

# BUREAU OF PRISONS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Treatment	\$47.709	\$48.642	\$49.745
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47.709</b>	<b>\$48.642</b>	<b>\$49.745</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Inmate Programs	\$47.709	\$48.642	\$49.745
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47.709</b>	<b>\$48.642</b>	<b>\$49.745</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	417	437	443
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$4,755.9	\$4,776.5	\$5,065.8
Drug Percentage	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- In response to the rapid growth in the federal inmate population having drug abuse histories, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has and continues to develop a strong and comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy. This strategy consists of five components: screening and assessment; drug abuse education; non-residential drug abuse counseling services; residential drug abuse program; and community transitional drug abuse treatment. It is estimated that by FY 2006 more than 34 percent of the sentenced inmate population will have a diagnosable substance use disorder which requires some type of drug abuse treatment program.
- **Drug Program Screening and Assessment.** Upon entry into a BOP facility, an inmate's records are assessed to determine whether:
  - there is evidence in the pre-sentence investigation that alcohol or other drug use contributed to the commission of the instant offense;

- the inmate received a judicial recommendation to participate in a drug treatment program; and
- the inmate violated his or her community supervision as a result of alcohol or other drug use.

If an inmate's record reveals any of these elements, the inmate must participate in a Drug Abuse Education course, available at every BOP institution.

In addition, as part of the initial psychological screening, inmates who are identified as having a drug use history are referred to the institution drug program coordinator for further assessment in an effort to determine their need for BOP drug abuse treatment options.

- **Drug Abuse Education.** Participants in Drug Abuse Education are taught to weigh the consequences against the perceived benefit of drug use including a self assessment of the physical, social, and psychological impact of inmate's substance use on their lives, the lives of their family, and on their community.

All inmates who undergo drug abuse education are assessed for a substance use disorder and oriented to drug treatment. Those inmates who are identified as having a further treatment need are urged to volunteer for and enter the BOP's Non-Residential or Residential Drug Abuse Treatment program.

- **Residential Drug Abuse Treatment.** The Residential Drug Abuse Treatment program provides treatment planning, intensive unit-based treatment with extensive assessment, and individual and group counseling. The programs are typically nine months long and provide a minimum of 500 hours of drug abuse treatment.
- **Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment.** Unlike residential programs, inmates are not housed together in a separate unit; they are housed in and with the general inmate population. Non-residential treatment was designed to provide maximum flexibility to meet the needs of the offenders, particularly those individuals who have relatively minor or low-level substance abuse impairment. These offenders do not require the intensive level of treatment needed by individuals with moderate-to-severe addictive behavioral problems.

A second purpose of the program is to provide those offenders who have a moderate to severe drug abuse problem with supportive program opportunities during the time they are waiting to enter the residential drug abuse program or for those who have little time remaining on their sentence and are preparing to return to the community.

- **Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment.** Community transitional drug abuse treatment is available to inmates who have completed the residential drug abuse treatment program, have been identified by community corrections staff as having a drug use disorder or are being transferred to the community corrections centers under BOP custody. As part of their community program plan, and to assist in the adjustment back into society, these inmates continue treatment with a community-based treatment provider.

### **III. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **2005 Program**

- The FY 2005 drug-related enacted budget includes \$48.6 million in treatment resources to support the projected population.

#### **2006 Request**

- The FY 2006 drug-related request includes \$49.7 million in treatment resources to support the projected population.

### **IV. PERFORMANCE**

#### **Summary**

- Program performance is drawn from BOP's FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and FY 2004 Performance Report. The chart below includes conclusions from BOP's FY 2005 PART assessment: scores on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- The FY 2005 PART assessment of BOP's Salaries and Expenses budget, which includes the drug treatment portion of Inmate Programs, concluded that BOP's overall program is strong but needs improvement in long-term goal setting and outcome orientation. The PART scores in the accompanying chart are associated with the aggregate assessment of BOP Salaries and Expenses programs. BOP was assigned an overall rating of "Moderately Effective." The BOP is currently establishing a recidivism measure for its Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program. BOP did not update the PART review in FY 2006.

<b>Selected Measures of Performance</b>		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	80	FY 2005 Rating: <i>Moderately Effective</i> . The program is strong overall but needs to improve long-term goal setting and outcome orientation.
Planning	85	
Management	86	
Results	75	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target      Actual</b>
No current measure of recidivism for drug abuse treatment-related programs. **		----      ----
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		
a. # of inmates participated in drug abuse education programs		*      22,105
b. # of inmates participated in residential drug abuse treatment		*      18,278
c. # of inmates participated in non-residential drug abuse treatment		*      13,014
d. # of inmates participated in community transition drug abuse treatment		*      16,517

\* Target is 100 percent of eligible inmates.

\*\* A new recidivism measure is planned to be in place by the end of FY 2006.

## **Discussion**

- BOP’s comprehensive drug treatment strategy consists of five components: screening and assessment; drug abuse education; residential drug abuse treatment programs; non-residential drug abuse treatment programs; and community transition drug abuse treatment programs.
- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 requires the BOP to provide appropriate substance abuse treatment to 100 percent of “eligible” inmates by the end of 1997 and each year thereafter. The BOP has been providing drug abuse treatment to 100 percent of all eligible offenders.
- The Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment component is a critical component of the BOP’s overall drug treatment program. This component was developed for those inmates who have successfully completed the residential drug abuse treatment program and have been released to the community under BOP custody. The BOP is establishing a recidivism measure for its Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program.

# DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$190.071	\$204.547	\$225.529
International	243.679	255.217	312.744
Investigations	1,247.986	1,303.826	1,343.241
Prevention	8.658	8.891	0.000
State and Local Assistance	12.644	12.917	11.208
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,703.038</b>	<b>\$1,785.398</b>	<b>\$1,892.722</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Domestic Enforcement	1,237.748	1,273.979	1,327.650
International Enforcement	252.455	264.205	323.153
State and Local Assistance	94.274	92.998	43.353
<b>Total Salaries &amp; Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,584.477</b>	<b>\$1,631.182</b>	<b>\$1,694.156</b>
Diversion Control Fee Account	\$118.561	\$154.216	\$198.566
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,703.038</b>	<b>\$1,785.398</b>	<b>\$1,892.722</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	8,807	9,189	9,232
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,703.0	\$1,785.4	\$1,892.7
Drug Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- DEA's mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to support non-enforcement programs

aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

- To accomplish its mission, DEA has a five-year strategic plan for fiscal years 2003-2008 consistent with the Department of Justice's (DOJ) strategic plan, which arrays DEA's resources into four strategic focus areas to achieve the maximum impact against the full spectrum of drug trafficking activities. The plan's four strategic focus areas are as follows:
  - International Enforcement: This strategic focus area encompasses DEA's interaction with foreign counterparts and host nations to attack the vulnerabilities in the leadership, production, transportation, communications, finance, and distribution sectors of major international drug trafficking organizations.
  - Domestic Enforcement: Through effective enforcement efforts and associated support functions, DEA disrupts or dismantles the leadership, command and control, and infrastructure of drug trafficking organizations threatening the United States. This strategic focus area contains the majority of DEA's resources, including domestic enforcement groups, state and local task forces, other funded federal and local task forces, and intelligence.
  - State and Local Assistance: Through this strategic focus area, DEA supports activities to advise, assist, and train state and local law enforcement to ensure a consistent national approach to drug law enforcement. DEA's training enhances state and local enforcement capabilities while providing access to the latest intelligence and investigative methods.
  - Diversion Control: This strategic focus area enables DEA to carry out the mandates of the Controlled Substances Act and the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act, which ensures that adequate supplies of controlled drugs and chemicals are available to meet legitimate domestic medical, scientific, industrial, and export needs. The goal of DEA's Diversion Control program is to prevent, detect, and eliminate the diversion of these substances into the illicit drug market.
- DEA focuses its resources on attacking Priority Targets—drugs supply and money laundering organizations operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels having a significant impact upon drug availability in the United States. DEA is guided by key drug enforcement programs, such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) to accomplish its mission. In September 2002, the OCDETF member agencies developed the first annual Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, which represents the “Most Wanted” drug supply and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the nation's illicit drug supply. DEA is a leading participant in OCDETF's efforts to disrupt or dismantle CPOT targets through multi-agency investigations.

### III. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 2005 Program

- The FY 2005 enacted appropriation with rescissions provides 9,391 positions (including 4,220 Special Agents), 9,189 FTE, and \$1,785.4 million. This includes 8,361 positions (including 4,202 Special Agents), 8,250 FTE, and \$1,631.2 million for the Salaries & Expenses account; and, 1,030 positions (including 18 Special Agents), 939 FTE, and \$154.2 million for the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA). The FY 2005 enacted appropriation with rescissions represents a net change of 240 positions (including 50 Special Agents), 382 FTE, and \$82.4 million from the FY 2004 enacted appropriation (with rescissions) of 9,151 positions (including 4,170 Special Agents), 8,807 FTE, and \$1,703.0 million.

#### 2006 Request

- The FY 2006 President's Budget for DEA requests 9,393 positions (including 4,152 Special Agents), 9,232 FTE, and \$1,892.7 million. This request includes 8,266 positions (including 4,082 Special Agents), 8,137 FTE, and \$1,694.2 million for the S&E account; and, 1,127 positions (including 70 Special Agents), 1,095 FTE, and \$198.6 million for the DCFA. The FY 2006 request represents a net change of 2 positions, 43 FTE, and \$107.3 million from the FY 2005 enacted level.
- Significant program increases include:
  - **Overseas Rightsizing**: 31 positions (including 19 Special Agents), 24 FTE, and \$34.7 million to annualize the costs associated with DEA's Overseas Rightsizing plan, address the impact of Afghan heroin, and increase operational effectiveness in Central Asia and the Middle East. This initiative includes:
    - *Overseas Rightsizing Reprogramming*: \$12.7 million (including \$3.9 million in non-personnel funding) for the annualization and office opening and renovation costs associated with the reprogramming of 58 positions (including 40 Special Agents) from the domestic to the foreign arena in FY 2005. The personnel associated with the reprogramming will support offices in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Matamoros, Mexico; Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Nogales, Mexico; and Paramaribo, Suriname; create an additional heroin task force and maritime enforcement group in Cartagena, Colombia; establish an additional money laundering task force and heroin task force in Mexico City, Mexico; and expand Lima, Peru, Country Office.
    - *Operation Containment Permanent Funding*: 17 positions (including 12 Special Agents) and \$8.2 million (including \$2.7 million in non-personnel funding) to establish permanent base funding for *Operation Containment*. In addition to funding DEA's operations in Afghanistan, this initiative supports an existing Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) in Uzbekistan, and planned SIUs in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

- Foreign Advisory Support Teams (FAST) Personnel Funding Support: \$4.3 million in non-personnel funding to provide continuing support for DEA's involvement in the U.S. Embassy Kabul's, Counternarcotics Implementation Plan for Afghanistan.
- Central Asia and the Middle East Initiative: 14 positions (including 7 Special Agents) and \$9.5 million (including \$4.8 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance DEA's presence in Central Asia and the Middle East. The request includes establishing an aviation capability in the region; opening a new office in Dushanbe, Tajikistan; and providing an additional nine positions (including 4 Special Agents) for the Kabul Country Office.
- **Intelligence Sharing**: 36 positions (including 2 Special Agents), 18 FTE, and \$15.6 million to fully exploit, gather, analyze and share intelligence information, and maintain and upgrade DEA's intelligence capabilities. This initiative includes:
  - Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information System (NADDIS): 2 positions and \$3.0 million (including \$2.9 million in non-personnel funding) for the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information System (NADDIS) for modernization and development of standard interfaces to facilitate updating, record comparing, and data sharing of information.
  - Speedway: 26 positions (including 14 Intelligence Analysts) and \$9.0 million (including \$6.9 million in non-personnel funding) for Speedway to expand intelligence sources and support additional personnel needed to analyze new intelligence.
  - Internet Investigations: 8 positions (including 2 Special Agents and 4 Intelligence Analysts) and \$3.6 million (including \$2.7 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance Internet Investigations by creating a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to provide connectivity between DEA Field Divisions, Resident Offices, District Offices, and Headquarters. Specifically, the VPN will serve as a delivery system for NetWitness software to exploit Internet-related data. In addition, the VPN will provide the field secure Internet connectivity in an undercover capacity through dedicated Internet undercover workstations at each DEA field division.
- **Priority Targeting**: 55 Special Agent positions, 28 FTE, and \$22.6 million (including \$13.0 million in non-personnel funding) to strengthen DEA's investigations of drug trafficking and money laundering Priority Targets in FY 2006. This initiative includes:
  - Title III Support: \$4.0 million in non-personnel funding to provide critical Title III wire intercept support to investigations targeting Financial, Latin American/Caribbean, Southwest Border, and European/Asian Priority Target Organizations. The non-personnel funding will support DEA's Special Operations Division (SOD) as follows: \$2.9 million for linguist costs and \$1.1 million for operational expenses.



- *Priority Target Investigations:* 55 Special Agent positions and \$9.6 million to increase efforts towards disrupting or dismantling Priority Targets, and maintain DEA's drug agent staffing at the pre-September 11, 2001, level.
- *Investigative Technology:* \$9.0 million in non-personnel funding to support DEA's telecommunications intercept equipment, such as the Translation/Transcription Support System (T2S2), and investigative technology/surveillance equipment (e.g., audio, video, and tracking).
- **Diversion Control Enforcement:** 109 positions (including 52 Special Agents), 81 FTE, and \$27.0 million (including \$8.3 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance investigations and enforcement actions against the illegal sale, use, or diversion of controlled substances and strengthen the Diversion Control program in FY 2006.
- The President's Budget also includes programmatic reductions/transfers totaling \$61.2 million through the following proposals:
  - **Transfer of Programs from S&E Account to DCFA:** Transfer funding and positions (33 positions, 96 FTE and \$19.1 million) from the S&E account to the DCFA for costs associated with investigations and enforcement actions against the illegal sale, use, or diversion of controlled substances.
  - **Demand Reduction: Eliminate 40 positions and costs (\$9.3 million) associated with the elimination of DEA's Demand Reduction program to focus on supply reduction efforts.**
  - **State and Local Vehicles:** Eliminate \$1.3 million for vehicle purchases for State and Local Task Force Officers.
  - **Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) Program Reduction:** Reduce 138 positions and \$29.1 million from the MET program in order to support other higher priority initiatives.
  - **Savings Associated with e-Training and e-Travel initiatives:** Achieve economies of scale and cost savings of \$2.5 million as a result of participation in, and the implementation of, e-Training and e-Travel initiatives.
  - **Improve Management Systems and Efficiencies:** Absorb \$4.5 million in non-personnel base resources to improve financial and vehicle fleet management systems and ensure compatibility with information technology systems being developed DOJ-wide.

#### IV. PERFORMANCE

##### Summary

- Program performance is drawn from DEA's FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, DOJ's FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), and DEA's FY 2005 updated PART assessment. The chart below includes conclusions from DEA's FY 2005

updated PART assessment: scores on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- The FY 2005 updated PART assessment concluded that DEA has made progress in achieving its performance goals and has made other significant progress, including: revising budget submissions to track performance; developing appropriate long-term and annual measures; revising the strategic plan to encompass all of DEA's programs; and implementing targeting and reporting systems to enable DEA headquarters to review the allocation of investigative resources. DEA was assigned an overall rating of "Adequate."
- DEA accomplishes its general goal to reduce drug availability by working to disrupt or dismantle Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets. During FY 2004, DEA disrupted or dismantled 51 International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and 315 International and Domestic Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets.

Selected Measures of Performance			
<b>PART Review</b>			
Purpose	100	FY 2005 Update Rating: <i>Adequate</i> . DEA has made progress achieving its performance goals and has made other significant progress, including: revising budget submissions to track performance; developing appropriate long-term and annual measures; revising the strategic plan to encompass all of DEA's programs; and implementing targeting and reporting systems to enable DEA headquarters to review the allocation of investigative resources.	
Planning	88		
Management	83		
Results	26		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	
		<b>Actual</b>	
a. Contribution to DOJ's FY 2008 Outcome Goal to achieve a 10 percent reduction in the supply of illegal drugs available for consumption in the U.S.		N/A	New measure under development
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. # of International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled		37	51
b. # of International and Domestic Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled		316	315

## Discussion

- While drug seizure data are readily available, they do not capture the total impact of disrupted or dismantled Priority Targets on drug availability. In an effort to evaluate DEA's impact on the availability of drugs entering the United States, DEA piloted the Significant Investigation Impact Measurement System (SIIMS) in FY 2004. SIIMS is a system designed to assess the impact that the disruption or dismantlement of major drug trafficking organizations has on a wide range of variables such as drug availability, crime statistics and

other quality-of-life factors. Under SIIMS, DEA collects and analyzes comprehensive enforcement, public health and social service statistics for each investigation assessed. To date, DEA has conducted a SIIMS assessment of *Operation Candy Box*. *Operation Candy Box* targeted a significant drug trafficking organization with a base of operations in Canada, which transported drugs to cities around the United States. DEA will use the information collected to develop a report that documents the influence DEA investigations have on a wide range of variables, including drug availability, crime statistics, and other quality of life factors.

- DEA exceeded its FY 2004 target for disrupting or dismantling Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets by 38 percent and just missed its FY 2004 target for disrupting or dismantling Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets by one disruption. This level of performance is the result of DEA's increased focus on Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets. DEA has embraced the importance of coordinated attacks against entire drug networks from the source of supply, through the transporters, to the distribution cells on the streets of the U.S.
- In FY 2004, DEA experienced significant success in dismantling Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and not linked to CPOT targets. DEA's objective is to dismantle organizations so that reestablishment of the same criminal organization is impossible. DEA exceeded its FY 2004 targets for the number of total Priority Targets dismantled by 23 percent.

# INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function<sup>2</sup></b>			
Prevention	----	----	\$1.215
Treatment	----	----	1.927
Investigation	416.297	398.549	433.653
Intelligence	27.909	33.413	69.636
Prosecution	104.313	121.577	143.069
State & Local	----	----	0.000
Law Enforcement Research	----	----	0.928
Interdiction	----	----	11.512
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$548.519</b>	<b>\$553.539</b>	<b>\$661.940</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Investigations:			
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$172.697	\$190.380	\$198.525
Federal Bureau of Investigation	136.204	135.363	188.842
U.S. Marshals Service	2.147	6.400	9.199
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	47.821	33.469	0.000
Internal Revenue Service	73.230	54.462	0.000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	11.482	11.188	11.449
Fusion Center	---	0.101	14.693
U.S. Coast Guard	0.625	0.599	0.000
Sub-Total	\$444.206	\$431.962	\$422.708
Prosecution:			
U.S. Attorneys	\$100.603	\$117.658	\$135.504
Criminal Division	2.716	2.957	2.733
Tax Division	0.994	0.962	0.995
Sub-Total	104.313	121.577	139.232
HIDTA:	0.000	0.000	100.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$548.519</b>	<b>\$553.539</b>	<b>\$661.940</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	----	----	----
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$548.5	\$553.5	\$661.9
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

<sup>1/</sup> The FY 2004 Appropriation directed DEA to use \$25 million in available FY 2003 balances to create a Drug Intelligence Fusion Center. The FY 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act includes 60 positions, 30 FTE and \$6.3 million to enhance operations of the Fusion Center. These resources are included as part of the individual agency funds. The \$0.1 million for FY 2005 represents the salary/operating costs for 1 OCDETF Executive Office program manager. The FY 2006 request includes a program increase of \$14.5 million to provide permanent funding for on-going operations of the OFC. In FY 2004 and 2005, Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) funding was consolidated within the Department of Justice (DOJ) appropriation and distributed to participating agencies in the Departments of Homeland Security (DHS) and Treasury on a reimbursable basis. Beginning in FY 2006, DHS and Treasury will request their ICDE funds directly from their respective appropriations committees as part of their direct appropriations.

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2006 is the first year that HIDTA will operate out of DOJ with funding provided through the OCDETF account. HIDTA resources in the amount of \$100 million have been included in the FY 2006 Drug Resources by Function; however, the actual distribution is indeterminate given the anticipated refocusing of the HIDTA Program in FY 2006. The above distribution of HIDTA dollars by function, therefore, was simply prorated based upon the FY 2005 enacted level.

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program was established in 1982 as a multi-agency partnership among federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, working side by side, to identify, dismantle and disrupt sophisticated national and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its member federal agencies—Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Coast Guard—in cooperation with the Department of Justice Criminal Division, the Tax Division, the 94 U.S. Attorneys’ Offices, and state and local law enforcement.
- The OCDETF program identifies, disrupts and dismantles major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises—from the foreign-based suppliers, to the domestic transportation and smuggling systems, to the regional and local distribution networks and the financial operations. OCDETF’s attack on all the related components of these major trafficking organizations not only will disrupt the drug market, resulting in a reduction in the drug supply, but also will bolster law enforcement efforts in the fight against those terrorist groups supported by the drug trade.
- The following major program initiatives are a focus for the OCDETF program:
  - The Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List – a unified agency list of the international “command and control” drug trafficking and money laundering targets—is a major priority for the OCDETF program. The vast majority—87 percent—of the 732 investigations linked to CPOT targets in FY 2004 were OCDETF investigations.
  - As part of the strategic planning process, each of the OCDETF regions identified regional priority organization targets (RPOTs) representing the most significant drug and money laundering organizations threatening the region. For FY 2004, 332 RPOTs have been identified and have become targets of active OCDETF investigations.

- In July of 2002, OCDETF mandated the inclusion of a financial investigation, aimed at identifying and destroying the financial systems that support drug organizations, in every OCDETF investigation. OCDETF also has placed greater emphasis on the tracking and seizure of organizational assets. OCDETF participants are directed to seriously pursue financial charges and convictions against individuals who finance the drug trade or who participate in the transport and laundering of illicit drug proceeds.
- OCDETF originally was formed as part of a task force approach against sophisticated criminal organizations, with prosecutors and law enforcement personnel working side-by-side in the same location. As part of its return to its original mission, OCDETF has encouraged the development of co-located OCDETF task forces in key cities around the country, which not only aggressively target the highest-level trafficking organizations but also function as a central point of contact for OCDETF agents and prosecutors nationwide, gathering intelligence and disseminating leads throughout the neighboring areas. These task forces are now operating in New York, Miami, Houston, Boston and Atlanta.
- OCDETF management is continuing to examine the allocation of both new and existing program resources to ensure those resources align with the drug threat and to reward performance consistent with program goals.

## **Department of Justice**

- DEA is the agency most actively involved in the OCDETF program with a participation rate in investigations that has exceeded 80 percent almost every year. DEA is the only federal agency in OCDETF that has drug law enforcement as its sole responsibility. The agency's vast experience in this field, its knowledge of international drug rings, its relationship with foreign law enforcement entities, and its working relationships with state and local authorities all have made DEA essential to OCDETF.
- FBI brings to OCDETF its extensive expertise in the investigation of traditional organized crime and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and to undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance. The FBI direct drug resources focus on the goal of targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure.
- USMS is the specialist agency responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who flee apprehension only to continue their criminal enterprise elsewhere. Their arrest by the USMS immediately makes the community in which they were hiding and operating a safer place to live. The USMS is responsible for apprehension of approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF fugitives.
- ATF agents focus on major drug traffickers who have violated laws related to the illegal trafficking and misuse of firearms, arson and explosives. A significant portion of today's violent crime is directly associated with the distribution of drugs by sophisticated drug trafficking organizations. Indeed, firearms often serve as a form of payment for drugs and, together with explosives and arson, are used as tools of drug organizations for purposes of

intimidation, enforcement and retaliation against their own members, rival organizations, or the community in general. Thus, ATF's jurisdiction and expertise make it a well-suited partner with other agencies participating in the war against illegal drugs.

- United States Attorneys' early involvement in the development of case strategy is key to the success of OCDETF investigations and prosecutions. Experienced OCDETF attorneys are able to coordinate investigative efforts more efficiently and minimize the risk of legal challenges, because of their familiarity with the intricacies of drug trafficking investigations. Their involvement ensures that the prosecutions are well prepared, comprehensively charged, and expertly handled.
- The Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO) offers direct operational support to U.S. Attorneys offices as it reviews all applications for electronic surveillance and assists agents and attorneys by providing guidance on the justification for and development of such applications. Prompt, thorough processing of time-sensitive Title III applications is crucial to the success of coordinated, nationwide investigations, which are Title III intensive.
- The Criminal Division's Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section (NDDS) and Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Sections (AFMLS) also provide assistance to and/or participate directly in OCDETF prosecutions when they have available resources from their direct appropriation and are requested to do so by the United States Attorneys' offices. With the increasing complexity and scope of OCDETF cases, senior attorneys are called upon with greater frequency to assist in the supervision and prosecution of OCDETF cases. NDDS attorneys, in particular, play a critical role in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations through their work with the DEA's Special Operations Division (SOD). In FY 2003, OCDETF obtained funding to support a squad of NDDS attorneys who are dispatched to U.S. Attorneys' Offices across the country to assist in drafting wiretap applications and assisting with wiretap investigations.
- The Tax Division provides nationwide review and coordination of all tax charges in OCDETF cases, as well as assistance in OCDETF money laundering investigations. Tax Division attorneys communicate frequently with regional IRS Coordinators to remain aware of new developments and they maintain a clearinghouse of legal and investigative materials and information available to OCDETF personnel.

### **Department of the Treasury**

- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) special agents work to dismantle and disrupt major narcotics and narcotics money laundering organizations by applying their unique financial investigative skills to investigate all aspects of the individual/organization's illegal activities. The IRS uses the tax code, money laundering statutes, and asset seizure/forfeiture laws to thoroughly investigate the financial operations of the organizations. With the globalization of the U.S. economy and the increasing use of electronic funds transfers, investigations of these organizations have become more international in scope.
- In FY 2006, funding for IRS participation in OCDETF is being requested as part of the Department of the Treasury's appropriation.

## **Department of Homeland Security**

- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) participation is vital to the success of OCDETF. First, virtually all of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations—including, in particular, those on the CPOT List—are populated by criminal aliens. ICE agents, therefore, contribute immigration expertise and valuable intelligence that can be utilized to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets, particularly during the pendency of a multi-jurisdictional investigation. Second, ICE personnel are valuable assets in regional, national, and international drug and money laundering investigations. Their automated systems are extremely sophisticated in targeting and tracking the transportation of illicit drugs into the United States and these agents have the capability to target certain high-risk commercial containers for intensive inspection.
- Coast Guard is primarily focused on drug interdiction and has found itself in a unique position to support the work of OCDETF. The USCG Coordinator in each of the coastal OCDETF regions is the maritime expert for OCDETF and provides valuable intelligence and guidance on cases with maritime connections and implications. USCG Coordinators also serve as valuable liaisons with the military services and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.
- In FY 2006, funding for OCDETF participation by ICE and the Coast Guard is being requested as part of the Department of Homeland Security appropriation.

## **State and Local Law Enforcement**

- State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 85 percent of all OCDETF investigations. State and local participation significantly expands the available resource base and broadens the choice of venue for prosecution. OCDETF has received assistance from more than 65,000 state and local officers nationwide.

## **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas**

- For the first time in FY 2006, resources for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program will be provided to the Department of Justice through the OCDETF account. The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the ONDCP's reauthorization, P.L. 105-277, to coordinate the drug control efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement entities in critical regions most adversely affected by drug trafficking. The HIDTA program will be moved to the Department of Justice at a reduced funding level of \$100 million, which still should enable law enforcement to target the drug trade in a manner that is strategic and complementary of the reorganized OCDETF program, and that preserves the program's worthy elements, such as intelligence sharing and fostering coordination among state and local law enforcement.



### III. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 2005 Program

- The FY 2005 OCDETF budget totals \$553.5 million. The FY 2005 funding is to be used to reimburse participating agencies and components for their investigative and prosecutorial efforts toward disrupting and dismantling the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. Specific activities include:
  - **Investigations:** This decision unit includes \$432.0 million and 3,044 FTE to reimburse the following participating agencies: DEA, FBI, USMS, ATF, ICE, Coast Guard and IRS. Also included are the reimbursable resources that support the intelligence activities of DEA and FBI.
  - **Prosecutions:** This decision unit includes \$121.6 million and 1,024 FTE to reimburse the U.S. Attorneys, Criminal Division, and Tax Division for their investigative support and prosecutorial efforts in OCDETF cases.

#### 2006 Request

- The FY 2006 request totals \$661.9 million, which includes \$561.9 million for OCDETF and \$100 million in HIDTA resources. This is a net increase of \$108.4 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. The FY 2006 budget does not include funding for the IRS, ICE or the U.S. Coast Guard. Funding for these OCDETF-member agencies is being requested as part of their respective departments' direct budget.
- The FY 2006 budget directly supports efforts to reduce the threat of illegal drugs by disrupting and dismantling major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations.
- The net increase of \$108.4 million is comprised of the following: redirection of non-DOJ resources amounting to \$87.6 million; net base adjustments of \$23.5 million; and net program enhancements that total \$172.5 million, of which \$100 million represents the transfer of HIDTA funding to DOJ. The FY 2006 enhancements are highlighted below:
  - **Transfer of FBI Drug Resources: +\$50.0 million and 365 Special Agents.** This request transfers \$50 million from the FBI's direct drug budget by providing these resources as part of the OCDETF program, where they can be effectively focused on targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure. The infusion of these resources will increase OCDETF's ability to disrupt and dismantle major international, national and regional networks, particularly to the extent that such organizations are engaged in financial crimes, public corruption and other activities within the expertise of the FBI.
  - **OCDETF Fusion Center Initiative: +\$14.5 million.** This request provides base funding for the ongoing operations and maintenance of the OCDETF Fusion Center beyond FY 2005. The Fusion Center has been developed to collect and analyze drug trafficking and related financial investigative information and to disseminate investigative leads to the OCDETF participants.

- **Assistant U.S. Attorney Initiative: +\$5.9 million.** This request provides 41 new attorney positions to address existing staffing imbalances within the U.S. Attorney workforce and, thereby, to achieve an appropriate balance between investigative and prosecutorial resources. The additional attorney positions will enhance the quality and success of OCDETF investigations by ensuring that all investigations benefit from active attorney participation and support. This enhancement also includes nine administrative support personnel—one for each of the nine OCDETF regions—to provide critical administrative support to OCDETF’s performance and accountability system.
- **OCDETF Fugitive Apprehension Initiative: +\$2.1 million.** This enhancement represents Phase II of a multi-year plan to increase the capacity of the USMS to apprehend OCDETF fugitives and to support the OCDETF program. Nine U.S. Marshals positions are being requested to support fugitive apprehension units within the OCDETF regions. The apprehension units are critical to ensure that drug traffickers not only are investigated and indicted, but also are apprehended, prosecuted, and forced to serve prison terms. These U.S. Marshals resources also will enhance the capacity of the USMS to provide pre-seizure planning assistance in OCDETF investigations.
- **HIDTA Resources: +\$100.0 million.** FY 2006 is proposed to be the first year that the HIDTA Program will operate out of the Department of Justice, with funding provided through the OCDETF account. The overall HIDTA funding level is \$100 million, which represents a significant reduction from prior years. The Department of Justice will reformulate the operations of the HIDTA program to operate within FY 2006 funding levels and to target the drug trade in a manner that is strategic and complementary of the OCDETF program. At the same time, the department will preserve the HIDTA program’s most worthy and effective elements, such as intelligence sharing and fostering multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional law enforcement coordination.
- **FBI Program Offset: -\$5.1 million.** Historically, the FBI has received funding to support Regional Drug Intelligence Squad (RDIS) personnel. These agents and investigative analysts provide valuable support in the field to OCDETF investigations. In particular, these RDIS positions assist in making critical links among organizations operating in disparate districts or regions around the country. However, the OCDETF Fusion Center, once operational, is intended to be the focus of the OCDETF program’s intelligence-driven, strategic enforcement effort, as the Fusion Center’s intelligence capabilities will vastly exceed those that currently exist throughout the OCDETF program. Accordingly, OCDETF proposes reducing the FBI’s remaining, non-Fusion Center RDIS resources by 46 positions and \$5.1 million. Although this cut will diminish the number of investigations supported and the number of intelligence products developed by FBI analyst personnel, OCDETF intends that these activities will be carried out by the Fusion Center.

## IV. PERFORMANCE

### Summary

- This section on OCDETF'S program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The OCDETF program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process. The chart below includes a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- OCDETF measures performance in two program areas: investigations and prosecutions. Specific performance measures focus on investigations related to the CPOT List and the RPOT as well as on indictments and convictions of OCDETF defendants, including those linked to the CPOT and RPOT.
- The OCDETF program continues to refine outcome oriented measures to accurately capture the program's impact on the nation's drug supply.

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Not Reviewed		
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. Percent of aggregate domestic drug supply related to dismantled/disrupted CPOT-linked organizations	TBD	TBD
b. Number and percent of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOT	TBD	345/6%
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
a. Number of OCDETF investigations connected to CPOT	450	640
b. Number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled/disrupted*	38	156**

\*This represents CPOT-linked organizations disrupted/dismantled pursuant to OCDETF investigations. Overall the Department of Justice reported in the FY 2004 PAR a total of 195 CPOT-linked organizations dismantled/disrupted.

\*\*Total numbers are substantially higher than target because disruptions pending dismantlements have been added to total disruption numbers.

### Discussion

- The DOJ's drug enforcement strategy refocused the OCDETF on identifying, disrupting and dismantling major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises. The "command and control" organizations on the Attorney General's CPOT List are a top priority for the OCDETF program, and approximately 87 percent of all investigations linked to FY 2004 CPOT List targets are OCDETF investigations.

- As a direct result of OCDETF's efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain, regionally, nationally, and internationally, and all related components of targeted organizations, the total number of OCDETF cases initiated increased by 25 percent (704 to 880) between FY 2003 and FY 2004.
- OCDETF has required participating law enforcement agencies to include a financial component aimed at identifying and destroying the financial systems that support targeted drug organizations in all investigations. More than 90 percent of OCDETF investigations initiated in FY 2004 utilized financial investigative techniques. During FY 2004, the percent of OCDETF indictments charging financial violations, and the number of defendants convicted of financial violations also increased.
- OCDETF's renewed focus on attacking entire drug networks operating nationwide is most evident in the growing number of investigations, which have expanded beyond the originating district to neighboring districts, states and regions where related components of the targeted organization may be operating. Nearly 90 percent of OCDETF investigations initiated in FY 2004 are multi-jurisdictional and over 45 percent are international in scope.

# OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>2004 Final</b>	<b>2005 Enacted</b>	<b>2006 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$31.730	\$37.283	\$12.460
State and Local Assistance	171.908	185.840	191.206
Treatment	38.095	60.789	114.179
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$241.733</b>	<b>\$283.912</b>	<b>\$317.845</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Regional Information Sharing System	\$29.684	\$39.466	\$45.049
Underage Drinking Prevention Program	24.737	24.666	0.000
Executive Office for Weed and Seed	57.926	61.172	59.599
Drug Court Program	38.095	39.466	70.060
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0.000	24.666	44.119
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program	1.200	3.157	6.500
Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative	29.684	29.599	48.418
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program <sup>1</sup>	6.926	9.866	5.000
Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup <sup>1</sup>	53.481	51.854	20.000
Domestic Cannabis Eradication <sup>2</sup>	0.000	0.000	19.100
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$241.733</b>	<b>\$283.912</b>	<b>\$317.845</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	75	75	75
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,096.8	\$1,943.4	\$1,235.0
Drug Percentage	11.5%	14.6%	25.7%

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2006 Budget Summary includes two programs that were not reported in prior modified drug control budgets. They are: the Prescription Drug Monitoring and the Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup Programs.

<sup>2</sup> In FY 2006, the Domestic Cannabis Eradication program was transferred from DEA.

## II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 established the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OJP supports collaboration of law enforcement at all levels in building and enhancing networks across the criminal justice system to function more effectively. Within OJP's overall program structure, there are specific resources dedicated to aid in the fight against drugs in support of the National Drug Control Strategy. Drug control efforts at OJP include:
  - Supporting a variety of prevention programs, which discourage the first-time use of controlled substances and encourage those who have begun to use illicit drugs to cease their use. These activities include programs that promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups and assistance to state, local and tribal criminal justice agencies;
  - Providing financial and technical assistance to traditional law enforcement organizations and agencies whose primary purpose is to investigate, arrest, prosecute or incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs; as well as those activities associated with the incarceration and monitoring of drug offenders; and
  - Programming support to encourage/assist regular users of controlled substances to become drug-free through coerced abstinence drug testing, counseling services, in-patient and out-patient care, research into effective treatment modalities, and research into effective treatment modalities.

## III. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 2005 Program

- The FY 2005 drug control budget totals \$283.9 million, which includes:
  - **Drug Prevention Activities: \$37.3 million.** This funding includes resources for the following activities: providing information to promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups; and providing assistance to state and local law enforcement. Also included in this amount is \$3.2 million for the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program.
  - **State and Local Assistance: \$185.8 million.** Program funding includes support of state and local law enforcement entities or activities that assist state and local law enforcement efforts to investigate, arrest, prosecute, incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs.
  - **Treatment: \$60.8 million.** Funding includes resources to support criminal justice drug testing, treatment and intervention activities.

## 2006 Request

- The total drug control request for FY 2006 is \$317.8 million, a net increase of \$33.9 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. The FY 2006 request includes the following adjustments:
  - **Regional Information Sharing System (RISS): +\$5.6 million.** The mission of RISS is to assist state and local law enforcement in protecting public safety by providing secure, national, online information sharing capabilities, investigative analysis support, and specialized investigative equipment. Through this system, RISS improves local law enforcement's ability to target, investigate, and prosecute crime and also provides valuable collaboration with others who have experienced similar crime problems or who are investigating the same or similar crime.
  - **Drug Court Program: +\$30.6 million.** The Administration recommends a funding level of \$70.1 million for the drug courts program in FY 2006. This enhancement will increase the scope and quality of drug court services with the goal of improving retention in, and successful completion of, drug court programs. Funding also is included to generate drug court program outcome data. The drug courts program provides alternatives to incarceration, using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior by drug-dependent defendants with a combination of clear expectations, escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs.
  - **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT): +\$19.4 million.** RSAT provides formula grants to states to help them develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs that provide individual and group treatment activities for offenders in residential facilities operated by state correctional agencies.
  - **Southwest Border Prosecution: +\$18.8 million.** This program provides funding for local prosecutor offices in the four states (California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas) along the Southwest Border for the costs incurred of processing, detaining, and prosecuting drug and other cases referred from federal arrests or federal investigations. The program also protects against foreign threats by supporting costs associated with targeting resources in a border area with significantly more vulnerability than many other areas in the continental United States.
  - **Federal Arrestee Drug Use Reporting Program: +\$3.3 million.** The President's Budget proposes an increase of \$3.3 million for this program (i.e., formerly known as the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program).
  - **Domestic Cannabis Eradication program + 19.1 million:** In FY 2006 the President's Budget proposes transferring this program from DEA to OJP.
  - **Overall reduction of \$63 million:** The budget proposes to eliminate the Underage Drinking Prevention Program and recommends lower funding levels for the following programs: Weed and Seed program, Prescription Drug Monitoring program, and the Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup program.

## IV. PERFORMANCE

### Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the OJP FY 2006 Budget Request and Performance Plan, the FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) and the FY 2004 PART assessment. The charts below address the 2004 PART assessment scores based on the program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved. The scores determine an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness. Also included in the chart below is a comparison of FY 2004 targets and actual achievements from the FY 2004 PAR. The outcome measures and selected output measures presented indicate both Drug Court and RSAT program performance and how they are being monitored.
- The Drug Courts program received an overall FY 2004 PART rating of “Results Not Demonstrated” due in part to annual performance measures that focus on outputs (the number of drug courts) instead of the effectiveness of the courts. The PART review was not updated during the FY 2005 budget cycle.
- The RSAT program received an overall FY 2004 PART rating of “Results Not Demonstrated” due in part to annual performance measures that focus on outputs (the number of offenders treated) instead of the effectiveness of the treatment toward reducing recidivism. The PART review was not updated during the FY 2005 budget cycle.

### Discussion

#### Drug Courts Program

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	100	FY 2004 Rating: <i>Results Not Demonstrated</i> . The program is generally well-managed but faces challenges in developing outcome-oriented measures focusing on post-program recidivism.
Planning	57	
Management	82	
Results	53	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b> <b>Actual</b>
a. Percent increase in graduation rate of participants in the Drug Courts program (new measure in 2004)		*Baseline not established
b. Percent of drug court program participants that do not commit other crimes while in the program.	80%	**
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b> <b>Actual</b>
Total number of drug courts (cumulative)	570	591

\* The Drug Court program did not finalize and award grant funding until September 2004; therefore, data for this new measure was not collected and is expected to be available at the end of FY 2005.

\*\*Data collection for this measure did not occur due to final awards not being available until September 2004. This measure is being replaced by the new measure above.

- As noted in the chart above, the total number of drug courts in FY 2004 exceeded the target of 570 drug courts by 21 (total 591 drug courts).



- OJP developed new measures that will address the number of clients who are arrested while in program and the number of clients who graduate from the program. These new measures were implemented beginning in FY 2005. Data is expected to be available at the end of FY 2005.
- An NIJ study released in 2003 stated that from a sample of 17,000 drug court graduates nationwide only 16.4 percent had been rearrested and charged with a felony offense within one year of program graduation (Roman, Townsend & Bhati, 2003).
- OJP is currently funding through the NIJ, a multiyear, longitudinal study, which will study recidivism of drug court graduates. Results will be available in 2007.

### Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

Selected Measures of Performance		
<b>PART Review</b>		
Purpose	60	FY 2004 Rating: <i>Results Not Demonstrated</i> . The program is generally well-managed but faces challenges in developing outcome-oriented measures focusing on the effectiveness of treatment on post-program recidivism.
Planning	71	
Management	56	
Results	20	
<b>Outcome-Oriented Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b>
* Improve public safety and reduce recidivism (new measure under development)		----
		<b>Actual</b>
		----
<b>Selected Output Measures</b>		<b>FY 2004</b>
		<b>Target</b>
**Number of participants in RSAT		20,000
		<b>Actual</b>
		33,239

\* Discussions on measure development have been delayed in part because of possible program restructure which may effect program focus.

\*\* Previously titled "Number of offenders treated for substance abuse annually."

- As noted in the chart above, the total number of offenders treated annually in FY 2003 was 33,239. OJP exceeded its target of 20,000 because this is the first full year of the mandatory pass-through requirement. Beginning with FY 2003 appropriations, at least 10 percent of the total state allocation is to be made available to local correctional and detention facilities (provided such facilities exist) for either residential substance abuse treatment programs or jail-based substance abuse treatment programs. These jail-based treatment programs have shorter treatment periods (3 months vs. 6-12 months) and lower costs.
- Beginning in 2005, OJP requires grantees to collect data for new measures addressing treatment costs related to residential and aftercare programs, recidivism, and reduction in substance abuse.