

THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

The President's National Drug Control Strategy for 2004 focuses on three core priorities: stopping use before it starts, healing America's drug users, and disrupting the market.

- The Strategy reports progress toward meeting the President's goals of reducing drug use by 10 percent over two years, and 25 percent over five years, highlighted by an 11 percent drop in drug use among young people, exceeding the two-year goal.
- The non-medical use of prescription drugs has emerged in the last decade as a major problem. The Strategy highlights the importance of prescription monitoring, and physician training, and education programs to curb the abuse of prescription drugs.
- The 2004 Strategy also highlights a \$23 million funding increase to support schools in their design and implementation of student drug testing, assessment, referral, and intervention programs.

Key Points on the National Drug Control Strategy

- ☑ **Progress Toward The President's Two- and Five-Year Goals:** The Nation has exceeded the President's two-year goal with an 11 percent reduction in past-month use of any illicit drug by youth between 2001 and 2003, according to data from the Monitoring the Future study, an annual survey of the Nation's 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. This is the first decline in youth drug use of such a magnitude in more than a decade, and means that 400,000 fewer young people use drugs today than in 2001. Data indicating progress toward adult goals is not yet available, and will be measured from the baseline of the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

The Strategy proposes a fiscal year 2005 budget of \$12.6 billion for drug control serving three core priorities:

- ☑ **Stopping Drug Use Before It Starts:** Research shows that people who make it through their teenage years without using drugs are much less likely to start using later in life. In homes, schools, places of worship, the workplace, and civic, social, and athletic organizations, Americans must set standards that reaffirm the values of responsibility and good citizenship while rejecting the image of drug use as consistent with individual freedom. America's children must learn from an early age that rejecting drug use is an expectation and lifelong responsibility.
 - The Strategy highlights the importance of student drug testing, a prevention approach that deters drug use while guiding users to needed treatment or counseling. In fiscal year 2005, the Administration requests \$25 million for student drug testing programs.
 - The President's fiscal year 2005 Budget continues funding for the ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign at \$145 million. The Media Campaign's Early Intervention initiative, which was launched on Super Bowl Sunday, aims to reduce teen substance abuse by focusing on those closest to youth drug users. The initiative harnesses the power of peers and parents to intervene in the lives of young people who may be using drugs.
 - The Administration proposes a \$10.4 million increase in funding for the Drug-Free Communities Program. These additional resources will fund approximately 100 new local community anti-drug coalitions working to prevent substance abuse among young people.
- ☑ **Healing America's Drug Users:** Despite substantial drug prevention efforts, over 19 million Americans still use drugs on a monthly basis, and roughly seven million meet the clinical criteria for needing drug treatment. Yet the overwhelming majority of users in need of drug treatment fail to recognize the severity of their problem. The second core priority of the Strategy emphasizes the crucial need for family, friends, and former addicts to intercede with and support those fighting to overcome substance abuse. Drug users also need the support of institutions and the people who run them—employers, law enforcement agencies, faith-based and community organizations, and health care providers, among others—to help them recognize their drug addiction and to seek treatment.

- Overall, for 2005, the Administration proposes \$3.7 billion for drug treatment, an increase of 9.6 percent over 2004.
- The misuse of psychotherapeutic drugs—pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives—was the second leading category of illicit drug use in 2002, following marijuana. The Strategy recognizes the effectiveness of state prescription monitoring programs, and calls on the pharmaceutical industry, medical community, and state governments to become partners in the effort to fight the illegal sale, diversion, and use of prescription drugs in a manner that does not impede legitimate medical needs.
- The 2005 request includes \$200 million (over two times what was enacted in 2004) for Access to Recovery—a treatment initiative to provide drug treatment to individuals otherwise unable to obtain access to services. People in need of treatment receive an assessment of their treatment need and are issued vouchers to obtain help at effective treatment organizations, including faith-based and community organizations.

☑ **Disrupting the Market:** The third priority of the Strategy seeks to capitalize on the engagement of producer and transit countries like Colombia and Mexico in order to address the drug trade as a business—one that faces numerous and often overlooked obstacles that may be used as pressure points. The drug trade is not an unstoppable force of nature but rather a profit-making enterprise that can be disrupted. Coupled with our efforts to reduce demand, every action that makes the drug trade more costly and less profitable works to “break” the market.

- To help secure America’s borders, the President’s budget includes \$2.6 billion for drug interdiction, an increase of 4.5 percent from 2004. Internationally, the Administration will continue to target the supply of illegal drugs in the source countries.
- Colombia has seen significant reductions in cocaine and heroin production, due in large part to the efforts of Colombian President Alvaro Uribe. And unlike in past years, these reductions have not been offset by increased production by Colombia’s neighbors. The Administration is requesting \$731 million in dedicated funds in 2005 for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative to be applied in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama.
- The Strategy highlights the success of the Consolidated Priority Target list in the targeting and dismantling of major drug trafficking organizations.

National Drug Control Budget Summary
Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary
FY 2003–FY 2005 (Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
	Final	Enacted	Request
Department of Defense	\$905.9	\$908.6	\$852.7
Department of Education	644.0	624.5	611.0
Department of Health and Human Services			
National Institute on Drug Abuse	960.9	990.8	1,019.1
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	2,354.3	2,488.7	2,637.7
Total HHS	3,315.2	3,479.5	3,656.8
Department of Homeland Security			
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	518.0	538.7	575.8
Customs and Border Protection	873.9	1,070.5	1,121.4
U.S. Coast Guard	648.1	773.7	822.3
Total DHS	2,040.0	2,382.9	2,519.4
Department of Justice			
Bureau of Prisons	43.2	47.7	49.3
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,639.8	1,703.0	1,815.7
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement ^{/1}	477.2	550.6	580.6
Office of Justice Programs	269.6	181.3	304.3
Total Department of Justice	2,429.8	2,482.7	2,749.9
ONDCP			
Operations	26.3	27.8	27.6
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program	226.0	225.0	208.4
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	46.5	41.8	40.0
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	221.8	227.6	235.0
Total ONDCP	520.6	522.2	511.0
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	874.3	914.4	921.6
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Veterans Health Administration	663.7	765.3	822.8
Other Presidential Priorities ^{/2}	3.4	2.2	3.5
Total, Federal Drug Budget	\$11,397.0	\$12,082.3	\$12,648.6

^{1/} Prior to FY 2004, funds for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement programs were appropriated into two accounts, one in the Justice Department and one in the Treasury Department. Beginning in FY 2004 those accounts were consolidated. In this table funding is shown as combined for all three years.

^{2/} Includes the Small Business Administration's Drug Free Workplace grants and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Drug Impaired Driving program.

Federal Drug Control Spending By Function
FY 2001–FY 2005
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2001 Final	FY 2002 Final	FY 2003 Final	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	FY 01 - FY 05 Change	
Function:							
Treatment (w/ Research)	\$2,980.7	\$3,092.4	\$3,223.9	\$3,392.1	\$3,717.3	\$736.6	21.7%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>30.3%</i>	<i>28.4%</i>	<i>28.3%</i>	<i>28.1%</i>	<i>29.4%</i>		
Prevention (w/ Research)	1,867.6	2,006.5	1,966.4	1,985.3	1,977.7	110.0	5.5%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>19.0%</i>	<i>18.4%</i>	<i>17.3%</i>	<i>16.4%</i>	<i>15.6%</i>		
Domestic Law Enforcement	2,462.8	2,794.7	2,954.1	3,080.5	3,201.1	738.2	24.0%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>25.1%</i>	<i>25.7%</i>	<i>25.9%</i>	<i>25.5%</i>	<i>25.3%</i>		
Interdiction	1,895.3	1,913.7	2,147.5	2,490.6	2,602.7	707.3	28.4%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>19.3%</i>	<i>17.6%</i>	<i>18.8%</i>	<i>20.6%</i>	<i>20.6%</i>		
International	617.3	1,084.5	1,105.1	1,133.9	1,149.9	532.6	47.0%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>9.7%</i>	<i>9.4%</i>	<i>9.1%</i>		
Total	\$9,823.8	\$10,891.9	\$11,397.0	\$12,082.3	\$12,648.6	\$2,824.8	23.4%
Supply/Demand Split:							
Supply	\$4,975.5	\$5,793.0	\$6,206.7	\$6,705.0	\$6,953.7	\$1,978.2	29.5%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>53.4%</i>	<i>53.2%</i>	<i>54.5%</i>	<i>55.5%</i>	<i>55.0%</i>		
Demand	4,848.3	5,098.9	5,190.3	5,377.3	5,694.9	846.6	15.7%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>46.6%</i>	<i>46.8%</i>	<i>45.5%</i>	<i>44.5%</i>	<i>45.0%</i>		
Total	\$9,823.8	\$10,891.9	\$11,397.0	\$12,082.3	\$12,648.6	\$2,824.8	23.4%