002. In addition, the initiative relates to the following subordinate targets under Goal 4:

- By 2002, using a prioritized list of domestic drug law enforcement community designated targets, increase by five points the percentage of drug trafficking organizations disrupted, dismantled, or otherwise rendered ineffective as measured against the percentage recorded in the 1997 base year.
- By 2002, using a prioritized list of domestic drug law enforcement community designated targets, increase by ten points the percentage of drug traffickers who are arrested, prosecuted, or otherwise rendered ineffective as measured against the percentage recorded in the 1997 base year.

### Methamphetamine Initiative

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding ( \$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>53.1</b>
Justice	34.0	34.9	41.7	46.2	53.1

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. FY enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations.)

**Basis for Requirement:** Over the past few years methamphetamine trafficking and abuse in the United States has been steadily increasing. For example, the number of methamphetamine-related emergency room episodes across the country has risen from 6,563 reported cases in 1992 to over 16,000 reported cases in 1995. In the past, methamphetamine was largely produced and supplied by outlaw motorcycle gangs. More recently, however, organized crime polydrug trafficking groups operating from Mexico are dominating the wholesale trafficking in the United States. These large organized groups have developed large-scale laboratories--both in Mexico and the United States-- that are capable of producing large quantities of methamphetamine. This

initiative seeks to target major methamphetamine trafficking organizations and reverse the increasing trend in methamphetamine trafficking and production.

**Description of Initiative:** In FY 1999, continue implementation of initiatives that follow from the ONDCP Methamphetamine conferences. In outyears, develop a better measurement system to provide more precise estimates of the size and scope of the methamphetamine problem.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative directly supports the Impact Target for Goal 2 (Increase the Safety of America's Citizens by Substantially Reducing Drug-related Crime and Violence) of the NDCS which calls for decreasing drug availability (supply) in the U.S. by 25% by 2002, as compared to the 1996 base year. In addition, the initiative relates to the following subordinate targets under Goal 2:

- By 2002, using a prioritized list of domestic drug law enforcement community designated targets, increase by five points the percentage of drug trafficking organizations disrupted, dismantled, or otherwise rendered ineffective as measured against the percentage recorded in the 1997 base year.
- By 2002, using a prioritized list of domestic drug law enforcement community designated targets, increase by ten points the percentage of drug traffickers who are arrested, prosecuted, or otherwise rendered ineffective as measured against the percentage recorded in the 1997 base year.

This initiative also supports Goal 5 (Break Foreign and Domestic Drug Sources of Supply) of the NDCS which calls reducing the production of methamphetamine and the cultivation of marijuana in the United States by at least 40% from the 1996 base year by 2002.

**Funding - Justice:** Funding continues implementation of initiatives that follow from the ONDCP Methamphetamine conferences. Specifically, this initiative seeks to reverse the growth in methamphetamine trafficking, production, and abuse across the U.S. This initiative will provide an additional 175 DEA special agents and sufficient support staff (including U.S. Attorneys) over the next five-year period to heighten investigative activities to target major methamphetamine traffickers, establish a National Clandestine Laboratory Database, reduce the availability of precursor chemicals being diverted to clandestine laboratories in the U.S. and abroad, and clean up the hazardous wastes of federally seized clandestine laboratories. It should be noted that DEA's FY 99 budget submission contained outyear estimates which included large increases in domestic law enforcement to address this initiative and other domestic law enforcement requirements. DEA's outyear estimates did not break out requirements specifically by program. The resource requirements outlined in the above table identify ONDCP's estimate of that portion of the DEA domestic component that would apply to methamphetamine efforts.

## Expansion of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding

(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>141.0</b>
ONDCP	44.0	76.0	105.0	125.0	141.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level.

**Basis for Initiative:** Federal law enforcement agencies receive drug control funding for requirements related to their principal missions. The same is true for State and local agencies. At best, there is only ad hoc coordination to ensure that overlapping missions are coordinated and gaps between functions are addressed. Where the drug trafficking problem is not severe, the lack of systematic coordination and duplication of resources are not major issues.

In the most critical drug trafficking areas (where drug activities adversely impact other areas of the country), however, it is essential that teamwork between Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies be institutionalized. The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program does this. It maximizes resources by developing a common threat assessment, unified strategy, and joint initiatives such as collocated task forces and intelligence sharing centers. HIDTAs have centralized systems to reduce duplication of resources; to synchronize the efforts of HIDTA task forces, non-HIDTA task forces, and narcotics units; and to focus on collective outcomes.

**Description of Initiative:** In FY 1999, strengthen the ability of the HIDTAs to maximize collective Federal, State, and local efforts. Funding will improve Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) methodologies and evaluations, expand "best practices" (successful innovative joint law enforcement systems and techniques) to all the HIDTAs, and improve the ability of the HIDTAs to meet their performance targets. In the outyears, continue to develop the less mature HIDTAs to achieve their performance targets.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** The Expansion of HIDTAs supports Goal 2, Objective 2: Improve the ability of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) to counter drug trafficking. The targets that *will measure the outcome* of an America where drug trafficking is minimized in HIDTA areas include:

- **HIDTA development** -- Each HIDTA will improve the scope and efficiency of the HIDTA Program by the progressive adoption of the National HIDTA Developmental Standards at the rate of at least 10% per annum, reaching the 90% level by 2007.

- **Drug trafficking organizations in HIDTAs** -- By 2002, increase the proportion of drug trafficking organizations disrupted or dismantled as identified in HIDTA threat assessments by 20% above the proportion in the 1997 base year. By 2007, increase the proportion disrupted or dismantled compared to those identified in the HIDTA threat assessment to 45% above the base year ratio.
- **Money laundering organizations in HIDTAs** -- By 2002, increase the proportion of money laundering organizations and financial systems with drug trafficking ties disrupted or dismantled identified in HIDTA threat assessments by 15% above the proportion in the 1997 base year. By 2007, increase the proportion disrupted or dismantled to those identified in the HIDTA threat assessment to 35% above the base year proportion.

**Funding - ONDCP:** To achieve Goal 2, Objective 2 performance targets, ONDCP estimates the five-year program requirement to total \$491 million. Successes of the five most critical HIDTAs (Southwest Border, New York, Los Angeles, Miami, and Houston) must be reinforced because the vast majority of drugs pass through these HIDTAs. These HIDTAs impact drug trafficking patterns by using a systemic, strategy-based approach. This integrates various drug control programs and focuses them on measurable outcomes. Additional resources is also required to build the remaining HIDTAs over five years to a level commensurate with their size and requirements.

### Close the Public System Treatment Gap

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	200.0	400.0	600.0	800.0	1,000.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 estimates.

**Basis for Initiative:** Nationwide, there continues to be a great need for additional capacity for effective drug treatment. The largest problem in treatment (the "gap") revolves around three issues: Accessibility, Affordability, and Availability. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has continued efforts aimed at reducing the number of people needing treatment, but the gap is growing. In fact, the gap is estimated to have grown to 3.4 million people needing treatment in 1996. This is a level reflective of that seen in 1991.

**Description of Initiative:** For FY 99, SAMHSA has requested a net increase of \$35 million to close the gap. This will not be sufficient. In order to move towards closing the treatment gap there will need to be a comprehensive plan which adds significant funding to the HHS substance abuse block grant program and provides for a new targeted treatment expansion program for

states and cities. At least \$200 million is required in FY 99, with additional program enhancements of \$200 million per year through FY 2003. Currently, there are many areas where treatment programs, such as methadone clinics, are not readily accessible. For example, in parts of the rural Midwest, patients at methadone clinics drive over one hour each way to receive daily treatment. This provides an economic disincentive to those seeking treatment. Expansion of funding to states through the block grant will provide for additional treatment.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** Closing the treatment gap relates to Goal 3 of the National Strategy, to reduce the health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use. Specifically, this initiative supports objective 1, to support and promote effective, efficient and accessible drug treatment, and increasing the capacity of the treatment system. Also, this initiative targets reducing the average waiting time to enter treatment.

**Funding - HHS:** Using an average cost per patient of \$2,400, and estimate of a treatment gap of 3.4 million people, the cost to the Federal government, assuming a 40% share of the total cost, is \$3.3 billion. To tie in with the performance measures, closing the gap by about 25 percent over five years would require additional resources for the HHS block grant program of \$1 billion in FY 2003, above the FY 1998 baseline funding level.

### Chronic User Study

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>15.0</b>	-----	-----	-----	-----
ONDCP	15.0	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level.

**Basis for Initiative:** Chronic drug users are at the heart of America's drug problem. Two-thirds of the nation's supply of cocaine is consumed by about 20 percent of the drug-using population. Chronic users maintain drug markets and keep drug traffickers in business. Not only are these drug users responsible for a disproportionate amount of drug-related crime, they are frequently vectors for the spread of infectious diseases like hepatitis, tuberculosis, and HIV. By researching the 3.6 million chronic drug users in America, we can focus drug control policy to lessen the national demand for drugs at the retail level while helping this suffering group recover.

**Description of Initiative:** Statistically, chronic drug use is a rare event, which poses serious problems for standard sampling techniques. ONDCP conducted a special study to develop a new methodology to estimate the chronic, drug using population that overcomes the problems of

standard statistical sampling techniques. This study was conducted over the last three years in a test area, Cook County, Illinois. The results from this special study demonstrates the efficacy of the new estimating methodology. A regional test is now required. This initiative will support a two-year study to include more areas of the United States. This study will support a future national application which will provide a means to track changes in the size and composition of this user population. One immediate benefit will be to support the Strategy's Performance Measurement System.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** The Chronic User Study supports Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use. The goal impact target that *will measure the end state* of an America where we have minimized the economic and human consequences of drug abuse includes:

- **Reduce drug use among chronic users** -- By 2002, reduce the number of chronic users by 25% as compared to the 1996 base year. By 2007, reduce drug use among this population of users by 50% as compared to the base year.

**Funding - ONDCP:** The Cook County Chronic User Study was about \$2 million. Given this Regional Chronic User Study would include more areas of the United States and larger sample size requirement, ONDCP estimates a program requirement of \$15 million to achieve Goal 3 performance targets.

### Criminal Justice Treatment Program

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	9.0	159.0	159.0	159.0	159.0
Justice	9.0	159.0	159.0	159.0	159.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding levels needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. -- FY 98 enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations.)

**Basis for Requirement:** At midyear 1996, more than 1.6 million U.S. residents were incarcerated. Of this amount 93,167 inmates were in federal prisons and 1,019,281 were in state prisons. Since FY 1990, prisoners sentenced for drug offenses constituted the single largest group of federal inmates approximately 60 percent. (Note: Similar statistics do not presently exist for state facilities. However, the BJS census of state and federal corrections facilities showed that an estimated 23 percent of state prisoners were serving time for a drug-related offense.) From 1985 to 1995 the increase of more than 42,000 drug offenders accounted for more than 80 percent of the total growth in federal inmates. The federal inmate population is

expected to exceed 123,000 by 2003. By 2003, if current trends continue, over 73,000 inmates will be serving time for drug offenses. As the NDCS states "Our nation has an obligation to assist all who are in the criminal justice system to become and remain drug-free." In order to break the cycle of drug abuse and its consequences, all drug abusing inmates must have access to effective drug treatment programs. This initiative seeks to build upon existing residential/non-residential drug treatment programs targeted to the criminal justice system and establishes a new state block grant treatment program targeted toward inmates serving sentences for drug offenses in state penal systems.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative expands federal and state residential/non-residential drug treatment programs and establishes an annual reporting system to track the actual number of inmates incarcerated in state penal systems who are serving a sentence for a drug offense. Program services shall include: drug testing; individual and group counseling; academic and vocational instruction; and training, which will help prisoners to plan for life on parole. Also, continuation of drug testing, treatment, counseling, and other services *for at least six months post-release*. This will be extended into state programs, and into the federal districts which do not currently have this program in place. This initiative will increase the capacity of the criminal justice system to: refer addicts and heavy drug users to treatment and rehabilitation; monitor progress; and, employ sanctions and incentives to foster treatment retention, compliance and completion.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Impact Targets for Goal 3 (Reduce Health and Social Costs to the Public of Illegal Drug Use) of the NDCS. The Goal 3 Impact Targets that this initiative supports are reducing health and social costs by 10%, reducing the nationwide prevalence of illicit drug use by 25%, and reducing the number of chronic drug users by 25%, as compared to the 1996 base year.

**Funding - Department of Justice:**

**Bureau of Prisons:** In FY 2000, an additional \$50 million will be provided for treatment of more than 21,000 additional persons in the federal criminal justice system.

**Office of Justice Programs:** In FY 1999, an additional \$9 million is requested for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, of which a portion of this increase will be directed to develop a reporting system to track the number of inmates incarcerated in state penal systems serving a sentence for a drug offense. Beginning in FY 2000, \$100 million will be provided in the form of a block grant to states for criminal justice drug treatment programs. Block grant funding distribution to states will be based on the relative share of the incarcerated population serving time for drug offenses in each state. The estimated state inmate population served by this \$100 million block grant program will exceed 40,000.

## Expand Break the Cycle

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>101.0</b>
Justice	85.0	88.0	90.0	93.0	96.0
ONDCP	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level.

**Basis for Initiative:** Chronic users maintain drug markets and keep drug traffickers in business. Not only are these drug users responsible for a disproportionate amount of drug-related crime, they are frequently vectors for the spread of infectious diseases like hepatitis, tuberculosis, and HIV. By targeting "break-the-cycle" efforts on addicts caught up in the criminal justice system, we can lessen the national demand for drugs at the retail level while helping this suffering group recover. Recidivism rates among inmates who were given treatment are lower than for prisoners who received no treatment. Drug courts and other treatment programs within the criminal justice system are already proving their effectiveness. By reducing drug usage and addiction among persons in or leaving the criminal justice system, crime will be reduced.

**Description of Initiative:** Using interim evaluation results, as well as other research on treatment, sanctions, and intervention with criminal justice populations, expand Breaking the Cycle pilot to suitable sites. Program should provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions, including development of information systems to track data on participants. Expanded program should also include a plan for transition of successful sites to local operations after initial federal funding. In the outyears, expand and modify initiative based on research and program evaluations.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** Expand Breaking the Cycle supports Goal 2, Objective 5: Break the cycle of drug abuse and crime. The objective target that *will measure the outcome* of an America where the combination of federal, state, and local anti-drug efforts break the cycle of drugs and crime includes:

- **Break-the-Cycle ("BTC") demonstration projects** -- By 1999, increase to 10 the number of juvenile and adult sites demonstrating the principles embodied in the first "BTC" research demonstration project. By 2001, refine the BTC research demonstration project and develop an additional 10, second generation models sponsored by State and local governments.

### Funding by Department:

ONDCP convened a Breaking the Cycle Working Group (BTCWG) to develop a plan to design and develop a prototype to test the effectiveness of a system-wide criminal justice intervention that targeted drug-using offenders. This prototype Break the Cycle (BTC) project is now underway in Birmingham, Alabama. To achieve Goal 2, Objective 5 performance targets, ONDCP estimates the five-year program requirement to cost \$477 million.

**Justice:** In FY 1999, Office of Justice Program requested \$85 million for this program which would support at least 10 sites. OJP's outyear projections for this program initiative is the \$85 million adjusted for inflation. (OJP's initiative is called Drug Testing Initiative.)

**ONDCP:** ONDCP proposed funding of \$5 million a year through FY 2003 which would provide resources to supplement Justice in providing technical assistance to local jurisdictions, including development of information systems to track data on participants.

### Drug Courts

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>230.0</b>
Justice	40.0	85.0	155.0	200.0	230.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding levels needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. -- FY 98 enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations.)

**Basis for Requirement:** The criminal justice system often fails to subject nonviolent, substance-abusing adult and juvenile offenders to intervention measures that provide the sanctions and services necessary to change their deviant behaviors, many of these individuals repeatedly cycle through our courts, corrections, and probation systems. Title V of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322) authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments to establish drug courts. Statistics collected by recent established drug courts show a significant reduction in recidivism among drug court program graduates. This program seeks to provide alternatives to incarceration through using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs to teach responsibility and to transition offenders back into the community. This initiative continues the Drug Court program at the funding target initially expressed in P.L. 103-322 that authorized a total of \$971 million for this program over a five-year period.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative will expand the Drug Court program to more sites and include the following components: 1) an experimental demonstration with a combination of graduated sanctions and treatment as compared to a control group with a 1-2 year follow-up of offenders to assess recidivism and drug use outcomes; 2) target as wide a range of defendants who are eligible for release as possible; and 3) be replicated in up to 2,000 new sites nationwide. The results of this demonstration will assist in the modification or development of future criminal justice drug control programs.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports three of the Impact Targets for Goal 3 (Reduce Health and Social Costs to the Public of Illegal Drug Use) of the NDCS. Goal 3 Impact Targets call for reducing health and social costs by 10%, reducing the nationwide prevalence of illicit drug use by 25%, and reducing the number of chronic drug users by 25% by 2002 as compared to the 1996 base year.

**Funding - Department of Justice:** As of October 7, 1997 there are over 200 Drug Court programs operating nationwide with an anticipated 160 to be implemented over the next nine month period. To achieve Goal 3 performance targets, ONDCP estimates the five-year program requirement for the Drug Court program to reach \$265 million annually by FY 2003. Over the five-year period, several key concepts will be tested and evaluated to identify the most effective techniques, and program expansion will include an additional 2,000 new sites nationwide.

### Medications for Drug Dependence

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	100.0	150.0	200.0	250.0	300.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 estimates.

**Basis for Initiative:** Cocaine use, although not at the same high levels it was in 1986, still places a burden on society through increasing crime, health and other related social costs. The National Institute on Drug Abuse maintains an ongoing high-priority program for discovering new medications to treat crack/cocaine abuse. The researchers at NIDA have discovered possible compounds that can block the effects of cocaine without interfering with the normal mood-modulating effects of dopamine. NIDA studies have led to the discovery of receptors in the brain which act as re-uptake transporters for dopamine, a chemical which causes pleasure responses in the brain, much like cocaine. Also, research has found that there are multiple dopamine receptors that respond differently to various compounds, for example, one type of dopamine receptor, D1, suppresses drug seeking behavior and relapse, where as activation of the D2, triggers drug-seeking behavior. These findings have been used for clinical studies. Using

equipment such as the positron emission tomography (PET), a machine similar to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), to identify brain regions that are particularly responsive to cocaine associated stimuli, researchers have been able to assist in determining drug craving, and this could help to lead to the development of treatments that might prevent or reduce craving.

**Description of Initiative:** In FY 99, NIDA requests additional funds to begin to develop a rational and systematic process based on basic and clinical research in which to design and screen potential anti-cocaine medications. These research projects will help lead to effective therapies, which continue to be developed for opiate addiction. Some examples of these projects include:

- increasing the effectiveness while reducing the side effects of methadone - NIDA proposes to develop a controlled-release dosage form of oral methadone;
- development of medications and formulations to treat withdrawal symptoms in babies born to opiate-dependent mothers ("crack babies");
- and, development of a naturally occurring substance which may be deficient in certain individuals with opiate addiction problems.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Goal 3 of the Strategy, to reduce the health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use, specifically through objective 5, to support research into the development of medications and treatment protocols to prevent or reduce drug dependence and abuse. This objective targets a research focus, which supports the development of medications and treatment protocols to prevent or reduce drug dependence and abuse.

**Funding - HHS:** No specific numbers were provided by NIDA for this initiative. ONDCP, after careful review of the entire NIH budget, determined that total medications for drug dependence budgets increased by about 17%. This program grows to \$300 million in FY 03.

### Reduce Infectious Disease Among Injecting Drug Users

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding levels needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 estimates.

**Basis for Initiative:** The prevalence of HIV infection in Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) and their sexual partners and children is high in the United States, and is on the rise in many other parts of the world as well. Not only is the AIDS/HIV epidemic a problem in this country, the reemergence of Tuberculosis (TB) is also something which should be taken notice of when working on programs for injecting drug users. These populations, especially drug users who are dually infected with HIV and TB and who frequent crack houses, are suspected to be the source of TB infection for non-HIV infected crack smokers. This epidemic has continued to rise, especially among women on welfare. Many times, these women have infected their children, further adding to the medical costs borne out by society. The NDCS supports actions to curb IDU, through Goal 3, reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

**Description of Initiative:** The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), is continuing programs for research on the enhancement and further development of behavioral therapies focusing on AIDS risk reduction. NIDA research has determined specific factors that should be present in intervention programs aimed at reducing the spread of HIV, especially among youth. It will identify the most effective types of interventions appropriate for different groups and communities, as well as the effect of abused drugs on the progression of AIDS. Drug abuse prevention and treatment significantly reduce drug use, improve social and psychological functioning, decrease related criminality and violence, and reduce the spread of AIDS, TB and other diseases.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Goal 3, to reduce the health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use, and objective 2, to reduce drug-related health problems, with an emphasis on infectious disease. Specifically, all three targets apply to this initiative, to reduce the incidence of drug abuse-related Tuberculosis among identified drug abusing populations, reduce Hepatitis B prevalence, and stabilize the incidence of drug abuse-related HIV infection.

**Funding - HHS:** In lieu of a detailed estimate from NIDA, funding was developed by ONDCP. This program was assumed to have a research grant and administrative base of \$10 million in FY 1998. It was increased by \$10 million for each year to FY 03.

**Drug-Free Workplace Programs**

**Drug-Related Incremental Funding**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	3.0	7.0	11.0	15.0	19.0

**Basis for Initiative:** Most small-and medium-sized businesses in America have no drug-free workplace programs in place. Recent studies conducted by the Department of the Army have shown that drug testing as a condition of employment and a subsequent random testing program has reduced rates of employee substance abuse substantially, down from 12% in the past 20 years to less than one percent. This dramatic reduction in substance abuse in the workforce is an effort which can and should be replicated in the civilian workforce, although at different levels.

**Description of Initiative:** This national initiative combines efforts of the enforcement community through the Department of Labor, with state and local health agencies to have in place a demonstration program in select states which will assist companies with more than 50 employees to implement a drug-free workplace program, which may include pre-employment drug testing program. This program will be phased in by FY 03 to provide national information and assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses. This program will assist employers to implement a drug-free workplace program, as well as ensure compliance and provide technical assistance to help employers, practitioners and participants understand their rights and responsibilities.

This program is projected to cost \$55 million over five years. It will be maintained at \$19 million per year into the outyears. Within this amount, a total of \$2 million will be available in discretionary grants to employers implementing a drug-free workplace program.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Goal Three of the National Strategy, to reduce the health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use, specifically, the objective to promote national adoption of drug-free workplace programs that emphasize drug testing as a key component of a comprehensive program that includes intervention.

**Funding - Labor:** This initiative is in direct relation to the national goals and performance measures of the National Strategy. It was modeled after similar information and compliance assistance programs in the Department of Labor, all estimates were derived by ONDCP. This new program is \$3 million in FY 99. Outyear funding for this initiative has been estimated by ONDCP. The total program will increase to \$55 million in FY 03, with \$19 million available for program operations each year after FY 03.

Costs and number of enforcement staff were derived using Bureau of Labor Statistics data on the workforce and historical tables from the Department of Labor on funding for enforcement programs. Estimates were provided for the compliance assistance program from the Department of Health and Human Services.

## Port & Border Security Initiative

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding

(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>213.8</b>	<b>329.3</b>	<b>417.1</b>	<b>497.4</b>	<b>585.1</b>
Justice	69.4	131.5	199.7	290.5	369.6
Treasury	129.6	166.4	174.6	181.2	191.3
Transportation	9.8	26.5	37.8	20.6	19.2
HIDTA	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding levels needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. FY 98 enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations.)

**Basis for Requirement:** A key challenge for the NDCS is limiting the availability of illegal drugs. As noted in the NDCS "... a heavy incidence of illegal drugs flow across the southwest border, in contiguous waters, and from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands." Even with stepped up law enforcement activities (over 2,800 additional border patrol agents were deployed to the southwest border area during FY 93 to FY 97) and expanded coordination with state and local agencies, illegal drugs are still being transported across the southwest border. During the period from January 1997 to June 1997, an estimated 60 percent of cocaine destined for the United States was transported across the southwest border. Colombian organizations largely rely on Mexican trafficking organizations for smuggling cocaine across the southwest border into the United States. Mexican trafficking groups have established themselves as land transportation specialists for smuggling drugs across the southwest border. Another primary entry point for illegal drugs is the Caribbean area. During the same time period (January 1997 to June 1997) an estimated 30 percent of cocaine was transported through this area destined for the United States. This initiative seeks to address limiting the availability of illegal drugs by substantially reducing the flow at our nation's borders.

**Description of Initiative:** The Port and Border Security Initiative improves security and enhance drug interdiction along all U.S. air, land, and sea frontiers and at all ports-of-entry. The initiative will incorporate all existing and planned Federal drug interdiction and investigative initiatives along all U.S. borders and at all U.S. Ports-of-Entry. It will build upon existing manpower, equipment, and infrastructure that has been deployed since FY 93.

Specifically, this initiative includes: 1) substantial increases for INS inspectors, investigators, and border patrol agents over the next five years; 2) substantial increases in Customs' agents and cargo inspection staff; 3) substantial increases for Coast Guard's drug-related maritime law enforcement in the Western Caribbean and Eastern Pacific; 4) expand DEA's and FBI's

southwest border initiative (a separate initiative funded in FY 1997 with follow-on funding for FY 1998, now incorporated within this initiative); 5) the acquisition and fielding of drug detection technologies; and 6) necessary infrastructure and support functions commensurate with all programs under this initiative.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative directly supports the Impact Target for Goal 4 (Shield America's Air, Land, and Sea Frontiers from the Drug Threat) of the NDCS which calls for reducing the entry of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals into the United States by 25% by 2002 from the 1996 base year, and 50% by 2007. This initiative relates to the following objective targets under Goal 4: transit zone seizures, cooperative relationships, intelligence gaps, communications, drug flow through key transportation areas, anti-smuggling technology, southwest border sensor laydown, and high-risk technologies.

**Funding by Department:**

**Justice - INS:** The current INS border patrol plan calls for an end-strength level of 10,800 agents by FY 2001. It should be noted that INS is presently developing a staffing model for the Border Patrol's southwest border area that will address agent manpower requirements. INS expects the model to be completed by mid FY 1998. ONDCP anticipates this model will provide a better estimate of the manpower requirements for the area.

INS plans to field the Integrated Surveillance Information System/Remote Video Surveillance (ISIS/RVS) which will provide increased surveillance primarily in non-metropolitan areas along the border. Given the size of the border area, and the critical nature of the Border Patrol mission, it is anticipated that some additional agents above the Congressional authorization of 10,800 will be required. The ISIS/RVS system once deployed will enable the Border Patrol to more efficiently allocate agents in a more tactical manner. As detailed below, ONDCP has estimated the metropolitan manpower requirements based on the Operation Hold the Line model. ONDCP's total manpower requirements total 12,500, or 1,700 agents above the 10,800 end-strength level as authorized by Congress. These 1,700 agents will be added to the force structure during FY 2002 and FY 2003. The total new agents being requested over the five-year period totals 4,700 agents and \$2.2 billion (705 agents and \$326 million drug-related.) To reach the 12,500 end-strength level, ONDCP assumes Congress will add 1,000 new agents in FY 1998, instead of the 500 requested by the Administration.

ONDCP's border patrol agent requirement is based on Operation Hold the Line, and applies the concept to all 190 miles of urban area along the southwest border. The original operational concept for Operation Hold the Line called for 400 agents to be deployed for line watch operations along the border in the El Paso metropolitan area. The operation was to run from September 19, 1993 through October 2, 1993, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. By growing the border patrol's overall end-strength level to 12,500 agents, INS will be able to deploy a similar number of border patrol agents (as deployed during the initial stages of Operation Hold the Line) to all 190 miles of urban areas along the southwest border. Also,

included in ONDCP's border patrol agent requirement are 100 agents to replace existing DOD personnel that conduct surveillance missions. Also, to accommodate the planned increases in border patrol agents \$398 million (\$59.8 million drug-related) is included for southwest border facilities construction and modernization, fencing, and equipment over the five-year period. In addition \$2.2 million in drug-related funding is requested for Data and Communications support.

ONDCP's five-year budget plan fully funds INS's ISIS/RVS system for deployment primarily in non-metropolitan areas along the U.S. border. ISIS/RVS is an interlocking system of video surveillance platforms, each about 1 to 1.5 miles apart which will have the capability to provide 24 hour real-time video monitoring and surveillance of the border. The system will be comprised of uncooled infrared (for nighttime) and color cameras (for daytime) with an over-the-air remote control unit and communications link to Border Patrol stations and Sector headquarters. It will provide evidentiary recording of intrusions, lend its output readily to intelligence analysis, and will be able to send these "real time" signals to all levels of management. Once deployed this system will serve as an effective "force multiplier" allowing accurate allocation of manpower and resources where they are needed. Approximately 530 sites have been identified for deployment. To date approximately 72 of the 530 sites have been funded. The remaining 458 sites will be funded over the five-year period at a total cost of \$96.6 million (\$14.5 million drug-related). This component of the initiative will directly support Goal 4's subordinate target of developing and deploying an integrated capability (sensors, C3I, fences, etc.) to detect and monitor at least 80% of drug movements across the entire southwest border between POEs by 2007.

In order to ensure proper interdiction capabilities at the ports-of-entry ONDCP estimates that an additional \$400.8 million and 1,330 new inspectors (\$60.1 million and 333 inspectors drug-related) will be needed over the five-year period. To support the increased workload associated with the planned border agent and inspector increases an additional \$357.1 million and 320 special agents (\$85.7 million and 78 drug-related agents), and \$500.4 million and 430 detention and deportation personnel (\$125 million and 138 personnel drug-related) are being requested over the five-year period.

**Justice - DEA & FBI:** Beginning in FY 2000, this expands upon DEA's and FBI's FY 1998 Southwest Border Initiative by adding 940 agents by FY 2003. DEA's FY 99 budget request contained outyear estimates which included large increases in domestic law enforcement to address this initiative and other domestic law enforcement requirements. DEA's outyear estimates did not break out requirements specifically by program. The resource requirements outlined in the above table identify ONDCP's estimate of that portion of the DEA domestic component that would apply to Port and Border Security. Additional agent strength will identify, penetrate, disrupt, and dismantle major Mexican and other major trafficking organizations operating throughout the southwest border region. The workload associated with this initiative will largely respond to intelligence and leads provided by other Federal port and border management agencies and international law enforcement sources.

**Treasury:** In FY 1999 expand Customs' interdiction capabilities by adding 440 FTE to reduce the drug flow through key transportation areas by 10 percent (as measured against the 1996 base year) by 2002, and by 25% by 2007. In addition, develop and deploy technology (including X-ray equipment) to deny cocaine entry through the southwest border, maritime POEs, and other designated entry points.

**Transportation:** Increase Coast Guard's surface fleet and aircraft surveillance capabilities to expand operations for the critical choke points located in the following areas of operations: Western Caribbean and Eastern Caribbean.

**ONDCP - HIDTA:** Provides coordination systems and joint platforms to synchronize and maximize the increased Federal law enforcement efforts along the border -- along with state and local efforts.

### **Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative**

#### **Drug-Related Incremental Funding** (S in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>275.3</b>	<b>366.2</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>268.2</b>
Transportation	68.7	184.9	264.5	143.8	134.6
Treasury	30.8	48.5	49.9	51.4	53.0
DoD	12.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Justice	18.6	23.9	34.7	49.1	63.7
State	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ONDCP	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above FY 1998 baseline level (e.g.--FY 98 enacted level, inflated for to outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations).

**Basis for Initiative:** Drug smuggling activities in the Caribbean have increased significantly in the 1990's. In part, this pattern of increased drug trafficking is a result of increased interdiction efforts along the southwest border, improved success of interdiction efforts against air shipments, and an increased use of smuggling routes and assets by trafficking organizations that take advantage of weaknesses in U.S. maritime interdiction capabilities and the Caribbean nation law enforcement. This initiative will build on efforts initiated over the past two years to increase Caribbean interdiction efforts by the Coast Guard and other U.S. drug control agencies, including

expanding cooperative efforts with Caribbean nations to counter the social, economic, and sovereignty threats posed drug smuggling.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative will expand counterdrug operations targeting drug-related criminal activities and violence in the Caribbean Region including South Florida, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the independent states and territories of the Eastern Caribbean. Evaluate and expand program as required in FY 2000 and outyears. This initiative also includes: 1) implementing mutual cooperative security agreements between the U.S. and Caribbean nations and territories; 2) implementing commitments made by the President of the United States during the Caribbean Summit held in Barbados; 3) expanding assistance to Caribbean nations participating in regional interdiction operations to support development of their maritime law enforcement capabilities; 4) increasing the capability of Caribbean nations to intercept, apprehend and prosecute drug traffickers through modest expansion of training, equipment upgrades, and maintenance support.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports the Impact Target for Goal 4 (Shield America's Air, Land, and Sea Frontiers from the Drug Threat) of the NDCS which calls for reducing the entry of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals into the United States by 25% by 2002 from the 1996 base year, and by 50% by 2007. This initiative relates to the following objective targets under Goal 4: transit zone seizures, cooperative relationships, intelligence gaps, communications, drug flow through key transportation areas, anti-smuggling technology, southwest border sensor laydown, and high-risk technologies.

**Funding by Department:**

**Transportation:** Operation Steel Web activities represent some of the primary funding emphases for this initiative in the five-year budget proposal. Funding requests for the Coast Guard over the five year budget period will expand on successful operations funded in FY 1997 and FY 1998. In particular, the Coast Guard's surge operations conducted as part of Operation Steel Web have yielded significant increases in drug seizures and have displayed tactical success at shutting down drug trafficking routes. Coast Guard activities will directly support Goal 4's subordinate targets: Transit Zone Seizures-increase transit zone seizures by 10 percentage points over 1996 levels by 2002 and 20% by 2007; and, Drug Flow through Key Transportation Areas-reduce drug flow through key transportation areas by 10 by 2002 and 25% by 2007 % (against a 1996 base).

**Treasury:** Central to the success of the Caribbean initiative is the expansion of activities supported by the Customs Service under Operations Hard Line and Gatekeeper. For FY 1999, Customs will be primarily focused on securing South Florida ports of entry and expanding its maritime enforcement capabilities in the region. In order to meet performance measurement targets in the outyears, ONDCP anticipates a continued expansion of Customs air and maritime capabilities in the region, and an increased emphasis on technology and intelligence. Customs activities will support Goal 4's subordinate targets: Transit Zone Seizures-increase transit zone

seizures by 10 percentage points over 1996 levels by 2002 and 20% by 2007; Drug Flow through Key Transportation Areas--reduce drug flow through key transportation areas by 10 by 2002 and 25% by 2007 % (against a 1996 base); and, Anti-smuggling Technology--by 2007, entry through land and maritime points of entry to at least 80% of all identified, potential smuggling events.

**DoD:** Modest increases in funding for the Department of Defense are needed over the five-year period for operational support and research and development of assets to support the interdiction activities of the Coast Guard and Customs Service. This component of the initiative will directly support Goal 4's subordinate targets: Vehicle tagging--developing and deploying tagging and tracking systems by 2000; Over-the Horizon ("OTH") tracking--develop and deploy detection and monitoring technology that will allow "OTH" tracking of both aircraft and ships during more than 90% of each day; and High-risk technologies--including preventing aircraft on the ground, small maritime craft, and land vehicles, from moving (without using lethal force and from a standoff).

**Justice:** The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will serve a multi-faceted role in this initiative. DEA is requesting \$18.6 million in FY 1999 and \$140.0 million over the five budget years for a Caribbean Corridor implementation strategy that focuses on the fulfillment of GPRA performance plan strategies, focusing on intelligence and law enforcement activities. DEA activities will support Goal 4's subordinate targets: Cooperative Relationships--by September 30, 1998, complete a review of existing interagency and multilateral intelligence and investigative cooperative relationships; Communications--develop a strategy by March 31 1999 to resolve identified gaps in intelligence and investigative cooperative interagency and international relationships; and, Corruption--by 2002, reduce the number of instances in which corruption contributed to end-game ineffectiveness, trafficker avoidance of border controls, or trafficker exploitation of weaknesses at U.S. entry points. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is requesting \$50 million and 120 agents for the period FY 2000 to FY 2003 for activities that support the Caribbean initiative.

**State:** Resources available to drug traffickers can overwhelm the many small Caribbean nations' law enforcement resources. The United States is continuing to work with Caribbean nations to develop cooperative relationships and to provide material and logistical support for those nations' counterdrug operations. The Department of State's activities will support Goal 4's subordinate target to develop support agreements. ONDCP's performance target calls for bilateral agreements (or other appropriate arrangements) by 2002 for all major drug transit zone nations with which the U.S. has diplomatic relations.

**ONDCP:** Miami, Puerto Rico/ U.S. Virgin Islands are two High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) that are covered by this initiative. ONDCP has successfully used the HIDTA program to develop and synchronize cooperative efforts among federal law enforcement agencies as well as federal and state and local law enforcement. These HIDTA funds will provide coordinating systems and joint platforms for the initiatives above to maximize collective effectiveness.

## Mexican Initiative

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>
State	8.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	10.0
DoD	24.0	12.0	---	---	---
Justice	7.3	12.2	15.0	17.2	19.3
Transportation	---	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. FY 98 enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations).

**Basis for Initiative:** Sixty percent of the cocaine traffic and a significant portion of the heroin traffic between South America and the U.S. is routed through Mexico. Mexico is also the predominant source for heroin and methamphetamine throughout much of the western half of the U.S. In recent years, significant success has been achieved in attaining bilateral cooperation with Mexico on a number of fronts. Strengthening border security, increasing law enforcement effectiveness, expanding information sharing efforts, and cooperative operations to interrupt drug shipments destined for both Mexico and the U.S. are among these gains the two nations have achieved. This initiative seeks to build on these successes by promoting efforts to work with our counterparts to target criminal elements, reduce corruption, and enhance Mexican counterdrug capabilities. In this way, we can reduce the flow of illicit drugs across our nation's border with Mexico.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative supports programs that will reduce the flow of illicit drugs from Mexico into the U.S. and dismantle organizations trafficking in drugs and money laundering. It supports agreements made during the President's visit this year to Mexico. Specifically, it provides for training for special vetted units of Mexican law enforcement personnel and prosecutors, the judiciary, special rapid response military units engaged in counterdrugs, and health service providers involved in treatment programs. The initiative also includes a multi-year program providing equipment, maintenance training, and repair parts to assist development of a self-sustaining Mexican interdiction capability. The programs also expand operational support of Operation CAPER FOCUS and continue ongoing operational support to Operation BORDER SHIELD, USG support to Operation HALCON and the Northern Border Response Force, USG detection and monitoring missions in Mexican airspace and territorial seas, and the establishment of a joint law enforcement investigative capability in the Bilateral Border Task Forces.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative directly supports the Impact Target for Goal 4 (Shield America's Air, Land, and Sea Frontiers from the Drug Threat) of the National Drug Control Strategy which calls for reducing the entry of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals into the United States by 25% by 2002 from the 1996 base year, and by 50% by 2007. This initiative supports targets in Goal 4 that seek to increase transit zone seizures, reducing drug flow through key transportation areas, promoting bilateral cooperative support agreements, and reducing corruption within law enforcement elements. This initiative also supports Goal 5 efforts to break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply by promoting the reduction in the cultivation of Mexican-grown marijuana and opium poppy, reducing the availability of methamphetamine precursor chemicals, arresting Mexican drug traffickers and disrupting trafficking organizations, improving Mexican interdiction capabilities, promoting bilateral cooperative agreements, and research and development efforts to detect poppy and marijuana growing areas.

**Funding by Department:**

**State:** Promote marijuana eradication efforts and increase support to Mexican interdiction operations and efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations. Increase operational support for transferred equipment, training for Mexican law enforcement elements, expand demand reduction programs, and strengthen judicial systems and intelligence efforts within the country. The funding estimate shown in the table above for State programs in Mexico reflects ONDCP's assessment of additional resources required to conduct the various State missions in that country. State INL did not include any increases for Mexico in their FY 99 budget submission due to funding constraints, but did identify additional funding for Mexico in the outyears. State INL's requirements increase in the outyears to provide maintenance support to any transferred equipment, as well as to address additional equipment needs for Mexico after DoD's temporary authority for direct support expires.

**DoD:** Funding is primarily related to the procurement of specialized equipment for Mexican law military and law enforcement organizations, increased detection and monitoring and tracking support, as well as the associated training costs and operational costs to support bilateral counterdrug operations against drug traffickers along approaches to Mexico and the United States. DoD did not include this requirement in their initial budget submission, as they awaited specific authorization for this program being considered in the FY 98 Defense Authorization Bill. ONDCP has developed this estimate of requirements to provide more robust direct support to Mexican counterdrug military and law enforcement agencies. This initiative provides for direct DoD involvement, as an extension of their current temporary authority, in the procurement of air and seacraft, communications equipment, and other specialized equipment to increase the capabilities of these counterdrug forces.

**Treasury:** Increase training to Mexican law enforcement elements in the investigation and prosecution of organizations engaged in drug smuggling and narcotics-related money laundering activities.

**Justice:** Enhance law enforcement efforts within Mexico, especially through the establishment and training of vetted law enforcement units and the expansion of intelligence sharing operations. In their FY 99 - FY 03 budget submission, DEA has requested a large increase in overseas staffing to address this initiative and other international mission requirements. The DEA request does not break out its requirements specifically by country. The resource requirements outlined in the above table identify ONDCP's estimate of that portion of the DEA international staffing request that would apply to Mexico and support this initiative. The ONDCP estimate considered staff increases authorized in FY 97 for Mexico. While not all increases were accomplished in FY 97, anticipate the remaining requirements to be filled in FY 98.

**Transportation:** Increase Coast Guard support to bilateral and multilateral maritime combined operations in the maritime approaches to Mexico and the United States. Expand training to Mexican counterparts to enhance their capabilities to effectively thwart maritime drug smuggling efforts in that country.

### Modeling Drug Trafficking Flows

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
ONDCP	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level.

**Basis for Initiative:** Information on which drug policy decisions are based must be timely, accurate, and available to all drug control agencies. Scientific research offers us significant opportunity to interdict the flow of illegal drugs in a systematic manner.

**Description of Initiative:** ONDCP will develop a model to estimate the flow of illegal drugs through the various points of entry into the United States, from production through transit and to consumption. Estimates derived from this model will support performance measurement efforts to validate the effectiveness of various counterdrug programs.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** The Modeling Drug Trafficking Flow supports Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat. The goal impact target that *will measure the end state* of an international community where fewer illegal drugs are entering the U.S. includes:

- **Transit and border zone drug flow** -- By 2002, reduce the entry of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals into the United States by 25%, as compared to the 1996 base year. By 2007, reduce entry by 50%, as measured against the base year.

**Funding - ONDCP:** To achieve Goal 4 performance targets, ONDCP estimates the five-year program requirement to total \$1.8 million. The FY 1999 funding requirement of \$1 million would cover the gathering of existing data from Federal sources; verification and collation of that data; preparation of data bases that will allow special tabulations, cross tabulations, reports, etc. that are not otherwise available from agency reports or data surveys; and special reports based on the data analysis and related work. The outyear funding requirements of \$0.2 million each year is for the maintenance costs of this model.

### Intelligence Architecture

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>ONDCP</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level.

**Basis for Initiative:** National Drug Control Program agencies must be supported by a drug intelligence system that provides timely and comprehensive information at all levels -- foreign and domestic counterdrug strategy development, operational planning, and tactical execution. Though substantial progress has been made in developing the current system, there remain areas where improvements can be made and efforts strengthened. Specifically, interdictions and investigations can be supported more effectively by intelligence and information sharing.

**Description of Initiative:** In FY 1998, a review of the national drug intelligence architecture will be completed. In FY 1999, this request will enhance the drug intelligence system in accordance with the National Drug Intelligence Architecture developed in FY 1998.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** The Intelligence Architecture supports Goal 4, Objective 2: Improve the coordination and effectiveness of U.S. drug law enforcement programs with particular emphasis on the southwest border, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands. The objective target that *will measure the outcome* of an America where a more comprehensive and fully coordinated counterdrug intelligence system boosts interdiction and investigative efficiency includes:

- **Intelligence gaps** -- Develop a strategy to resolve identified gaps in intelligence and investigative cooperative relationships among U.S. law enforcement agencies. Develop standards for measuring investigative and intelligence information sharing, case sharing, intelligence dissemination, and assessment of resource requirements.

**Funding - ONDCP:** To achieve Goal 4, Objective 2 performance targets, ONDCP estimates a five-year program requirement of \$25 million. ONDCP is chairing an interagency effort in FY 1998 to review intelligence needs and current intelligence gathering and sharing systems. This assessment of the current intelligence architecture is scheduled to be completed by March 1998. Funding identified in the table above is expected to satisfy the most critical requirements that will emerge from this assessment. Remaining shortfalls will be addressed by the respective departments in their next budget submission for FY 2000 to FY 2004.

### Andean Coca Reduction Initiative

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>160.8</b>
DoD	75.0	90.0	75.0	50.0	40.0
State	60.0	80.0	80.0	70.0	70.0
Justice (DEA)	5.6	24.6	35.0	42.9	50.8

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. FY 98 enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations).

**Basis for Initiative:** Nearly all the cocaine consumed in the U.S. originates from coca leaf grown in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru; with 80 percent from Peru alone. For a number of reasons, the time is right for a major initiative in the Andean region. Principal among these are that the disruption of the Cali and Medellin mafia has altered the drug trade, the Peru-to-Colombia "airbridge" operations have forced traffickers to use more vulnerable routes, Peruvian farmers are more receptive to eradication and alternative development projects, and there exists a greater willingness among the central Andean governments to control riverways and disrupt drug trafficking organizations. Peru should be the centerpiece of a regional strategy to support the efforts of those three Andean countries to reduce coca cultivation, but similar programs must be implemented throughout the region to ensure coca cultivation does not simply shift into neighboring countries. This initiative seeks to achieve a 40 percent reduction over the next five years, and 75 percent within the next decade, of coca leaf cultivation in these countries.

**Description of Initiative:** To achieve this goal requires the integration of law enforcement and interdiction measures that disrupt the cocaine export industry with robust alternative development programs that will provide licit income alternatives and encourage the cultivation of legal crops. Heavy investment in these programs is envisioned in FY 1999 and the early years of this 10-year plan. Plan should provide necessary increases in interdiction and law enforcement activities in the transit zone and transit countries to complement the source country counterdrug efforts. Key elements of this initiative include:

- 1) expand alternative development in Peru to increase licit employment and income as an alternative to drug crop cultivation;
- 2) support host nation efforts to interdict the flow of coca base and cocaine;
- 3) expand support to Peruvian and Colombian Riverine interdiction programs to control drug-producing regions;
- 4) develop a program to support Peruvian waterways management program which establishes control over ports and waterways;
- 5) expand support to Colombian aerial eradication programs;
- 6) expand support to source nation efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations; and
- 7) support efforts of Bolivian government to achieve net coca reduction through comprehensive community based alternative development program and law enforcement efforts.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative directly supports the Impact Target for Goal 5 (Break Foreign and Domestic Drug Sources of Supply) of the National Drug Control Strategy which calls for reducing the outflow of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals from source countries by 15% by 2002 from the 1996 base year, and by 30% by 2007. This initiative relates to subordinate targets aligned to most of the Goal 5 objectives. Specifically, these targets relate to the cultivation of illicit coca; arresting drug traffickers and disrupting trafficking organizations; improving host country interdiction capabilities; promoting regional cooperative agreements; and research and development efforts to detect cocaine growing areas, manufacturing facilities, and transportation routes.

**Funding by Department:**

**DoD:** ONDCP has developed this estimate of requirements based largely on the Andean riverine plan drafted by U.S. Southern Command. As they continue to revise their original plan, these numbers are likely to change. Funding is primarily related to the organization of Riverine

Interdiction Units (RIUs) for Colombia and Peru. This entails the procurement of riverine craft, support aircraft, communications equipment, infrastructure, and other specialized equipment; increased detection and monitoring and tracking support in the interdiction zone; as well as the associated training costs to increase the host nation's effectiveness at waterways management and the control of drug growing areas. The original plan called for the creation of 48 RIUs for these two nations over a three year period. ONDCP's estimate above stretches this project out over five years. DoD did not include this requirement in their initial budget submission, as they awaited specific authorization for this program being considered in the FY 98 Defense Authorization Bill.

**State:** Expand alternative development programs in Peru, promote eradication efforts, and increase support to host nation interdiction operations and their efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations. Increase operational support for transferred equipment, training for host nation law enforcement elements, expand demand reduction programs, and strengthen judicial systems and intelligence efforts within the source countries. The funding estimate shown in the table above for State programs in the Andean region reflects ONDCP's assessment of additional resources required to conduct the various State missions in that region, with particular emphasis on alternative development programs. State INL included a smaller amount in its FY 99 budget submission due to funding constraints, but has expressed support for the larger requirement if additional funding can be found.

**Justice - DEA:** Enhance law enforcement efforts within the source countries, especially through the establishment, outfitting, and training of vetted law enforcement units and the expansion of intelligence sharing operations. These vetted units will be cleared to receive classified intelligence and operational information from U.S. agency sources and will coordinate host nation law enforcement operations against drug production and trafficking organizations, find and destroy clandestine labs and storage sites, and to gather and pass intelligence information to U.S. and other counterdrug elements to effect end-game arrest and seizures of drug traffickers. Current plan is to develop three units in Bolivia, three in Colombia, and one in Peru. Some of the initial resourcing for these units was provided in FY 97 and FY 98. Annual recurring costs to sustain these units would be covered by the DEA country team in FY 99 and beyond. In their FY 99-03 budget submission, DEA has requested a large increase in overseas staffing to address this initiative and other international mission requirements. The DEA request does not break out its requirements specifically by country. The resource requirements outlined in the above table identify ONDCP's estimate of that portion of the DEA international staffing request that would apply to the Andean region countries and support this initiative. The ONDCP estimate considered staff increases authorized in FY 97 for these countries. While not all increases were not accomplished in FY 97, anticipate the remaining requirements to be filled in FY 98.

## Money Laundering

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	14.2	14.9	14.5	12.9	14.7
Treasury	14.2	14.9	14.5	12.9	14.7

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. -- FY 98 enacted, inflated for the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations.)

**Basis for Initiative:** Money is the life-blood of drug trafficking organizations. The United States has made great strides to increase financial costs associated with drug trafficking. Money laundering and asset forfeiture laws have deprived trafficking organizations of billions of dollars of cash and assets, forced these organizations to change the way they do business, and increased the risks and costs associated with trafficking. Despite more aggressive laws and enforcement, traffickers have been able to launder profits. The United States must continue to expand anti-money laundering laws and enforcement activities, especially in the area of electronic transactions. The United States must also work closely with the international community to ensure that money laundering statutes and enforcement will prevent traffickers from exploiting the international financial community.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative will expand efforts to investigate money laundering crimes, and develop initiatives to assist or encourage other countries: to develop adequate money laundering and asset forfeiture legislation; share information on financial transactions; and, conduct investigations against drug traffickers and businesses engaged in money laundering activities. Continue to expand anti-money laundering efforts in the outyears.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports the Impact Target for Goals 2 and 5 of the NDCS which calls for minimizing the production of illegal drugs by gaining control of the cultivation and production of illegal drugs. This initiative relates to the following objective targets under Goal 2 (Increase the Safety of America's Citizens by Substantially Reducing Drug-Related Crime and Violence): Asset seizure system--By 1998, develop a system for estimating and tracking asset seizures related to illicit drug trafficking in the U.S.; Illegal fund transfer system--develop a system for estimating and tracking illegal fund transfers and other money laundering activities with ties to illegal drug activities in the U.S. by 2002; State seizure and forfeiture statutes--all states enact drug-related asset seizure and forfeiture statutes by 2002; and, Money laundering costs--increase the cost of money laundering to drug traffickers within the U.S. by 15% over the 1997 base year by 2002 and by 40% by 2007. Under Goal 5 (Break Foreign and Domestic Sources of Supply): Promote international policies and laws that deter money laundering and facilitate anti-money laundering investigations and the seizure of

associated assets; and, Host-country capability--develop and implement professional law enforcement activities including asset seizures.

**Funding - Treasury:** The IRS request includes \$8.0 million in FY 1999 for currency transaction reporting (CTR) for money services businesses in support of ONDCP's money laundering initiative. The IRS initiative will implement new regulations initiated by FinCEN for applications of the Bank Secrecy Act to Non-Bank Financial Institutions. IRS activities will support subordinate targets within Goal 2 Objective: Help law enforcement to disrupt money laundering and seize criminal assets, and Goal 5 Objective: Promote international policies and laws that deter money laundering and facilitate anti-money laundering investigations and the seizure of associated illicit assets.

The Customs Service is requesting an increase of \$6.2 million in FY 1999, drug-related funds for a money laundering initiative. The requested funds will support anti-money laundering activities in five essential areas: Outbound Currency Interdiction--Customs will augment outbound currency transaction efforts along the Southwest Border, at seaports, and at selected courier hubs, areas that have traditionally had little available coverage; Enhancing Undercover Operations-- This element will provide necessary personnel and tools to function in the offshore banking environment; Currency Outbound Intelligence Network (COIN) Teams--These teams will focus on developing actionable intelligence to allow for the detection and apprehension of willful violators; Asset Identification and Removal Teams--Fully staffs the Asset Identification and Removal Groups in the field; and, Cyber Smuggling--establishes a prototype group to target the use of the internet in planning and perpetrating criminal activity. Criminal enterprises have used the internet, a relatively safe and unregulated environment as a means to organize and carry out money laundering. Customs activities will support subordinate targets within Goal 2 Objective: Help law enforcement to disrupt money laundering and seize criminal assets, and Goal 5 Objective: Promote international policies and laws that deter money laundering and facilitate anti-money laundering investigations and the seizure of associated illicit assets.

### International Heroin Initiative

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>
State	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.9	11.3
Justice	2.5	5.7	7.5	8.8	10.2

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level (e.g. FY 98 enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 98 operations).

**Basis for Initiative:** Efforts against the production and trafficking of heroin are guided by the President's heroin control policy of November 1995 (Presidential Decision Directive - 44). Heroin production continues to rise and heroin remains readily available in all major metropolitan areas in the United States. Heroin control efforts continue to be hindered by a lack of sufficient government power in the two major source countries, Afghanistan and Burma, to control poppy cultivation and opiate production. The trafficking organizations are difficult to penetrate, and sophisticated trafficking methods have made detection and seizures more difficult. Particularly threatening have been the recent increases in the cultivation of opium poppy in Mexico and Colombia. Colombian heroin traffickers have been able to establish themselves as major sources of supply in the Northeast -- the largest heroin market in the U.S. -- by offering a high-purity drug at a relatively low price. In these heroin source countries, we have a greater opportunity to engage in successful counterdrug efforts to reduce the cultivation and production of opium-based drugs.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative will expand efforts to bring international law enforcement to bear against principal heroin trafficking organizations through coordinated regional initiatives in Colombia, Mexico, East Asia, Southwest Asia, and other heroin trafficking regions. It seeks to expand support to Colombia and other source nations to control drug-producing regions. The implementation plan for the President's international heroin control policy was published in February 1997 as part of the Classified Annex to the National Drug Control Strategy. The international heroin control initiative will fund key elements of this classified implementation plan.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative directly supports the Impact Target for Goal 5 (Break Foreign and Domestic Drug Sources of Supply) of the National Drug Control Strategy which calls for reducing the outflow of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals from source countries by 15% by 2002 from the 1996 base year, and by 30% by 2007. This initiative addresses one of those drugs and relates to subordinate targets seek to reduce the net worldwide cultivation of opium poppy; arrest drug traffickers and disrupt trafficking organizations; promote regional cooperative agreements that target heroin production and trafficking; and research and development efforts to detect poppy growing areas, manufacturing facilities, and transportation routes.

**Funding by Department:**

**State:** Expand bilateral and multilateral cooperative efforts that aim to disrupt and dismantle heroin trafficking organizations. Provide specialized equipment and support to Colombia to control drug-producing regions. Increase efforts in Mexico and Colombia to identify and eradicate poppy growing areas. The funding estimate shown in the table above for State heroin control programs reflects ONDCP's assessment of additional resources required to conduct the various State missions in heroin-producing countries. State INL included a smaller amount in its

FY 99 budget submission due to funding constraints, but has expressed support for the larger requirement if additional funding can be found.

**Justice:** Increase training for host nation law enforcement elements, especially on heroin trafficking operations, expand investigative operations, and improve intelligence efforts within the source countries. In their FY 99-03 budget submission, DEA has requested a large increase in overseas staffing to address this initiative and other international mission requirements. The DEA request does not break out its requirements specifically by country. The resource requirements outlined in the above table identify ONDCP's estimate of that portion of the DEA international staffing request that would apply to the heroin-producing countries and support this initiative. The ONDCP estimate considered staff increases authorized in FY 97 for these countries. While not all increases were accomplished in FY 97, anticipate the remaining requirements to be filled in FY 98.

### Estimate Marijuana Cultivation in the U.S.

#### Drug-Related Incremental Funding (\$ in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Total Funding</b>	2.6	5.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Agriculture	-----	2.0	-----	-----	-----
Interior	-----	1.0	-----	-----	-----
Justice	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 1998 baseline level.

**Basis for Initiative:** Marijuana is the most readily available illicit drug in the United States. While no comprehensive survey of domestic cannabis cultivation has been conducted, the DEA estimates that much of the marijuana consumed in the United States is grown domestically -- commercially, privately, outdoors, and indoors. However, we have no accurate estimate of the extent of domestic marijuana cultivation. Our domestic cannabis crop reduction efforts must be supported by accurate information about drug crop locations and potentials.

**Description of Initiative:** Expand marijuana mapping using non-technical methods such as measuring seized plots, determining number of plants in relation to area grown, and application of a mathematical model to determine a more precise estimate of the amount of land that is being cultivated with marijuana. Use the results of these estimates to assess the effectiveness of our law enforcement activities and to target future actions.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** The Estimate Marijuana Cultivation in the U.S. supports Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply. The goal impact target that *will measure the outcome* of an international community in which minimal amounts of illegal drugs are produced as each country gains control over the cultivation and production of illegal drugs includes:

- **Domestic production** -- By 2002, reduce the production of methamphetamine and the cultivation of marijuana in the U.S. by at least 40% from the 1996 base year. By 2007, reduce it by 60% compared to the base year.

**Funding by Department:**

**Agriculture:** In FY 2000 the feasibility study's estimated cost is \$0.250 million and the crop measurement study's estimated cost is \$1.75 million. Agriculture will use data gathered from law enforcement agencies as part of their study.

**Interior:** In FY 2000 the estimated cost of having people measure the public land is \$1 million. Interior will use this funding as a coordination efforts with Agriculture.

**Justice:** In FY 1999 DEA requested \$2.6 million for DEA's Domestic Marijuana Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP). The 15 Special agents will serve as Marijuana Eradication Program coordinators, which will provide additional leadership and program oversight to marijuana eradication operations in the U.S.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS BY MAJOR DEPARTMENT

This section highlights ONDCP's FY 1999 to FY 2003 funding recommendations by Executive Department. As elsewhere in this document, funding for initiatives in each fiscal year is displayed as the amount required above the FY 1998 baseline level. FY 1998 baseline funding assumptions by department and agency is found in Appendix A. In formulating five-year budget recommendations, ONDCP has separately identified funding already requested by each department in its FY 1999 submission to the Office of Management and Budget. In some cases for these initiatives, ONDCP has recommended additional funding. This is identified in the accompanying tables as "ONDCP Component". Further, in some cases departments have not included any funding for initiatives highlighted as drug funding priorities. In these instances, ONDCP has recommended that a department's budget be amended to include missing initiatives. These programs are identified in the accompanying tables as "ONDCP Additions".

Funding summaries are included in this section for the following departments:

- Defense
- Education
- Health and Human Services
- Justice
- Office of National Drug Control Policy
- State
- Transportation
- Treasury

If a funding summary is not included in this section for a department or independent agency, it is generally the case that the recommended level for that agency is the FY 1998 baseline adjusted only to maintain current services. However, additional funding has been included for the following departments: Agriculture, Interior, and Labor. Program details for initiatives cited in each departmental summary may be found in Section III.

**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget Totals**  
(S in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
Department of Agriculture	30.5	33.5	32.4	33.4	34.4
Corporation for National & Community Service	20.6	21.2	21.9	22.5	23.2
Department of Defense	950.0	960.8	957.9	948.1	956.6
Intelligence Community Management Account	27.8	28.6	29.5	30.4	31.3
Department of Education	740.3	785.8	806.9	829.2	826.6
Dept. of Health and Human Services	3,047.5	3,529.4	3,963.8	4,370.8	4,770.6
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	290.0	298.7	307.7	316.9	326.4
Department of the Interior	39.7	41.9	42.1	43.4	44.7
The Judiciary	703.6	728.5	738.4	770.3	792.0
Department of Justice	8,313.9	8,240.0	8,382.4	8,942.2	9,291.3
Department of Labor	71.0	77.0	83.1	89.3	95.5
ONDCP	526.1	566.6	611.0	638.7	658.7
Department of State	305.0	337.1	348.3	345.8	349.6
Department of Transportation	563.2	745.2	873.2	716.6	718.7
Department of the Treasury	1,579.2	1,676.4	1,729.2	1,780.3	1,839.8
U.S. Information Agency	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,130.1	1,164.0	1,198.9	1,234.9	1,272.0
<b>Total Federal Drug Budget</b>	<b>18,346.6</b>	<b>19,242.9</b>	<b>20,135.2</b>	<b>21,121.5</b>	<b>22,040.2</b>

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

**Department of Defense**  
**FY 99 to FY 03**  
**Five-year Budget Plan**

The total resources necessary for the Department of Defense to adequately implement the Goals and Objectives of the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy in FY 1999 totals \$950 million, or \$141 million of new program growth over the FY 1998 requested level. DoD did not request funding for these initiatives in their initial FY 1999 budget request, in part because they awaited specific authorization being considered in the FY 1998 Defense Authorization Bill. The major initiatives identified for DoD over the next five years include:

- **Andean Coca Reduction Initiative (\$75 million in FY 1999).** This initiative provides direct support to law enforcement elements in the Andean countries to increase their capabilities to control the growing areas, interdict the flow of coca base and cocaine within the source countries, disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations, and control ports and waterways. Provides for the establishment, outfitting, and training of Riverine Interdiction Units in Peru and Colombia for waterways management operations. It also provides enhanced interdiction support in the transit zone to facilitate end-game seizures and arrests.
- **Mexican Initiative (\$24 million in FY 1999).** Provides direct support in the form of equipment and training to Mexican counterdrug units. Implements agreements identified in the *Declaration of the Mexican - U.S. Alliance Against Drugs* signed by President Zedillo and President Clinton on May 6, 1997. It supports enhanced bilateral cooperative counterdrug operations and increases the capability of Mexican counterdrug forces to conduct self-sustained interdiction activities.
- **Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative (\$12 million in FY 1999).** Implements commitments made by the President during the Caribbean Summit held this year in Barbados. Provides necessary watercraft and aircraft, communications equipment, and other specialized equipment to enhance host nation capabilities to engage in effective interdiction operations.
- **National Guard Counterdrug Operations (\$30 million in FY 1999).** This initiative would partially restore reductions in National Guard funding incurred since FY 1993. Would enable National Guard to provide significant increase to law enforcement agencies, to include domestic marijuana eradication, as well as to support counterdrug activities at U.S. ports-of-entry and along the southwest border.

**Department of Defense**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Agency Initiatives:</b>					
None					
<b>ONDCP Additions:</b>					
National Guard Counterdrug Opns (Goal 2)	30.0	30.9	31.8	32.8	33.8
Caribbean Violent Crime (Goal 4)	12.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mexican Initiative (Goal 4)	24.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andean Coca Reduction Initiative (Goal 5)	75.0	90.0	75.0	50.0	40.0
<b>Initiatives:</b>					
Goal 2	30.0	30.9	31.8	32.8	33.8
Goal 4	36.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Goal 5	75.0	90.0	75.0	50.0	40.0
Subtotal, Program Enhancements to FY 1998 Baseline	141.0	140.9	112.8	88.8	79.8
<b>FY 1998 Baseline:</b>					
Goal 1	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.7
Goal 2	81.5	82.5	85.1	87.2	89.9
Goal 3	75.3	77.6	79.4	81.2	83.1
Goal 4	422.4	436.0	443.1	448.9	456.6
Goal 5	219.0	212.8	226.1	230.5	235.5
Subtotal, FY 1998 Baseline	809.0	819.9	845.1	859.3	876.8
<b>Total, ONDCP Proposal</b>	<b>950.0</b>	<b>960.8</b>	<b>957.9</b>	<b>948.1</b>	<b>956.6</b>

**Department of Education**  
**FY 99 to FY 03**  
**Five-year Budget Plan**

Resources recommended for the Department of Education to adequately implement the Goals and Objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy in FY 1999 total over \$740 million. This includes \$41 million in new funding over the FY 1998 baseline. Below are the critical funding priorities included for Education programs over the five-year period beginning in with FY 1999.

- **School Coordinators.** Education requests funding of \$27 million for a School Coordinator program. Funding for this program totals \$206 million over five years. This program coordinates drug education, adult mentorship and other community school-based counter drug programs in over one-quarter of all middle schools in America to provide a comprehensive drug prevention program.
- **Mentoring Initiative.** Funding requested is \$2 million per year through FY 2003. This program will provide for program monitoring and evaluation, as well as research to improve the impact and effectiveness of this program.
- **New Prevention Strategies in Schools.** Proposed funding is \$10 million per year through FY 2003 for research-based programs to determine what works and to implement those programs nationally.

**Department of Education**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Agency Initiatives:</b>					
Mentoring Initiative (Goal 1)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
New Prevention Strategies in Schools - Demo Program (Goal 1)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
School Counselors (Goal 1)	27.0	51.5	51.0	51.0	25.5
Data Collection and Analysis (Goal 3)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>ONDCP Additions:</b>					
None					
<b>Initiatives:</b>					
Goal 1	39.0	63.5	63.0	63.0	37.5
Goal 3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Subtotal, Program Enhancements to FY 1998 Baseline	41.0	65.5	65.0	65.0	39.5
<b>FY 1998 Baseline:</b>					
Goal 1	572.7	589.9	607.6	625.8	644.6
Goal 3	126.6	130.4	134.4	138.4	142.5
Subtotal, FY 1998 Baseline	699.3	720.3	741.9	764.2	787.1
<b>Total, ONDCP Proposal</b>	<b>740.3</b>	<b>785.8</b>	<b>806.9</b>	<b>829.2</b>	<b>826.6</b>

**Department of Health and Human Services**  
**FY 99 to FY 03**  
**Five-year Budget Plan**

The total resources necessary for the Department of Health and Human Services to adequately implement the Goals and Objectives of the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy in FY 1999 totals \$3 billion, or \$486 million of new program growth over the estimated FY 1998 base level. Below are critical funding priorities included for Health and Human Services over the five-year period beginning in with FY 1999.

- **Treatment Gap.** Includes \$200 million in FY 1999 to expand the Close the Public System Treatment Gap program. This initiative will increase by \$1 billion, resulting in a total program of \$1.5 billion in FY 2003.
- **Research.** NIDA will conduct a program of basic, clinical and epidemiological research designed to improve the understanding of drug abuse and addiction among children and adolescents. This program will increase by \$14.3 million in FY 2003, resulting in a total program of \$72 million.
- **Youth Tobacco.** Includes at total of \$272 million for the Youth Tobacco Initiative in FY 1999. This program is increased by \$144 million from the FY 1998 requested level of \$128 million. This national initiative combines the efforts of many agencies within HHS, the Food and Drug Administration(FDA), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This will be a \$600 million program in FY 2003.
- **Youth Alcohol.** In FY 99, NIAAA is requesting \$1.5 million in additional funds for scientifically-based alcohol prevention programs, especially on college campuses and in rural communities. This will grow to a \$15 million program by FY 03.

**Department of Health and Human Services**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Agency Initiatives:</b>					
FDA, CDC, HRSA, NIH -- Youth Tobacco (Goal 1) ONDCP Component	144.4	244.4	324.4	374.4	414.4
NIAAA - Youth Alcohol (Goal 1) ONDCP Component	1.2 0.3	4.5	7.7	11.1	14.7
SAMHSA - Youth Sub. Abuse Prev. (Goal 1)	23.9	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0
SAMHSA - Close Treatment Gap (Goal 3) ONDCP Component	35.0 165.0	400.0	600.0	800.0	1,000.0
NIDA - Medications Drug Dependence (Goal 3) ONDCP Component	17.0 83.0	150.0	200.0	250.0	300.0
<b>ONDCP Additions:</b>					
SAMHSA - Mentoring Initiative (Goal 1)	0.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0
NIDA - Youth Drug Prevention Research (Goal 1)	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.1	14.3
NIDA - Reduce Disease: Injecting Drug Users (Goal 3)	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0
<b>Initiatives:</b>					
Goal 1	175.8	320.9	416.1	481.6	537.4
Goal 3	310.0	570.0	830.0	1,090.0	1,350.0
Subtotal, Program Enhancements to FY 1998 Baseline	485.8	890.9	1,246.1	1,571.6	1,887.4
<b>FY 1998 Baseline:</b>					
Goal 1	706.1	727.3	749.1	771.6	794.7
Goal 3	1,855.6	1,911.2	1,968.6	2,027.6	2,088.5
Subtotal, FY 1998 Baseline	2,561.7	2,638.5	2,717.7	2,799.2	2,883.2
<b>Total, ONDCP Proposal</b>	<b>3,047.5</b>	<b>3,529.4</b>	<b>3,963.8</b>	<b>4,370.8</b>	<b>4,770.6</b>

**Department of Justice**  
**FY 99 to FY 03**  
**Five-year Budget Plan**

The total resources necessary for the Department of Justice to adequately implement the Goals and Objectives of the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy in FY 1999 totals \$8.3 billion, or \$821 million of new program growth over the estimated FY 1998 base level. Over the five-year period the total new funding required is estimated at \$5.3 billion. The critical funding priorities included for the Justice Department over the next five years include:

- **Break the Cycle.** Includes \$85 million in FY 1999 to expand the Break the Cycle program to 10 new sites.
- **Port & Border Security.** Provides a total of 4,700 new border patrol agents, 1,330 new inspectors, 940 DEA/FBI special agents and fully funds INS' Integrated Surveillance Information System/Remote Video Surveillance system to 458 new sites on the southwest border over the next five-year period. This budget plan takes the total border patrol end-strength level to 12,500 by FY 2003.
- **Methamphetamine.** Includes a total of \$210 million and 175 DEA new special agents over the next five-year period to combat the growth in methamphetamine trafficking, production and abuse across the U.S. Also included in this request is funding for clandestine lab trucks, laboratory cleanup services and 50 diversion investigators for chemical control activities.
- **Heroin.** Over the next five-years 320 special agents and \$197.5 million is requested to target major heroin traffickers, and distribution networks operating in the United States.
- **Drug Courts.** Funds the Drug Courts program at the targets initially authorized in P.L. 103-322. By FY 2003, annual funding for the Drug Courts program would total \$265 million. Over the five-year period 2,000 new sites would be added nationwide.
- **State Criminal Justice Treatment.** Establishes a new state block grant treatment program for state criminal justice system in FY 2000. The estimated state inmate population served by this new grant will exceed 40,000 annually.
- **Caribbean.** Includes a total of \$190 million and 270 special agents over the next five-year period to combat drug trafficking-related criminal activities and violence in the Caribbean region.

**Department of Justice**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Agency Initiatives:</b>					
OJP -- Drug Testing (Break the Cycle) (Goal 2)	85.0	88.0	90.0	93.0	96.0
DEA -- Heroin Strategy (Goal 2)	19.9	20.5	24.6	30.9	37.3
FBI -- Asian Criminal Enterprises (Goal 2) (Supports Domestic Heroin priority)		6.1	12.6	19.3	26.2
DEA -- Methamphetamine Networks (Goal 2)	34.0	34.9	41.7	46.2	53.1
Infrastructure Requirements /1 (Goal2)	512.8	290.4	128.8	272.9	223.4
OJP -- Drug Courts (Goal 3) ONDCP Components	40.0	0.0 85.0	0.0 155.0	0.0 200.0	0.0 230.0
OJP -- Residential Sub. Abuse Treat. (Goal 3) ONDCP Component	9.0	9.0 150.0	9.0 150.0	9.0 150.0	9.0 150.0
INS -- Personnel (Port & Border) (Goal 4) ONDCP Component	57.8	85.5 3.1	114.8 6.9	118.3 33.7	121.9 54.8
INS -- Non-Personnel (Port & Border) (Goal 4) ONDCP Component	11.6	0.0 8.9	0.0 19.6	0.0 20.2	0.0 16.3
FBI -- Latin Crim. Org (Port & Border) (Goal 4)		18.2	38.0	58.3	79.4
DEA -- Border Security (Goal 4)		15.8	20.5	60.0	97.3
DEA -- Caribbean Corridor Strategy (Goal 4)	18.6	19.1	24.9	34.1	43.3
FBI -- Puerto Rico & U.S. Virgin Island (Goal 4)		4.8	9.8	15.0	20.4
DEA -- Mexico (Goal 4)	7.3	12.2	15.0	17.2	19.3

**Department of Justice**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
FBI -- Purchase of Drug Evidence (Goal 4) (Supports Caribbean, Heroin, Port & Border Security funding priorities)	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9
FBI -- Confidential Crim. Informants (Goal 4) (Supports Caribbean, Heroin, Port & Border Security funding priorities)	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.3
DEA -- South & Central America (Goal 5)	5.6	24.6	35.0	42.9	50.8
DEA -- Asian Trafficking (Goal 5) (Support Int'l Heroin funding priority)	2.5	5.7	7.5	8.8	10.2
DEA -- Marijuana Coordinators (Goal 5)	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
<b>Initiatives:</b>					
Goal 2	651.7	440.0	297.7	462.4	436.0
Goal 3	49.0	244.0	314.0	359.0	389.0
Goal 4	110.0	182.9	265.3	373.3	469.7
Goal 5	10.7	32.9	45.2	54.6	63.9
<b>Subtotal, Program Enhancements to FY 1998 Baseline</b>	<b>821.3</b>	<b>899.8</b>	<b>922.3</b>	<b>1,249.3</b>	<b>1,358.6</b>
<b>FY 1998 Baseline:</b>					
Goal 1	66.9	68.9	71.0	73.1	75.3
Goal 2	4,690.4	4,447.7	4,478.5	4,617.4	4,760.6
Goal 3	164.7	169.7	174.7	180.0	185.4
Goal 4	168.8	173.9	179.1	184.5	190.0
Goal 5	2,401.7	2,480.0	2,556.9	2,638.0	2,721.4
<b>Subtotal, FY 1998 Baseline</b>	<b>7,492.6</b>	<b>7,340.2</b>	<b>7,460.2</b>	<b>7,692.9</b>	<b>7,932.7</b>
<b>Total, ONDCP Proposal</b>	<b>8,313.9</b>	<b>8,240.0</b>	<b>8,382.4</b>	<b>8,942.2</b>	<b>9,291.3</b>

/1 Included in this initiative are infrastructure enhancements for the following Bureaus: U.S. Attorney's, Narcotics Initiative; Criminal Division's, Drug Strategy Enhancement; Bureau of Prison's, Prison Activations; ICDE's, base restorations; Marshal's, Workload Growth/Detainee Movements; and FPD's, Jail Expansion. These initiatives support law enforcement funding priorities identified by ONDCP on 6/30/97.

**Office of National Drug Control Policy**  
**FY 99 to FY 03**  
**Five-year Budget Plan**

The FY 1999 to FY 2003 budget for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) provides the President's primary Executive Branch support for drug policy development and program oversight. The office advises the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies, and works to ensure the effective coordination of drug programs within the Federal agencies and departments.

ONDCP's request supports three program areas: the Salaries and Expenses program; Special Forfeiture Fund; and, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) program. The total requested budget authority will increase from \$526.1 million in FY 1999 to \$658.7 million in FY 2003.

- **ONDCP Operations & CTAC.** In FY 1999 the Salaries and Expenses budget request is \$57.3 million which includes operational expenses of \$22.3 million; Counter-drug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) of \$34.0 million; and ONDCP's Policy Research of \$1.0 million. The Salaries and Expenses budget request will increase to \$75.2 million in FY 2003 to maintain current services.
- **Special Forfeiture Fund.** In FY 1999 the Special Forfeiture Fund budget request is \$251.0 million which includes the National Media Campaign (\$195 million), Drug-Free Communities Program (\$20 million), Domestic Heroin Initiative (\$10 million), Chronic User Study (\$15 million), Break-the-Cycle program (\$5 million), Modeling Drug Trafficking Flows (\$1 million), and Intelligence Architecture (\$5 million). The Special Forfeiture Fund budget request will increase to \$268.7 million in FY 2003 which is due to increases for the Drug-Free Communities Program.
- **HIDTA.** In FY 1999 the HIDTA budget request is \$217.8 million which includes continued support for existing HIDTAs (\$162.0 million), administration of HIDTAs (\$2.8 million), expansion of the HIDTA program (\$44.0 million), the Port and Border Security Initiative (\$5.0 million), and the Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative (\$4.0 million). The HIDTA budget request will increase to \$314.8 million in FY 2003 which is due to increases for the expansion of the HIDTA program.

**Office of National Drug Control Policy**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Agency Initiatives:</b>					
Media Campaign (Goal 1)	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0
Drug-Free Communities Program (Goal 1)	20.0	30.0	40.0	43.5	43.5
Domestic Heroin (Goal 2)	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Administration of HIDTAs (Goal 2)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Expansion of HIDTAs (Goal 2)	44.0	76.0	105.0	125.0	141.0
Expand Break the Cycle (Goal 2)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Chronic User Study (Goal 3)	15.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Modeling Drug Trafficking Flows (Goal 4)	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Intelligence Architecture (Goal 4)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Port & Border Security (Goal 4)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Caribbean Violent Crime (Goal 4)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>Initiatives:</b>					
Goal 1	215.0	225.0	235.0	238.5	238.5
Goal 2	61.8	103.8	132.8	152.8	168.8
Goal 3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goal 4	15.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
<b>Subtotal, Program Enhancements to FY 1998 Baseline</b>	<b>306.8</b>	<b>343.0</b>	<b>382.0</b>	<b>405.5</b>	<b>421.5</b>
<b>FY 1998 Baseline:</b>					
Goal 1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Goal 2	96.2	99.2	103.2	105.9	108.2
Goal 3	23.0	23.6	24.2	24.9	25.7
Goal 4	19.8	20.4	21.0	21.7	22.5
Goal 5	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.3	79.4
<b>Subtotal, FY 1998 Baseline</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>223.6</b>	<b>229.0</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>237.2</b>
<b>Total, ONDCP Proposal</b>	<b>526.1</b>	<b>566.6</b>	<b>611.0</b>	<b>638.7</b>	<b>658.7</b>

Note: In FY 1998 ONDCP was appropriated \$195 million for Media Campaign and \$10 million for the Drug-Free Communities Program. However, these initiatives are not treated as part of FY 1998 base because they are non-recurring.

**Department of State  
FY 99 to FY 03  
Five-year Budget Plan**

The total resources necessary for the Department of State to adequately implement the Goals and Objectives of the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy in FY 1999 totals \$306 million, or \$84 million of new program growth over the adjusted FY 1998 base program level. State included funding for some of these initiatives in their FY 1999 budget request, but not at levels sufficient to adequately support the *National Drug Control Strategy*. The major initiatives identified for Department of State over the next five years include:

- **Andean Coca Reduction Initiative (\$60 million in FY 1999).** This initiative capitalizes on the current environment of cooperation in the region, especially in Peru, to conduct effective counterdrug operations. It will provide a robust alternative development program sufficient to provide licit income to farmers and encourage the growing of non-drug crops. It also supports increased eradication of drug crops, provides maintenance and operations funding for transferred equipment, and supports host nation demand reduction programs. State INL included a request for increased funding for these Andean region countries totaling \$35 million in its FY 1999 budget request.
- **Mexican Initiative (\$12 million in FY 1999).** Supports agreements identified in the *Declaration of the Mexican - U.S. Alliance Against Drugs* signed by President Zedillo and President Clinton on May 6, 1997. It enhances law enforcement training, seeks to gain improvements in the legal and judicial system, fosters greater bilateral cooperative counterdrug efforts, funds increased efforts to identify and eradicate marijuana fields, and supports host nation demand reduction programs. State INL did not include any increase for this initiative in its FY 1999 budget request.
- **Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative (\$5 million in FY 1999).** Implements commitments made by the President during the Caribbean Summit held this year in Barbados. Provides maintenance and operational funding to support transferred equipment, supports host nation demand reduction programs, and enhances law enforcement training to host nation counterdrug forces.
- **International Heroin Control (\$10 million in FY 1999).** This initiative would fund increased efforts in Colombia, Mexico, and Asian countries to attack poppy cultivation, production, and trafficking. It will support investigations and seek to dismantle heroin trafficking organizations in East and Southwest Asia, as well as target the rise in heroin production and trafficking in the Western Hemisphere. State INL included a request for \$1.2 million in increased funding for one of these Asian countries (Laos) in its FY 1999 budget request.

**Department of State**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Agency Initiatives:</b>					
Caribbean Violent Crime & Regional Interdiction Initiative (Goal 4)	5.1	6.2	7.2	7.4	8.5
Andean Coca Reduction (Goal 5) ONDCP Component	35.0 25.0	41.0 39.0	46.0 34.0	51.0 19.0	57.0 13.0
International Heroin (Goal 5) ONDCP Component	4.5 5.5	4.6 5.7	6.5 4.1	8.8 2.2	10.0 1.3
Mexican Initiative (Goal 5) ONDCP Component	0.0 8.0	2.0 10.0	4.0 11.0	5.0 10.0	6.0 4.0
<b>ONDCP Additions:</b>					
None					
<b>Initiatives:</b>					
Goal 4	5.1	6.2	7.2	7.4	8.5
Goal 5	78.0	102.3	105.6	95.9	91.3
Subtotal, Program Enhancements to FY 1998 Baseline	83.1	108.5	112.8	103.3	99.8
<b>FY 1998 Baseline:</b>					
Goal 4	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7
Goal 5	214.2	220.7	227.3	234.1	241.1
Subtotal, FY 1998 Baseline	222.0	228.6	235.5	242.5	249.8
<b>Total, ONDCP Proposal</b>	<b>305.0</b>	<b>337.1</b>	<b>348.3</b>	<b>345.8</b>	<b>349.6</b>

**Department of Transportation  
FY 99 to FY 03  
Five-year Budget Plan**

The total resources necessary for the Department of Transportation to adequately implement the Goals and Objectives of the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy in FY 1999 totals \$563.2 million, or \$98.2 million of new program growth over the estimated FY 1998 base level. Over the five-year period the total new funding required is estimated at \$1.1 billion. Below are the critical funding priorities included for the Transportation Department over the five-year period beginning in with FY 1999.

- **Steel Web.** A total of \$98.2 million above FY 1998 base funding is requested for the Coast Guard's Steel Web initiatives. The Coast Guard request will provide increased deterrence in high threat areas and continue its participation in joint interagency and combined international counterdrug efforts. This includes Coast Guard transit zone and arrival zone counterdrug operations, the pursuit of interagency and international maritime counterdrug agreements that foster cooperation and coordination of counterdrug efforts, as well as participation in counterdrug operations and institution-building initiatives with source/transit zone countries. Of the \$98.2 million in increased funding requested for FY 1999, \$78.5 million will directly support two key FY 1999 ONDCP budget initiatives:
  - ▶ Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative: The Coast Guard request includes \$68.7 million in enhancements for activities supporting Caribbean interdiction and law enforcement efforts needed to curtail the flow of illegal drugs destined for U.S. territories and South Florida.
  - ▶ Port and Border Security Initiative: The Coast Guard request includes \$9.8 million for Coast Guard operations in the Western Caribbean and Eastern Pacific that support ONDCP's requirement for strengthening interdiction efforts along the Southwest Border. These assets are essential to supporting the land and air assets requested by other drug control agencies in order to more effectively close trafficking routes along the border region.

**Department of Transportation**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Agency Initiatives:</b>					
USCG--Steel Web (Goal 4) 1/ Support of Caribbean Initiative	68.7	184.9	264.5	143.8	134.6
Support of Port & Border Initiative	9.8	26.5	37.8	20.6	19.2
Other Steel Web Activities	19.7	52.8	75.6	41.1	38.5
<b>ONDCP Additions:</b>					
Mexican Initiative (Goal 4)	0.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Initiatives:</b>					
Goal 4	98.2	266.2	379.9	208.5	195.3
<b>Subtotal, Program Enhancements to FY 1998 Baseline</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>266.2</b>	<b>379.9</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>195.3</b>
<b>FY 1998 Baseline:</b>					
Goal 1	19.4	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.8
Goal 2	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.6	13.0
Goal 3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.5
Goal 4	416.9	429.4	442.3	455.6	469.3
Goal 5	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.8
<b>Subtotal, FY 1998 Baseline</b>	<b>465.0</b>	<b>479.0</b>	<b>493.3</b>	<b>508.1</b>	<b>523.4</b>
<b>Total, ONDCP Proposal</b>	<b>563.2</b>	<b>745.2</b>	<b>873.2</b>	<b>716.6</b>	<b>718.7</b>

1/ Steel Web includes resources which will directly support key aspects of ONDCP's 6/30/97 funding priorities for the Caribbean and the Southwest Border.

**Department of the Treasury**  
**FY 99 to FY 03**  
**Five-year Budget Plan**

The total resources necessary for the Department of the Treasury to adequately implement the Goals and Objectives of the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy in FY 1999 totals \$1.6 billion, or \$186.5 million of new program growth over the estimated FY 1998 base level. Over the five-year period the total new funding required is estimated at \$1.2 billion. Below are the critical funding priorities included for the Treasury Department over the five-year period beginning in with FY 1999.

- **Customs Narcotics Enforcement.** Includes \$166.7 million in FY 1999 for Customs initiatives, including \$128.5 million and 440 FTE for a Narcotics Initiative. The Customs Service initiatives in FY 1999 play an integral role in supporting two key FY 1999 ONDCP budget initiatives:
  - ▶ Port and Border Security Initiative: The Customs request includes \$129.7 million spread across three Customs initiatives that support ONDCP's requirement for strengthening interdiction efforts along the Southwest Border.
  - ▶ Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative: The Customs request includes \$30.8 million for activities supporting Caribbean interdiction and law enforcement efforts needed to curtail the flow of illegal drugs destined for U.S. territories and South Florida.
  - ▶ Money Laundering: A total of \$6.2 million is requested in FY 1999 by the Customs Service for a broad-based money laundering initiative. The funds will be used in five key areas: outbound currency interdiction, undercover operations, Currency Outbound Intelligence Network (COIN) Teams, asset identification and removal, and cyber smuggling.
- **IRS Money Laundering Investigations.** The IRS is requesting \$8.0 million in FY 1999 for currency transaction reporting (CTR) for money services businesses in order to implement new regulations initiated by FinCEN for the application of the Bank Secrecy Act to Non-Bank Financial Institutions.
- **Law Enforcement Training.** Provides a \$11.8 million increase in FY 1999 for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Increased law enforcement training requirements resulting from the Port and Border Security as well as other federal law enforcement enhancements will make support of this instrumental to ensuring that agents can be properly trained in a timely manner.

**Department of Treasury**  
**FY 1999 to FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget**  
(\$ in millions)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Agency Initiatives:</b>					
USCS - Trade Compliance (Goal 2) --Supports Port & Border Initiative	12.2	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.5
Customs Integrity Assurance (Goal 2) --Supports Port & Border Initiative	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
USCS - Money Laundering (Goal 2)	6.2	6.7	6.0	4.2	5.6
IRS - Money Services Businesses (Goal 2)	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.0
FLETC Goal 2 Initiatives	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.4
USCS - Narcotics Initiative (Goal 4) -- Port & Border Initiative	97.8	122.3	125.9	129.7	133.6
USCS - Narcotics Initiative (Goal 4) --Marine: Caribbean Initiative	30.8	48.5	49.9	51.4	53.0
USCS - Land Border Passenger (Goal 4) --Port & Border Initiative	4.6	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.7
USCS - Ops. Support Initiative (Goal 4) -- Principally Supports Port & Border Initiative	12.9	13.4	17.6	20.1	25.9
FLETC Goal 5 Initiatives	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
<b>Initiatives:</b>					
Goal 2	38.7	42.5	42.4	41.2	43.2
Goal 4	146.1	197.6	207.4	215.6	227.2
Goal 5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Subtotal, Program Enhancements to FY 1998 Baseline	186.5	241.9	251.6	258.6	272.3
<b>FY 1998 Baseline:</b>					
Goal 2	663.6	683.5	704.0	725.1	746.9
Goal 3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2
Goal 4	574.1	591.4	609.1	627.4	646.2
Goal 5	149.5	154.0	158.6	163.4	168.3
Subtotal, FY 1998 Baseline	1,392.7	1,434.5	1,477.5	1,521.7	1,567.5
<b>Total, ONDCP Proposal</b>	<b>1,579.2</b>	<b>1,676.4</b>	<b>1,729.2</b>	<b>1,780.3</b>	<b>1,839.8</b>

**APPENDIX A: FY 99 - FY 03 BASE FUNDING ASSUMPTIONS**

## Drug Control Funding: FY 1998 - FY 2003 Base Funding

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1998 Enacted/ Estimated	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>						
Agricultural Research Service	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5
U.S. Forest Service	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.4
Women, Infants & Children	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.5
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>
<b>Corporation for National &amp; Community Service</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>	<b>868.9</b>	<b>809.0</b>	<b>819.9</b>	<b>845.1</b>	<b>859.3</b>	<b>876.8</b>
<b>Intelligence Community Management Account</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>679.0</b>	<b>699.3</b>	<b>720.3</b>	<b>741.9</b>	<b>764.2</b>	<b>787.1</b>
<b>Dept. of Health and Human Services</b>						
Administration for Children and Families	53.3	54.9	56.5	58.2	59.9	61.7
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	73.6	75.8	78.0	80.4	82.8	85.3
Food and Drug Administration	34.9	35.9	37.0	38.1	39.3	40.5
Health Care Financing Administration	360.0	370.8	381.9	393.4	405.2	417.3
Health Resources & Services Administration	48.0	49.4	50.9	52.4	54.0	55.6
Indian Health Service	43.7	45.0	46.3	47.7	49.2	50.6
National Institutes of Health (NIH--NIDA & NIAAA)	556.2	572.9	590.1	607.8	626.0	644.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin.	1,317.5	1,357.0	1,397.7	1,439.7	1,482.9	1,527.4
<b>Total, HHS</b>	<b>2,487.1</b>	<b>2,561.7</b>	<b>2,638.5</b>	<b>2,717.7</b>	<b>2,799.2</b>	<b>2,883.2</b>
<b>Dept. of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>290.0</b>	<b>298.7</b>	<b>307.7</b>	<b>316.9</b>	<b>326.4</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>						
Bureau of Indian Affairs	23.2	23.9	24.6	25.3	26.1	26.8
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
National Park Service	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.9
<b>Total, Department of Interior</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.7</b>
<b>The Judiciary</b>	<b>635.3</b>	<b>703.6</b>	<b>728.5</b>	<b>738.4</b>	<b>770.3</b>	<b>792.0</b>
<b>Department of Justice</b>						
Assets Forfeiture Fund	412.2	430.0	453.3	473.7	496.9	520.8
U.S. Attorneys	269.0	277.1	285.4	294.0	302.8	311.9
Bureau of Prisons	1,982.7	2,042.2	2,103.5	2,166.6	2,231.6	2,298.5
Community Policing	471.9	477.2	103.9			
Criminal Division	26.8	27.6	28.4	29.3	30.1	31.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,168.7	1,203.8	1,239.9	1,277.1	1,315.4	1,354.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	836.6	861.7	887.6	914.2	941.6	969.9
Federal Prisoner Detention	246.4	253.8	261.4	269.2	277.3	285.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	368.4	379.4	390.8	402.5	414.6	427.0
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	295.0	303.8	312.9	322.3	332.0	341.9
INTERPOL	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
U.S. Marshals Service	271.9	280.1	288.5	297.1	306.1	315.2
Office of Justice Programs	927.3	955.2	983.8	1,013.3	1,043.7	1,075.0
Tax Division	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total, Department of Justice</b>	<b>7,277.8</b>	<b>7,492.6</b>	<b>7,340.2</b>	<b>7,460.2</b>	<b>7,692.9</b>	<b>7,932.7</b>

## Drug Control Funding: FY 1998 - FY 2003 Base Funding

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1998 Enacted/ Estimated	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Request	FY 2003 Request
<b>Department of Labor</b>	66.0	68.0	70.0	72.1	74.3	76.5
<b>ONDCP</b>						
Salaries and Expenses	49.2	57.3	61.6	67.0	71.2	75.2
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0
Special Forfeiture Fund (Note 1)	217.0					
<b>Total, ONDCP</b>	<b>428.2</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>223.6</b>	<b>229.0</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>237.2</b>
<b>Department of State</b>						
Bureau of International Narcotics & Law Enforcement Affairs	214.0	220.4	227.0	233.8	240.9	248.1
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>Total, Department of State</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>222.0</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>235.3</b>	<b>242.5</b>	<b>249.8</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>						
U.S. Coast Guard	398.0	409.9	422.2	434.9	447.9	461.4
Federal Aviation Administration	23.4	24.1	24.9	25.6	26.4	27.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	30.1	31.0	31.9	32.8	33.8	34.8
<b>Total, Department of Transportation</b>	<b>451.5</b>	<b>465.0</b>	<b>479.0</b>	<b>493.3</b>	<b>508.1</b>	<b>523.4</b>
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	227.5	234.3	241.3	248.6	256.0	263.7
U.S. Customs Service	633.0	651.9	671.5	691.6	712.4	733.8
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	58.9	60.7	62.5	64.4	66.3	68.3
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.2
Bureau of Interagency Law Enforcement	73.8	76.0	78.3	80.6	83.1	85.5
Internal Revenue Service	72.0	74.2	76.4	78.7	81.0	83.5
U.S. Secret Service	83.3	85.8	88.4	91.0	93.6	96.6
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	192.3	198.0	204.0	210.1	216.4	222.9
<b>Total, Department of Treasury</b>	<b>1,352.2</b>	<b>1,392.7</b>	<b>1,434.5</b>	<b>1,477.5</b>	<b>1,521.7</b>	<b>1,567.5</b>
<b>U.S. Information Agency</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>	<b>1,097.2</b>	<b>1,130.1</b>	<b>1,164.0</b>	<b>1,198.9</b>	<b>1,234.9</b>	<b>1,272.0</b>
<b>Total Federal Drug Budget</b>	<b>15,991.5</b>	<b>16,180.0</b>	<b>16,276.2</b>	<b>16,651.7</b>	<b>17,156.0</b>	<b>17,667.1</b>

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

FY 1999 to FY 2003 base funding was based on FY 1998 enacted/estimated (as of October 24, 1997) multiplied by 3%.

Exceptions included: Defense, HUD, Judiciary, and Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund, Community Policing, and Interpol, and ONDCP.

Note 1: ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund base funding for FY 1999 to FY 2003 are zero because it is a non-recurring account.

## APPENDIX B: JUNE 30, 1997 DRUG CONTROL FUNDING PRIORITIES

This appendix contains a copy of the critical drug budget initiatives that was included in the Director's budget guidance letter to the Cabinet on June 30, 1997. This guidance was provided to Cabinet members with drug control responsibilities to assist the Departments to develop and identify resources in FY 1999 and beyond for counterdrug programs that will effectively support the *National Drug Control Strategy*.

The guidance contained in this document serves to identify priority program initiatives for inclusion in the Department's FY 1999 budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1502, the Director is required to review the drug control budget submission for each counterdrug agency to certify its adequacy to support the *National Drug Control Strategy*. The publication of this guidance serves to inform these drug control agencies of those major priorities the Director will look to be resourced during his certification review.

This program guidance, along with follow-on correspondence and personal visits between the Director and selected Cabinet members, has served to frame the discussions for ONDCP's review of the FY 1999 Department budget submissions. Where provided, ONDCP's resource requirements for these initiatives include Department estimates. Otherwise, they are ONDCP staff-developed estimates based on the best information available. In some cases, these initiatives in the final format depicted in this document have undergone minor editorial changes from the version original disseminated in the June 30 guidance.