

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research and Development	10.000	1.000	5.000
State and Local Assistance	10.000	–	–
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$20.000	\$1.000	\$5.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Research and Development	10.000	1.000	5.000
Technology Transfer Program	10.000	–	–
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$20.000	\$1.000	\$5.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$20.000	\$1.000	\$5.000
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center’s (CTAC) mission is to serve as the central counterdrug technology research and development organization of the Federal Government. It was established by the Counter-narcotics Technology Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510) and reauthorized in 2006. CTAC sponsors a counterdrug research program to advance the capabilities of drug control agencies responsible for both supply and demand reduction activities.

Budget

In FY 2009, ONDCP requests \$5.0 million for the CTAC program, which is an increase of \$4.0 million from the FY 2008 level. These resources will enable CTAC to oversee and coordinate a counterdrug research program that supports the goals of the Strategy.

Research and Development

Total FY 2009 Request: \$5.0 million (Includes +\$4.0 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$1.0 million will provide funding to conduct a limited number of research projects to investigate drug markets to measure the trends, understand the interactions between supply and demand, and determine vulnerabilities to maximize the effectiveness of various supply and demand reduction programs. On the demand side, resources will be used to investigate drug use patterns and drug-related consequences to increase the effectiveness of prevention and treatment efforts, thereby reducing the market for illicit drugs. On the supply-reduction side, the program focuses on investigating the production and distribution of illegal drugs to retail markets.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$4.0 million)

The Budget includes an increase of \$4.0 million. Funding will enable the CTAC to fulfill its research agenda to investigate the demand and sup-

ply aspects of illicit drug markets. The increase also will enable CTAC to resume collaborative efforts with other national drug control agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute of Justice, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Such collaborative projects include support of DEA's Operation Breakthrough to estimate coca and poppy yields and processing efficiencies, continuation of the domestic cocaine monitoring program to estimate local-area cocaine price and purity, and assessment of effective prevention and treatment programs.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2007 performance of the CTAC R&D program is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The tables include conclusions from the PART assessment as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2003 PART rating of "Results not Demonstrated" was based on a finding that the R&D program utilized unsystematic prioritization processes, lacked baselines and performance targets, and had not undertaken independent evaluations. These shortcomings have since been addressed and recommendations for improvement, based on an independent management review, implemented.

In FY 2007 the CTAC R&D program built upon previous demand reduction research and expanded its scope to include projects to enhance the community's understanding of drug abuse and its consequences, study drug markets, and assess program effectiveness as well as to develop technology for reducing the use of illicit drugs.

CTAC: Research and Development			
PART Review			
Year of Last Review: 2003		Rating Received: Results Not Demonstrated	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:	
Purpose	80	Baselines and targets are needed. Program lacked prioritization of submitted proposals. Performance results should be made public.	
Planning	30		
Management	70		
Results	7		
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
» Number of research projects initiated to expand understanding of demand-and supply-side of illegal drug markets.		5	12
» Percentage of research projects that form the basis of or contribute to policy or program direction.		*	*

*Measure under development in FY 2007.

Discussion

The CTAC R&D program initiated, in FY 2007, a joint project with the National Institute on Drug Abuse to develop a neurochip, a genetic tool for screening for drug abuse and related conditions. This project builds upon neuroscience research previously funded by CTAC.

CTAC also initiated data collection in 10 counties across the country, reviving the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program terminated by the National Institute of Justice in 2003. ADAM II collects data on criminal offense, self-reported drug use, and drug markets, supplemented with a urine specimen. These data are of tremendous value to local and federal policy-makers, researchers, and local law enforcement.

In FY 2007, CTAC initiated a project to work with selected states that had exemplary prescription drug monitoring programs in order to develop and implement technology for a paperless prescription system. The system will be fully automated and enable real-time information on prescriptions that will greatly reduce the diversion of prescription drugs into the illicit market by preventing individuals from submitting multiple prescriptions, either stolen or provided by ethical doctors, for controlled substances.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	49.438	50.623	44.091
Interdiction	25.690	26.308	23.004
Investigations	132.759	135.900	116.837
Prevention	2.013	2.013	2.013
Prosecution	8.563	8.769	7.668
Research and Development	1.980	2.100	2.100
Treatment	4.287	4.287	4.287
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$224.730	\$230.000	\$200.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	\$224.730	\$230.000	\$200.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$224.730	\$230.000	\$200.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$224.730	\$230.000	\$200.000
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to provide assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement entities operating in areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. HIDTA was reauthorized in the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-469). The mission of the HIDTA Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA Program to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

Budget

In FY 2009, ONDCP requests \$200.0 million, which is a decrease of \$30.0 million from the FY 2008 level.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program

Total FY 2009 Request: \$200.0 million (Includes -\$30.0 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 level includes \$230.0 million to provide assistance to federal, state, and local agencies in each HIDTA region to carry out activities that address the specific drug threats of that region. A central feature of the HIDTA program is the discretion granted to HIDTA Executive Boards to design a strategy to respond to the specific drug trafficking threats found in each HIDTA region and to develop initiatives to implement the strat-

egy. This discretion ensures that each HIDTA Executive Board can tailor its strategy and initiatives closely to local conditions and can respond quickly to changes in those conditions. In FY 2007, these locally-designed strategies used 70 percent of HIDTA funds for multi-agency investigative task forces and highway interdiction initiatives and 22 percent for intelligence and information sharing initiatives. Smaller amounts were used for prosecution (4 percent), prevention and treatment (3 percent) and research and development (1 percent).

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$30.0 million)

The \$30.0 million reduction will be included in select HIDTA budgets.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2007 performance of the HIDTA program is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The table includes conclusions from the PART assessment as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2007 PART assessment rated the program “Adequate,” citing its planned integration of budget and performance in the FY 2009 budget request, and recommending improved targeting of resources to areas with the greatest need. The assessment also referred to the need for an independent evaluation of the program. ONDCP has begun coordinating, with related drug task force programs such as DOJ’s Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and the Byrne Grant drug task forces, the development of common performance measures and shared goals. Also, ONDCP is currently developing an evaluation strategy to assess program effectiveness.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas			
Year of Last Review: 2007			Rating Received: Adequate
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights	
Purpose	60	The program plans to integrate its performance targets with its FY 2009 budget request. Better targeting of resources to areas with greatest need could improve results. Without an independent evaluation the program’s effectiveness cannot be determined.	
Planning	75		
Management	89		
Results	33		
Selected Measures of Performance			FY 2007 Target
» Number of DTOs disrupted or dismantled			2,271
» Cumulative Number of DTOs disrupted or dismantled.			6,681
» Number of multi-state or international DTOs disrupted or dismantled			1,435
» Cumulative Number of multi-state or international DTOs disrupted or dismantled			4,221
» Value of drugs, cash, and other assets seized			10.2B
» Cumulative value of drugs, cash, and other assets seized			30B
» Number of CPOT-related DTOs disrupted or dismantled			204
» Cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled			77,000.00
			FY 2007 Achieved
			TBR*
			TBR*
			TBR*
			TBR*
			TBR*
			TBR*
			TBR*

* TBR=To be Reported (Summer 2008).

Discussion

FY 2007 achievements will be reported in Summer 2008 when the data will become available. For FY 2006, the most recent year for which data are available, annual reports indicate that there were almost 630 HIDTA initiatives in the 28 HIDTAs and five Southwest Border regions. These initiatives identified more than 5,700 DTOs operating in their areas: approximately 55% of the identified DTOs trafficked cocaine, about 34% trafficked marijuana, 26% methamphetamine, and 12% heroin. Many are poly-drug DTOs that trafficked in more than one illegal substance.

HIDTAs reported disrupting or dismantling 2,386 (66%) of the DTOs they expected to disrupt or dismantle in FY 2006. More than one-half (60%) of the disrupted and dismantled DTOs were part of a multi-state or international operation. In the process, HIDTA initiatives removed drugs with a wholesale value of more than \$17 billion from the market and seized nearly \$440 million in cash and \$394.5 million in non-cash assets from drug traffickers.

HIDTA's performance monitoring system indicated that 59% of the HIDTAs achieved the targets established for seizing drugs and 16% of the HIDTAs achieved their targets for the average cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled. In addition, 59% of HIDTAs achieved their targets for the ratio of HIDTA funds used for enforcement and intelligence initiatives to the wholesale value of drugs taken off the market and cash and non-cash assets seized.

ONDCP focused the HIDTA Program on illicit drug-related activities along the Southwest Border (SWB), thereby disrupting the flow of drugs from Mexico into the US and the flow of cash and assets from the U.S. into Mexico. In FY 2007 the SWB HIDTA continued its focus on law enforcement efforts along the SWB. Along with an increased participation in Domestic Highway Enforcement efforts, several initiatives were begun to assist in stopping the illegal movement of drugs. The Houston HIDTA became the host for Operation Hemisphere, a pilot program designed to capture communications information that would aid in targeted enforcement.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Other Federal Drug Control Programs

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	178.200	150.000	180.000
Research and Development	13.761	12.800	9.685
Treatment	0.990	1.500	–
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$192.951	\$164.300	\$189.685
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Demonstration Programs	–	0.500	–
Drug-Free Communities	79.200	90.000	80.000
National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws	0.990	1.250	–
National Drug Court Institute	0.990	1.000	–
National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	99.000	60.000	100.000
Performance Measures Development	1.485	0.250	0.500
United States Anti-Doping Agency	8.415	9.600	7.285
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	2.871	1.700	1.900
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$192.951	\$164.300	\$189.685
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1	1	1
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$192.951	\$164.300	\$189.685
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006, established this account to be administered by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The funds appropriated to the program support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies.

Budget

In FY 2009, ONDCP requests \$189.7 million for the Other Federal Drug Control Programs (OFDCP), which is an increase of \$25.4 million over the FY 2008 level. The programs identified in the table above are discussed in greater detail to follow. OFDCP has eight decision units: Demonstration Grants; Drug-Free Communities (DFC); the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws (NAMSDL); National Drug Court Institute (NDCI), National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; Performance Measures Development (PMD); United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA); World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA); and Demonstration Programs.

Demonstration Programs

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$0 million
(Includes -\$0.5 million in program changes)**

The FY 2008 resources of \$0.5 million will support awards for demonstration programs by local partnerships to coerce abstinence in chronic hard-drug users under community supervision through the use of drug testing and sanctions.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$0.5 million)

The Budget proposes to eliminate Federal support to this program.

Media Campaign

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$100.0 million
(Includes +\$40.0 million increase in program changes)**

The FY 2008 resources of \$60 million will enable the Media Campaign to support an integrated effort that combines TV, radio, print, and interactive media with public communications outreach to youth and parents. Resources will fund the development and dissemination of anti-drug messages in national advertising. These messages will largely focus on educating young people and their parents on the negative health, social, academic and financial consequences of using illicit drugs, including marijuana. In addition, the Campaign will reach out to parents on the troubling trend of prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse by teens and what they can do to prevent it. The Media Campaign will continue to develop materials in order to fulfill public requests for information received by national clearinghouses and through the Media Campaign's web sites.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$40.0 million)

The Budget includes an increase of \$40.0 million. Funding will enable the Media Campaign to address emerging drug issues among youth such as prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse. In addition, this increase will permit the Campaign to maintain a focus on methamphetamine, as directed by the ONDCP Reauthorization of 2006.

Drug-Free Communities

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$80.0 million
(Includes -\$10.0 million in program changes)**

The FY 2008 resources of \$90.0 million will support the development and expansion of community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States. The program provides up to \$125,000 per year in grant funding to local community, drug-free coalitions, which must be matched by local communities. These grants are awarded through peer-reviewed annual competitions. Community coalitions typically strive to increase community involvement and effectiveness in carrying out a wide array of drug prevention strategies, initiatives, and activities.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$10.0 million)

The Budget proposes to reduce funding by \$10 million.

United States Anti-Doping Agency

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$7.2 million
(Includes -\$2.3 million in program changes)**

The FY 2008 resources of \$9.6 million will continue the United States Anti-Doping Agency's effort to educate athletes on the dangers of drug use and eliminate doping in amateur athletic competitions recognized by the United States Olympic Committee. Specifically, these funds support athlete drug testing programs, research initiatives, educational programs, and efforts to inform athletes of the newly adopted rules governing the use of prohibited substances outlined in the recently updated World Anti-Doping Code (the Code). In addition, funds will support legal efforts to enforce compliance with the Code and adjudicate athlete appeals involving doping violations.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$2.3 million)

The Budget proposes to reduce funding by \$2.3 million.

Performance Measurement Development

Total FY 2009 Request: \$0.5 million (Includes +\$0.3 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$0.3 million will continue to assist in research and evaluation efforts that develop means for continually assessing the effectiveness of drug reduction programs. These funds will be used to obtain critical drug indicator data, and apply those data to studies that permit program managers to respond to changes in drug market conditions, as well as gauge the effectiveness of their efforts. In FY 2006, these resources supported the measurement of chronic drug use through the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, a critical part of gauging drug consumption trends.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$0.3 million)

The FY 2009 resources will be used to design and implement programmatic performance measures and to continue the support of several performance measures projects, including obtaining and analyzing work force drug testing data to assess the performance of law enforcement and demand reduction programs, assessment of marijuana signatures to determine the source of indoor and outdoor cultivated marijuana, updating drug availability estimates for the four major illicit drugs for use in assessing the effectiveness of supply reduction programs.

National Drug Court Institute

Total FY 2009 Request: \$0 million (Includes -\$1.0 million decrease in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$1.0 million will support NDCI's efforts to improve and expand drug courts through its research, training, and technical assistance programs. NDCI will conduct research and produce reports on successful methods of financing and sustaining drug courts. The program will also provide technical assistance to court systems wishing to adopt these methods. NDCI will use resources to continue to develop and encourage standard drug court data collection practices, which allow for comparisons across drug court systems.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$1.0 million)

The Budget proposes to eliminate this program.

World Anti-Doping Agency Dues

Total FY 2009 Request: \$1.9 million (Includes +\$0.2 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$1.7 million will support the World Anti-Doping Agency Dues program's (WADA)'s mission to combat performance enhancing and illicit drug use in Olympic sports. The organization is jointly funded by national governments and the international sporting movement. The United States continues to play a leadership role in WADA's development by serving on the agency's governing Executive Committee and Foundation Board. Funds will support drug testing operations, athlete drug education and prevention efforts, and research.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$0.2 million)

The Budget proposes to increase funding by \$0.2 million.

National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws

Total FY 2009 Request: \$0 million (Includes -\$1.0 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$1.3 million will support the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws to prepare and conduct state model law summits and assist state officials in the promotion and adoption of summit-based laws. In addition, resources will support the development and distribution of updated model laws, as well as analyses of state laws and bills involving drug issues.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$1.0 million)

The Budget proposes to eliminate Federal support to this program.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2007 performance of the DFC and the Media Campaign programs is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The tables include conclusions from the PART assessment as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2003 PART rating of “Adequate” for the DFC program indicated strong program management and planning. Although outcome measures had been identified, baselines and targets were needed. The review recommended public reporting of performance and an evaluation of program performance. ONDCP established, in FY 2006, an electronic web-based performance monitoring and management system for managing grants: it is also a resource for local coalition directors. An independent evaluation, to assess the effectiveness of the DFC program, will be continued in FY 2009.

The 2003 PART rating of “Results not Demonstrated” found that the Media Campaign program had made improvements in planning and management including the establishment of reasonable and measurable performance goals. In accordance with the 2006 Reauthorization, ONDCP will provide the required annual report on the Media Campaign’s effectiveness based on data from Monitoring the Future, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, a special analysis from the PATS survey and other relevant studies, including tracking and evaluation data collected according to marketing and advertising industry standards. This evaluation report will also assess whether existing national data sources document trends that are consistent with the inference that the campaign has a significant impact.

Drug-Free Communities Program

Drug-Free Communities Program			
PART Review			
Year of Last Review: 2003		Rating Received: Adequate	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:	
Purpose	100	Program management is strong. Baselines and targets are needed. Performance information should be made public.	
Planning	50		
Management	80		
Results	42		
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
» Percent of coalitions that report decreased risk factors in community.		52%	59%
» Percent of coalitions that report increased protective factors.		69%	77%
» Percent coalitions that report improvement in past 30-day youth use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana		34%	29%
» Percentage coalitions that report positive change in the age of initiation of tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana		95%	95%
» Percentage coalitions that report positive change in youth perception of risk from tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana		96%	96%
» Percentage coalitions that report positive change in youth perception of parental disapproval of the use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana		97%	97%

Discussion

In August 2007, the national competition for grants resulted in the award of 90 first-year grants to coalitions, bringing the current total of DFC grantees to 736. Coalitions that receive funding are expected to reduce youth drug use while serving as catalysts for increased citizen participation and greater collaboration among relevant community sectors and organizations.

In FY 2007, the percent of coalition members involved in substantive coalition work was 52 percent – reflecting the active inclusion of key sectors of the community, critical to affecting the norms and services of the community. To enhance coalitions' ability to lead communities and operate collaborative initiatives, ONDCP's Federal, state, and private-sector partners have developed an impressive array of training packages and modules. In FY 2007, 76 percent of coalitions reported receiving training and/or technical assistance on the following: conducting needs assessments; building capacity; planning with key community representatives; implementing environmental strategies to reduce youth access to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs; and evaluating progress.

In FY 2007, 100 percent of coalitions reported an increase in collaborative strategies such as holding community hearings or town hall meetings; pooling public/private resources to address a problem; establishing task forces to expand successful initiatives; and developing a media plan to draw attention to emerging drug threats. This measure monitors coalition collaboration with various governmental levels as well as other sectors in the community. In order to ensure that coalition efforts are consistent with identified needs, ONDCP tracks the percent of coalitions that collect and use needs assessment data for planning programs and initiatives.

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Media Campaign			
PART Review			
Year of Last Review: 2003		Rating Received: Results Not Demonstrated	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:	
Purpose	100	Improvements in planning and management have occurred, however there is little evidence of direct favorable campaign affects on youth; there is evidence of some favorable affects on parents.	
Planning	67		
Management	70		
Results	6		
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved
»	Percent youth ages 12-18 who believe there is a great risk of harm from regular marijuana use.	61%	59%
»	Percent teens, 14-16, who think they definitely will not smoke marijuana at any time during the next year.	*	*
»	Percent teens, 14-16, who think they definitely will not smoke marijuana if offered by a close friend.	*	*

Discussion

The Media Campaign's goal is to influence perceptions and beliefs about drug use so that they, in turn, change youth and parental intent regarding drug use. In FY 2007, 64 percent of youth ages 12-18 recalled exposure to weekly anti-drug messages with a higher percent, 77%, recognizing the "Above the Influence" brand. *Above the Influence.com* was re-launched in May 2007 with a new "Help" section that includes expanded resources for teens seeking help for drug and alcohol abuse for themselves or friends and family.

In FY 2007, the Media Campaign has leveraged the use of video to help underscore messages to both parents and teens and also, to bring critical issues to life. *Above the Influence.com* launched its first video feature in May with "Stoners in the Mist," a 'mockumentary' that demonstrates the negative effects of marijuana use to teens in an entertaining and engaging way. The feature includes three video clips and an interactive video-based activity to highlight the effects of marijuana use as well as an interactive game and quiz. Video testimonials of real teen stories (teens in treatment, teens who overcame various pressures, teens who helped a friend with a substance abuse problem, and today's parent/teen generation gap)

also launched on *Above the Influence.com* and *TheAntiDrug.com* during FY 2007

To provide parents with practical tips to help prevent teen drug use and other risky behaviors, the Campaign published in FY 2007, a series of Open Letters to Parents that ran in national magazines and newspapers around the country. The Campaign worked with several corporate partners to have this national initiative replicated in a number of cities. Local events have taken place in Atlanta, Detroit, and St. Louis; in Philadelphia, the "Teens, Drugs and Violence" community event highlighted the latest scientific data on the link between teen drug abuse and violent behaviors and gang activity.

The Campaign's Media Match program has generated more than \$1.15 billion in incremental media value for the Media Campaign since its inception. During FY 2007, the advertising contractor was able to negotiate more than the one-for-one match requirement. Television, out-of-home (e.g. cinema and arcades) and Interactive media placements generated the greatest additional impact for the Campaign by providing 10-20% more than the match requirement.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Salaries and Expenses

Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	3.548	3.470	3.555
International	3.548	3.470	3.555
Investigations	2.026	1.981	2.03
Prevention	5.827	5.698	5.838
Research & Development	1.303	1.500	1.3
State and Local Assistance	5.447	5.328	5.457
Treatment	5.067	4.955	5.076
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$26.766	\$26.402	\$26.811
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations	25.463	26.152	25.511
Policy Research	1.303	0.250	1.300
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$26.766	\$26.402	\$26.811
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	108	118	108
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$26.766	\$26.402	\$26.811
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Note: FY 2009 total includes rent, which is funded out of Office of Administration's Budget.

Program Summary

Mission

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 2006, is charged with developing policies, objectives and priorities for the National Drug Control Program. ONDCP's responsibilities include developing a *National Drug Control Strategy* and a consolidated National Drug Control Budget. ONDCP also provides oversight on

major programs such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free Communities, Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. In addition, ONDCP conducts policy analysis and research to determine the effectiveness of drug programs and policies in accomplishing the *Strategy's* goals.

Budget

In FY 2009, ONDCP requests \$26.8 million, which is an increase of \$0.4 million from the FY 2008 enacted level. ONDCP has two major decision units: Operations and Policy Research.

Operations

Total FY 2009 Request: \$25.5 million (Includes -\$0.6 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$26.2 million will enable ONDCP to carry out its responsibilities of advising the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies, and to ensure the effective coordination of anti-drug programs among National Drug Control Program agencies. In addition, ONDCP will provide oversight on major programs, such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free Communities, CTAC, and HIDTA.

FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$0.6 million)

The Budget includes a \$0.6 million reduction in ONDCP Operations.

Policy Research

Total FY 2009 Request: \$1.3 million (Includes +\$1.1 million in program changes)

The FY 2008 resources of \$0.3 million support policy research to inform the policy-making process. ONDCP conducts research to inform drug policy by identifying strategic trends in the supply of and demand for illegal drugs. Because drug trafficking and use is a covert activity, data must be drawn from a variety of sources to understand trends and the reasons behind the trends. Conducting these studies in a scientific manner provides decision-makers with objective assessments on which to base policy.

FY 2009 Program Changes (+\$1.1 million)

The President's Budget includes a \$1.1 million increase in ONDCP Policy Research. These resources will be used to support such operational priorities as prescription drug safety, student drug testing, disrupting drug markets, and monitoring major city trends. These studies will collect relevant data, determine the current trends, and assess vulnerabilities in drug use and trafficking patterns.

Performance

ONDCP has responsibility for operating four major programs: National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free Communities, CTAC, and HIDTA. Performance information for each program is provided in the respective sections of this document.