



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.  
Washington, D.C. 20503

May 5, 1999

TO THE HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM AGENCIES

SUBJECT: ONDCP Circular: Budget Instructions and Certification Procedures

On October 21, 1998, Congress enacted the *Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Reauthorization Act of 1998*. This legislation renews ONDCP's authorities, including a requirement to review and certify agency drug control budgets. In order to provide additional guidance under the new law, ONDCP is issuing the attached Circular, *Budget Instructions and Certification Procedures*. This document, in addition to other Circulars, will help implement key provisions of the *ONDCP Reauthorization Act*.

This Circular will aid agencies in their preparation of FY 2001 drug control budget submissions. It defines ONDCP procedures for review of bureau budgets in the summer, and review and certification of National Drug Control Program agency budgets in the fall. Future ONDCP Circulars to be issued in the coming weeks will cover the following financial topics highlighted in the *ONDCP Reauthorization Act*:

- Annual Accounting of Drug Control Funds (21 U.S.C. § 1704(d))
- Reprogramming or Transfer of Drug Control Funds (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(4))
- Funds Control Notices (21 U.S.C. § 1703(f))

Appreciate the cooperation of each agency in implementing the drug control program of the President. If your budget officials have any questions regarding this ONDCP Circular, they may contact the Office of Programs, Budget, Research, and Evaluation at 202-395-6736.

[Signed]

Janet L. Crist  
Chief of Staff

Attachment

# ONDCP Circular: Budget Instructions and Certification Procedures

May 5, 1999

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## TO THE HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM AGENCIES

**SUBJECT:** Budget Instructions and Certification Procedures

1. **Purpose.** This circular provides instructions for use by National Drug Control Program agencies and other federal drug control instrumentalities when preparing drug control budgets submitted to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) for review, certification, and inclusion in the consolidated National Drug Control Budget.

2. **Authority.** *The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998* (P.L. 105-277, dated October 21, 1998) provides the authority for review and certification of budget requests of National Drug Control Program agencies and for preparation and submission of an annual consolidated National Drug Control Budget. In relevant part, this law has been codified at 21 U.S.C. § 1701-1712.

3. **Definitions.** As used in this Circular --

- a. **National Drug Control Program Agency** (hereinafter referred to as "agency") means, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1701(7), "... any agency that is responsible for implementing any aspect of the National Drug Control Strategy, including any agency that receives Federal funds to implement any aspect of the National Drug Control Strategy, but does not include any agency that receives funds for drug control activity solely under the National Foreign Intelligence Program, the Joint Military Intelligence Program or Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities, unless such agency has been designated -- (A) by the President; or (B) jointly by the Director [ONDCP] and the head of the agency." Agencies are further defined by ONDCP as the Executive Departments and other entities identified on page 3 of Attachment A.
- b. **Bureau** means any component of an agency. Bureaus are identified on pages 1 and 2 of Attachment A.
- c. **Drug Methodology** means the process by which drug-related financial statistics identified for an agency or bureau are calculated. Principal criteria for an agency or bureau's drug methodology are (1) that it provide a reasonable basis for consistent

estimation, and (2) that financial statistics derived through the application of this methodology fairly quantify the agency or bureau's involvement in the National Drug Control Program. Agencies and bureaus may use any of a variety of reasonably articulable methods, relying on workload data, grants data, statistical data, or professional judgment to estimate the drug-related portion of their programs. Once initially established, any material modification to a drug methodology must be submitted to ONDCP for review and approval before it can be implemented.

- d. **Drug Control Goals** correspond to the five goals of the *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)*. Each *Strategy* goal includes specific objectives. A complete list of the *Strategy's* goals and objectives may be found in Attachment B.
- e. **Drug Control Functions** correspond to the ten specific program areas that encompass all possible drug control activities. A complete list of drug control functions is presented at Attachment C.
- f. **Decision Units** correspond to discrete program categories that are displayed in each agency's Congressional budget submission that accompanies the President's Budget.
- g. **Action Plans** are specific tasks developed by the Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME) Working Groups. Agencies implement these plans in order to achieve the *Strategy's* PME targets. Each Action Plan assigns specific agency responsibility and the time line for completing the task.

4. **Coverage.** The provisions of this Circular apply to all agencies and bureaus identified in Attachment A.

5. **Drug Budget Review and Certification Process.** Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(1), agencies are required to submit drug control budget requests to the Director for review and certification. This is a two tier process, consisting of a summer review of bureau submissions and a fall review/certification of agency submissions. (See Sections 7 and 8 of this Circular.) Bureau heads will transmit their drug control budget proposals to ONDCP at the same time their budget requests are sent to their respective agency heads. In the fall, the agencies prepare their drug budget submissions to ONDCP, consisting of the individual budget proposals of each agency bureau. These agency submissions will be transmitted to ONDCP before they are sent to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

In addition to the two tier budget review process, the Director may elect to require specified bureau components to submit program budgets for review under the authority of 21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(1)(A). Program budgets reviewed under this authority would be requested by separate correspondence, and submissions would be reviewed by ONDCP using the Summer Certification Review process (see Section 7).

Budget Instructions and Certification Procedures

6. **Budget Submission Elements.** Attachment D provides the basic format for each drug control budget submission. Each budget submission shall include the following components:

- a. **Transmittal Letter:** A cover letter to transmit each drug control budget submission addressed from the responsible budget official to the Director, Office of Programs, Budget, Research and Evaluation, ONDCP. It is recommended that the cover letter summarize the budget request, including major changes to base funding, proposed drug methodology changes, and key funding initiatives.
- b. **Resource Summary Table:** Page 1 of Attachment D is a resource summary table highlighting budget authority (net of offsetting collections) by *Strategy* goal, function, and budget decision unit. Transfers and reimbursements from the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund, the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, and ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund should not be included in the agency's or bureau's total budget authority, but should be shown as a separate line entry. Agencies and bureaus should report decision units as those reflected in their Congressional budget submissions.
- c. **Out-year Planning Estimates:**
  - (1) Page 2 of Attachment D is an outyear planning estimate table that should be presented in two sections. Section I should display current services for each of the outyears based on the President's request or enacted appropriation against the President's request (*i.e.*, calculate the current services estimates using figures from the "RY" column on page 1 of Attachment D). Section II of this exhibit should display program initiatives or policy changes -- such as funding reductions resulting from the expiration of program authority or the transfer of program responsibilities to another agency or bureau.
  - (2) The sum of funding levels shown under Section I and Section II for the outyear planning estimates should represent the total request for drug control program resources in each of the outyears.
- d. **Narrative Section:** Pages 3 and 4 of Attachment D include the format for the narrative section. This section should include sufficient detail to explain how each proposed funding initiative supports the funding priorities (see Section 9) established to implement the *Strategy*. Any proposed change in the drug methodology shall be accompanied by a rationale for the change and an explanation of the impact it has on the drug control funding request. ONDCP will review all proposed methodology changes and notify agencies and bureaus if such changes are approved.

7. **Review of Summer Drug Budget Submissions.** The Director (ONDCP) will review bureau summer drug control budget submissions to determine if they are adequate to implement the goals and objectives of the *Strategy*. Requests will be evaluated on the basis of how closely proposed funding corresponds to priorities identified by ONDCP pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1703(b)(8). (See Section 9 of this Circular.) This review and evaluation will result in one of the following actions:

- a. **Adequate Requests** -- The Director will issue a written notice to the bureau head, with a copy to the agency head, confirming the adequacy of the bureau's budget request to implement the goals and objectives of the *Strategy* (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(B)(ii)); or
- b. **Inadequate Requests** -- The Director will issue a written notice to the bureau head that the bureau's budget request is not adequate to implement the goals and objectives of the *Strategy*. This correspondence will outline funding levels and specific initiatives that would make the request adequate (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(B)(i)). In addition, the Director will notify the agency head with responsibility for the bureau of the specific requirements for additional funding. The Director's certification under Section 8a. will depend on the inclusion of these changes in the agency's fall budget.

8. **Review and Certification of Fall Budget Submissions.** Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(D), the Director shall review and certify each agency's fall drug control budget submission. (As highlighted in Section 5, agency budget submissions consist of the individual drug budget proposals of each agency bureau.) As with the summer process, the Director will review agency fall drug control budgets prepared in accord with Section 6 of this Circular to determine if they are adequate to implement the goals and objectives of the *Strategy*. Requests will be evaluated based on how closely proposed funding corresponds to priorities identified by ONDCP (see Section 9) and whether requests address enhancements identified in Section 7b. of this Circular. This fall review and evaluation will result in one of the following actions:

- a. **Adequate Requests: Certification** -- The Director will issue a written notice to the agency head certifying as to the adequacy of their fall budget submission to implement the goals and objectives of the *Strategy* (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(B)(ii)); or
- b. **Inadequate Requests: Decertification** -- The Director will issue a written notice to the agency head that their fall budget submission is not adequate to implement the goals and objectives of the *Strategy* and is decertified (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(D)(ii)). As a consequence of the Director's decertification, the following additional actions shall be taken by the agency and ONDCP:
  - (1) **Amended OMB Budget Request** -- The Director shall submit to the agency head a written description of the funding levels and specific initiatives that would make the fall budget request adequate to implement the *Strategy* (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(B)(i)), and the agency head shall include the funding levels and initiatives described by the

Director in the budget submission for that agency to OMB (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(C)(i)).

- (2) **Impact Statement** -- The head of an agency that has altered a budget submission under Section 8b(1) shall include as an appendix to the budget submission of that agency to OMB an impact statement that summarizes the changes made to the budget; and the impact of those changes on the ability of that agency to perform its other responsibilities, including any impact on specific missions or programs of the agency (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(C)(ii)). Further, the agency head shall submit a copy of any impact statement prepared under this section to the Senate and the House of Representatives at the same time the budget for the agency is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code (21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(3)(C)(iii)).
- (3) **ONDCP Congressional Notification** -- In addition to the agency Congressional notification required under Section 8b(2), the Director shall transmit a copy of the decertification and new funding requirements identified under Section 8b(1) to the Senate and the House of Representatives, along with a copy of the ONDCP funding priorities issued pursuant to 21 U.S.C. §1703(b)(8) (see Section 9 of this Circular) that support the Director's requirement for additional funding (21 U.S.C. § 1703 (c)(3)(D)(ii)).

## 9. Funding Priorities.

- a. In formulating drug control budgets, each agency and bureau should consider resource needs to support the *Strategy's* funding priorities over the five-year budget period. Five year funding guidance will be issued each year prior to July 1, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1703(b)(8). Until updated guidance is issued, prior five-year guidance issued under 21 U.S.C. § 1703(b)(8) remains in effect for agency and bureau budget formulation purposes. ONDCP anticipates that each year updates will only slightly modify similar guidance from the prior year.
- b. Where feasible, updated five-year funding priorities will be consistent with the Logic Models and Action Plans developed by the twenty-one Interagency PME Working Groups.

10. **Consolidated Recommendations to the President.** In accordance with 21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(2), "for each fiscal year, following the transmission of proposed drug control budget requests to the Director ..., the Director shall, in consultation with the head of each National Drug Control Program agency -- (A) develop a consolidated National Drug Control Program budget proposal designed to implement the National Drug Control Strategy;" and "(B) submit the consolidated budget proposal to the President and ... to the Congress." ONDCP will use agencies' drug control budget submissions as the basis for development of the consolidated five-year drug control budget proposal that will be transmitted to the President in the fall.

11. **Relationship to Performance Measures of Effectiveness.** Section 1705(c)(1)(E) of title 21, United States Code, encourages the development of a performance measurement system which establishes "... clear outcomes for reducing drug use nationwide during the next five years, and the linkage of this system to all agency drug control programs and budgets receiving funds scored as drug control agency funding." In order to meet this goal, ONDCP will require all agencies and bureaus to prepare an exhibit which links budget resources reflected in the President's Budget to the *National Drug Control Strategy Performance Measures of Effectiveness* (PME) system. Each fall, ONDCP will issue guidance under separate cover for the preparation of this material. The exhibit will align PME objectives and targets with obligations for the fiscal year just ended. This presentation is not part of the budget review and certification process defined in Sections 7 and 8 of this Circular. This analysis is solely for the purpose of supporting the PME system.

12. **Preparation of Budget Summary.** In the fall, ONDCP will issue separate guidance for the preparation of the *National Drug Control Strategy Budget Summary*. The *Budget Summary* guidance will specify format requirements for this document, which at a minimum, will include detail-by goal, function, and budget decision unit at the same level of detail as presented in Attachment D, page 1. The resource summary data displayed in the *Budget Summary* shall include actual obligations against prior year budgetary resources, current year enacted budget authority, and requested budget authority for the budget year under formulation. Prior year actual obligations reported in the *Budget Summary* will constitute the financial data that Inspectors General will authenticate in accordance with 21 U.S.C. § 1704(d) and ONDCP Circular: *Annual Accounting of Drug Control Funds*.

13. **Drug Interdiction Resources.** Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1710, in addition to the budget certification process, ONDCP is required to prepare a report, with respect to the southern and western border regions of the United States, that will assist in determining the resources required by federal drug control agencies (as defined below) to achieve a level of interdiction success at or above the highest level achieved before October 1998. This report will be completed during FY 1999 and will be transmitted to the agencies and the Congress. Subsequent to the publication of the ONDCP Interdiction Report, each federal drug control agency will include in their drug budget submissions, defined in Section 6 of this Circular, a description of the specific personnel, equipment, funding, and other resources that would be required for that agency to meet or exceed the highest level of interdiction success identified for that agency in the ONDCP Interdiction Report. Any agency activity associated with securing the southern and western borders of the United States against drug traffickers is defined as part of this requirement. Examples of such activities include the Drug Control Functions of interdiction, investigations, and intelligence. In this section, federal drug control agencies are defined as: the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Department of Defense, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Coast Guard, and the United States Customs Service.

14. **ONDCP Point of Contact.** Consistent with the schedule in Attachment A, agencies and bureaus should provide their drug control budget submissions to the following address:

Director, Office of Programs, Budget,  
Research and Evaluation  
Office of National Drug Control Policy  
750 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20503

Janet L. Crist  
Chief of Staff

Attachments

## BUREAU SUMMER SUBMISSIONS

Budget submissions to ONDCP are required from the following bureaus at the same time they are provided to their agencies.

### Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Research Service

U.S. Forest Service

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children

### Crime and Narcotics Center

### Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

### Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Food and Drug Administration

Health Care Financing Administration

Health Resources and Services Administration

Indian Health Service

National Institutes of Health (NIDA and NIAAA)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

### Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Land Management

Fish and Wildlife Service

National Park Service

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**BUREAU SUMMER SUBMISSIONS (CONTINUED)**

**Department of Justice**

Assets Forfeiture Fund  
U.S. Attorneys  
Bureau of Prisons  
Community Oriented Policing Services  
Criminal Division  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
INTERPOL  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Marshals Service  
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement  
Federal Prisoner Detention  
Tax Division

**Department of Transportation**

U.S. Coast Guard  
Federal Aviation Administration  
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

**Department of the Treasury**

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement  
U.S. Customs Service  
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center  
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network  
Internal Revenue Service  
U.S. Secret Service  
Treasury Forfeiture Fund

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**AGENCY FALL SUBMISSIONS**

Budget submissions to ONDCP are required from the following agencies before they are provided to OMB.

Department of Agriculture

Corporation for National and Community Service

Department of Defense

Department of Education

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of the Interior

Department of Justice

Department of Labor

Small Business Administration

Department of State

Department of Transportation

Department of the Treasury

Department of Veterans Affairs

Budget Instructions and Certification Procedures

## **NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **GOAL 1: EDUCATE AND ENABLE AMERICA'S YOUTH TO REJECT ILLEGAL DRUGS AS WELL AS ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO.**

**Objective 1:** Educate parents and other care givers, teachers, coaches, clergy, health professionals, and business and community leaders to help youth reject illegal drugs and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

**Objective 2:** Pursue a vigorous advertising and public communications program dealing with the dangers of illegal drug, alcohol, and tobacco use by youth.

**Objective 3:** Promote zero tolerance policies for youth regarding the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco within the family, school, workplace, and community.

**Objective 4:** Provide students in grades K-12 with alcohol, tobacco, and drug prevention programs and policies that are research based.

**Objective 5:** Support parents and adult mentors in encouraging youth to engage in positive, healthy lifestyles and modeling behavior to be emulated by young people.

**Objective 6:** Encourage and assist the development of community coalitions and programs in preventing drug abuse and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

**Objective 7:** Create partnerships with the media, entertainment industry, and professional sports organizations to avoid the glamorization, condoning, or normalization of illegal drugs and the use of alcohol and tobacco by youth.

**Objective 8:** Develop and implement a set of research-based principles upon which prevention programming can be based.

**Objective 9:** Support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information, to inform drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs targeting young Americans.

**GOAL 2: INCREASE THE SAFETY OF AMERICA'S CITIZENS BY SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCING DRUG-RELATED CRIME AND VIOLENCE.**

**Objective 1:** Strengthen law enforcement—including federal, state, and local drug task forces—to combat drug-related violence, disrupt criminal organizations, and arrest and prosecute the leaders of illegal drug syndicates.

**Objective 2:** Improve the ability of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) to counter drug trafficking.

**Objective 3:** Help law enforcement to disrupt money laundering and seize and forfeit criminal assets.

**Objective 4:** Break the cycle of drug abuse and crime.

**Objective 5:** Support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information and data, to inform law enforcement, prosecution, incarceration, and treatment of offenders involved with illegal drugs.

**GOAL 3: REDUCE HEALTH AND SOCIAL COSTS TO THE PUBLIC OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE.**

**Objective 1:** Support and promote effective, efficient, and accessible drug treatment, ensuring the development of a system that is responsive to emerging trends in drug abuse.

**Objective 2:** Reduce drug-related health problems, with an emphasis on infectious diseases.

**Objective 3:** Promote national adoption of drug-free workplace programs that emphasize a comprehensive program that includes: drug testing, education, prevention, and intervention.

**Objective 4:** Support and promote the education, training, and credentialing of professionals who work with substance abusers.

**Objective 5:** Support research into the development of medications and related protocols to prevent or reduce drug dependence and abuse.

**Objective 6:** Support and highlight research and technology, including the acquisition and analysis of scientific data, to reduce the health and social costs of illegal drug use.

**Objective 7:** Support and disseminate scientific research and data on the consequences of legalizing drugs.

**GOAL 4: SHIELD AMERICA'S AIR, LAND, AND SEA FRONTIERS FROM THE DRUG THREAT.**

**Objective 1:** Conduct flexible operations to detect, disrupt, deter, and seize illegal drugs in transit to the United States and at U.S. borders.

**Objective 2:** Improve the coordination and effectiveness of U.S. drug law enforcement programs with particular emphasis on the Southwest Border, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

**Objective 3:** Improve bilateral and regional cooperation with Mexico as well as other cocaine and heroin transit zone countries in order to reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

**Objective 4:** Support and highlight research and technology—including the development of scientific information and data—to detect, disrupt, deter, and seize illegal drugs in transit to the United States and at U.S. borders.

**GOAL 5: BREAK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUG SOURCES OF SUPPLY.**

**Objective 1:** Produce a net reduction in the worldwide cultivation of coca, opium, and marijuana and in the production of other illegal drugs, especially methamphetamine.

**Objective 2:** Disrupt and dismantle major international drug trafficking organizations and arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate their leaders.

**Objective 3:** Support and complement source country drug control efforts and strengthen source country political will and drug control capabilities.

**Objective 4:** Develop and support bilateral, regional, and multilateral initiatives and mobilize international organizational efforts against all aspects of illegal drug production, trafficking, and abuse.

**Objective 5:** Promote international policies and laws that deter money laundering and facilitate anti-money laundering investigations as well as seizure and forfeiture of associated assets.

**Objective 6:** Support and highlight research and technology, including the development of scientific data, to reduce the worldwide supply of illegal drugs.

**DRUG CONTROL BUDGET FUNCTIONS**

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Corrections	Activities associated with the incarceration and/or monitoring of drug offenders.
Intelligence	Activities or programs with a primary focus to provide guarded information for use by national policy makers, strategic planners, and operational/tactical elements, primarily in the areas of national security and law enforcement. Activities include collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating information related to drug production and trafficking organizations and their activities, (including production, transportation, distribution, and finance/money laundering) and the willingness and ability of foreign governments to carry out effective drug control programs. (Amounts allocated for drug interdiction, international, and domestic law enforcement should be separately identified.)
Interdiction	Activities designed to interrupt the trafficking of illicit drugs into the United States by targeting the transportation link. Specifically, interdiction encompasses intercepting and ultimately disrupting shipments of illegal drugs and their precursors.
International	Activities primarily focused on or conducted in foreign countries, including a wide range of drug control programs to eradicate crops, seize drugs (except air and riverine interdiction seizures), arrest and prosecute major traffickers, destroy processing capabilities, develop and promote alternative crops to replace drug crops, reduce the demand for drugs, investigate money laundering and financial crime activities, and promote the involvement of other nations in efforts to control the supply of and demand for drugs.
Investigations	Federal domestic law enforcement activities engaged in preparing drug cases for the arrest and prosecution of leaders and traffickers of illegal drug organizations, seizing drugs and assets, and ensuring that Federal laws and regulations governing the legitimate handling, manufacturing, distribution, etc. of controlled substances are properly followed.
Prevention	Activities focused on discouraging the first-time use of controlled substances and outreach efforts to encourage those who have begun to use illicit drugs to cease their use.
Prosecution	Federal activities related to the conduct of criminal proceedings against drug trafficking and money laundering organizations, with the aim of bringing a judgment against their members, forfeiting their assets, divesting leaders of their power, and, as appropriate, extraditing, deporting and excluding their members.
Research & Development	Activities intended to improve the capacity, efficiency, or quality of drug control activities. (Amounts allocated for drug interdiction, international, treatment, prevention and domestic law enforcement research should be separately identified.)
State & Local Assistance	Federal drug control assistance to help state and local law enforcement entities to reduce drug related violent crime and the availability of illegal drugs.
Treatment	Activities focused on assisting regular users of controlled substances to become drug-free through such means as counseling services, in-patient and out-patient care, and the demonstration and provision of effective treatment modalities, etc.

**BUREAU/AGENCY NAME**  
**RESOURCE SUMMARY**  
(\$ in millions)

	CY BA	RY BA	BY asc Pgm. B.	BY Total BA
<b>Drug Resources by Goal:</b>				
Goal 1	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Goal 2	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Goal 3	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Goal 4	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Goal 5	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function:</b>				
Corrections	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Intelligence	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Interdiction	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
International	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Investigations	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Prevention	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Prosecution	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Research & Development	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
State & Local Assistance	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Treatment	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit:</b>				
XXXXXXXXXXXX	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
XXXXXXXXXXXX	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
XXXXXXXXXXXX	\$xx.xxx	\$xx.xxx	\$xx.xxx	\$xx.xxx
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>	<b>\$xx.xxx</b>
<b>HIDTA Transfer</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>Resources from Forfeiture Funds</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>ICDE Resources</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary:</b>				
Positions:				
Direct	x	x	x	x
FTE:				
Direct	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Agent/Attorney Positions:				
Direct	x	x	x	x
Agent/Attorney FTE:				
Direct	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
<b>Information:</b>				
Total Agency Budget	\$xxx.xxx	\$xxx.xxx	\$xxx.xxx	\$xxx.xxx
Drug Percentage	xx.x%	xx.x%	xx.x%	xx.x%

CY = Current fiscal year.

RY = Request fiscal year; President's request or appropriations against current President's request.

BY = Budget fiscal year under formulation.

Note: Funding for ICDE (Dept. of Treasury funds only), forfeiture funds, and HIDTA should be included in this display only on the lines shown. This funding should not be displayed by goal, function, or decision unit, nor should the funding be included as part of agency totals in these categories.

**BUREAU/AGENCY NAME**  
**OUTYEAR PLANNING ESTIMATES**  
(Dollars in Millions)

SECTION I.	BY	BY + 1	BY + 2	BY + 3	BY + 4
	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA
<b>Current Services by Goal:</b>					
Goal 1	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Goal 2	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Goal 3	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Goal 4	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
Goal 5	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
<b>Total, Current Services</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>

SECTION II.	BY	BY + 1	BY + 2	BY + 3	BY + 4
	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA
<b>Initiatives by Goal:</b>					
<b>Goal 1</b>					
Name of Initiative (drug-related %)	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1 Initiatives</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>Goal 2</b>					
Name of Initiative (drug-related %)	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1 Initiatives</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>Goal 3</b>					
Name of Initiative (drug-related %)	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1 Initiatives</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>Goal 4</b>					
Name of Initiative (drug-related %)	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1 Initiatives</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>Goal 5</b>					
Name of Initiative (drug-related %)	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
...	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx	\$x.xxx
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1 Initiatives</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>Total, Initiatives</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>
<b>Total, Funding Req./Estimate</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>	<b>\$x.xxx</b>

BY = Budget fiscal year under formulation.

## FORMAT FOR BUDGET NARRATIVE

### II. METHODOLOGY

- This section should include a description of how the agency or bureau calculates the drug portion of their budget and any proposed changes in the drug methodology. This section need only be a summary of the drug methodology. Agencies should maintain a detailed description of their drug methodology, which includes an explanation of all calculations by goal, function, and budget decision unit. Those methodologies will be subject to review by agency Inspectors General pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1704(d). The narrative in this section should also include a general description of the crosswalk between function and goal.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- This section should include a description of all major drug control programs the agency or bureau manages. Drug control programs should be grouped separately by *Strategy Goal*.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### RY Base Program

- This section should provide a description of the drug control programs/activities summarized on page 1 of Attachment D.
- Also include in this section significant non-recurring changes from the current request year (RY) to the budget year under formulation (BY).

#### BY Request

- For each initiative requested, the agency or bureau should provide narrative that addresses the following:
  - ▶ Basis for the initiative,
  - ▶ Detailed description of what the enhancement will accomplish, and
  - ▶ Identification of resources (i.e., dollars, positions and FTEs).

## V. OUTYEAR PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

- For initiatives that begin in BY, this section should include narrative outlining the anticipated program scope and the projected costs for each initiative during the outyear period BY+1 through BY+4.
- This section should also include new initiatives anticipated to begin in BY+1 or later.

Note:

RY = Request Year: President's request or appropriations against current President's request.

BY = Budget fiscal year under formulation.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
Washington, D.C. 20503

November 6, 1997

The Honorable William S. Cohen  
Secretary of Defense  
Department of Defense  
The Pentagon, Room 3E880  
Washington, DC 20301-1000

Dear Secretary Cohen:

The *National Narcotics Leadership Act* requires that the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) review the drug budget of each department and certify whether the amount requested is adequate to implement the drug control program of the President. For FY 1999, the Department of Defense (DoD) has requested \$809 million for drug control programs, approximately the same level as FY 1998. After careful review, ONDCP has determined pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1502(c)(3)(B) that this budget cannot be certified.

To correct the deficiencies in the current FY 1999 proposal, DoD needs to amend its FY 1999 budget to include an additional \$141 million in drug control initiatives, which will enhance operations in the Andes, Mexico, the Caribbean, and along our borders. Details associated with these amendments are highlighted in the enclosed document. Under 21 U.S.C. § 1502(c)(5), DoD is required to include this additional funding in its FY 1999 submission to the Office of Management and Budget.

The support of the Department of Defense (DoD) is critical to achieving the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy. Appreciate your leadership of DoD's important counterdrug programs. The outstanding success of these missions is a credit to the dedicated men and women of our armed forces. Working together, the Executive Branch can structure a drug control budget which will reduce drug use and its consequences in America. Look forward to receiving the Department's amended FY 1999 budget proposal. Your support on this issue, which is so vital to our Nation's security and the health of our young people, is critical.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barry R. McCaffrey", written over a horizontal line.

Barry R. McCaffrey  
Director

Enclosure



## FY 1999 Drug Control Budget Amendments Department of Defense

(As required by 21 U.S.C. § 1502(c)(5))

- **Andean Coca Reduction Initiative (+\$75 million).** This initiative incorporates enforcement and interdiction measures that will disrupt the cocaine export industry. These efforts will include support for host nation programs to interdict the flow of coca base and cocaine in source countries, as well as expanded support to Peruvian and Colombian riverine interdiction programs.
- **Mexican Initiative (+\$24 million).** This proposal will provide additional resources to reduce the flow of illicit drugs from Mexico into the United States and disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations engaging in drug trafficking and money laundering. This effort will help implement the *Declaration of the Mexican-U.S. Alliance Against Drugs* signed by President Zedillo and President Clinton on May 6, 1997. It will expand U.S. operational support to detection and monitoring missions in Mexican airspace and territorial seas, establish a joint law enforcement investigative capability in the Bilateral Border Task Forces, and aid the Mexican Government in developing a self-sustaining interdiction capability.
- **Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative (+\$12 million).** This effort will target 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. This will implement commitments made by the President during the Caribbean Summit held in Barbados.
- **National Guard Counterdrug Operations (+\$30 million).** These funds will partially restore reductions incurred since FY 1993 in State Plans funding, which includes support for counterdrug activities along the border.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
Washington, D.C. 20503

August 20, 1999

Dr. Floyd Horn  
Administrator  
Agricultural Research Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Dr. Horn:

Recently received the FY 2001 drug control budget for the Agricultural Research Service (ARS). Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1703, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) must make a determination regarding the adequacy of this proposal to implement the *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)*.

ONDCP has completed its analysis, and based on this examination, the FY 2001 budget for ARS is not adequate to implement the goals and objectives of the *Strategy*. Recently enacted legislation has placed new drug control requirements on the Department of Agriculture that need to be implemented through ARS. Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1704(a)(3), "[t]he Secretary of Agriculture shall annually submit to the Director [of ONDCP] an assessment of the acreage of illegal drug cultivation in the United States." To accomplish this in FY 2001, additional resources are needed in the ARS budget. This important effort will directly support Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. ONDCP looks forward to reviewing the Department's plan for implementing this provision as part of the FY 2001 drug budget certification process.

Your continued assistance will help ensure that sufficient resources are available for our efforts to reduce illegal drug use and its consequences in America.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barry R. McCaffrey". The signature is stylized and somewhat abstract, with a large loop at the end.

Barry R. McCaffrey  
Director



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Persons

August 20, 1999

The Honorable Dan Glickman  
Secretary of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Glickman:

Dan -

Appreciate your efforts in working to build a five-year budget that supports the goals of the *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)* and aligns resources to the *Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME)* system. Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1703, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) must make a determination regarding the adequacy of FY 2001 drug budget proposals. To satisfy this requirement, Agriculture bureaus have submitted their drug control budgets to ONDCP for review. Based on this examination, ONDCP has determined that the FY 2001 budgets of the U.S. Forest Service and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) are adequate. However, the FY 2001 request of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is not adequate to implement the *Strategy*.

Recently enacted legislation has placed new drug control requirements on the Department of Agriculture. Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1704(a)(3), "[t]he Secretary of Agriculture shall annually submit to the Director [of ONDCP] an assessment of the acreage of illegal drug cultivation in the United States." To accomplish this in FY 2001, additional resources are needed in the ARS budget. ONDCP will review the Department's plan for implementing this provision as part of the FY 2001 drug budget certification process.

Look forward to working with you later this year as we review departmental budgets for fall certification, and would welcome the opportunity to meet with you to discuss the drug control programs of the Department of Agriculture. Your continued leadership and personal involvement in the development of the President's drug budget will help ensure that sufficient resources are available for our efforts to reduce illegal drug use and its consequences in America.

Respectfully,

  
Barry R. McCantley  
Director

Perhaps you could review this issue.

**Proposal**

**FY 2001 to FY 2005**  
**National Drug Control Budget**

**Office of National Drug Control Policy**

**December 1999**



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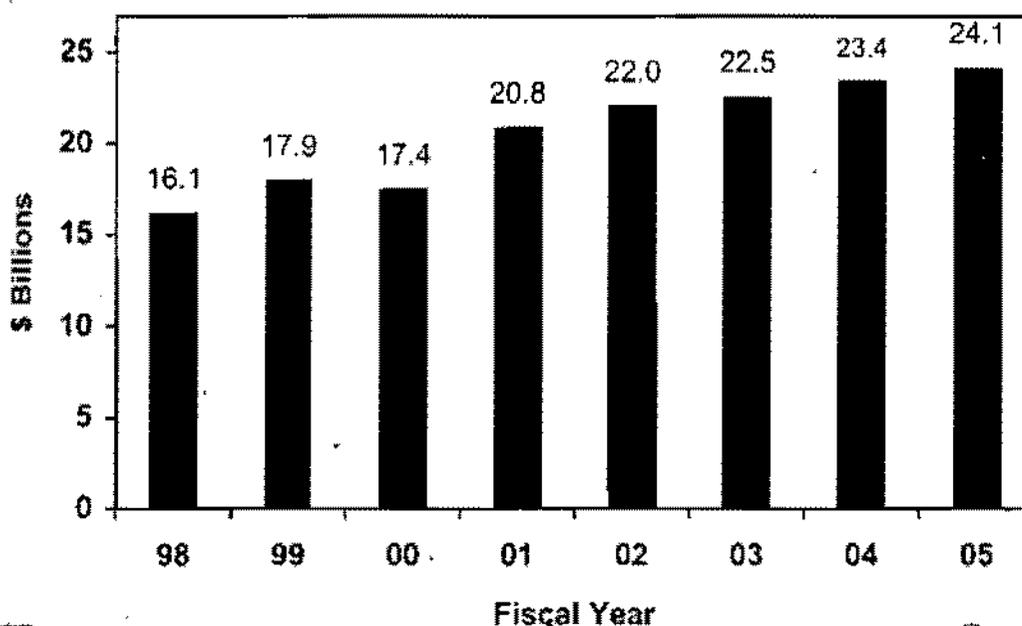
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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to 21 United States Code, section 1703(c)(2), the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) must annually prepare a consolidated budget proposal to implement the *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)*. This document satisfies that requirement. It culminates a FY 2001 - FY 2005 budget development process which began in April 1999, when detailed budget instructions were provided to all drug control departments and agencies. This was followed by specific funding guidance to the Cabinet in June, which highlighted over 40 program areas that ONDCP considered high priorities for funding during the five-year planning period. This process continued over the course of the summer, with the submission of initial agency budget proposals, one-on-one meetings with members of the Cabinet, and the review of bureau budgets. In September and early October, each department provided revised budget proposals to implement the *Strategy*. ONDCP's recommendations in this document are based in large measure on these departmental submissions.

This plan supports each of the five goals of the *Strategy* and is structured to make substantial progress towards the performance targets and impact measures now contemplated in ONDCP's *Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME)* system. In total, funding recommended for FY 2001 to fully implement the *Strategy* Goals and objectives is \$20.8 billion, an increase of \$3.3 billion (+19.0%) over the estimated FY 2000 enacted level. Under this proposal, drug control funding would reach \$24.1 billion by FY 2005, an increase of \$6.6 billion (+38.0%) over the FY 2000 enacted level. Within this increase is an estimated \$1.5 billion of key priorities that are most critical to achieve results. These priorities are discussed below.

Figure 1: National Drug Control Budget



## Spending by Strategy Goal

Funding by Strategy Goal is summarized in Table 1. 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 2005, funding for Goal 1 is projected to reach \$3.4 billion, an increase of 61% over FY 2000. Also, by substantially increasing HHS drug treatment programs, resources for Goal 3 will be over \$4.8 billion by FY 2005, an increase of 38% over FY 2000. By FY 2005, funding for Goals 1 and 3 (mainly demand reduction programs) will be 34% of the total drug control budget. Further, principally through the proposed multi-agency Port and Border Security Initiative, Goal 4 funding will be nearly \$3.5 billion by FY 2005, an increase of 55% over the FY 2000 enacted level.

Funding proposed for Goal 5 is \$3,315.0 million in FY 2001, and increase of \$1,214 million over the FY 2000 enacted level. In addition to the FY 2000 baseline estimates used elsewhere in this document, ONDCP anticipates an emergency supplemental appropriation in FY 2000 totaling \$652 million to support counterdrug activities in Colombia and the Andean countries. In November 1999, the President committed the Administration to formulating a FY 2000 emergency supplemental appropriation, to assist the Pastrana government in the near term to gain the upper hand in the fight against drugs and help Colombia return to the path of a stable democracy. The FY 2000 emergency supplemental estimate was developed as part of an interagency effort and may yet require further refinement. ONDCP's drug budget proposal for FY 2001 and the outyears includes follow-on funding for an anticipated FY 2000 emergency supplemental appropriation.

**Table 1: Drug Funding by Goal (\$ Millions)**

<u>Goal</u>	<u>FY 00</u>						
	<u>FY 00</u>	<u>Supp.</u>	<u>FY 01</u>	<u>FY 02</u>	<u>FY 03</u>	<u>FY 04</u>	<u>FY 05</u>
1. Reduce Youth Drug Use	2,091.6	0.0	2,493.2	2,732.0	3,047.9	3,209.9	3,367.0
2. Reduce Drug-Related Crime	7,515.7	0.0	8,115.7	8,430.7	8,705.3	9,002.3	9,308.2
3. Reduce Consequences	3,507.1	0.0	3,862.6	4,122.2	4,389.8	4,611.6	4,833.3
4. Stop Flow at Borders	2,229.9	0.0	2,975.1	3,415.2	3,444.6	3,537.0	3,454.7
5. Reduce Sources of Supply	<u>2,101.0</u>	<u>652.0</u>	<u>3,315.0</u>	<u>3,254.4</u>	<u>2,922.6</u>	<u>3,018.9</u>	<u>3,118.9</u>
Total	17,445.4	652.0	20,761.6	21,954.5	22,510.2	23,379.7	24,082.2

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Table 2: Drug Spending by Major Initiative  
For Critical Program Priorities  
(\$ in Millions above FY 2000 Base Level)**

<u>Initiative</u>	<u>FY 01</u>	<u>FY 02</u>	<u>FY 03</u>	<u>FY 04</u>	<u>FY 05</u>	<u>Total 01-05</u>
<u>Goal 1</u>						
• Media Campaign*	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	975.0
• School Coordinators	10.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	95.0
• Community Coalitions	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0
<u>Goal 2</u>						
• Expand HIDTAs	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	136.0
• Crim. Justice Treatment	108.0	130.2	153.0	175.7	208.6	775.5
• Drug Courts	11.0	16.0	21.0	31.0	41.0	120.0
<u>Goal 3</u>						
• Close Treatment Gap	129.8	234.5	343.0	402.3	462.5	1,572.1
• Nat'l Treatment Outcome Monitoring System	5.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	43.0
• Clinical Trials Network	4.5	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	74.5
<u>Goal 4</u>						
• Port and Border	193.7	296.6	330.5	377.4	364.5	1,562.7
• Intelligence Architecture	47.3	42.4	50.6	60.0	68.5	268.9
• Regional Interdiction	132.2	78.2	20.4	21.2	22.1	274.1
<u>Goal 5</u>						
• Andean Initiative	<u>855.8</u>	<u>717.1</u>	<u>306.4</u>	<u>319.9</u>	<u>334.0</u>	<u>2,533.2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,544.5</b>	<b>1,589.2</b>	<b>1,316.2</b>	<b>1,490.7</b>	<b>1,614.4</b>	<b>7,554.9</b>

\* Media Campaign includes \$10 million initiative and non-add \$185 million base funding.  
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

### Spending by Major Program Initiative

Funding by program initiative for critical program priorities is highlighted in Table 2. These major initiatives were among the funding priorities for FY 2001-FY 2005 that ONDCP identified for the Cabinet in June 1999. Funding details for these initiatives may be found in Section II of this document. In addition to these initiatives, funding recommendations for the other funding priorities identified for the Cabinet in June are tabulated in Section III. Section IV

of this document (Tab P) provides the June 1999 funding guidance, which explains all of ONDCP's funding priorities, including those not specifically highlighted in Section II. For each fiscal year, the budget recommendations presented here and in Sections II and III represent the amount needed above the FY 2000 baseline funding level. Generally, the FY 2000 baseline is computed as the estimated FY 2000 enacted level (estimated as of 12/3/99), inflated (approximately 3%) in the outyears to maintain FY 2000 operational capabilities.

The largest initiative in the proposed five-year budget is funding to support counterdrug operations in the Andean region. For FY 2001, \$855.8 million is proposed for this initiative. Over the five-year planning period, an additional \$2,533.2 million is needed above the FY 2000 baseline level. This additional funding would support counterdrug operations in Southern Colombia, building on programs funded in FY 2000 through emergency supplemental appropriations.

ONDCP's proposal also includes resources to Close the Public System Treatment Gap. By FY 2005, an additional \$462.5 million would be needed above the FY 2000 baseline for this initiative. New funding for this program would total \$1.6 billion over FY 01 - FY 05. Further, ONDCP's plan includes funding for the Southwest Border Initiative, which will require an additional \$364.5 million over the FY 2000 baseline by FY 2005. New funding for this multi-agency effort would total nearly \$1.6 billion over FY 01-FY 05. For the major initiatives highlighted in Table 2 (excluding Media Campaign base funding of \$185 million per year), the total new funding over FY 01 - FY 05, above what is needed to maintain current FY 1999 operational levels, is \$7.6 billion. Each of these 13 major initiatives, covering all five *Strategy* Goals, is briefly summarized below:

- **Media Campaign (Totals \$195 million in FY 2001):** National surveys of drug abuse continue to make a strong case for the Strategy's emphasis on demand reduction. While we are encouraged by recent improvements in youth drug use, the simple fact is that youth rates are still much too high. 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. It is the most cost-effective means of reaching baby-boomer parents who may be ambivalent about sending strong anti-drug messages to their children. Through this campaign, it is possible to reach specific audiences at the times and with the frequencies that are required to affect drug use attitudes and ultimately reduce drug use.
- **School Coordinators (+\$10 million in FY 2001):** Over FY 2001 to FY 2005, this funding further expands the School Coordinators program initiated in FY 1999. The program coordinates drug education, adult mentorship and other community school-based counter drug programs. School Coordinators are responsible for:

- Developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their schools' drug 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 prevention initiatives.
- **Community Anti-Drug Coalitions (+\$10 million in FY 2001):** This program provides resources to groups on to build and sustain effective community coalitions that help prevent drug use by youth. Sustained and comprehensive prevention efforts at the community level are required to deliver a constant anti-drug message. These activities include the involvement of local leaders in the areas of drug prevention, treatment, education, law enforcement, government, faith, and business.
  - **Expand Capabilities of HIDTAs (+\$27.2 million in FY 2001):** These new resources in FY 2001 will continue activities that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all HIDTAs, including improving intelligence capabilities, identification and prosecution of major drug trafficking organizations, and seizure of drug organizations' assets. In addition, funding will help ensure that ninety percent of all the HIDTAs are in compliance with the National HIDTA Developmental Standards by 2007, consistent with ONDCP's *Performance Measures of Effectiveness* system.
  - **Criminal Justice Treatment Program (+\$108 million in FY 2001):** This program 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. Ultimately, by expanding drug testing, sanctions, and treatment programs, the number of persons who come in contact with the criminal justice system will be reduced by decreasing the number of repeat drug-related offenders. Funding in FY 2001 and the outyears would focus on the following major elements:
    - Expand federal and state drug control programs that provide drug testing; individual and group counseling; academic and vocational instruction; and training for prisoners to plan for life on parole.

- Conduct drug testing, treatment, counseling, and other services for at least six months post-release. Activities would be extended into state programs and expanded to all federal districts to meet the treatment needs of a growing population in transition from incarceration to life in the community.
  - Continue to expand the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM) and provide national-level prevalence estimates of drug use among arrestees.
  - Continue to document the extent of drug treatment services provided to those under the supervision of the criminal justice system.
- **Drug Courts (+\$11 million in FY 2001):** With these resources, the Drug Courts program will continue to expand to more sites in FY 2001 and the outyears. This initiative will build state and local capacity to incorporate drug courts into existing court management systems. New funding will develop state-level technical assistance and training capacity and target a wide range of defendants who are eligible for release.
  - **Close the Public System Treatment Gap (+\$129.8 million in FY 2001):** Nationwide, there continues to be a great need for additional capacity for treatment of substance abusers, especially chronic users of illegal substances. Additional FY 2001 funding of \$129.8 million would be a significant start in closing the gap between the number of persons needing but not obtaining treatment. By FY 2005, additional treatment funding from the HHS block grant would reach \$350 million over the FY 2000 baseline. In addition, ONDCP proposes that the Treatment Capacity Expansion program increase by \$112.5 million above the FY 2000 base funding level. The Administration is committed to reaching the PME target of closing the public system treatment gap by 50 percent by 2007.
  - **National Treatment Outcome Monitoring System (NTOMS) (+\$5 million in FY 2001):** The ONDCP led Data Subcommittee has identified the Drug Evaluation Network System (DENS) as a possible existing platform that could be modified to provide the needed national estimates of treatment effectiveness. This data system would become NTOMS. New resources in FY 2001 and the outyears will develop NTOMS to collect data on an on-going basis, and provide drug treatment providers and civic leaders nationwide with a source of information needed to identify changes in drug abuse treatment outcomes and identify program-level determinants of change.
  - **Clinical Trials Network (+\$4.5 million in FY 2001):** New resources in FY 2001 will continue to expand NIDA's National Drug Treatment Clinical Trials Network. This initiative will develop a network of community-based programs to conduct large-scale, multi-site trials to replicate and disseminate new treatment approaches developed in academic settings. The goal of the network is to provide a stable, broadly representative

structure for drug treatment research, development and implementation. The network will ultimately consist of nodes throughout the country. Each node will be organized around a treatment research and training coordinating center, affiliated with a medical school or other academic center. Each coordinating center will be tied to roughly a dozen community-based treatment programs.

- **Port and Border Security -- Southwest Border Initiative (+\$193.7 million in FY 2001):** This initiative improves security and enhances drug interdiction for all U.S. air, land, and sea frontiers along the Southwest Border. This effort incorporates both interdiction and investigative initiatives at and between U.S. ports-of-entry. Specifically, over the five-year planning period, this initiative will focus on the following:
  - Increases for INS inspectors and Border Patrol agents over the next several years;
  - Substantial increases in Customs' agents, analytic, and inspection staff;
  - Improvements in coordination between Customs and INS activities in the areas of communications, intelligence, and port-of-entry operations;
  - Improvements in the exchange of information between the United States and Mexico along the border by strengthening the existing border liaisons mechanism;
  - Expansion of DEA, FBI, and Customs Southwest Border Initiative;
  - Development of advanced technologies which unequivocally identify the presence of drugs and contraband in cargo, containers and conveyances at ports-of-entry;
  - Use of advanced information management technologies to exploit all source intelligence information to target those shipments most likely to contain contraband; and
  - Development of tagging and tracking systems for ships, vehicles, and aircraft.
- **Intelligence Architecture (+\$47.3 million in FY 2001):** Drug intelligence and information collection, analysis, and dissemination are essential for effective drug control. The White House Task Force on the Coordination of Counterdrug Intelligence Centers and Activities completed its review of drug intelligence and drug enforcement community capabilities and requirements. The Task Force recommendations to address shortfalls and program enhancements have been included in a draft General Counterdrug Intelligence Plan (GCIP), which is being coordinated in the interagency by ONDCP. The Attorney General, Director of Central Intelligence, and Director of National Drug Control Policy have reached agreement in principle on the key element of the draft GCIP -- a drug

intelligence policy coordination mechanism. New resources in FY 2001 and the outyears would help implement requirements identified in the GCIP.

- **Regional Interdiction Initiative – Forward Operating Locations (+\$132.2 million in FY 2001):** For FY 2001, these resources will establish Forward Operating Locations in Manta, Ecuador and Aruba/Curacao. This will replace much of the counterdrug support capabilities that had been resident in U.S. military bases in Panama. Also, over the next five years efforts will continue to infuse U.S. interagency interdiction forces with high-technology capabilities. Our interagency interdiction forces provide support to counterdrug efforts throughout the region for both the United States and partner nations. This five-year budget priority supports the reestablishment of the U.S. military's capabilities to support regional counterdrug efforts through aviation operations support, pierside destructive search support, small unit training, and small boat operations and training.
- **Andean Coca Reduction Initiative & Colombia Enhancements (+\$855.8 million in FY 2001):** This funding seeks to achieve a 40 percent reduction over the next five years of coca leaf cultivation in the Andean countries. To help achieve this goal, new resources of \$855.8 million are requested in FY 2001. This initiative provides follow-on funding to emergency supplemental appropriations anticipated in FY 2000. This proposal will enhance support for counterdrug operations in Southern Colombia, including the training, equipping, and sustaining of Colombian Army and Police counter-narcotics units. Further, this assistance will expand the overall efforts of the Colombian National Police, improve Colombia's air interdiction capabilities, enhance nationwide counterdrug operations, and provide humanitarian and resettlement assistance.

In addition, over the five-year budget planning period, additional resources are required to enhance counterdrug operations in the entire Andean region. This includes programs to support regional law enforcement and interdiction. Funding also is required to disrupt the cocaine industry with robust alternative development programs to provide licit income alternatives and encourage the cultivation of legal crops. Key elements of these efforts 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;
- 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.

## National Youth Media Campaign

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline level is \$185 million.

**Basis for Initiative:** National surveys of drug use show some modest improvement in the prevalence of youth drug use; however, current rates remain much too high and attitudes about the dangers of drug use need to be made more realistic. Prevention of drug use by the 68 million Americans under the age of 18 therefore continues as the focus of our national drug control effort.

**Description of Initiative:** A targeted, high impact, paid multi-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. This initiative also supports targets 1, 2, and 3 of objective 2, youth risk perception, youth disapproval, and TV anti-drug messages.

**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 totals \$975 million.

## School Coordinators

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline level is \$50 million.

**Basis for Initiative:** With the rise in single parent families, more children than ever are faced with making difficult decisions for themselves, especially about drugs and alcohol. The *Strategy* has focused national attention on 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:** This program supports the hiring of drug prevention coordinators in middle schools across the country to help improve the quality and effectiveness of drug prevention programs. School Coordinators are responsible for developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their schools' drug problems; identifying promising research-based drug prevention 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. The program coordinators assist parents, youth, and school officials to identify community resources and to strengthen the role of parents in school settings. This program also requires coordinators to provide feedback to State educational agencies on programs that have proven to be successful in reducing drug use among school-aged youth. This initiative is funded through the Safe and Drug Free Schools program (National Programs) in the Department of Education.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Goal 1, Objective 4: 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. Also, this initiative directly supports target 2, objective 4, to implement standards in schools.

**Funding - Education:** For FY 2001, ONDCP recommends funding an additional \$10 million from within the level requested by the Department of Education for National Programs for this initiative. By FY 2005, ONDCP has identified a requirement for an additional \$30 million above the FY 2000 base funding level, bringing total funding for the School Coordinators initiative to \$80 million by FY 2005.

## Community Anti-Drug Coalitions

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY2003	FY 2004	FY2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline level is \$30 million.

**Basis for Initiative:** The community-based anti-drug movement in this country is strong, with some estimates reporting as many as 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 are key to our national drug prevention effort. 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 has served 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.

In Fiscal Year 1999, 215 grants were 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, ONDCP will: (1) make and track grants to grant recipients; (2) provide for technical assistance, 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 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:

## Expansion of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY2003	FY 2004	FY2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline level is \$192 million.

#### **Basis for Initiative:**

In critical drug trafficking areas, especially where drug activities adversely impact other areas of the country, it is essential that teamwork be institutionalized among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and other organizations involved with drug-related issues. The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program maximizes resources by developing common threat assessments, unified strategies, and joint initiatives, such as collocated task forces and intelligence sharing centers. HIDTAs have centralized systems to reduce duplication of resources, synchronize the efforts of HIDTA task forces, non-HIDTA task forces and narcotics units, and focus on collective outcomes.

#### **Description of Initiative:**

In FY2001, and beyond, expand the HIDTA program based on established criteria to support law enforcement activities in those localities that are most affected by drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

Experience with the HIDTA Program over the past ten years has revealed it to be a viable and effective concept. While five HIDTAs were designated in 1990, the program will consist of thirty-one HIDTAs and partnerships along the southwest border in FY 2000. The growth of the program is directly related to its success. The HIDTA Program has provided a mechanism to provide additional federal resources to drug law enforcement and to foster unprecedented cooperation among the federal, state, and local agencies that are involved. This has resulted in significant disruption of drug-related crime and violence, specifically in the areas of the country where the problems are most critical.

Changing drug trafficking patterns and the emergence of new drug threats, such as methamphetamine trafficking, present new challenges to federal, state, and local law enforcement. Areas that may not have experienced critical drug trafficking problems in the past are now areas of distribution that have a harmful impact on other areas of the United States. Additional funding is necessary to expand the HIDTA program based on established criteria to support law enforcement activities in localities that are most affected by drug-related trafficking and crime and to rapidly respond to shifting trafficking patterns and drug use trends.

## **Relationship to Performance Targets:**

The expansion of HIDTAs supports Goal 2, Objective 2: Improve the ability of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) to counter drug trafficking. The targets will measure the outcome of an America where drug trafficking is minimized in HIDTA areas. They 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 15% above the proportion in the 1997 base year and by 30% by 2007.
- **Drug-related violent crime in HIDTAs** -- By 2002, reduce by 20% the rate of drug-related homicides, robberies, rapes, and assaults in HIDTAs as compared to the 1996 base year and by 40% by 2007.

## **Funding – ONDCP:**

The projected funding requirements for the HIDTA Program for the period FY 2001 through FY 2005 are viewed as additional funding above the base level funding of \$192 million.

New funding requirements of \$27.2 million above the base level for the coming five-year period relate to (1) new HIDTAs, (2) HIDTA unmet needs, (3) HIDTA Performance-Based Funding, and (4) HIDTA Internal Review and External Audits:-

(1) Provide minimum funding for the five HIDTAs designated in FY99 (\$8.7 million). Experience shows that to be successful, each HIDTA needs at least \$2.5 million for infrastructure and operating costs. This funding level allows for \$1.0 million for the required Information Center, \$1.0 million for enforcement initiatives (minimum number of task forces), and \$0.5 million for administration and infrastructure (rent, management, training, etc.).

(2) Provide funding to meet the unmet needs of existing HIDTAs (\$10 million). This initiative will provide funds to enhance information systems, to lease space for task forces to allow for co-location, to fund methamphetamine initiatives, to provide training for task force members, and other operations specific projects in selected HIDTAs. Funds will also be used to improve connectivity between the regional HIDTAs, HIDTA partnerships, and federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

(3) HIDTA Performance-Based Funding (\$5.0 million). These funds will be used to reinforce success and provide additional funds to those HIDTAs that are meeting performance objectives and have been successful in disrupting or dismantling drug trafficking organizations in the area of responsibility.

(4) HIDTA Internal Review and External Audits (\$3.5 million). Requested funds will be used to establish an internal review program for the HIDTA Program and to provide for independent audits of regional HIDTAs on a rotating basis.

## Criminal Justice Treatment Program

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	108.0	130.2	153.0	175.7	208.6

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline is \$98.2 million.

**Basis for Requirement:** At yearend 1998, more than 1.8 million U.S. residents were incarcerated. Of this amount, 123,041 inmates were in federal prisons and 1,178,978 were in State prisons. In 1997, prisoners sentenced for drug offenses constituted the single largest group of federal inmates--over 60 percent. The Bureau of Justice Statistics report "Prisoners in 1998" showed that an estimated 21 percent of State inmates were serving time for a drug-related offense. From 1990 to 1997, the increase of nearly 77,700 drug offenders accounted for 19 percent of the total growth in State inmates. The federal inmate population is expected to grow to 193,000 by 2005. By 2005, if current trends continue, over 119,600 inmates will be serving time for drug offenses. As the *Strategy* 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 drug treatment programs targeted to the criminal justice system.

**Description of Initiative:** 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. Activities that focus primarily on non-incarcerated criminal justice populations (especially the Drug Intervention Program) should continue to be expanded over the five-year period. By FY 2005, all federal judicial districts should implement uniform and comprehensive drug testing policies at the probation management stage of the criminal justice system. Ultimately, by expanding drug testing, sanctions, and treatment programs, the number of persons who come into contact with the criminal justice system will be reduced by decreasing the number of repeat drug-related offenders. The following components are included as part of this initiative:

1. Continue to expand federal and state drug control programs that provide drug testing; individual and group counseling; academic and vocational instruction; and training, for prisoners to plan for life on parole.
2. Continue to expand the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM) and provide national-level prevalence estimates of drug use among arrestees.
3. Continue to conduct drug testing, treatment, counseling, and other services for at least six months post-release. Activities should be extended into state programs, and expanded to all

federal districts to meet the treatment needs of a growing population in transition from incarceration to the community.

4. Continue to document the extent of drug treatment services provided to those under the supervision of the criminal justice system.
5. Develop and implement a data system to estimate the prevalence of illegal drug use among inmates in federal, state, and local detention facilities. In 1998 there were approximately 1.8 million inmates in federal or state prisons or local jails. The Justice Department estimates that approximately half of these inmates are in need of treatment for substance abuse. Many are continuing to obtain substances while incarcerated. These estimates should be produced each year.
6. Develop and implement a data system to estimate the proportion of identified drug-using offenders who are rearrested within a 1-year period following their release from criminal justice supervision. Provide information on the specific reason for arrest, including new felonies and serious misdemeanors. These estimates should be produced each year.
7. Expand the use of coordinating capacity developed by criminal and juvenile justice networks, through Knowledge Application demonstrations to Governors' offices in selected states.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Impact Targets for Goal 2 (Increase the Safety of America's Citizens by Substantially Reducing Drug-related Crime and Violence) of the Strategy, which call for increasing by 10% by 2002 the proportion of identified drug-using offenders who are provided substance abuse treatment interventions as compared to the 1997 base year. In addition, the Drug Intervention Program supports Goal 2, Objective 5: Break-the-Cycle of drug abuse and crime. The objective target associated with this priority calls for reducing by 25 percent by 2002 the proportion of inmates who test positive for illegal drugs during their incarceration in federal, state, county, or local detention facilities, as compared to the positive drug test rate in the 1997 base year. The target calls for a 50 percent reduction by 2007.

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

##### **Department of Justice:**

**Bureau of Prisons:** Beginning in FY 2001, this budget proposal establishes five new residential drug treatment programs each year during the five-year budget period. By the end of FY 2005, this proposal would enable the Federal Bureau of Prisons to treat over 18,000 inmates each year through its Residential Drug Treatment Program.

**Office of Justice Programs:** \$7 million is requested in FY 2001 to expand ADAM to additional sites. ADAM is a drug use prevalence program that directly addresses the relationship between drug use and criminal behavior. ADAM is the only program that provides drug use estimates based on urinalysis results, which are proven to be the most reliable method of determining recent use. Findings are processed and released immediately and allow for quarterly monitoring in changes of use of a wide range of drugs by numerous subgroups of the offender population.

Beginning in FY 2002, funding in the amount of \$5 million is requested to expand the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program to provide drug treatment to incarcerated state penal populations including post-release treatment. By FY 2005, funding will total approximately \$85 million annually and will provide a treatment capacity of over 31,000.

In FY 2001, \$100 million is requested for the Drug Intervention Program. By FY 2005, ONDCP envisions the Drug Intervention Program to grow to an annual budget of approximately \$150 million. This program will:

- Concentrate on local criminal justice systems--which have responsibility for the supervision of the vast majority of arrestees and offenders in the system--although states would also be eligible for funding for prison populations.
- Develop and implement a system-wide strategy of universal drug testing combined with treatment interventions and graduated sanctions.
- Be incentive-oriented and time-limited (e.g., federal funding level would start out at 75 percent and decrease to 25 percent over a three to five year period, with the jurisdiction seeing the benefit of the program and assuming full financial responsibility for it).

The Drug Intervention Program will include three different types of grant options. They are:

- **Planning Grants** -- for those interested in implementing comprehensive drug testing and corresponding interventions that are in the early stages of their efforts.
- **Building Block Grants** -- for those that have demonstrated a commitment to furthering a system wide approach an opportunity to strengthen key components and build better linkages among key segments of the criminal justice system.
- **System-wide Implementation Grants** -- for those ready to implement universal drug testing, sanctions and drug and other treatment throughout the entire time the individual is in the criminal justice system.

#### **Department of Health and Human Services:**

**SAMHSA:** This proposal includes over the five-year budget period a total of \$50 million in new funding for SAMHSA's Knowledge, Development, and Application funding for criminal justice treatment activities.

## Drug Courts

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	11.0	16.0	21.0	31.0	41.0

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline level for this program is \$41 million, which includes \$1 million for the Drug Court Institute.

**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 and local units of government 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.

**Description of Initiative:** This initiative will continue expansion of the Drug Courts program to more sites, expand both national and local evaluations of drug courts, as well as build the state and local capacity to incorporate drug courts into existing court management systems. Specifically, this initiative will:

1. develop state level technical assistance and training capacity,
2. target a wide range of defendants who are eligible for release, and
3. expand the number of drug courts to over 800 sites.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Goal 2, Objective 5 (Increase the Safety of America's Citizens by Substantially Reducing Drug-Related Crime and Violence) of the *Strategy*. The Goal 2 Impact Target that this initiative supports is: by 2002, 60% of states and metropolitan areas will implement drug-crime based judicial reform or specialization of the courts system to elicit a decrease in drug-crime recidivism in the state or targeted area, measured against the recidivism rate for the year prior to implementation; and by 2007, 80% of states and metropolitan areas will show a decrease in the recidivism rate.

## Close the Public System Treatment Gap

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$129.8</b>	<b>\$234.5</b>	<b>\$343.0</b>	<b>\$402.3</b>	<b>\$462.5</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline is \$1,002.9 million.

**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. These three issues effect both private and public funding streams. The efforts of this initiative focus on the federal responsibilities in relation to closing the public system treatment gap. The *National Drug Control Strategy* also addresses private sector treatment issues through its efforts to ensure parity for substance abuse treatment.

Current estimates of the treatment gap are based on methodology developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) using data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) and other sources and place the gap at approximately 3.3 million persons. This methodology, while useful, has not proven sufficient enough to meet policy and budget needs. In order to address the deficiencies of this approach, ONDCP last year led an interagency effort to develop a new definition of the treatment gap along with a way to measure it. This effort resulted in a definition of the gap as the difference between those in need of treatment and those actually receiving it. Treatment need is defined via the Diagnostic Statistical Manual, version IV (DSM IV) diagnoses of substance abuse and dependence. The number of people receiving treatment in any given year is estimated from data obtained through the Uniform Facility Data Set. In order to obtain estimates of the number of people in need of treatment, changes were made to the NHSDA and the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program starting in January 2000 to include questions to estimate the prevalence of abuse and dependence as defined by the DSM IV. Data using this approach will become available in August of 2001.

**Description of Initiative:** For FY 2001, SAMHSA has requested an increase of \$129.8 million to close the gap. The FY 2001 request includes funding for the Substance Abuse Block Grant and the Targeted Capacity Expansion Program. The Substance Abuse Block Grant provides funding to states. This block grant program has been a cornerstone of Federal efforts to close the public system treatment gap. A total increase of \$100.0 million is requested for the block grant in FY 2001. Of this increase, \$52.9 million will be used for the provision of substance abuse treatment services that will reduce the public system treatment gap.

## National Treatment Outcome Monitoring System

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$5.0</b>	<b>\$7.0</b>	<b>\$9.0</b>	<b>\$11.0</b>	<b>\$11.0</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. This is a new program in FY 2001.

**Basis for Initiative:** It is not enough to simply provide the necessary funding to expand treatment services. Critical to the success of the efforts aimed at reducing drug abuse addiction through treatment is the ability to target funding to the areas of greatest need and to those programs that are most effective. There is currently an interagency effort to develop a data system that will provide the necessary information to address these needs.

**Description of Initiative:** The ONDCP-led Data Subcommittee has identified the Drug Evaluation Network System (DENS) as a possible model that could be modified to provide needed national estimates of treatment effectiveness. This system would become the National Treatment Outcome Monitoring System (NTOMS).

This system will collect data on an on-going basis and provide drug treatment providers and civic leaders nationwide with a source of information needed to identify changes in drug abuse treatment outcomes and identify program-level determinants of change. Key components of this priority include the development of a data system to measure the effectiveness of drug treatment services and estimate the average waiting time to enter treatment and implementation of the NTOMS system nation-wide.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Goal 3, Objective 1: to develop and implement a National Outcome Treatment Monitoring System (NTOMS) to collect data on a on-going basis and provide drug treatment providers nationwide with a source of information needed to identify changes in drug abuse treatment outcomes and to identify program-level determinants of change.

**Funding:** For FY 2001, a total of \$5 million is requested for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment for this initiative. Funding requirements for the outyears increase to a total of \$11 million in FY 2005.

## Drug Treatment Clinical Trials Network

### Drug-Related Incremental Funding

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$4.5</b>	<b>\$10.0</b>	<b>\$15.0</b>	<b>\$20.0</b>	<b>\$25.0</b>

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline level is \$11 million.

**Basis for Initiative:** Drug addiction is a chronic relapsing disease for which a variety of effective treatments now exist. Treatment success rates are comparable to those for many other chronic illnesses. As with other illnesses, a substantial investment continues to be made to improve treatments through research and application. A 1998 Institute of Medicine Report, *Bridging the Gap Between Research and Practice*, identified a national drug abuse treatment clinical trials network as the single mechanism most likely to improve drug abuse treatment.

**Description of Initiative:** NIDA concurs with the Institute of Medicine recommendation and is currently working to establish a National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN) to test the effectiveness of behavioral and pharmacological treatments in real life settings. The CTN will provide rapid, concurrent testing of a wide range of promising science-based behavioral therapies, medications, and their combined use across a wide range of patient ages, treatment settings and community environments. When completed, the Network will consist of 20-30 Nodes in regions distributed throughout the country. Each Node of the CTN will consist of a Regional Research and Training Coordinating Center (RRTC), with each RRTC linked with 10-15 community treatment providers.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative supports Goal 3: Reduce 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, and objective 6, to support and highlight research and technology, including the acquisition and analysis of scientific data, to reduce the health and social costs of illegal drug use.

**Funding - NIDA:** In FY 2001, \$4.5 million above the FY 2000 base level of funding is requested for this effort. FY 2002 – FY 2005 funding requirements include ONDCP estimates for outyear enhancements that will fully fund this initiative by FY 2005.

**Port & Border Security Initiative  
Southwest Border Enhancements**

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>193.7</b>	<b>296.6</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>377.4</b>	<b>364.5</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding levels needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level (i.e. -- FY 2000 enacted level, inflated in the outyears to maintain current FY 2000 operations.)

**Basis for Requirement:** A key challenge for the *Strategy* is limiting the availability of illegal drugs. As noted in the *Strategy* "... a heavy incidence of illegal drugs flow across the Southwest Border, in contiguous waters, and from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands." Colombian organizations largely rely on Mexican trafficking organizations for smuggling cocaine across the Southwest Border into the US. Mexican trafficking groups have established themselves as land transportation specialists for smuggling drugs across the Southwest Border. This initiative seeks to limit the availability of illegal drugs by substantially reducing the flow at our nation's borders.

**Description of Initiative:** While the Port and Border Security initiative covers all U.S. ports-of-entry and borders, the focus of this initiative is on activities along the Southwest Border. During the period from January 1999 to June 1999, an estimated 55 percent of cocaine destined for the United States was transported across the Southwest Border. Even with stepped up law enforcement activities and expanded coordination with state and local agencies, illegal drugs are still being transported across the Southwest Border. The resources requested as part of the five-year budget are intended to address requirements for the this region. Over the five-year planning period, this funding initiative includes:

1. Increases for INS inspectors, investigators, and border patrol agents over the next several years;
2. Substantial increases in Customs' agents, analytic, and inspection staff;
3. Increased coordination and, where appropriate, integration of Customs and INS activities in the areas of communications, intelligence, and port-of-entry operations;
4. Improvements in the exchange of information between the United States and Mexico along the border attained by strengthening the existing border liaisons mechanism, and by generally enhancing coordination for public safety and law enforcement in the border region with Mexico;
5. Continued expansion of DEA, FBI, and Customs Southwest Border initiative;

of 16,000 agents along the Southwest Border area, ONDCP's proposal would add approximately 1,000 new border patrol agents each year through FY 2007, or 6,303 more agents. The total new agents being proposed over the five-year budget period is 5,000 which will require \$2.1 billion (750 agents and \$315.6 million drug-related) in new resources over the FY 2000 baseline funding level. In addition, 450 support personnel are being proposed over the five-year period for a total of \$25 million (68 support staff and \$3.7 million drug-related).

**Border Patrol Non-Personnel Requirements:** To accommodate the planned increases in border patrol agents, almost \$368.6 million (\$55.3 million drug-related) is included for Southwest Border facilities construction and modernization, fencing, sensors, lighting and other support equipment over the five-year budget period.

In addition, to the above infrastructure requirements, ONDCP is proposing funding over the five-year period in the amount of \$538.4 million (\$80.8 million drug-related) to continue deployment of INS' Integrated Surveillance Information System/Remote Video Surveillance (ISIS/RVS) over the five-year period. This system will provide increased surveillance along the Southwest Border. The ISIS/RVS system, once deployed, will enable the Border Patrol to efficiently allocate agents in a more tactical manner.

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 un-cooled 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.

**INS--Inspector Requirements:** In order to ensure proper interdiction capabilities at the ports-of-entry, ONDCP estimates that an additional \$525.7 million and 1,387 new inspectors (drug attribution is \$78.9 million and 208 inspectors) will be needed over the five-year period.

**DEA & FBI Requirements:** This initiative includes a total of 150 special agents over the five-year period to 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. Resources requested by the FBI will address public corruption associated with drug trafficking along the Southwest Border. Also, included in this resource package for FY 2001 is funding for 31 DEA special agents for the Southwest border area.

**Treasury:** In FY 2001, ONDCP's recommendation expands Customs' interdiction capabilities by providing \$61.1 million in support of the Port and Border Security Initiative. The FY 2001 funding increment will support the continued placement of

## Intelligence Architecture

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY2003	FY 2004	FY2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>68.5</b>

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 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 policy development, operational planning, and tactical execution. Though progress has been made in developing counterdrug intelligence capabilities, the current system requires additional progress to better support policymakers and law enforcement officials. Improved intelligence and information sharing will enhance support for both interdiction operations and investigations.

**Description of Initiative:** The Review of the U.S. Counterdrug Intelligence Centers and Activities (the Review) was commissioned in September 1997 by the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), and was supported by the Secretaries of Defense, Transportation, and State. The Review responded to the requirement for a study of the national counterdrug intelligence architecture that was mandated in the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1998, and a review of the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) that was mandated in the 1998 Intelligence Authorization Act. The field review was conducted over a seven-month period by the White House Task Force (WHTF), composed of detailees from the Department of Justice, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), ONDCP, and the Departments of Defense, Transportation, Treasury, and State. Issues identified in the WHTF Report were resolved by representatives of the Cabinet Principals meeting as the Senior Working Group (SWG) and later as the Counterdrug Intelligence Coordinating Group (CDICG). The draft General Counterdrug Intelligence Plan (GCIP) is the culmination of deliberations by the SWG, the CDICG, and the Cabinet Principals to address issues identified in the Review. The GCIP is being prepared for presidential approval and submission to Congress in December 1999. The GCIP addresses shortfalls and program enhancements. When the GCIP is approved, agencies should begin implementation by developing or modifying programs to address identified requirements.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative relates to the following objectives in 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 the U.S. Virgin Islands. The target encompasses:

**Regional Interdiction Architecture  
Forward Operating Locations**

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>

Note: Incremental funding figures in this table represent new funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline funding for Forward Operating Locations is \$32.6 million.

**Basis for Requirement:** Successful execution of source zone programs is dependent upon interagency detection and monitoring and intelligence support operating from Department of Defense (DoD) forward operating location (FOL) infrastructure. Establishment of FOLs are needed to provide the United States with minimum forward based infrastructure and logistics support required to implement the President's international drug control strategy and assured access over the long term to these forward based facilities. The establishment of FOLs would also allow U.S. interdiction efforts to adapt air, land, and riverine interdiction efforts to changes in trafficker routes and methods and would provide additional support to interdiction challenges in Ecuador, Venezuela, and Brazil.

**Description of Initiative:** Over the next five years, continue efforts to infuse U.S. interagency interdiction forces with high-technology capabilities and complete efforts to reestablish counterdrug support capabilities resident in U.S. military bases in Panama in other locations throughout the region. The capabilities of our interagency interdiction forces provide support to counterdrug efforts throughout the region by both the United States and partner nations. This priority supports the reestablishment of the U.S. military's capabilities to support regional counterdrug efforts through aviation operations support, pierside destructive search support, small unit training, and small boat operations and training. Specifically these programs cover:

1. Establishment of counterdrug aviation support Forward Operating Locations (FOLs) in areas that provide access to the source and transit zones, to include any requisite military construction, operations and maintenance, or procurement funds allocations,
2. Establishment of counterdrug maritime FOLs that facilitate logistics support for U.S. ships and permit pierside destructive searches of suspect vessels,
3. Shifting of small unit training and small boat operations training capabilities to the United States or other locations within the region,

## Andean Initiative

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>855.8</b>	<b>717.1</b>	<b>306.4</b>	<b>319.9</b>	<b>334.0</b>

Note: Figures in this table represent funding needed to support program initiatives above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline includes emergency supplemental funding estimated at \$652 million. FY 2000 funding also includes \$186 million through the Department of State and \$53.9 million in DoD support of activities in Colombia.

#### **Basis for Initiative:**

U.S. interagency implementation of the PDD-14 directed source country strategy has achieved tactical success over the last three years. Coca cultivation in Peru, once the source of over half of the world's coca leaf, has been reduced by 56 percent since 1995. Over the last four years, the Banzer Administration in Bolivia has turned around its drug control effort and achieved a 35 percent reduction in coca cultivation.

However, the international drug control gains that we have achieved over the last three years are now eroding. Illicit drug trafficker operations in the cocaine source zone have adapted to previously successful law enforcement and interdiction programs. Traffickers have established new routes to evade the regional interdiction effort and are expanding cultivation and production in Colombia.

The continued explosion of coca cultivation and increases in opium poppy cultivation in Colombia undermine the U.S. source zone strategy and Colombian democratic institutions. Colombia now dominates global cocaine cultivation, production, and trafficking. Colombian coca cultivation has doubled in three years from 50,000 hectares in 1995 to 100,000 hectares in 1998. CIA in January 2000 will report a dramatic expansion in Colombian coca potential production. Over the last decade, Colombian heroin poppy cultivation has expanded from almost no growth to over 6,000 hectares, producing enough high purity heroin to meet close to half of U.S. demand. Most of the illicit cultivation is occurring in areas controlled by guerrilla or paramilitary groups, which receive vast amounts of income from the trade, contributing to the erosion of democratic institutions, and ascendancy of extremism and violence.

Colombian security forces are not capable of conducting effective counternarcotics operations in the Putumayo and Caqueta growing regions, source of two-thirds of Colombian coca, due to guerrilla control of the area. Intelligence assessments have identified numerous deficiencies in training, force structure, leadership, intelligence, mobility, and communications which must be corrected if the GOC is to mount credible counterdrug operations. Unless the Government of Colombia succeeds in establishing a security presence in the coca growing regions, Colombian

coca cultivation will continue to expand, and the guerrilla movement will continue to strengthen. Colombia's ability to respond to the emerging drug threat is compromised by interlocking economic, political, and social problems. Nevertheless, the government is committed to a difficult but critical peace process. Repeated guerrilla military offensives raise anew questions of their commitment to establishing a lasting peace. The guerrillas continue to commit acts of violence against the government and the civilian population, including widespread kidnapping. Violence continues at a level that undermines democracy and the rule of law. There are now more displaced people in Colombia than in Kosovo at the height of the recent conflict. Colombia's economy is suffering through its first recession in more than 40 years. GDP shrank by more than five percent in the first six months of 1999. With unemployment rates at 20 percent, the populace is turning to the guerrillas, paramilitaries, and narco-traffickers for paying jobs. Meanwhile, capital flight and brain drain accelerate. Because of these trends, Colombian democracy is under severe pressure.

The deteriorating security situation in Colombia is a cause of increasing concern to her neighbors. Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru have deployed forces along their borders with Colombia to prevent or limit intrusions by insurgents, narco-traffickers, and paramilitaries. Guerrilla groups have demonstrated the will and capability to carry out kidnappings in Venezuela and Ecuador and skyjackings in Venezuela and Panama. Insurgent and paramilitary units make repeated incursions in to the Darien Province of Panama. As the Foreign Minister of a neighboring country said, "We no longer share a border with Colombia. We share a border with the FARC."

In Peru, the drug control situation has the potential to deteriorate. Traffickers have adjusted routes and methods to reduce the effectiveness of law enforcement and interdiction operations. Peruvian coca prices have been rising since March 1998, making alternative development and eradication more difficult. There are indicators that farmers are returning to abandoned fields and are rejuvenating the central growing areas. Peru remains very committed to interdiction and eradication. The Peruvian government have expressed a strong desire to eliminate illegal coca cultivation within five years. Clearly, rebounding cultivation in Peru would be a setback to U.S. interests.

In Bolivia, continued reductions in cultivation are expected, but there is cause for long term concern. The cocaine industry is still intact and prices remain high. Coca growers have instigated many acts of violence. Progress continues to depend on the will of the Banzer Administration to incur considerable political risk to achieve long-term coca reductions and on the availability of sufficient alternative development funds to provide coca farmers with licit income alternatives. The Bolivian government has adopted a policy to completely eliminate illegal coca cultivation by 2002. Implementation of this policy to date has been very successful.

#### **Description of Initiative:**

By 2007, achieve a 40% reduction in the world-wide net cultivation of coca destined for illicit coca production, as compared to the 1996 base year. Illicit drug cultivation and production is a regional threat that requires a coordinated, regional response. Achieving this reduction through

support of host nation law enforcement, interdiction, alternative development, and eradication programs is the most pressing international drug control challenge. To build on the recent success of our international drug control effort, Peruvian and Bolivian programs require continued support and modest enhancements in selected areas. Also, successes in Peru and Bolivia have increased the drug trafficking threat to Venezuela, Panama and Ecuador. This initiative focuses on two important aspects:

### Colombian Initiatives

- **Establish Counterdrug (CD) Operations in Southern Colombia.** Lack of government presence and law enforcement capability in the illicit drug crop growing areas prevents effective counterdrug eradication, alternative development, and interdiction operations. Program adjustments in Colombia would accomplish the following: create Government of Colombia capability to operate with an acceptable degree of risk in the Putumayo, Cacqueta, and poppy growing areas; improve infrastructure supporting Colombian eradication, interdiction, chemical control, and other Colombian CD operations; and strengthen Joint Task Force-South and the military-police Joint Intelligence Center at Tres Esquinas.
- **Improve Air Interdiction** The interdiction community assesses that the air transportation node that services Colombian cocaine labs and growing areas is vulnerable to interdiction. A successful interdiction campaign, similar to the Peruvian airbridge effort, could disrupt the Colombian cocaine industry without spawning violent confrontations with the illicit drug work force. These programs would establish Colombia's ability to interdict in Southern Colombia and improve upon existing capability in Northern Colombia.
- **Enhance Colombia Nationwide CD Operations.** Programs would enhance existing Government of Colombia and Colombian National Police law enforcement, eradication and interdiction efforts. These programs would build on the success of programs in Colombia where the government already has an effective presence.
- **Strengthen the Criminal Justice System.** Colombia's ability to enforce drug control laws is weakened by poorly functioning courts, untrained judges and prosecutors, and corruption. Colombia requires assistance in strengthening its criminal justice capacity – law enforcement, the police and prosecutors, as well as the judicial and prison systems – to build long-term counternarcotics capability and enhance the rule of law. Many of these programs would supplement projects already being discussed by the U.S./Colombia Asset Sharing Project. In all cases, these funds are intended to be provided on a matching basis so that there is a "buy-in" and commitment by the Government of Colombia.

### Regional Initiatives

- **Extend Regional Interdiction Support.** Program will adapt air, land, and riverine interdiction efforts in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia to changes in trafficker routes and methods and provide modest increases to support increased interdiction challenges in

Ecuador, Venezuela, and Brazil. Increased effectiveness of interdiction programs will depress trafficker demand for coca leaf, reduce coca prices, increasing the effectiveness of alternative development programs.

- **Enhance Regional Intelligence Programs.** A number of assessments have identified numerous shortcomings in hemispheric counterdrug intelligence capability. Intelligence enhancements would increase collection, improve assessment, and expedite targeting of transportation routes and infrastructure, drug production labs, and drug trafficking organization leadership.
- **Expand alternative development programs.** Expanded alternative development programs accelerate the damage done to the Andean coca industry without violent confrontations with a displaced labor force. In Colombia, expanded programs will provide a rapidly expanding coca labor force with licit income alternatives. Alternative development programs have been a key factor in recent, record-level coca cultivation reductions in Peru. In Bolivia, expanded alternative development is critical to continued reductions in coca cultivation and accomplishment of the Bolivian government's ambitious anti-coca goals.

**Relationship to Performance Targets:** This initiative directly supports the Impact Target for Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy that calls for reducing the outflow of illicit drugs from source countries by 15% by 2002 and by 30% by 2007, using 1996 as the base year. 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:**

**State:** Over the last several months, the Government of Colombia, working with the State Department, developed a comprehensive multi-year plan to confront its burgeoning drug control emergency and interlocking economic, social, political, and national security challenges. The U.S. Government has committed to supporting this plan. Requirements for this multi-year plan have been developed and many of the initial resources to begin implementation of this plan will be requested through a FY 2000 emergency supplemental proposal. Specific requirements identified in this multi-year plan for Colombia include: enhancing counter-narcotic operations in southern Colombia; enhancing the governing capacity by supporting democracy, peace, alternative development, and the rule of law; enhancing interdiction throughout Colombia, supporting National Police; and expanding regional alternative development. ONDCP estimates the total Department of State FY 2001 requirements in support of this enhancement at approximately \$677.2 million. The resources identified in this proposal for FY 2001 through FY 2002 continue the program expansions being planned for with the FY 2000 emergency supplemental. Also, sufficient program funding is being requested to maintain higher operating levels planned for in the multi-year proposal.

**DoD:** ONDCP estimates DoD FY 2001 funding to support the Andean Ridge Initiative at \$151.6 million for air, ground, and riverine interdiction activities in Colombia and Peru. Also, funding is proposed in FY 2001 to further expand and provide the necessary follow-on funding for those activities being planned for the FY 2000 emergency supplement proposal for Colombia. Out-year funding includes sufficient resources to continue these activities at the necessary planned operating levels.

**Justice:** ONDCP estimates the total FY 2001 requirements in support of this enhancement at approximately \$27 million. Also, sufficient program funding is being requested to maintain higher operating levels planned for in the multi-year proposal.

### III. SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

**Table 3: Drug Spending by Initiative by Goal**

Unless otherwise noted, throughout this document funding for proposed initiatives is presented for each of Fiscal Years 2001 to 2005 as the amount requested above the FY 2000 baseline level. The FY 2000 baseline is the amount needed to maintain the current capabilities of FY 2000 programs. Generally, this represents the FY 2000 amount enacted by Congress, adjusted in the outyears to account for inflation.

Table 3 highlights funding proposed for each initiative identified as a priority for new resources in guidance ONDCP issued to the Cabinet in June 1999. Table 3 consists of several rows, similar to the example below. In this example, \$15 million in new spending above the FY 2000 baseline level is proposed for FY 2001. This initiative would increase by a total of \$15 million from FY 2001 to FY 2002. No increases for this initiative are proposed after FY 2002. This new program would be maintained at a level of \$30 million in FY 2002 to FY 2005.

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

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>New Program</b>	<b>\$15.0</b>	<b>\$30.0</b>	<b>\$30.0</b>	<b>\$30.0</b>	<b>\$30.0</b>

**Table 4: FY 2001 to FY 2005 Baseline Funding Assumptions**

Table 4 presents ONDCP's FY 2001 to FY 2005 baseline funding assumptions, summarized by agency and executive Department. These calculations begin with the FY 2000 enacted level for Federal drug control programs, estimated jointly by the Office of Management and Budget and ONDCP as of December 3, 1999. To develop outyear baseline funding figures, the estimated FY 2000 enacted level by agency and bureau was, with some adjustments, inflated at a rate of three percent through FY 2005. As a result, for each fiscal year this table represents ONDCP's best estimate of the level of resources that would be necessary to maintain FY 2000 operational capabilities.

ONDCP's total drug budget proposal for each of Fiscal Years 2001 to 2005 (highlighted in Table 1 of Section I) is computed as the sum of the baseline funding estimate in Table 4, plus proposed new few funding above the baseline from Table 3.

**Table 3: Drug Spending by Initiative by Goal**  
(\$ in millions)

Initiative	*Increment above FY 2000 Base Year				
	FY2001*	FY 2002*	FY 2003*	FY 2004*	FY 2005*
Media Campaign	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Prevention Dissemination	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.0	10.9
School Drug Coordinators	10.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	30.0
Parenting and Mentoring	8.0	8.8	9.7	10.6	11.7
Research-Based Prevention Programs	113.2	58.3	59.4	14.3	15.6
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Youth Drug Prevention Research	16.8	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.5
Youth Substance Abuse Prevention	73.3	103.5	135.2	155.0	175.2
Youth Tobacco	58.4	247.4	443.2	548.5	598.8
Youth Alcohol	17.8	19.1	20.5	22.1	23.8
Consolidate Prevention Data Research	26.7	36.0	44.0	49.6	55.9
<b>Sub-total, Goal 1</b>	<b>354.1</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>779.0</b>	<b>873.2</b>	<b>960.4</b>
Domestic Drug Trafficking	40.1	32.9	37.0	41.6	46.8
Expand Capabilities of HIDTA's	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
Domestic Money Laundering	49.0	67.4	63.7	65.8	67.3
Domestic Drug Violence	132.1	175.9	162.6	193.3	195.5
Criminal Justice Treatment Program	108.0	130.2	153.0	175.7	208.6
Drug Courts	11.0	18.0	21.0	31.0	41.0
<b>Sub-total, Goal 2</b>	<b>387.3</b>	<b>449.7</b>	<b>484.6</b>	<b>534.7</b>	<b>586.3</b>
Close the Public System Treatment Gap	129.8	234.5	343.0	402.3	462.5
Medications for Drug Dependence	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5
Treatment Research and Evaluation	35.3	37.1	39.1	41.3	43.6
Reduce Infectious Disease Among Injecting Drug Users	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0
Increase Drug-Free Workplace Programs	10.7	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.8
National Treatment Outcome Monitoring System	5.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	11.0
Training for Substance Abuse Professionals	7.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	11.0
Clinical Trials Treatment Network	4.5	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
Prevention and Treatment Infrastructure	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.3
<b>Sub-total, Goal 3</b>	<b>218.9</b>	<b>332.1</b>	<b>452.5</b>	<b>524.2</b>	<b>592.7</b>
Arrival Zone: Port and Border Security	193.7	296.6	330.5	377.4	364.5
Transit Zone: Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction	214.6	542.0	511.3	468.7	309.5
Transit Zone: Mexico Counterdrug Cooperation	7.0	4.2	6.4	8.7	11.1
Intelligence Architecture and Secure Communications	47.3	42.4	50.6	60.0	68.5
Transit Zone: Regional Interdiction Architecture	132.2	78.2	20.4	21.2	22.1
Transit Zone: Central America Anti-Drug Assistance	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.6
<b>Sub-total, Goal 4</b>	<b>602.4</b>	<b>971.3</b>	<b>927.4</b>	<b>944.3</b>	<b>784.2</b>
Andean Initiative	855.8	717.1	306.4	319.9	334.0
International Money Laundering	53.8	65.3	63.3	64.6	65.9
International Heroin Control	63.3	66.1	69.2	72.4	75.8
Marijuana Control	-	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
Methamphetamine Control	104.7	99.0	105.1	112.1	120.1
Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Sub-total, Goal 5</b>	<b>1,077.9</b>	<b>950.2</b>	<b>548.2</b>	<b>574.3</b>	<b>601.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,618.5</b>	<b>3,232.1</b>	<b>3,192.6</b>	<b>3,450.6</b>	<b>3,524.7</b>

(Detail may not add due to rounding.)

## Table 4: FY 2000 - FY 2005 Baseline Funding Assumptions

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2000 Enacted*	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate	FY 2005 Estimate
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>						
Agricultural Research Service	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
U.S. Forest Service	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9
Women, Infants & Children	16.1	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.6
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>Corporation for National &amp; Community Service</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>DC Court Services and Offender Supervision</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>	<b>1,013.8</b>	<b>1,028.8</b>	<b>1,059.8</b>	<b>1,091.4</b>	<b>1,124.2</b>	<b>1,157.9</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>						
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	506.0	624.2	642.9	662.2	682.1	702.5
Other	98.5	101.5	104.5	107.7	110.9	114.2
<b>Total, Education</b>	<b>704.5</b>	<b>725.7</b>	<b>747.4</b>	<b>769.9</b>	<b>793.0</b>	<b>816.8</b>
<b>Dept. of Health and Human Services</b>						
Administration for Children and Families	60.9	62.7	64.6	66.5	68.5	70.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	176.0	181.3	186.7	192.3	198.1	204.0
Food and Drug Administration	34.0	35.0	36.1	37.2	38.3	39.4
Health Care Financing Administration	450.0	500.0	550.0	600.0	650.0	700.0
Health Resources & Services Administration	59.0	60.8	62.6	64.5	66.4	68.4
Indian Health Service	45.2	46.5	47.9	49.3	50.8	52.3
National Institutes of Health (NIH-NIDA & NIAAA)	735.7	757.8	780.5	803.9	828.0	852.9
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin.	1,523.0	1,568.7	1,615.8	1,664.3	1,714.2	1,765.6
<b>Total, HHS</b>	<b>3,083.8</b>	<b>3,212.8</b>	<b>3,344.2</b>	<b>3,478.0</b>	<b>3,614.3</b>	<b>3,753.3</b>
<b>Dept. of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>319.3</b>	<b>328.9</b>	<b>338.7</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>359.4</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>						
Bureau of Indian Affairs	17.9	18.1	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.3
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	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.9
<b>Total, Department of Interior</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>
<b>The Judiciary</b>	<b>720.7</b>	<b>742.4</b>	<b>764.6</b>	<b>787.6</b>	<b>811.2</b>	<b>835.5</b>
<b>Department of Justice</b>						
Assets Forfeiture Fund	503.0	518.1	533.6	549.6	566.1	583.1
U.S. Attorneys	212.9	219.3	225.9	232.6	239.6	246.8
Bureau of Prisons	2,283.8	2,352.3	2,422.9	2,495.5	2,570.4	2,647.5
Community Policing	196.3	202.2	208.3	214.5	220.9	227.6
Criminal Division	31.5	32.4	33.4	34.4	35.4	36.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,362.1	1,402.9	1,445.0	1,488.4	1,533.0	1,579.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	656.6	676.3	696.5	717.4	739.0	761.1
Federal Prisoner Detention	319.2	328.8	338.6	348.8	359.3	370.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	475.9	490.2	504.9	520.0	535.6	551.7
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	316.8	326.3	336.1	346.2	356.6	367.2
INTERPOL	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
U.S. Marshals Service	284.3	292.8	301.6	310.6	320.0	329.6
Office of Justice Programs	915.2	942.7	971.0	1,000.1	1,030.1	1,061.0
Tax Division	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total, Department of Justice</b>	<b>7,558.0</b>	<b>7,784.8</b>	<b>8,018.3</b>	<b>8,258.9</b>	<b>8,508.6</b>	<b>8,761.8</b>

## Table 4: FY 2000 - FY 2005 Baseline Funding Assumptions

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2000 Enacted*	FY 2001 Request	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate	FY 2005 Estimate
<b>Department of Labor</b>	78.0	80.3	82.8	85.2	87.8	90.4
<b>ONDCP</b>						
Salaries and Expenses	23.0	21.7	22.4	23.0	23.7	24.5
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	192.0	197.8	203.7	209.8	216.1	222.6
Counter Drug Technology Assessment Center	32.3	33.2	34.2	35.2	36.3	37.4
Special Forfeiture Fund	216.0	223.2	229.9	236.8	243.9	251.2
<b>Total, ONDCP</b>	<b>463.2</b>	<b>475.9</b>	<b>490.2</b>	<b>504.9</b>	<b>520.0</b>	<b>535.6</b>
<b>Small Business Administration</b>	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
<b>Department of State</b>						
Bureau of International Narcotics & Law Enforcement At	275.0	283.3	291.7	300.5	309.5	318.8
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	-	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Public Diplomacy*	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2
* Previously administered through U.S. Information Agency.						
<b>Total, Department of State</b>	<b>282.9</b>	<b>292.4</b>	<b>301.2</b>	<b>310.2</b>	<b>319.5</b>	<b>329.1</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>						
U.S. Coast Guard	566.0	583.0	599.5	618.5	637.0	656.1
Federal Aviation Administration	26.0	26.8	27.6	28.4	29.3	30.1
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	32.0	33.0	33.9	35.0	36.0	37.1
<b>Total, Department of Transportation</b>	<b>624.0</b>	<b>642.7</b>	<b>662.0</b>	<b>681.9</b>	<b>702.3</b>	<b>723.4</b>
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	251.0	270.5	278.6	287.0	295.6	304.5
U.S. Customs Service	660.0	790.8	814.5	838.9	864.1	890.0
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	63.0	65.2	67.2	69.2	71.3	73.4
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	14.0	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.8	16.2
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	76.0	141.2	145.5	149.9	154.3	159.0
Internal Revenue Service	81.0	58.4	60.1	61.9	63.8	65.7
U.S. Secret Service	84.0	99.7	102.7	105.8	109.0	112.2
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	173.0	178.2	183.5	189.0	194.7	200.6
<b>Total, Department of Treasury</b>	<b>1,402.0</b>	<b>1,618.4</b>	<b>1,667.0</b>	<b>1,717.0</b>	<b>1,768.5</b>	<b>1,821.6</b>
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>	1,080.4	1,112.8	1,146.1	1,180.5	1,218.0	1,252.4
<b>Total Federal Drug Budget</b>	<b>17,445.3</b>	<b>18,170.6</b>	<b>18,750.7</b>	<b>19,346.8</b>	<b>19,959.2</b>	<b>20,588.4</b>

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

**FY 2001 to FY 2005 Drug Control  
Funding Guidance**

**Office of National Drug Control Policy**

**June 1999**

**(As required by 21 U.S.C. § 1703(b)(8))**



## Table of Contents

ONDCP's FY 2001 – FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Guidance addresses the five goals of the *National Drug Control Strategy*. This document contains a list of these priorities (below), priority descriptions, a matrix that crosswalks the funding priorities to the Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME) system, and, as a point of reference, a brief description of the PME Goals, objectives and targets.

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# FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 1

## **Media Campaign**

*ONDCP*

**Objective 1: Targets 1, 2 & 3; Objective 2: Targets 1, 2 & 3; and Objective 7: Target 1.**  
Continue funding at the fully authorized level. The Media Campaign uses paid media messages to change youth attitudes about drug use and its consequences. Targeted, high impact, paid media ads -- at both the national and local levels -- are 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. 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. However, public service messages (PSAs) are an important part of the media campaign.

## **Prevention Dissemination**

*HHS, DOJ & ONDCP*

**Objective 2: Targets 1 & 2.**  
Provide funding for activities to support plans to inform youth and families of the harmful consequences associated with illegal drug use and under age/excessive use of alcohol and tobacco. In particular, ensure that adequate supplies of relevant, appropriate material for dissemination are maintained by clearinghouses and prevention providers to respond to requests and inquiries resulting from increased interest and awareness of drug-related prevention due to the Media Campaign and other drug-related efforts.

## **School Drug Coordinators**

*DOEd*

**Objective 4: Targets 1 & 2.**  
Expand funding for School Drug Coordinators to provide an additional increment of school drug coordinators for school districts throughout the country. This program, begun in FY 1999, will coordinate drug education, adult mentorship, and other community, school-based counterdrug programs, especially those targeting junior high school students. The program will be extended into FY 2002 and the outyears, with additional funding to eventually encompass all 15,000 school districts across the country. All drug coordinators hired under this priority should be licensed substance abuse professionals.

## **Parenting & Mentoring**

*DOEd & HHS*

**Objective 5: Targets 1 & 2.**  
Fund programs in support of a national Parenting and Mentoring priority such as "Your Time -- Their Future" and the "Family Strengthening Initiative," which focus on reducing some of the problem areas with which youth struggle: alcohol and drug use, gangs and violence. This will increase the proportion of parents and other adult mentors who attempt to influence youth to reject drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

# FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 1

## **Research-Based Prevention Programs**

*DOEd, HHS & Justice*

### **Objective 4: Target 2.**

Continue to develop research-based drug and violence prevention programs to improve the effectiveness of the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program. This effort should coordinate the activities of the Department of Education with the Department of Justice, NIDA, NIAAA, and CSAP, to identify effective programs that move research to practice.

In addition, develop a comprehensive model of youth drug and violence prevention programs and acquire data to determine the most effective program characteristics for juveniles. Programs should include employing advancements in technology on juvenile diversion to allow communities to direct resources to proven rehabilitation methods, and reduce the demands on limited correctional facilities.

## **Community Anti-Drug Coalitions**

*HHS, Justice & ONDCP*

### **Objective 6: Targets 1 & 2.**

This program provides technical assistance to community groups on forming and sustaining effective community and anti-drug coalitions that prevent the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by youth. Sustained and comprehensive prevention efforts at the community level are required to deliver a constant and effective anti-drug message. Components of this priority includes the following two components:

1. Request funding for the Drug-Free Communities Program at the fully authorized level. An efficient method of delivering the anti-drug message is through community coalitions comprised of local leaders in the areas of prevention, treatment, education, law enforcement, government, faith, and business.
2. ONDCP will continue the efforts to compile a directory of funded anti-drug community coalitions. To track progress in increasing the number of funded and comprehensive anti-drug community coalitions requires the compilation of a national directory of coalitions that have a primary or secondary focus on drug prevention. The Directory will be produced every other year.

## **Youth Drug Prevention Research**

*HHS*

### **Objective 8: Targets 1 & 2.**

Provide funding for a meta analysis of relevant prevention research and report on effectiveness. In addition, HHS should continue to conduct a program of basic, clinical, and epidemiological research designed to improve the understanding of drug abuse and addiction among children as well as adolescents, and disseminate existing findings from various research.

# FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 1

## **Youth Substance Abuse Prevention**

*ONDCP, HHS, DOD, & DOT*

**Objective 3: Target 2; Objective 8: Target 2; and Objective 9: Target 2.**

Provide funding for Youth Substance Abuse Prevention activities in the following areas:

1. Continue to use findings from successful programs to develop new State Incentive Grant drug prevention programs, focusing on drug prevention in early childhood as well as among adolescents,
2. Provide resources to aid the adoption of zero tolerance policies in communities, including funding for demonstration grants for drug testing of teen drivers license applicants. Funding for FY 2001 should be requested at a level to show progress in meeting the plan of achieving a State Incentive Grant for each state and the District of Columbia by FY 2003. Outyear funding for the State Incentive Grant program should fully implement this program by FY 2003, and
3. Hold a National Prevention Congress where national, state and community leaders can shape a National Framework for Substance Abuse Prevention to guide the field, identify priorities, and commit to action steps to reduce substance abuse. Agencies should commit necessary resources to implement the recommendations of the Prevention Congress in the outyears.

## **Youth Tobacco**

*HHS*

**Objective 4: Target 2; and Objective 9: Target 2.**

Continue and expand efforts to reduce the availability of tobacco products to children and teenagers, and educate young people through school-based programs about the health risks of tobacco use. Also, expand community-based training and technical assistance programs to allow states, communities and school districts to assist in the implementation of research based youth tobacco prevention programs and policies.

## **Youth Alcohol**

*HHS*

**Objective 4: Target 2; and Objective 9: Target 2.**

Continue and expand biomedical and behavioral research on the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse by children and youth under age 21. Develop scientifically-based youth alcohol prevention programs that can be replicated in schools and communities and which are transferable in a variety of settings. Also, expand community-based training and technical assistance programs to allow states, communities and school districts to assist in the implementation of research based youth alcohol prevention programs and policies.

## **Consolidate Prevention Data Research**

*HHS*

**Objective 9: Targets 1 & 2.**

Research efforts within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) should be coordinated and directed through SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies. Continue this effort in the outyears.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 2

### **Domestic Drug Trafficking**

*Justice, ONDCP, & Treasury*

#### **Objective 1: Target 2.**

Continue implementation of comprehensive domestic law enforcement priority to disrupt and dismantle major criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking or the distribution of drugs in major metropolitan areas affected by these criminal elements. Activities should include: 1) enhance intelligence efforts and improve utilization of information at all levels of law enforcement, and 2) increase special agent end-strengths over the next several years. Continue to expand in the outyears.

### **Expand Capabilities of HIDTA's**

*ONDCP*

#### **Objective 2: Targets 1, 2 & 3.**

Continue activities that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all HIDTAs, including improving intelligence capabilities, identification and prosecution of major drug trafficking organizations, and seizure of drug organizations' assets. In addition, sufficient resources shall be requested to ensure that ninety percent of all the HIDTAs are in compliance with the National HIDTA Developmental Standards by 2007.

ONDCP, relying on a methodology developed by the Department of Justice, will implement a data system to directly or indirectly measure the annual rate of drug-related violent crime, including homicide, robbery, rape, and assault in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. This methodology should be consistent with that developed under Objective 1, Target 1 (See Domestic Drug Violence Funding Priority).

### **Domestic Money Laundering**

*Justice, & Treasury*

#### **Objective 3: Targets 1, 2 & 3.**

ONDCP estimates that America's drug users spend approximately \$57 billion on illegal drugs. Much of these illegal proceeds are laundered through foreign and domestic financial institutions. The purpose of this priority is to increase the costs of money laundering to drug traffickers. This priority will:

1. Expand efforts to investigate money laundering crimes, and work with states to adopt adequate money laundering and asset forfeiture legislation; share information on financial transactions,
2. Carry out investigations against drug traffickers and businesses engaged in money laundering activities; increase the value of assets seized and forfeited,
3. Conduct an evaluation on the effectiveness of anti-money laundering and asset forfeiture programs in increasing drug trafficking costs of operation,
4. Develop training and procedures for dissemination to state and local law enforcement officials to improve the effectiveness of asset forfeiture activities., and
5. Develop and implement a data system to estimate the annual cost of money laundering to drug traffickers.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 2

### **Domestic Drug Violence**

*Justice, & Treasury*

#### **Objective 1: Target 1.**

Continue to expand federal drug law enforcement task forces (especially, DEA's MET program, FBI's Safe Streets program, and Treasury's domestic law enforcement activities such as Project Achilles and the Youth Gun Initiative) to disrupt and dismantle major gang organizations engaged in the distribution of illegal drugs. In the outyears, continue to expand funding for this priority to those communities most affected by violent drug-related crime associated with gang organizations. In addition, continue to expand federal grant programs that directly support state and local counterdrug enforcement activities, especially the Community Policing Initiative.

Develop and implement a data system to directly or indirectly measure the annual rate of drug-related violent crime, including homicide, robbery, rape, and assault.

### **Criminal Justice Treatment Program**

*Justice, & HHS*

#### **Objective 4: Targets 2, 3 & 4.**

This priority 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. Activities that focus primarily on non-incarcerated criminal justice populations (especially Drug Intervention Program) should continue to be expanded over the five-year period. By FY 2004, all federal judicial districts should implement uniform and comprehensive drug testing policies at the probation management stage of the criminal justice system. Ultimately, by expanding drug testing, sanctions, and treatment programs, the number of persons who come into contact with the criminal justice system will be reduced by decreasing the number of repeat drug-related offenders. The following components are included as part of this priority:

1. Continue to expand federal and state drug control programs that provide drug testing; individual and group counseling; academic and vocational instruction; and training, for prisoners to plan for life on parole.
2. Continue to expand of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM) and provide national-level prevalence estimates of drug use among arrestees.
3. Continue to conduct drug testing, treatment, counseling, and other services *for at least six months post-release*. Activities should be extended into state programs, and expanded to all federal districts to meet the treatment needs of a growing population in transition from incarceration to the community
4. Continue to document the extent of drug treatment services provided to those under the supervision of the criminal justice system. In FY 1996, ONDCP requested SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies to conduct a feasibility study to determine whether the Alcohol and Drug Services Survey (ADSS) - which collects the type of desired data for the general population - could be extended to include the criminal justice system. Either the ADSS, including the criminal justice component, or another mechanism, should be implemented to provide these estimates as part of the annual Uniform Facility Data Set data collection effort.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 2

5. Develop and implement a data system to estimate the prevalence of illegal drug use among inmates in federal, state, and local detention facilities. In 1998 there were approximately 1.8 million inmates in federal or state prisons or local jails. The Justice Department estimates that approximately half of these inmates are in need of treatment for substance abuse. Many are continuing to obtain substances while incarcerated. These estimates should be produced each year.
6. Develop and implement a data system to estimate the proportion of identified drug-using offenders who are rearrested within a 1-year period following their release from criminal justice supervision. Provide information on the specific reason for arrest, including new felonies and serious misdemeanors. These estimates should be produced each year.
7. Expand the use of coordinating capacity developed by criminal and juvenile justice networks, through Knowledge Application demonstrations to Governors' offices in selected states.

### **Drug Courts**

*Justice*

#### **Objective 4: Target 4.**

Continue expansion of the Drug Court program to more sites, continue to expand both national and local evaluations of drug courts, as well as build the state and local capacity to incorporate drug courts into existing court management systems. This priority will:

1. develop state level technical assistance and training capacity,
2. target a wide range of defendants who are eligible for release, and
3. expand the number of drug courts to over 800 sites.

### **Criminal Justice Treatment Effectiveness Study**

*Justice*

#### **Objective 5: Target 1.**

Research the relative success of criminal justice, law enforcement, and offender treatment programs; identify selected priorities that are deemed the most effective; and disseminate this information to all known criminal justice, law enforcement, and drug prevention/treatment agencies.

### **Drug Market Analysis**

*ONDCP & Justice*

#### **Objective 1: Targets 1 & 2.**

Continue research begun in FY 1999 to conduct a drug market analysis. ONDCP and NIJ currently are conducting research into the impact of law enforcement approaches to controlling drug use and trafficking, including community policing, drug courts, and the differential impact of sanctions, treatment and other interventions on deterrence.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 3

### **Close the Public System Treatment Gap**

*HHS*

#### **Objective 1: Targets 1 & 3.**

This priority seeks to provide adequate resources to reduce the gap by at least 20 percent by FY 2002 and by 50 percent by 2007, as compared to the 1996 base year for chronic drug users. The key components of this priority will:

1. Continue to increase treatment capacity, including increased support for the Block Grant, targeted treatment capacity, adolescent treatment, and outreach for chronic users and addicts, including their families. Specifically, additional funding for the Treatment Targeted Capacity Expansion program should be targeted based the demonstrated need to address treatment capacity within specified geographic areas such as cities, counties or regions.
2. Continue to implement a data system to estimate the size of the gap between those who are in need of treatment and those who receive it. Information on specific modalities should be generated. An interagency working group reached consensus on a definition of treatment need based upon a diagnosis of abuse or dependence. In FY 1999, SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies considered changes to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse to provide data to enable such an estimate of treatment need annually.

### **Medications for Drug Dependence**

*HHS*

#### **Objective 6: Target 1.**

Continue to support priority research projects associated with the development of medications and treatment protocols to prevent or reduce drug dependence and abuse. Expand efforts to reform HHS's regulatory system for treatment programs addressing opiate abuse and addiction to improve program quality and increase access. This system should be designed to be an instrument to facilitate the introduction of new drug treatment medications into the health care system.

Further, advancements in brain imaging technologies and instrumentation should be pursued to obtain a comprehensive understanding of how drug treatment medications work in the brain and to advance the quality of current medical research on the underlying causes of drug abuse. Special attention must be paid to medications for methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine use.

### **Treatment Research and Evaluation**

*HHS & ONDCP*

#### **Objective 6: Targets 1 & 2.**

Establish and fund an interagency portfolio of research projects and demonstrations on the development and application of pharmacotherapies and behavioral therapies for the treatment of dependence on/abuse of cocaine/crack, marijuana, opiates, and stimulants, including methamphetamine. Begin to develop and implement by FY 2002 comprehensive federal epidemiological measurement systems. In addition, support a program to identify best practices and disseminate information to treatment providers in the field. Focus on demonstrating treatment strategies for methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine use.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 3

### **Health and Social Costs of Drug Use/Abuse**

*HHS*

#### **Objective 6: Target 3.**

Provide funding to continue implementation of an interagency capability or model to monitor changes in the health and social costs of illegal drugs from agreed upon baseline costs.

### **Reduce Infectious Disease Among Injecting Drug Users**

*HHS*

#### **Objective 2: Targets 1, 2, 3 & 4.**

Maintain efforts to reduce the incidence of infectious disease among the injecting drug user population, tracking effectiveness through CDC's surveillance system.

Develop and implement a data system to estimate the proportion of tuberculosis, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C that are drug-related. Given the environment and circumstances of IV drug use and its consequences, it is believed that a significant proportion of these diseases are drug-related. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report on the overall incidences of these diseases.

### **Increase Drug-Free Workplace Programs**

*Labor, HHS, DOJ & SBA*

#### **Objective 3: Target 1.**

This priority will increase efforts to expand drug-free workplace programs (including those that cover small businesses) so as to achieve a 12 percent increase in employee assistance programs, a 24 percent increase in drug testing, a 30 percent increase in the number of drug-free workplace policies and a 24 percent increase in substance abuse education by 2007. In addition, efforts are needed to ensure that hemp oil products do not cause false positive drug tests as a result of THC contamination. Key components of this priority include:

1. Expand the knowledge base of Drug Free Workplace programs and their effectiveness,
2. Request sufficient funding to conduct epidemiological research in the workplace,
3. Develop and implement a data system to estimate the number of workplaces with (a) employee assistance programs, (b) drug-free workplace policies, (c) drug testing, and (d) at least 1 hour per year of substance abuse education,
4. Provide support for demonstration grants established under the 1998 Drug-Free Workplace Act,
5. Establish a workplace initiative aimed at reaching small businesses through SBA development centers, and
6. Develop a DEA/FDA-led initiative for law enforcement to ensure hemp oil products are free of THC contamination. This initiative is necessary to ensure integrity of drug testing conducted under public and private sector drug-free workplace programs.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 3

### **National Treatment Outcome Monitoring System**

*HHS*

#### **Objective 1: Targets 4 & 5.**

The ONDCP led Data Subcommittee has identified the Drug Evaluation Network System (DENS) as a possible existing model that could be modified and enhanced to provide the needed national estimates of treatment effectiveness. This data system would become the National Treatment Outcome Monitoring System (NTOMS).

This system will collect data on an on-going basis and provide drug treatment providers and civic leaders nationwide with a source of information needed to identify changes in drug abuse treatment outcomes and identify program-level determinants of change. Key components of this priority include:

1. Development of a data system to measure the effectiveness of drug treatment services and estimate the average waiting time to enter treatment. The outcomes to be measured include the impact of treatment on decreasing problems with employment, educational status, illegal activity, health status, and drug use, and
2. Implementation of the NTOMS system nation-wide.

### **Training for Substance Abuse Professionals**

*ONDCP, HHS, DOT, & DOL*

#### **Objective 4: Targets 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.**

Develop performance standards and educational materials for substance abuse professionals using information such as SAMHSA's Laboratory Certification Program Standards and other national professional, accreditation, and certification organizations materials (e.g., ASAM, NAADAC).

Conduct annual training for:

1. Substance abuse prevention professionals,
2. Substance abuse treatment professionals,
3. Substance abuse professionals (DOT program), and
4. Employee assistance professionals who are employed by programs receiving federal funds.

The following HHS components: NIDA, NIAAA, HRSA, CSAP, and CSAT should participate in the development of performance standards and the training of substance abuse professionals.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 3

### **Clinical Trials Treatment Network**

HHS

#### **Objective 6: Target 1**

Expand and build NIDA's National Drug Treatment Clinical Trials Network in order to develop a network of community-based programs to conduct large-scale multi-site trials to replicate and disseminate in real life treatment settings new treatment approaches developed to date in academic settings. The goal of the network is to provide a stable, broadly representative infrastructure for drug treatment research, development and implementation in the nation. The network will ultimately consist of Nodes throughout the country. Each network Node will be organized around a treatment research and training coordinating center, most likely affiliated with a medical school or other academic center. Each coordinating center will be tied to roughly a dozen community-based treatment programs.

### **Prevention & Treatment Infrastructure**

HHS

#### **Impact Target b.**

Ensure that adequate federal staffing levels are maintained in drug prevention and treatment programs to effectively implement the goals and objectives of the *National Drug Control Strategy*.

### **Young Adult Prevention**

ONDCP, HHS, DOEd, DOJ & DoD

#### **Impact Target b.**

Provide funding for a long-term prevention priority to address young adults ages 19 to 29 as a follow-up to ONDCP's Media Campaign and the HHS Youth Initiative. The initiative will be coordinated by ONDCP and funded through participating agencies. This priority will target the following groups:

1. School leavers: youth who are entry level workers and traditionally hard to reach because of lack of bonding to traditional institutions.
2. Post-high school education: target trade school, technical school, community college and colleges and universities with information and skills programs. Support the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) program, plus media approaches.
3. Military academies and military services for enlisted; continuation and expansion of DoD programs in alcohol and other drug education programs, with development of peer education programs in academies.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 4

### **Arrival Zone: Port & Border Security** *DOJ, Treasury, DOT, State, DoD & ONDCP*

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**Objective 1: Targets 2, 3, 4 & 5; Objective 2: Target 3; Objective 4: Targets 1, 2 & 4.**

Continue to improve security and enhance drug interdiction along all U.S. air, land, and sea frontiers and at all ports-of-entry. Controlling borders and ports of entry is vital in order to ensure the rule of law and prevent the flow of illegal drugs. This priority includes:

1. Increases for INS inspectors, investigators, and border patrol agents over the next several years,
2. Substantial increases in Customs' agents, analytic, and inspection staff;
3. Increased coordination and, where appropriate, integration of Customs and INS activities in the areas of communications, intelligence, and port-of-entry operations,
4. Improvements in the exchange of information between the United States and Mexico along the border attained by strengthening the existing border liaisons mechanism, and by generally enhancing coordination for public safety and law enforcement in the border region with Mexico,
5. Continued expansion of DEA, FBI, and Customs Southwest Border initiative,
6. Development and deployment of advanced technologies which unequivocally identify the presence of drugs and contraband in cargo, containers and conveyances at our ports-of-entry,
7. Employment of advanced information management technologies to exploit all source intelligence information to target those shipments most likely to contain contraband,
8. Necessary infrastructure and support functions commensurate with all programs under this priority, and
9. Development and deployment of tagging and tracking systems for ships, containers, vehicles, and aircraft.

### **Transit Zone: Caribbean Violent Crime & Regional Interdiction**

*Justice, DoD, Treasury, DOT,  
State, & ONDCP*

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**Objective 1: Targets 2, 3, 4 & 5; Objective 4: Targets 2, 3 & 4.**

Continue to enhance cooperation in targeting drug trafficking-related criminal activities. The threat of drug trafficking organizations to democratic institutions throughout the Caribbean continues to increase. To counter this increase, this priority 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. This priority provides for:

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 4

1. Implementation of mutual cooperative security agreements between the U.S. and Caribbean nations and territories,
2. Implementation of commitments made by the President of the United States during the Caribbean Summit held in Barbados,
3. Expansion of assistance to Caribbean nations participating in regional interdiction operations to support and develop their maritime law enforcement capabilities,
4. Increases in the capability of Caribbean nations to intercept, apprehend and prosecute drug traffickers through modest expansion of training, equipment upgrades, and maintenance support.
5. Institutionalization of the Americas Counter Smuggling Initiative (ACSI) to provide at-risk commercial carriers, industry and government offices training to prevent goods and conveyances from being utilized to smuggle illegal drugs,
6. Increases in interdiction resource funding and resource allocation in the Caribbean, and
7. Development and deployment of advanced technologies to expand over-the-horizon (OTH) detection, monitoring, and tracking capabilities.

### **Transit Zone: Mexico Counterdrug Cooperation**

*Justice, HHS, Treasury,  
DOD, State, & DOT*

#### **Objective 3: Target 3; Objective 4: Target 3.**

The programs supporting this priority are designed to reduce the flow of illicit drugs into Mexico and from Mexico into the United States, and to dismantle the organizations trafficking in drugs and money laundering. Most of the cocaine and much of the marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine consumed in the U.S. comes through Mexico. Mexican drug-trafficking networks control a substantial portion of the illicit drugs distributed in the United States. Cooperation with Mexican authorities is essential for progress against Mexico-based major drug-trafficking organizations. In FY2001 and the outyears, request funding to implement the Binational U.S.-Mexico Drug Strategy signed by President Zedillo and President Clinton on February 6, 1998. This priority supports:

1. Training for special vetted units of Mexican law enforcement and prosecutors, the judiciary, special rapid response military units engaged in counterdrugs,
2. Training for health service providers involved in treatment programs,
3. Expansion of U.S. support to Mexican and regional interdiction programs defending Mexican territory and the sea, air, and land approaches to Mexico, to include interdiction presence in the Eastern Pacific and general support to air interdiction operations,
4. Establishment of a joint law enforcement investigative capability in the Bilateral Border Task Forces.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 4

5. Deterrence of illegal trafficking in firearms from Mexico and the cross-border area,
6. Expanded resource and analytic support for U.S. programs and Mexican national efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations, including their business-sector dealings.
7. Interdiction of precursor chemicals used by drug trafficking organizations for the production of illicit drugs, and
8. Forfeiture of all proceeds gained by drug trafficking organizations from the illicit drug trade and money laundering.

### **Modeling Drug Trafficking Flows**

*ONDCP*

#### **Objective 1: Target 1.**

Continue to develop interagency drug flow models for cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine. ONDCP is currently leading this interagency effort and has begun with cocaine, the drug for which a mature process and substantial data already exists.

### **Data on the Removal of Drugs from the Transit Zone and Border**

*DOJ, Treasury, DOT, DOD, & ONDCP*

#### **Objective 1, Targets, 2, 3, 4 & 5**

Continue to refine the estimates of the amount of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine removed in the transit zone (Western Hemisphere) and at the U.S. border as measured against interagency flow estimates. ONDCP is currently leading an interagency effort to coordinate and synthesize existing agency estimates of the flow and seizure of these drugs destined for the United States.

*Justice, ONDCP, Treasury*

### **Intelligence Architecture and Secure Communications**

*DoD, State & DOT*

#### **Objective 2: Target 3.**

Drug intelligence and information collection, analysis, and dissemination are essential for effective drug control. The White House Task Force on the Coordination of Counterdrug Intelligence Centers and Activities completed its review of drug intelligence and drug enforcement community capabilities and requirements. The Task Force recommendations to address shortfalls and program enhancements have been included in a draft General Counterdrug Intelligence Plan (GCIP), which is being coordinated in the interagency by ONDCP. The Attorney General, Director of Central Intelligence, and Director of National Drug Control Policy have reached agreement in principle on the key element of the draft GCIP, a drug intelligence policy coordination mechanism. Expect the draft GCIP to be sent out for formal interagency coordination this summer and then to the President and Congress in late 1999. Upon approval, agencies should begin implementation by developing or modifying programs to address GCIP identified requirements in FY2001 and outyears.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 4

Secure, interoperable communications capabilities among US Federal drug law enforcement agencies is crucial for the timely exchange of sensitive tactical information. The Federal Law Enforcement Wireless User Group analyzed the requirements and issues related to communications along the Southwest Border. Additional information from technical surveys will further clarify operational requirements. This initiative must effect the:

1. Expansion of eventual coverage to include Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands,
2. Conversion of radios from analog to digital, and
3. Establishment of secure, interoperable communication capability.

### **Transit Zone: Regional Interdiction Architecture**

*DoD, State, DOT & Treasury*

**Objective 1: Target 2; Objective 4: Target 3.**

Over the next five years, continue efforts to infuse U.S. interagency interdiction forces with high-technology capabilities and complete efforts to reestablish counterdrug support capabilities resident in U.S. military bases in Panama in other locations throughout the region. The capabilities of our interagency interdiction forces provide support to counterdrug efforts throughout the region by both the United States and partner nations. This priority supports the reestablishment of the U.S. military's capabilities to support regional counterdrug efforts through aviation operations support, pierside destructive search support, small unit training, and small boat operations and training. Specifically these programs cover:

1. Establishment of counterdrug aviation support Forward Operating Locations (FOLs) in areas that provide access to the source and transit zones, to include any requisite military construction, operations and maintenance, or procurement funds allocations,
2. Establishment of counterdrug maritime FOLs that facilitate logistics support for U.S. ships and permit pierside destructive searches of suspect vessels,
3. Shifting of small unit training and small boat operations training capabilities to the United States or other locations within the region,
4. Development and fielding of high technology interdiction tools for wide-area surveillance, such as the Puerto Rico Relocatable Over-The-Horizon Radar (ROTHR), and
5. Implementation of Administration-approved recommendations from the Interdiction Planning and Asset Management Group's "Interdiction Asset Requirements: 2001-2005." (As of June 1999, recommendations from this report are being reviewed within the Executive Branch.)

### **Transit Zone: Central America Anti-Drug Assistance**

*DoD, DOJ, State, DOT, Treasury*

**Objective 1: Targets 2 & 3.**

Continue to enhance cooperation in the campaign against drug trafficking-related criminal activities, organized crime and violence in the Central American region, including Panama. A significant amount of the illicit drugs destined for the United States is shipped through Central America or the adjacent waters of the Caribbean and the Eastern Pacific. This priority supports the implementation

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 4

of commitments made by the President of the United States during the Central American Summits held in San Jose and Antigua. The components of this priority include:

1. Implementation of recently concluded maritime counter-narcotics agreements between the U.S. and Costa Rica and conclusion of agreements with other Central American nations,
2. Expansion of assistance to Central American nations participating in regional interdiction operations to support their maritime law enforcement capabilities,
3. Increases in the capability of Central American nations to intercept, apprehend and prosecute drug traffickers through modest expansion of training, equipment upgrades, and maintenance support,
4. Institutionalization of port-of-entry security programs to prevent smuggling by commercial means (land, air or sea),
5. Increases in interdiction resource funding and resource allocation for Central America and the Eastern Pacific,
6. Support for the continued application/modernization of extradition treaties with Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador and other countries
7. Promotion of enactment and implementation of precursor chemical control legislation, and
8. Support for bilateral CD intelligence and communications centers to expand intelligence collection/analysis capabilities throughout the region.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 5

### **Andean Coca Reduction**

*State, DoD, Justice & Treasury*

**Objective 1: Target 1; Objective 2: Target 1; Objective 3: Targets 1 & 2; Objective 6: Target 3.**  
By 2007, achieve a 40% reduction in the world-wide net cultivation of coca destined for illicit coca production, as compared to the 1996 base year. Achieve this reduction through support of host nation law enforcement, interdiction, alternative development, and eradication programs. This priority supports the completion of the critical enablers found in the interagency source zone plan titled "Strategic Priorities Against the Cocaine Industry." Key elements of this priority include:

1. Continued support for efforts to strengthen political, judicial, and law enforcement institutions in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia to enable them to enhance their capabilities to enforce law, administer justice, and extend government control of (and presence in) the drug producing regions through training, technical assistance, and information sharing.
2. Expanded assistance to source country eradication and interdiction programs, including support for HCl lab interdiction and programs to control precursor and essential chemicals.
3. Expanded resource and analytic support for U.S. programs and source nation efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations, including their business-sector dealings.
4. Expanded materiel, training, and detection & monitoring support to source country air interdiction and general aviation aircraft control efforts.
5. Significant expansion of assistance to Colombian drug control operations in southern Colombia, including materiel and training support for the Army Counterdrug Battalion, counterdrug intelligence collection and analysis, and security enhancements for police and military counterdrug bases in the region.
6. Support for Colombian crop control efforts, including investigative efforts to ascertain coca yield and measure eradication efficiency.
7. Increased support for source country riverine programs, to include development and maintenance of waterways management programs which establish control over ports and waterways in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia.
8. Sustained support to alternative development programs in Peru and Bolivia, and
9. Expanded support for alternative development programs in Colombia.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 5

### **Colombian Air Interdiction**

*DoD, State & Treasury*

#### **Objective 3: Target 1.**

Work closely with Colombia to continue and expand their comprehensive airborne interdiction program to deny the air movement of cocaine HCl from labs to the transshipment areas along Colombia's northern and western coasts. This priority will attack the critical air smuggling infrastructure in Colombia that is key to the efficient operation of the entire cocaine industry. Effectiveness will be continuously monitored, with the goal of intercepting and achieving successful endgames against air smuggling targets. The overall priority includes the following major elements:

1. Continued engagement of the Colombian air force in a conservative airborne force-down approach to enforcing air sovereignty over eastern Colombia,
2. Upgrade of Colombian A-37 interdiction aircraft to allow effective day/night operations (including Night Vision Goggle cockpits, air-to-air radar, pilot training, and long-term maintenance),
3. Design and operation of an effective automation system for providing the tactical air surveillance picture to Colombia for realtime air operations,
4. Expansion of intelligence collection that is focused on providing cueing for interdicting air smugglers,
5. Support to Colombia in establishing and securing air interdiction forces at suitable airbases east of the Andes, including Apiay, Tres Esquinas, Marandua, and
6. Development of a process to support the Colombian Air Force with the necessary fuel for continuing and effective air operations.

### **International Money Laundering**

*Justice, & Treasury*

#### **Objective 5: Targets 1 & 2; Objective 6: Target 2.**

Continue to expand efforts to target drug organizations by focusing on money laundering activities. Develop initiatives to support:

1. Regional development of adequate money laundering and asset forfeiture legislation,
2. International capabilities to share information on financial transactions,
3. Expanded investigations against drug traffickers and businesses engaged in money laundering activities,
4. Development and deployment of a methodology to non-intrusively detect the illegal smuggling of U.S. currency,

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 5

5. Establishment of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in accordance with Egmont Group standards, and.
6. International institutionalization of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) anti-money laundering standards.

### **International Heroin Control**

*State, DoD, & Justice*

**Objective 1: Target 2; Objective 2 Target 1; Objective 3: Target 1; Objective 4: Targets 1 & 2.**  
Continue to expand efforts to bring international law enforcement to bear against opium poppy cultivation and principal heroin trafficking organizations through coordinated regional initiatives in the Western Hemisphere, East Asia, Southwest Asia, and other heroin trafficking regions. Activities should support the following efforts:

1. Improvements in worldwide heroin intelligence data base and cooperation among relevant intelligence gathering agencies,
2. Expansion of supply reduction efforts (including eradication and alternative development) and law enforcement activities in source countries where the U.S. has cooperative relationships (primarily Colombia, Mexico, Laos, Thailand, and Pakistan),
3. Cooperation with international organizations to influence counterdrug activities in Burma and Afghanistan,
4. Disruption of processing and trafficking activities in heroin transit countries,
5. Development of more stringent international controls and more aggressive interdiction of essential precursor chemicals, particularly in critical ports of entry,
6. Expanded resource and analytic support for U.S. programs and source nation efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations, including their business-sector dealings,
7. Increased international support to UNDCP's global drug control initiative, and
8. Continued development of fully mature drug enforcement curriculum at the International Law Enforcement Academy - Asia.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 5

### **Marijuana Control**

*Interior, Agriculture, & Justice*

**Objective 1: Targets 3 & 4; Objective 6: Target 3.**

In ONDCP's 1998 reauthorizing legislation, Congress has required the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to develop an estimate of the cultivation of marijuana, for both indoor and outdoor cultivation. Justice, Interior, and USDA efforts against marijuana are to include the following:

1. Continue to expand marijuana mapping capabilities through the development of imaging techniques, such as hyper spectral sensors, to detect and identify domestic marijuana growth areas. Use the results of these estimates to assist law enforcement activities and target future actions,
2. Develop and implement a data system(s) to estimate the cultivation of marijuana in Western Hemisphere countries, including the United States,
3. Expand efforts to reduce cultivation and trafficking of marijuana from other Western Hemisphere countries.
4. Continue to expand DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.
5. Expand the capability of federal law enforcement to monitor compliance with regulations regarding the importation of hemp and hemp oil products which may contain sufficient levels of THC to threaten the federal drug testing program, and
6. Continue efforts to counter the domestic marijuana legalization movement.

### **Methamphetamine Control**

*Justice & HHS*

**Objective 1: Target 4; Objective 2: Target 1; Objective 6: Target 3.**

Continue implementation of initiatives that follow from the ONDCP Methamphetamine conferences. Develop technologies to help locate and dismantle, as safely as possible, clandestine methamphetamine manufacturing facilities. Intelligence information gathered on these facilities and techniques to safely dismantle them should be provided on a national basis through comprehensive data networks by the DEA to all federal, state and local law enforcement organizations. In outyears, develop a better measurement system to provide more precise estimates of the size and scope of the methamphetamine problem.

Develop and implement a data system(s) to estimate or directly measure (a) arrests of methamphetamine traffickers, (b) purity of available methamphetamine and other illicit synthetic drugs, and (c) price of available methamphetamine and other illicit synthetic drugs.

## FY 2001 - FY 2005 Drug Control Funding Priorities: Goal 5

### **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism**

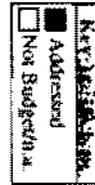
*State, ONDCP, Treasury, & Justice*

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#### **Objective 4: Target 1.**

Request funding for U.S. participation in the OAS/CICAD efforts to complete the development and implementation of the Summit of Americas mandate for and Alliance Against Drugs—the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) of the hemisphere. A working group has convened quarterly over the past year to develop the MEM for implementation of a “pilot test” of the mechanism which began in January 1999 and will be administered annually to assess progress on drug control efforts in the hemisphere.

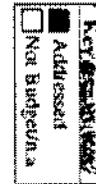
**Funding Priorities / PME Crosswalk**



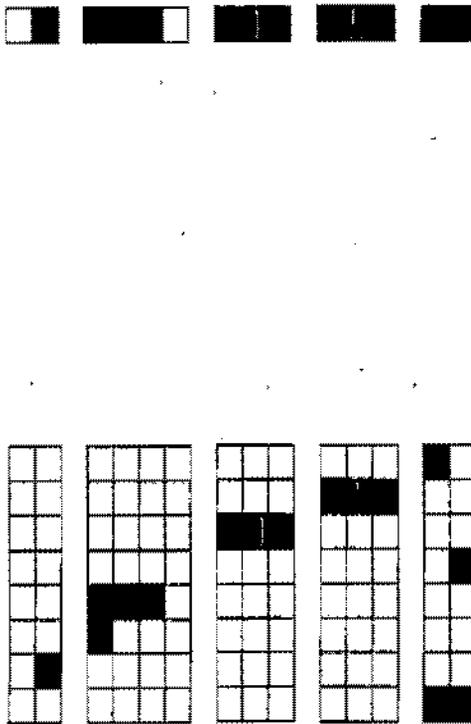
*Funding Priority*

- Media Campaign
- Prevention Dissemination
- School Coordinators
- Parenting & Mentoring
- Research-Based Prevention
- Community Coalitions
- Youth Drug Prevention Research
- Youth Substance Abuse Prevention
- Youth Tobacco
- Youth Alcohol
- Consolidate Prevention Data Research
- Domestic Drug Trafficking
- Expand HIDTAs
- Domestic Money Laundering
- Domestic Drug Violence
- Criminal Justice Treatment
- Drug Courts
- CI Treatment Effectiveness Study
- Drug Market Analysis
- Close Treatment Gap
- Medications for Drug Dependence
- Treatment Research and Evaluation
- Health & Social Costs of Drug Abuse
- Red. Infectious Disease among IDUs
- Increase Drug-Free Workplace
- Nat. Treat. Outcome Monitoring Sys.
- Training for S.A. Professionals
- Clinical Trials Treatment Network
- Prevention & Treatment Infrastructure 1/
- Young Adult Prevention 1/
- Port and Border Security
- Caribbean Violent Crime
- Mexico Counterdrug Cooperation
- Modeling Drug Trafficking Flows
- Removal of Drugs Transit Zone/Border
- Intel Architecture & Secure Coms
- Regional Interdiction Architecture
- Central America Anti-Drug Assistance
- Andean Coca Reduction
- Colombian Air Interdiction
- International Money Laundering
- International Heroin Control
- Marijuana Control
- Methamphetamine Control
- Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Goal 1	Objective 1	Target 1	Target 2	Target 3	Objective 2	Target 1	Target 2	Target 3	Objective 3	Target 1	Target 2	Target 3	Objective 4	Target 1	Target 2	Target 3	Objective 5	Target 1	Target 2	Target 3	Objective 6	Target 1	Target 2	Objective 7	Target 1	Objective 8	Target 1	Objective 9	Target 1	Target 2		
		Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed																



- Goal 2
- Objective 1
  - Target 1
  - Target 2
- Objective 2
  - Target 1
  - Target 2
  - Target 3
- Objective 3
  - Target 1
  - Target 2
  - Target 3
- Objective 4
  - Target 1
  - Target 2
  - Target 3
  - Target 4
- Objective 5
  - Target 1
  - Target 2



*Funding Priority*

- Media Campaign
- Prevention Dissemination
- School Coordinators
- Parenting & Mentoring
- Research-Based Prevention
- Community Coalitions
- Youth Drug Prevention Research
- Youth Substance Abuse Prevention
- Youth Tobacco
- Youth Alcohol
- Consolidate Prevention Data Research

Goal 1

- Domestic Drug Trafficking
- Expand HIDTAs
- Domestic Money Laundering
- Domestic Drug Violence
- Criminal Justice Treatment
- Drug Courts
- CJ Treatment Effectiveness Study
- Drug Market Analysis

Goal 2

- Close Treatment Gap
- Medications for Drug Dependence
- Treatment Research and Evaluation
- Health & Social Costs of Drug Abuse
- Red. Infectious Disease among IDUs
- Increase Drug-Free Workplace
- Nat. Treat. Outcome Monitoring Sys.
- Training for S.A. Professionals
- Clinical Trials Treatment Network
- Prevention & Treatment Infrastructure 1/
- Young Adult Prevention 1/

Goal 3

- Port and Border Security
- Caribbean Violent Crime
- Mexico Counterdrug Cooperation
- Modeling Drug Trafficking Flows
- Removal of Drugs Transit Zone/Border
- Intel Architecture & Secure Cons
- Regional Interdiction Architecture
- Central America Anti-Drug Assistance

Goal 4

- Andean Coca Reduction
- Colombian Air Interdiction
- International Money Laundering
- International Heroin Control
- Marijuana Control
- Methamphetamine Control
- Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Goal 5

**Funding Priorities / PME Crosswalk**

Not Addressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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# Funding Priorities / PME Crosswalk

### Funding Priority

- Media Campaign
- Prevention Dissemination
- School Coordinators
- Parenting & Mentoring
- Research-Based Prevention
- Community Coalitions
- Youth Drug Prevention Research
- Youth Substance Abuse Prevention
- Youth Tobacco
- Youth Alcohol
- Consolidate Prevention Data Research

### Goal 1

- Domestic Drug Trafficking
- Expand HIDTAs
- Domestic Money Laundering
- Domestic Drug Violence
- Criminal Justice Treatment
- Drug Courts
- CJ Treatment Effectiveness Study
- Drug Market Analysis

### Goal 2

- Close Treatment Gap
- Medications for Drug Dependence
- Treatment Research and Evaluation
- Health & Social Costs of Drug Abuse
- Red. Infectious Disease among IDUs
- Increase Drug-Free Workplace
- Nat. Treat. Outcome Monitoring Sys.
- Training for S.A. Professionals
- Clinical Trials Treatment Network
- Prevention & Treatment Infrastructure I/
- Young Adult Prevention I/

### Goal 3

- Port and Border Security
- Caribbean Violent Crime
- Mexico Counterdrug Cooperation
- Modeling Drug Trafficking Flows
- Removal of Drugs Transit Zone/Border
- Intel Architecture & Secure Comm
- Regional Interdiction Architecture
- Central America Anti-Drug Assistance

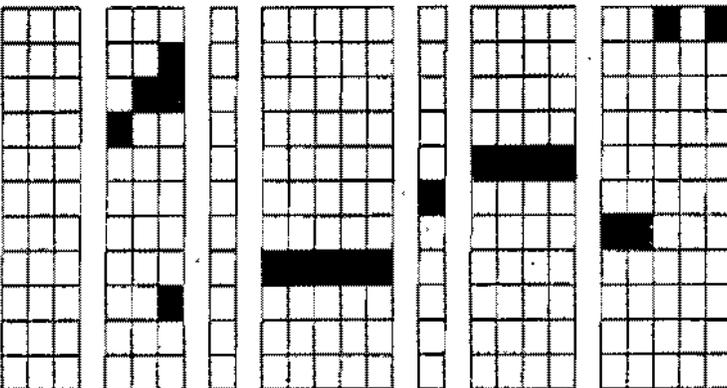
### Goal 4

- Andean Coca Reduction
- Colombian Air Interdiction
- International Money Laundering
- International Heroin Control
- Marijuana Control
- Methamphetamine Control
- Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

### Goal 5

### Goal 3

- Objective 1
  - Target 1
  - Target 2
  - Target 3
  - Target 4
  - Target 5
- Objective 2
  - Target 1
  - Target 2
  - Target 3
  - Target 4
- Objective 3
  - Target 1
- Objective 4
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  - Target 3
  - Target 4
  - Target 5
- Objective 5
  - Target 1
- Objective 6
  - Target 1
  - Target 2
  - Target 3
- Objective 7
  - Target 1
  - Target 2
  - Target 3





# Funding Priorities / PME Crosswalk

Key	Addressed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Budgeted

*Funding Priority*

- Media Campaign
- Prevention Dissemination
- School Coordinators
- Parenting & Mentoring
- Research-Based Prevention
- Community Coalitions
- Youth Drug Prevention Research
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- Colombian Air Interdiction
- International Money Laundering
- International Heroin Control
- Marijuana Control
- Methamphetamine Control
- Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

**Goal 1**

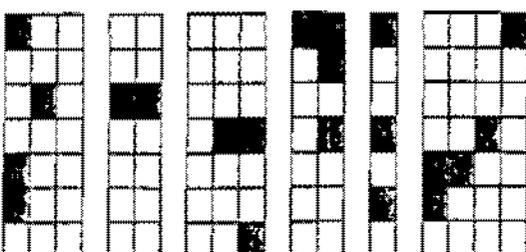
**Goal 2**

**Goal 3**

**Goal 4**

**Goal 5**

- Goal 5
  - Objective 1
    - Target 1
    - Target 2
    - Target 3
    - Target 4
  - Objective 2
    - Target 1
  - Objective 3
    - Target 1
    - Target 2
  - Objective 4
    - Target 1
    - Target 2
    - Target 3
  - Objective 5
    - Target 1
    - Target 2
  - Objective 6
    - Target 1
    - Target 2
    - Target 3



**Note:**

1/ These initiatives address Goal 3, Impact Target b (Reduce the nationwide prevalence of illegal drug use).

## National Drug Control Strategy Goals, Objectives and Targets

### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.**

**Objective 1:** Educate parents and other care givers, teachers, coaches, clergy, health professionals, and business and community leaders to help youth reject illegal drugs and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

Target 1: Adult understanding and capacity

Target 3: Acceptance rate

Target 2: Adults influencing youth

**Objective 2:** Pursue a vigorous advertising and public communications program dealing with the dangers of illegal drug, alcohol, and tobacco use by youth.

Target 1: Youth risk perception

Target 3: TV anti-drug messages

Target 2: Youth disapproval

**Objective 3:** Promote zero tolerance policies for youth regarding the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco within the family, school, workplace, and community.

Target 1: Zero tolerance in schools

Target 2: Zero tolerance in communities

**Objective 4:** Provide students in grades K-12 with alcohol, tobacco, and drug prevention programs and policies that are research based.

Target 1: Establish criteria for effective Programs and policies

Target 2: Implement effective programs and policies in schools

**Objective 5:** Support parents and adult mentors in encouraging youth to engage in positive, healthy lifestyles and modeling behavior to be emulated by young people.

Target 1: Develop mentoring & parenting program

Target 2: Implement mentoring & parenting program

**Objective 6:** Encourage and assist the development of community coalitions and programs in preventing drug abuse and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

Target 1: Develop coalition directory

Target 2: Funded coalitions

**Objective 7:** Create partnerships with the media, entertainment industry, and professional sports organizations to avoid the glamorization, condoning, or normalization of illegal drugs and the use of alcohol and tobacco by youth.

Target 1:

Partnerships

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.**

**Objective 8:** Develop and implement a set of research-based principles upon which prevention programming can be based.

Target 1: Develop prevention models

Target 2: Disseminate principles & models

**Objective 9:** Support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information, to inform drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs targeting young Americans.

Target 1: Assess prevention research

Target 2: Develop, disseminate, & implement research-based prevention programs & products

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

**Objective 1:** Strengthen law enforcement—including federal, state, and local drug task forces—to combat drug-related violence, disrupt criminal organizations, and arrest and prosecute the leaders of illegal drug syndicates.

Target 1: Drug-related violent crime

Target 2: Drug trafficking organizations

**Objective 2:** Improve the ability of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) to counter drug trafficking.

Target 1: HIDTA development

Target 3: Drug-related violent crime in HIDTAs

Target 2: Drug trafficking organizations in HIDTAs

**Objective 3:** Help law enforcement to disrupt money laundering and seize and forfeit criminal assets.

Target 1: Use of asset seizure procedures

Target 2: State anti-money laundering & asset seizure/forfeiture statutes

**Objective 4:** Break the cycle of drug abuse and crime.

Target 1: Drug testing policies

Target 3: Inmate access to illegal drugs

Target 2: Substance abuse treatment availability

Target 4: Drugs & recidivism

**Objective 5:** Support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information and data, to inform law enforcement, prosecution, incarceration, and treatment of offenders involved with illegal drugs.

Target 1: Effectiveness study

Target 2: Implementation of selected initiatives

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

**Objective 1:** Support and promote effective, efficient, and accessible drug treatment, ensuring the development of a system that is responsive to emerging trends in drug abuse.

- Target 1: Treatment Gap
- Target 2: Demonstrate impact
- Target 3: Waiting time
- Target 4: Implement NTOMS
- Target 5: Disseminate treatment information

**Objective 2:** Reduce drug-related health problems, with an emphasis on infectious diseases.

- Target 1: Tuberculosis
- Target 2: Hepatitis B
- Target 3: HIV
- Target 4: Hepatitis C

**Objective 3:** Promote national adoption of drug-free workplace programs that emphasize a comprehensive program that includes: drug testing, education, prevention, and intervention.

- Target 1: Drug-free workplace

**Objective 4:** Support and promote the education, training, and credentialing of professionals who work with substance abusers.

- Target 1: Standards set
- Target 2: Conformity – states adopt national standards for prevention professionals
- Target 3: Conformity – all states adopt recognized standards for treatment professionals
- Target 4: Conformity – states adopt recognized standards for substance abuse professionals
- Target 5: Conformity – states adopt standards for employee assistance professionals

**Objective 5:** Support research into the development of medications and related protocols to prevent or reduce drug dependence and abuse.

- Target 1: Research focus

**Objective 6:** Support and highlight research and technology, including the acquisition and analysis of scientific data, to reduce the health and social costs of illegal drug use.

- Target 1: Develop funded portfolio
- Target 2: Epidemiological model
- Target 3: Health/social cost model

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

**Objective 7: Support and disseminate scientific research and data on the consequences of legalizing drugs.**

Target 1: Develop an information package

Target 3: Develop a plan that opposes the legalization of Schedule I drugs

Target 2: Disseminate evidence

**Goal 4: Shield America's Air, Land, and Sea Frontiers from the Drug Threat.**

**Objective 1:** Conduct flexible operations to detect, disrupt, deter, and seize illegal drugs in transit to the United States and at U.S. borders.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Target 1: Develop interagency drug flow models | Target 4: Marijuana removal       |
| Target 2: Cocaine removal                      | Target 5: Methamphetamine removal |
| Target 3: Heroin removal                       |                                   |

**Objective 2:** Improve the coordination and effectiveness of U.S. drug law enforcement programs with particular emphasis on the Southwest Border, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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|--|--------------------------|
| Target 1: Cooperative intelligence & investigative relationships | Target 3: Communications |
| Target 2: Intelligence relationship gaps                         |                          |

**Objective 3:** Improve bilateral and regional cooperation with Mexico as well as other cocaine and heroin transit zone countries in order to reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| Target 1: Identify & inventory foreign cooperative relationships | Target 3: Support agreements |
| Target 2: Gaps in intelligence & cooperation                     |                              |

**Objective 4:** Support and highlight research and technology—including the development of scientific information and data—to detect, disrupt, deter, and seize illegal drugs in transit to the United States and at U.S. borders.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Target 1: Anti-smuggling technology | Target 3: Over-the-horizon (OTH) tracking |
| Target 2: Vehicle tagging           | Target 4: High-risk technologies          |

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

**Objective 1:** Produce a net reduction in the worldwide cultivation of coca, opium, and marijuana and in the production of other illegal drugs, especially methamphetamine.

- Target 1: Illicit coca
- Target 2: Opium poppy

- Target 3: Marijuana
- Target 4: Other illegal drugs

**Objective 2:** Disrupt and dismantle major international drug trafficking organizations and arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate their leaders.

- Target 1: Arrest & prosecute drug traffickers and disrupt trafficking organizations

**Objective 3:** Support and complement source country drug control efforts and strengthen source country political will and drug control capabilities.

- Target 1: Host-country capability
- Target 2: Host-country justice

**Objective 4:** Develop and support bilateral, regional, and multilateral initiatives and mobilize international organizational efforts against all aspects of illegal drug production, trafficking, and abuse.

- Target 1: Regional cooperative agreements
- Target 2: Source & transit country drug Control strategy
- Target 3: Donor-funded assistance

**Objective 5:** Promote international policies and laws that deter money laundering and facilitate anti-money laundering investigations as well as seizure and forfeiture of associated assets.

- Target 1: Ratify 1988 Vienna Convention
- Target 2: Conform to FATF recommendations

**Objective 6:** Support and highlight research and technology, including the development of scientific data, to reduce the worldwide supply of illegal drugs.

- Target 1: Airborne sensors
- Target 2: Currency detection
- Target 3: Advanced technology



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
Washington, D.C. 20503

**ONDCP Circular: Annual Accounting of Drug Control Funds**

December 17, 1999

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**TO THE HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM AGENCIES**

**SUBJECT:** Guidelines for Annual Accounting and Authentication of Drug Control Funds

1. **Purpose.** This Circular provides the policies and procedures to be used by National Drug Control Program agencies in conducting a detailed accounting and authentication of all funds expended on National Drug Control Program activities.
2. **Authority.**
  - a. 21 U.S.C. § 1704(d) provides: "The Director [ONDCP] shall --
    - (A) require the National Drug Control Program agencies to submit to the Director not later than February 1 of each year a detailed accounting of all funds expended by the agencies for National Drug Control Program activities during the previous fiscal year, and require such accounting to be authenticated by the Inspector General of each agency prior to submission to the Director; and
    - (B) submit to Congress not later than April 1 of each year the information submitted to the Director under subparagraph (A)."
  - b. Additionally:
    - (1) 21 U.S.C. § 1704(a) provides: "... Upon the request of the Director, the head of any National Drug Control Program agency shall cooperate with and provide to the Director any statistics, studies, reports, and other information prepared or collected by the agency concerning the responsibilities of the agency under the National Drug Control Strategy that relate to -- (A) drug abuse control; or (B) the manner in which amounts made available for drug control are being used by that agency." and
    - (2) 21 U.S.C. § 1703(d)(7) authorizes the Director of ONDCP to "... monitor implementation of the National Drug Control Program, including -- (A) conducting program performance audits and evaluations; and (B) requesting assistance from the Inspector General of the relevant agency in such audits and evaluations ..."

3. **Definitions.** As used in this Circular --

- a. **National Drug Control Program Agency** (hereinafter referred to as "agency") means, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1701(7), "... any agency that is responsible for implementing any aspect of the National Drug Control Strategy, including any agency that receives Federal funds to implement any aspect of the National Drug Control Strategy, but does not include any agency that receives funds for drug control activity solely under the National Foreign Intelligence Program, the Joint Military Intelligence Program or Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities, unless such agency has been designated -- (A) by the President; or (B) jointly by the Director [ONDCP] and the head of the agency."
- b. **Bureau** means any component of an agency.
- c. **Drug Methodology** means the process by which drug-related financial statistics are calculated. Principal criteria for an agency or bureau's drug methodology are (1) that it provide a reasonable basis for consistent estimation, and (2) that financial statistics derived through the application of this methodology fairly quantify the agency or bureau's involvement in the National Drug Control Program. Agencies or bureaus may use a variety of reasonably articulable methods, relying on workload data, grants data, statistical data, or professional judgment to estimate the drug-related portion of their programs. Once initially established, any material modification to a drug methodology must be submitted to ONDCP for review and approval before it can be implemented. Financial data formats and definitions are explained in the ONDCP Circular, *Budget Instructions and Certification Procedures*, dated May 5, 1999.
- d. **Reprogramming or Transfer** refers to any change to an agency or bureau's financial plan that requires Congressional notification. If a reprogramming or transfer affects drug-related budget resources in excess of \$5 million, then pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 1703(c)(4), such reprogramming or transfer request shall not be submitted to Congress without the approval of the Director, ONDCP. The \$5 million threshold for ONDCP's approval may be triggered through a single transaction, or through several reprogrammings or transfers during the year that cumulatively affect the same budget activity.

4. **Coverage.** The provisions of this Circular apply to all National Drug Control Program agencies. Detailed Accounting Submissions, as defined by Section 5 of this Circular, are required from each agency identified in Attachment A.

5. **Detailed Accounting Submission.** The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of each agency, or other accountable senior level senior executive, shall prepare a Detailed Accounting Submission to the Director, ONDCP. For agencies with no bureaus, this submission shall be a single report, as defined by this section. For agencies with bureaus, the Detailed Accounting Submission shall consist of reports, as defined by this section, from the agency's bureaus. The CFO of each bureau, or accountable senior level executive, shall prepare reports. Each report must include (a)

a table highlighting prior year drug control obligations data, and (b) a narrative section making assertions regarding the prior year obligations data. Report elements are further detailed below:

- a. **Table of Prior Year Drug Control Obligations** -- For the most recently completed fiscal year, each report shall include a table of obligations of drug control budgetary resources appropriated and available during the year being reported.<sup>1</sup> Such table shall present obligations by Strategy Goal, Drug Function, Budget Decision Unit, and any other published subdivision displayed for the agency or bureau in the *National Drug Control Strategy Budget Summary*. Further, this table shall be accompanied by the following disclosures:

(1) **Drug Methodology** -- The drug methodology shall be specified in a separate exhibit. This presentation shall include sufficient detail to explain fully the derivation of all obligations data presented in the table.

(2) **Methodology Modifications** -- Consistent with ONDCP's prior approval, if the drug methodology has been modified from the previous year, then the changes, their purpose, and the quantitative differences in the amount(s) reported using the new method versus the amount(s) that would have been reported under the old method shall be disclosed.<sup>2</sup>

(3) **Material Weaknesses or Other Findings** -- Any material weakness or other findings by independent sources, or other known weaknesses, including those identified in the Agency's Annual Statement of Assurance, which may affect the presentation of prior year drug-related obligations data, shall be highlighted. This may be accomplished by either providing a brief written summary, or by referencing and attaching relevant portions of existing assurance reports. For each material weakness or other finding, corrective actions currently underway or contemplated shall be identified.

(4) **Reprogrammings or Transfers** -- All prior year reprogrammings or transfers that affected drug-related budgetary resources shall be identified, and for each such reprogramming or transfer, the effect on drug-related obligations reported in the table required by this section also shall be identified.

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<sup>1</sup>Consistent with reporting requirements of the ONDCP Circular, *Budget Instructions and Certification Procedures*, dated May 5, 1999, resources received from the following accounts are excluded from obligation estimates: (1) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA), (2) Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE), (3) the Justice Assets Forfeiture, the Treasury Forfeiture, and ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Funds. Obligations against these resources shall be excluded from the table required by this section, but shall be reported on a consolidated basis by these bureaus. Generally, to prevent double-counting agencies should not report obligations against budget resources received as a reimbursement. An agency that is the source of the budget authority for such reimbursements shall be the reporting entity under this circular.

<sup>2</sup>For changes that did not receive prior approval, the agency or bureau shall submit such changes to ONDCP for approval under separate cover.

(5) **Other Disclosures** -- ONDCP recognizes that the preparation of the information in the table, referenced in 5a, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of prior year obligations. While the information is based on management's best estimates, actual expenditures may differ. Agencies may make additional disclosures that expand on this issue for data they report.

b. **Assertions** -- At a minimum, each report shall include a narrative section where the following assertions are made regarding the obligation data presented in the table required by Section 5a:

- (1) **Drug Methodology** -- An assertion shall be made regarding the reasonableness and accuracy of the drug methodology used to calculate obligations of prior year budgetary resources. The criteria associated with this assertion are as follows:
  - (a) **Data** -- If workload or other statistical information supports the drug methodology, then the source of these data and the current connection to drug control obligations should be well documented. If these data are periodically collected, then the data used in the drug methodology must be clearly identified and will be the most recently available.
  - (b) **Other Estimation Methods** -- If professional judgment or other estimation methods are used as part of the drug methodology, then the association between these assumptions and the drug control obligations being estimated must be thoroughly explained and documented. These assumptions should be subjected to periodic review, in order to confirm their continued validity.
  - (c) **Completeness** -- All activities conducted by the agency or bureau that have a drug-related nexus shall be reflected in the drug methodology.
  - (d) **Financial Systems** -- Financial systems supporting the drug methodology should yield data that fairly present, in all material respects, aggregate obligations from which drug-related obligation estimates are derived.
- (2) **Application of Methodology** -- Each report shall include an assertion that the methodology disclosed in this section was the actual methodology used to generate the table required by Section 5a. Calculations will be sufficiently well documented to independently reproduce these data. Calculations should also provide a means to ensure consistency of data between reporting years.
- (3) **Financial Plan -- Including Reprogrammings or Transfers** -- Further, each report shall include an assertion that the data presented are associated with obligations against a financial plan that, if revised during the fiscal year, properly reflects those

changes, including ONDCP's approval of reprogrammings or transfers affecting drug-related resources in excess of \$5 million.

6. **Inspector General Authentication.** Each report defined in Section 5 shall be provided to the agency's Inspector General (IG) for the purpose of expressing a conclusion about the reliability of each assertion made in the report. ONDCP anticipates that this engagement will be an attestation review, consistent with the *Statements for Standards of Attestation Engagements*, promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.
7. **Unreasonable Burden.** Unless a detailed report, as specified in Section 5, is specifically requested by ONDCP, an agency or bureau with prior year drug-related obligations of less than \$50 million may submit through its CFO, or its accountable senior level executive, an alternative report to ONDCP, consisting of only the table highlighted in Section 5a., omitting all other disclosures. Such report will be accompanied by statements from the CFO, or accountable senior level executive, and the agency Inspector General attesting that full compliance with this Circular would constitute an unreasonable reporting burden. In those instances, obligations reported under this section will be considered as constituting the statutorily required detailed accounting, unless ONDCP notifies the agency that greater detail is required.
8. **Point of Contact and Due Dates.** Each agency CFO, or accountable senior level executive, shall transmit a Detailed Accounting Submission, consisting of the report(s) defined in Section 5, along with the IG's authentication(s) defined in Section 6, to the attention of the Director, Office of Programs, Budget, Research and Evaluation, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Washington, DC 20503. Detailed Accounting Submissions, with the accompanying IG authentication(s), are due to ONDCP by February 1 of each year. Each agency or bureau shall provide a point of contact to the Chief, ONDCP Budget Branch not later than 15 January of each year. Agency management must submit reports to their Office of Inspector General (OIG) in sufficient time to allow for review and IG authentication under Section 6 of this Circular. ONDCP recommends a 31 December due date for agencies to provide their respective OIG with the required reports and information. This date accommodates the simultaneous submissions of prior year data to ONDCP for inclusion into *National Drug Control Strategy (Budget Summary)* and to OIGs for review. Inquiries regarding any of the requirements of this Circular may be directed to the Chief, ONDCP Budget Branch, at 202-395-6736.



Janet L. Crist  
Chief of Staff

Attachment

**Agencies and Bureaus  
Required to Submit Reports**

**Department of Agriculture**

Bureaus:

Agricultural Research Service

U.S. Forest Service

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

**Corporation for National Service**

**Department of Defense**

**Department of Education**

**Department of Health and Human Services**

Bureaus:

Administration for Children and Families

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Food and Drug Administration

Health Care Financing Administration

Health Resources and Services Administration

Indian Health Service

National Institutes of Health

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

**Department of Housing and Urban Development**

**Department of the Interior**

Bureaus:

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Park Service

**Department of Justice**

Bureaus:

Assets Forfeiture Fund  
U.S. Attorneys  
Bureau of Prisons  
Community Oriented Policing Services  
Criminal Division  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Federal Prisoner Detention  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement  
INTERPOL  
U.S. Marshals Service  
Office of Justice Programs  
Tax Division

**Department of Labor**

**Small Business Administration**

**Department of State**

Public Diplomacy. Submits authentication for the former United States Information Agency, which was integrated into State, October 1, 1999.

Bureaus:

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs  
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

**Department of Transportation**

Bureaus:

U.S. Coast Guard  
Federal Aviation Administration  
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

**Department of the Treasury**

Bureaus:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

U.S. Customs Service

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

Internal Revenue Service

U.S. Secret Service

Treasury Forfeiture Fund

**Department of Veterans Affairs**