



NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

FY 2011 Budget Summary

2010



National Drug Control Strategy, FY 2011 Budget Summary

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I. Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 National Drug Control Budget requests \$15.5 billion to reduce drug use and its consequences in the United States. This represents an increase of \$521.1 million (3.5 percent) over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$15.0 billion. These resources are

categorized around five major functions: (1) Substance Abuse Prevention, (2) Substance Abuse Treatment, (3) Domestic Law Enforcement, (4) Interdiction, and (5) International Support. Figure 1 details funding by function.

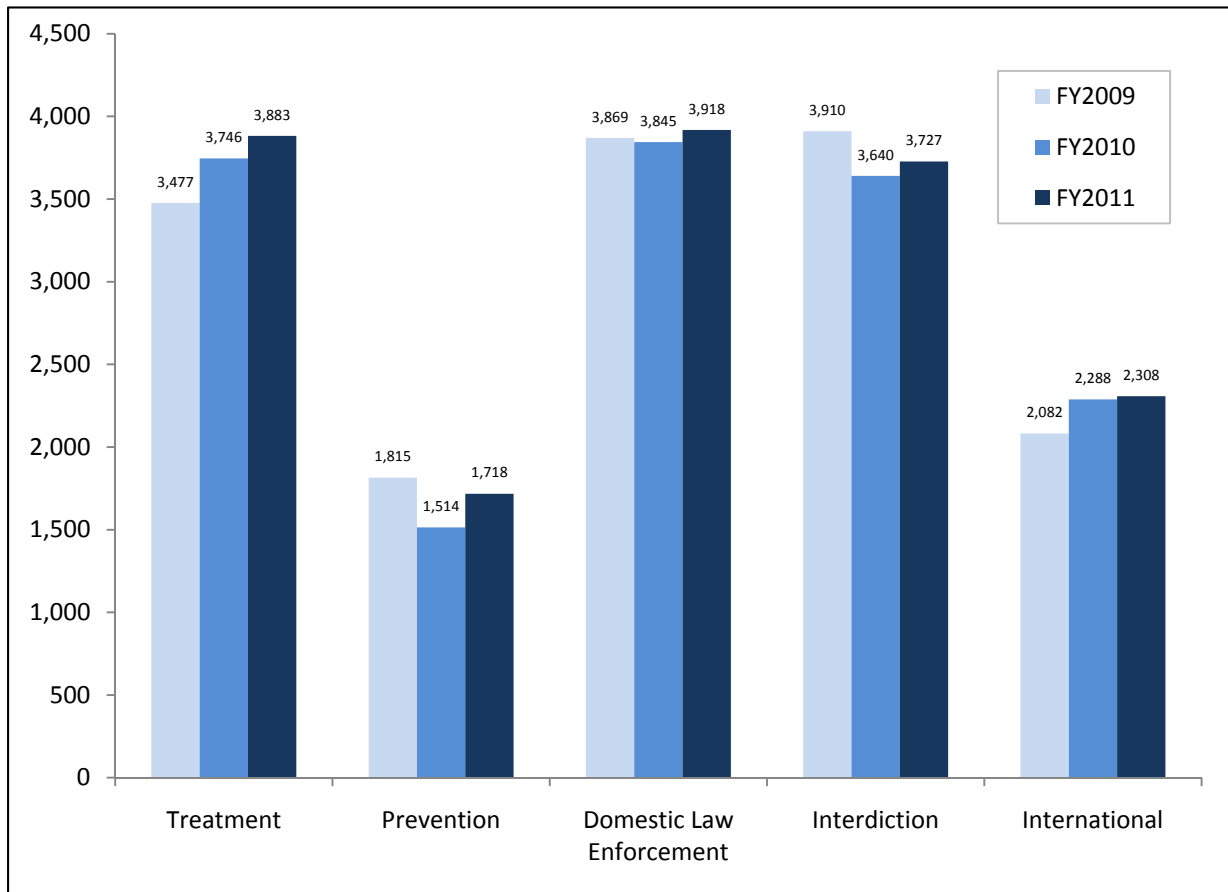


Figure 1: National Drug Control Funding by Function (Funding in Millions)

Substance abuse takes a terrible toll on the public health, public safety and financial resources of the United States. The Administration's national drug control policy seeks to reduce Americans' drug use and its related health, social and criminal problems. To help meet this goal, the Administration has developed five demand reduction priority areas. The

Administration is requesting \$151.3 million in new funding across the Federal government to strengthen efforts to detect, and prevent and treat illicit drug use in our communities and break the cycle of illicit drug use, crime, and incarceration.

These priorities are to:

1. Create a National, Community-Based Prevention System to Protect our Adolescents (\$22.6 million)
2. Train and Engage Primary Healthcare to Intervene in Emerging Cases of Drug Abuse (\$7.2 million)
3. Expand and Improve Specialty Addiction Care for Addiction (\$44.9 million)
4. Develop Safe and Efficient Ways to Manage Drug-Related Offenders (\$34.0 million)
5. Create a Permanent Drug Monitoring System (\$42.6 million)

Highlights of the FY 2011 Budget

Prevention

Federal resources totaling \$1.7 billion support a variety of education and outreach programs aimed at preventing the initiation of drug use. This represents a 13.4 percent increase over the FY 2010 enacted level; the major changes are highlighted below:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Prevention Programs of Regional and National Significance

Department of Health and Human Services: \$254.2 million

(Reflects \$29.6 million increase over FY 2010)

In support of the first priority to create a national, community-based prevention system to protect our adolescents, the budget includes:

- Prevention Prepared Communities: The FY 2011 request includes \$15.0 million to fund an interagency pilot program for a national network of “prevention-prepared communities” intended to

offer a continuous system of evidence-based prevention interventions throughout the full course of adolescence.

- Enhancing State Capacity to Develop/Support Communities: This proposal also includes \$5.6 million to fund community prevention specialists within States to facilitate development of prevention-prepared communities and increase collaboration among State agencies in achieving these goals. Specific activities include establishing and maintaining a State-level drug abuse surveillance monitoring system, providing intensive technical assistance, and developing a State-wide support network to promote coaching and mentoring.
- Evaluations: The FY 2011 request includes \$2.0 million to fund an evaluation of the Prevention Prepared Communities demonstration pilot program. The evaluation design will be created in partnership with ONDCP and NIH.

Drug Free Communities (DFC)

Office of National Drug Control Policy: \$85.5 million
(Reflects \$9.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

DFC funding supports the development of community drug-free coalitions throughout the United States. The program provides up to \$125,000 per year, for a total of up to 10 years, in grant funding to local drug-free community coalitions; the funding must be matched at a minimum 1:1 ratio by local communities. Community coalitions strive to increase community involvement and effectiveness in carrying out a wide array of drug prevention strategies, initiatives, and activities.

Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students grant program

Department of Education: \$283.1 million
(Reflects \$107.3 million increase over FY 2010)

This new program would support student achievement and help ensure that students are mentally and physically healthy and ready to learn. The objective is creation of an improved school climate that reduces drug use, violence, and harassment and improves school safety and students' physical and mental well-being. Within the program, the Department would use \$144.6 million to award grants to assist State educational agencies and local educational agencies (LEAs) to develop and implement programs and activities that create safe environments; \$77.8 million would provide grant awards under the "Safe Schools/Healthy Students" initiative. Safe Schools/Healthy Students supports LEAs and communities in developing and implementing a comprehensive set of programs and services designed to prevent youth drug use and violence, support early childhood development activities, and provide needed student mental health services. Education funds this initiative jointly with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and administers it in collaboration with both HHS and the Department of Justice.

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Office of National Drug Control Policy: \$66.5 million
(Reflects \$21.5 million increase over FY 2010)

The Campaign uses media channels such as paid advertising, interactive media, and public information to educate and motivate youth to develop anti-drug beliefs and behaviors, and encourage adults to play a more effective role in keeping youth drug-free. Funding (providing for television, radio, newspaper, Internet, and non-traditional advertising) enables the Media

Campaign to address emerging drug issues among youth, such as prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse.

Consolidated Tribal Grant

Department of Justice: \$111.6 million
(Reflects \$111.6 million increase over FY 2010)

The Department of Justice has set aside 7% of the Office of Justice Program's (OJP) discretionary funding for grants or reimbursement programs under a new tribal criminal justice assistance program which consolidates previous OJP tribal funding streams and increases funding available for Indian Country public safety. In addition to funding grants to improve public safety outcomes in Indian Country, these grants will support training and technical assistance to improve tribal criminal justice outcomes, including drug and alcohol-related issues. (This program has been scored evenly between Prevention efforts and Domestic Law Enforcement efforts.)

Drug Impaired Driving Program

Department of Transportation: \$2.7 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) FY 2011 request supports the Drug Impaired Driving Program, which will provide public information and outreach efforts, as well as improved law enforcement training in the area of drug-impaired driving. Funding will also support data collection efforts to better develop programs and countermeasures to address the problem.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II Program (ADAM)

Department of Justice: \$10.0 million
(Reflects \$10.0 million increase over FY 2010)

In support of the fifth priority to create a permanent performance monitoring system, the FY 2011 request includes \$10

million for Justice to expand and enhance the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II program (ADAM), which collects data on booked arrestees in ten U.S. counties on their drug abuse and related behavior.

Treatment

The FY 2011 Budget dedicates nearly \$3.9 billion in Federal funds for early intervention and treatment services for individuals with drug problems. This represents a 3.7% increase over the FY 2010 funding level. The major changes are highlighted below:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Treatment Programs of Regional and National Significance

Department of Health and Human Services: \$635.4 million

(Reflects \$101.2 million increase over FY 2010)

In support of three priorities, train and engage primary healthcare to intervene in emerging cases of drug abuse, expand and improve specialty addiction care for addiction, and develop safe and efficient paradigms to manage drug-related offenders in community corrections, the FY 2011 Budget includes \$86.2 million for a wide array of new and expanded programs. These programs include:

- Training and Equipping Mainstream Healthcare - Establish an SBIRT Code Monitoring System: The FY 2011 request includes \$0.5 million to monitor and encourage State-wide Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) code adoption and implementation. SAMHSA will collaborate with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services on the design, collection, and reporting of data for this initiative.
- Training and Equipping Mainstream Healthcare - Expand SBIRT Code Adoption Through Technical Assistance Initiative: The FY 2011 request also includes \$0.7 million to enhance and expand the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's state financing academies, promote state-wide adoption of SBIRT via code adoption, and secure inclusion of SBIRT into health care credentialing policies.
- Expanding Identification and Management of Substance Use Disorders by Physicians: The FY 2011 request includes \$3.0 million to establish a pilot project based on its Physician Clinical Support System model to train generalist physicians and other health care providers in SBIRT and general drug use treatment clinical decision-making. The pilot will be assessed to determine whether there has been an increase in knowledge and applied practice by clinicians.
- Performance Contracting Pilot Project: The FY 2011 request includes \$6.0 million for a performance contracting pilot project for competitive grants to State or Tribal authorities. Grant funding will be used to enhance overall drug treatment quality by incentivizing treatment providers to achieve specific performance targets. Examples could include payment supplements for treatment providers who are able to connect higher proportions of detoxified patients with continuing recovery-oriented treatment, or for outpatient providers who are able to successfully retain greater proportions of patients in active treatment participation for longer time periods.

- **Enhancing Substance Abuse Care in Federal Health Care Systems:** The FY 2011 request includes \$25.0 million to add qualified and trained behavioral health counselors and other addiction specialists in HRSA-supported community health centers. HRSA will collaborate with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration by utilizing each agency's technical assistance expertise. This initiative will include training on performing Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for the health counselors and other addiction specialists. (Note: As HRSA is not a drug-control agency, for display purposes only these resources are being shown as part of the SAMHSA drug control budget.)
- **Expanding ATR Grants:** The FY 2011 request includes \$9.9 million to expand the Access to Recovery Program (ATR), a recovery-oriented system of care approach to service delivery that uses electronic vouchers and client choice. Funds will support up to four new ATR grants.
- **Enhance Community Corrections Programs by Drug-Involved Offenders:** This proposal includes an increase of more than \$10.0 million to provide continuation funding for adult and juvenile treatment drug courts, and will support continuation of all the new treatment drug courts jointly funded with DOJ elements in FY 2010.
- **Adult Ex-offender Re-Entry Court Program:** The FY 2011 request includes \$5.0 million to expand the integration of the proven practices of drug courts into the management of drug-related offenders being released from incarceration back into the community. These grants provide screening, assessment and comprehensive treatment and recovery support services.
- **Creating Mechanisms to Collect/Use Community-Level Information:** The FY 2011 President's Budget request from SAMHSA includes an additional \$13.6 million to design, develop and field-test a community-level early warning and monitoring system to detect the emergence of new drug threats and to assist in identifying the public health and public safety consequences of drug use. The proposed system does not currently exist and thus will require substantial scientific input combined with practical considerations to achieve the system's intended purpose. Thus, SAMHSA is expected to work closely and collaboratively with NIDA, NIAAA, and ONDCP on all aspects of system development and deployment. (Note: This program has been scored as 80 percent (\$10.9 million) treatment and 20 percent (\$2.7 million) prevention.)
- **Preserving National Strategic Data Resources:** The FY 2011 President's Budget request includes \$19.0 million to expand and enhance the Drug Abuse Warning Network, which provides national and local-area estimates of drug-related emergency department visits and mortality; and improve the National Survey on Drug Use and Health by enhancing its ability to gather information such as that related to the chronic heavy drug using population. (Note: This program has been scored as 80 percent (\$15.2 million) treatment and 20 percent (\$3.8 million) prevention.)

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant

Department of Health and Human Services: \$1,799.0 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The goal of the SAPT Block Grant is to support and expand substance abuse prevention and treatment services, while providing maximum flexibility to states. States may provide SAPT Block Grant funds to community- and faith-based organizations to provide services. Of the amounts appropriated for the SAPT Block Grant, 95 percent are distributed to states through a formula prescribed by the authorizing legislation. The SAPT Block Grant program in FY 2011 is funded at the same level as FY 2010, and will provide support to the current 60 jurisdictions (states, territories, the District of Columbia, and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota) for a similar level of prevention and treatment services. These resources will support approximately 2 million treatment episodes. (Note: A minimum of 20% of the SAPT Block Grant is set-aside for the prevention activities.)

Additional Substance Abuse Treatment at the Indian Health Service

Department of Health and Human Services: \$83.9 million
(Reflects \$6.7 million increase over FY 2010)

In support of the priority to expand and improve specialty addiction care, the FY 2011 Budget includes \$4.0 million to add qualified and trained behavioral health counselors and other addiction specialists in IHS funded facilities. IHS, in partnership with Indian Communities, will continue to collaborate with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration by utilizing each agency's technical assistance expertise. IHS will also

continue efforts to expand screening and brief intervention training for Indian health providers.

Second Chance Act

Department of Justice: \$50.0 million

(Reflects \$20.0 million increase over FY 2010)

In support of the priority to develop safe and efficient paradigms to manage drug-related offenders in community corrections, the budget includes the following initiatives:

- **Prosecution-led Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison:** The FY 2011 request includes \$10.0 million to provide full funding of this activity authorized under Section 112 of the Second Chance Act. Funds will allow the Attorney General to make grants to State, Tribal, and local prosecutors to improve the infrastructure, knowledge, and systems needed to operate the judicial aspects of alternative to prison initiatives.
- **Adult Re-Entry Court Initiative:** The FY 2011 request includes \$5.0 million to integrate the proven practices of drug courts into the management of drug-related offenders being released from incarceration back into the community. Funds will be issued through a competitive bidding process and will be used to support training of probation officers and judges, creation of needed data systems, and expansion of drug testing capabilities.
- **Innovative Diversion/Re-Entry Programs for Juvenile Drug Offenders:** The FY 2011 request includes \$4.0 million to provide support to develop and test innovative strategies for serving juvenile offenders with co-occurring substance

abuse problems. Funds will be issued via a competitive bidding process.

VA Treatment

Department of Veterans Affairs: \$418.0 million
(Reflects \$13.0 million increase over FY 2010)

The Department of Veterans Affairs, through its Veterans Health Administration (VHA), operates a national network of substance abuse treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers, residential rehabilitation facilities, and outpatient clinics. The goal of VHA's Office of Mental Health Services is to provide effective, safe, efficient, recovery-oriented, and compassionate care for veterans with substance use disorders and mental illness, for those who are vulnerable to substance use disorders, and for those who are in continuing care to sustain recovery.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Department of Justice: \$30.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program for state prisoners was established to help states and local governments develop, implement, and improve residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities, and establish and maintain community-based aftercare services for probationers and parolees. Ultimately, the program goal is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to sustain themselves upon return to the community.

Domestic Law Enforcement

Over \$3.9 billion in Federal resources support domestic law enforcement efforts, an increase of \$73.8 million (1.9%) over the FY 2010 level. The Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury, with

support from the Department of Defense's National Guard, provide key domestic law enforcement support; the major changes are highlighted below.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force

Department of Justice: \$579.3 million
(Reflects \$50.8 million increase over FY 2010)

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program is a partnership of federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, with assistance from state and local police departments, to identify, dismantle and disrupt sophisticated national and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. The FY2011 Budget Request adds funding for additional agents, analysts and attorneys performing investigative, intelligence, and prosecutorial work focused on the U.S. southwest border.

DEA Diversion Control Efforts

Department of Justice: \$291.8 million
(Reflects \$40.0 million increase over FY 2010)

DEA's Diversion Control Program (DCP) enforces the Controlled Substances Act and its regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals. The DCP actively monitors more than 1 million individuals and companies that are registered with DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements. The FY 2011 request includes funding for 174 new positions for pharmaceutical and chemical diversion control activities. These resources will support regulatory and enforcement efforts, including an expansion of Tactical Diversion Squads, intelligence support, and Internet investigations. The budget request also supports for the priority to train and

engage primary healthcare to intervene in emerging cases of drug abuse, with a \$3.0 million enhancement for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, which will initiate a program to establish a well-functioning standardized prescription drug monitoring program in every State to reduce prevalence of overdose deaths, drug interactions, diversion of prescribed medications, and early identification of patients at risk for addiction.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program

Office of National Drug Control Policy: \$210.0 million (Reflects \$29.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

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. 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 strategy.

National Guard Counterdrug Support

Department of Defense: \$177.7 million (Reflects \$43.4 million decrease from FY 2010)

The National Guard, through the Governor's State Plans, provides counterdrug support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and educational and government organizations that request assistance. Types of National Guard provided military-unique support include linguistics, communications, transportation, logistics, intelligence, engineering, and reconnaissance.

Interdiction

With an increase of \$86.9 million (2.4%) over the FY 2010 level, \$3.7 billion supports Federal interdiction efforts. The Departments of Homeland Security, Defense, and State perform activities designed to interrupt the trafficking of illicit drugs into the United States by targeting the transportation link; major changes are highlighted below.

U.S. Coast Guard Interdiction

Department of Homeland Security: \$1,208.1 million (Reflects \$45.9 million increase over FY 2010)

As part of the United States Coast Guard's maritime security strategic goal, its drug interdiction objective is to reduce the flow of illegal drugs entering the United States by denying smugglers access to maritime routes. The President's Budget seeks funding for recapitalization of increasingly outdated and unreliable assets (e.g., cutters, aircraft, boats, and C4ISR) and infrastructure that supports this mission. Recapitalization is vital to preserving future surface, air, and shore asset capability, and is an essential investment for the Nation.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

Department of State: \$31.2 million (Reflects \$31.2 million increase over FY 2010)

The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will curtail the flow of illegal drugs into the region by strengthening the region's capacity to detect and interdict drug shipments, bring traffickers and other criminals to trial, and attack money laundering and associated corruption. FY 2011 drug control funding will support both bilateral and regional counternarcotics initiatives, including support for Sovereign Skies, interdiction, eradication, law enforcement reform and development, and demand reduction.

Western Hemisphere Regional Program

Department of State: \$37.5 million
(Reflects \$31.3 million increase over FY 2010)

To encourage the region's elected leaders' use of democratic processes and free market economies to improve the lives of their citizens, the Western Hemisphere Regional program strengthens democratic institutions; promotes prosperity; protects the democratic state; and invests in people. These pillars not only frame U.S. foreign policy priorities for the region, but also are used to build multilateral consensus.

Customs and Border Patrol: Border Security and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry

Department of Homeland Security: \$805.9 million
(Reflects \$5.8 million increase over FY 2010)

Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) uses its resources to support aggressive border enforcement strategies that are designed to interdict and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across our Nation's borders and dismantle the related smuggling organizations. CBP narcotics interdiction strategies are designed to be flexible so that they can successfully counter the constantly shifting narcotics threat at the ports of entry. CBP's overall budget requests an adjustment to base of \$46.9 million and 389 FTEs for an increase to Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPOs) in the Office of Field Operations (based on CBP's drug budget methodology, \$5.8 million of this adjustment to base would be drug-related). The proposed adjustment will allow CBP to maintain staffing for critical positions.

Joint Interagency Task Force-South

Department of Defense: \$50.5 million
(Reflects \$5.3 million decrease from FY 2010)

Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S), under the Department of Defense's U.S.

Southern Command, conducts counterdrug operations, intelligence fusion and multi-sensor correlation operation to detect, monitor, and interdict the South to North flow of illicit drugs and other narcoterrorist threats to the security of the U.S. Specific tasks include: detection, monitoring, tracking and hand-off of suspect targets to appropriate U. S. and participating nation law enforcement authorities; providing intelligence fusion support to law enforcement agencies and country teams; providing planning assistance for counternarcotics operations; and support to counternarcotics initiatives of U.S. Country Teams and partner nations.

International

The Budget requests over \$2.3 billion to provide international support, an increase of \$20.1 million (0.9%) over the FY 2010 level. The Departments of Defense, Justice and State perform a wide range of drug control activities primarily focused on or conducted in areas outside of the United States, focusing on the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant international drug organizations, and increasing the drug enforcement capability of partner nations. Major changes are highlighted below.

DoD CN Support in Central Asia

Department of Defense: \$501.5 million
(Reflects \$121.4 million increase over FY 2010)

In Afghanistan and Central Asia, the role of the Department of Defense (DoD) is to provide military assistance, with a focus on building the Afghan government's capacity to address the drug trade and to coordinate those efforts with Coalition Partners. DoD takes a regional approach, focusing on Afghanistan as the source zone and Pakistan and Central Asian States as the

transit zone. DoD bolsters regional partners' border security and CN efforts to stem the flow of drugs from Afghanistan and stop precursor chemicals from entering Afghanistan. In FY2011, a greater focus will be on interdiction than in previous years, as DoD has built the initial capacity of the Afghan CN vetted units that are now capable of conducting combined interdiction operations with DEA and U.S. military forces.

DEA International Enforcement

Department of Justice: \$435.3 million
(Reflects \$26.1 million increase over FY 2010)

The major focus of DEA's International Enforcement program is the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant international drug and chemical trafficking organizations. The FY 2011 request includes \$10.8 million in non-personnel funding to provide permanent funding for the expanded Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) program in Mexico, which is a key tool in the effort to disrupt and dismantle Mexican Drug Cartels. DEA's SIU program recruits, selects, and trains foreign police officers to work cooperatively with DEA in major case development and the exchange of intelligence.

Africa

Department of State: \$13.2 million
(Reflects \$10.0 million increase over FY 2010)

The FY 2011 request of \$13.2 million will be used for counternarcotics projects in West Africa, including Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Togo. Programs will develop strong law enforcement investigative abilities and justice sectors capable of prosecuting and convicting narco-traffickers. While the majority of the cocaine transiting West Africa flows to Europe, the primary USG

concern is the destabilizing effect this trafficking will have on the region and the potential it represents for corroding good governance.

Colombia

Department of State: \$178.6 million
(Reflects \$26.6 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 request continues a transparent and predictable glide path in transferring financial and management responsibility for counternarcotics and security activities to the Government of Colombia, while increasing funding for alternative development, rule of law, and humanitarian assistance. Decreases will be taken from INCLE-funded eradication and interdiction, counternarcotics, stabilization operations and transnational crime programs.

Changes to the National Drug Control Budget

The National Drug Control Budget structure includes two changes in this submission.

- A portion of the Department of Justice's new Flexible Tribal Grants Program (a seven percent set-aside from all discretionary OJP programs, which consolidates previous OJP tribal funding streams and increases funding available for Indian Country public safety issues, including drug and alcohol-related issues) has been scored as drug-related.
- The drug control budget includes for the first time funding for the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), which will provide qualified and trained behavioral health counselors and other addiction specialists in HRSA-supported community health centers. As HRSA is not currently a drug-control agency, for display purposes only these

resources are being shown as part of the SAMHSA drug control budget.

Other Related Drug Control Program (ORDCP) Agencies and the Coming Review

Included in the appendix of this volume are ORDCP agencies that receive federal funds for drug control activities, but their primary mission does not include drug control, nor have readily identifiable drug control line items in the Budget of the President.

ONDCP coordinates and certifies the drug control budgets of federal departments and advises the President on what resources are necessary to implement the Administration's Drug Control Strategy. Parallel to the development of the President's Annual National Drug Control Strategy, ONDCP gathers and incorporates the various departments' planned -drug control spending into the National Drug Control Budget, displayed in this annual Budget Summary.

Currently, it is difficult to fully determine what activities are drug control related because of the multi-faceted nature of each department and the complex structure of the federal budget. To establish an accurate and reliable accounting of federal resources that are being spent on the drug control mission, ONDCP will undertake a thorough review of the Federal Budget during this calendar year. This review will include two parts: first, a review of how funding in the budget is categorized and characterized, and second, an examination of programs to determine their suitability for inclusion in the Federal Drug Control Budget.

At the present time, an agency's drug control spending is characterized as either "supply" or "demand." This categorization may present an incomplete picture of what some agency programs actually do, as some may be engaged in both demand and supply activities simultaneously. ONDCP is exploring appropriate ways to precisely capture how drug control activities are actually performed in the field. As the Administration develops the FY 2012 Budget Submission, ONDCP will, in consultation with stakeholders, consider other possible ways to display federal drug control funding.

The second part of the review will focus on the agencies and programs that should constitute the National Drug Control Budget. Working with the interagency and the Congress to fully examine this structure, ONDCP will consult with a group of interagency experts to review and recommend any required changes to the structure. This review will define what criteria should be used when determining if an agency should remain or be added to the federal drug control budget and what portion of that agency activities may be fairly counted toward drug control activities.

Once the review is complete, the FY 2012 Budget Summary will reflect the any revisions to the budget structure and framework as may be necessary.

Performance Measurement

The National Drug Control Strategy is a guide to our country on how to address the myriad of serious challenges posed by illicit drugs and by the illegal use of alcohol and

tobacco. ONDCP's mission is to coordinate Federal drug control agencies to achieve the goals outlined in this *Strategy* and to oversee agency activities towards this end. This entails assessing the *Strategy* and its supporting programs and activities. Additionally, ONDCP is required to submit annual progress reports to Congress.

Under the current paradigm, ONDCP evaluates the annual performance of Federal Drug Control Agencies by drawing on existing agency data systems required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and national studies and surveys such as Monitoring the Future and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health to inform the assessment of Federal drug control agencies. Additional information is also employed from budget justifications, program assessments, and internal management documents.

ONDCP continues to work with the Federal drug control agencies to develop tailored performance metrics that reflect their contributions to the *Strategy*. Because the measures focus on the unique contributions of each agency, the measures cover a wide range of activities and data.

ONDCP is currently establishing a Performance Reporting System (PRS) that will provide the agency timely and accurate data on the Federal drug control budget agencies and will help to inform policymaking, planning, resource allocation, and program effectiveness. ONDCP will report on progress towards achieving these goals in the 2011 and subsequent strategies and reports. The design and implementation of the PRS has commenced and will continue in FY 2011. The first step is to establish the PRS and subsequently to

add new interagency measures, the lack of which was a shortcoming of the previous measurement system. This comprehensive system focuses not only on programs but also on Federal policies and activities.

An ambitious set of five year goals has been established in the *Strategy*. The PRS will identify second-tier performance measures and targets that support these overarching *Strategy* goals. The PRS will also identify agencies that contribute to each performance target. The system will establish with partner agencies, a process for collecting data and monitoring annual progress toward the outcomes that the *Strategy* is intends to achieve by 2015.

The system will be supported by a database that enables efficient reporting, analysis, and reporting of performance information in the PRS. This database will shorten the time required for agencies to provide information for documents such as the PRS Report and the Budget Summary. The PRS system will be assessed and refined as needed in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 – refinements include incorporating interagency performance targets for which data sources do not currently exist, identifying and rectifying gaps, and recalibrating metrics in response to new and emerging drug control threats.

II. Drug Control Funding Tables

Table 1: Federal Drug Control Spending by Function

FY 2009 - FY 2011
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	10-11 Change	
				Dollars	Percent
Function					
Treatment	3,561.9	3,745.5	3,882.5	136.9	3.7%
<i>Percent</i>	23.3%	24.9%	25.0%		
Prevention	1,854.7	1,514.3	1,717.7	203.3	13.4%
<i>Percent</i>	12.1%	10.1%	11.0%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	3,869.4	3,843.5	3,917.3	73.8	1.9%
<i>Percent</i>	25.3%	25.6%	25.2%		
Interdiction	3,910.2	3,640.1	3,727.0	86.9	2.4%
<i>Percent</i>	25.6%	24.2%	24.0%		
International	2,082.2	2,288.0	2,308.1	20.1	0.9%
<i>Percent</i>	13.6%	15.2%	14.8%		
Total	\$15,278.4	\$15,031.5	\$15,552.5	\$521.1	3.5%
Supply/Demand					
Demand Reduction	5,416.6	5,259.9	5,600.2	340.3	6.5%
<i>Percent</i>	35.5%	35.0%	36.0%		
Supply Reduction	9,861.8	9,771.6	9,952.4	180.8	1.9%
<i>Percent</i>	64.5%	65.0%	64.0%		
Total	\$15,278.4	\$15,031.5	\$15,552.5	\$521.1	3.5%

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Table 2: Federal Drug Control Spending by Agency
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY2009 Final	FY2010 Enacted	FY2011 Request
Department of Defense	1,405.1	1,598.8	1,588.5
Department of Education	429.8	175.8	283.1
Department of Health and Human Services			
Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services	215.0	430.0	400.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	2,494.1	2,557.4	2,688.2
National Institutes of Health - National Institute on Drug Abuse	1,293.6	1,059.4	1,094.1
Indian Health Service	<u>91.5</u>	<u>96.0</u>	<u>103.1</u>
Total, Health and Human Services	4,094.2	4,142.8	4,285.4
Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection	2,101.0	2,108.6	2,086.1
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	437.1	477.7	499.8
United States Coast Guard	1,096.9	1,162.3	1,208.1
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Total, Homeland Security	3,638.7	3,752.2	3,797.9
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	6.3	10.0	10.0
Department of Justice			
Bureau of Prisons	79.2	87.6	93.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,203.5	2,271.5	2,421.9
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program	515.0	528.6	579.3
Office of Justice Programs	397.5	288.4	307.6
National Drug Intelligence Center	<u>44.0</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>44.6</u>
Total, Justice	3,239.2	3,220.1	3,446.9
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	3.0	5.0	0.0
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	234.0	239.0	210.0
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	174.7	154.4	165.3
Salaries and Expenses	<u>27.2</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>26.2</u>
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	438.9	428.0	401.4
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,150.4	870.7	892.0
United States Agency for International Development	<u>418.6</u>	<u>365.1</u>	<u>365.1</u>
Total, State	1,569.0	1,235.9	1,257.1
Department of Transportation			
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	2.7	2.7	2.7
Department of the Treasury			
Internal Revenue Service	60.6	59.2	60.3
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Veterans Health Administration	392.8	405.0	418.0
Small Business Administration	1.0	1.0	1.0
	15,278.4	15,031.5	15,552.5

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Table 3: Historical Drug Control Funding by Function
 FY 2002 –FY 2010
 (Budget Authority in Millions)

FUNCTIONS	FY 2002 Final	FY 2003 Final	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Final	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Final	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Requested
<u>Demand Reduction</u>										
Drug Abuse Treatment	2,358.3	2,387.7	2,545.5	2,556.9	2,470.4	2,465.1	2,647.2	2,747.3	3,092.3	3,208.3
Treatment Research	547.8	611.4	607.2	621.2	600.3	600.8	608.0	814.7	653.2	674.2
Total Treatment	2,906.1	2,999.1	3,152.7	3,178.1	3,070.7	3,065.9	3,255.2	3,561.9	3,745.5	3,882.5
Drug Abuse Prevention	1,642.5	1,567.2	1,557.3	1,544.0	1,465.4	1,423.4	1,334.7	1,358.0	1,090.2	1,279.8
Prevention Research	367.4	382.9	412.4	422.0	411.5	413.4	415.6	496.7	424.1	437.9
Total Prevention	2,009.9	1,950.1	1,969.7	1,966.0	1,876.9	1,836.8	1,750.3	1,854.7	1,514.3	1,717.7
Total Demand Reduction	4,916.0	4,949.2	5,122.4	5,144.1	4,947.6	4,902.7	5,005.5	5,416.6	5,259.9	5,600.2
<i>Percentage</i>	45.6%	44.1%	42.7%	40.2%	37.6%	35.4%	37.7%	35.5%	35.0%	36.0%
<u>Supply Reduction</u>										
Domestic Law Enforcement	2,867.2	3,018.3	3,189.8	3,318.1	3,475.0	3,715.3	3,544.8	3,869.4	3,843.5	3,917.3
Interdiction	1,913.7	2,147.5	2,534.1	2,928.7	3,287.0	3,175.9	2,901.4	3,910.2	3,640.1	3,727.0
International	1,084.5	1,105.1	1,159.3	1,393.3	1,434.5	2,050.2	1,824.6	2,082.2	2,288.0	2,308.1
Total Supply Reduction	5,865.4	6,270.9	6,883.2	7,640.1	8,196.5	8,941.4	8,270.8	9,861.8	9,771.6	9,952.4
<i>Percentage</i>	54.4%	55.9%	57.3%	59.8%	62.4%	64.6%	62.3%	64.5%	65.0%	64.0%
TOTALS	10,781.4	11,220.1	12,005.6	12,784.2	13,144.1	13,844.1	13,276.3	15,278.4	15,031.5	15,552.5
<i>Detail may not add due to rounding.</i>										

III. Agency Budget Summaries

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$195.780	\$253.755	\$272.092
Interdiction	388.618	327.621	329.227
International	417.489	647.500	656.145
Investigations	51.434	51.685	45.721
Prevention	135.024	134.610	132.567
Research & Development	54.442	25.728	28.338
State and Local Assistance	152.554	150.358	116.807
Treatment	9.800	7.572	7.454
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,405.141	\$1,598.829	\$1,588.351
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account	\$1,096.743	\$1,158.226	\$1,131.241
Supplemental/Overseas Contingency Operations	308.398	440.603	457.110
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,405.141	\$1,598.829	\$1,588.351
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,528	1,691	1,708
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$659.0	\$693.4	\$708.3
Drug Resources Percentage	0.21%	0.23%	0.22%

Program Summary

Mission

The Department of Defense's Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities authorities and resources provide a useful and flexible way to achieve national security goals. The threat to US national security

posed by illicit drugs extends beyond traditional challenges to public health and safety. The drug trade is a powerful corrosive that weakens the rule of law in affected countries, preventing governments from effectively reducing or containing other transnational hazards, such as terrorism, insurgency, organized crime,

weapons trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, and piracy.

For the Department of Defense (DoD), the clear linkages between international narcotics trafficking and international terrorism constitute a threat to the national security interests of the United States. The global and regional terrorists who threaten United States interests can finance their activities with the proceeds from narcotics trafficking. The Department's counternarcotics-funded resources and operations can detect, monitor and support the interdiction, disruption or curtailment of emerging narcotics-related threats to our national security. Counternarcotics resources and authorities are an effective combination that supports overseas contingency operations efforts.

Therefore, in accordance with its statutory authorities, DoD uses its counternarcotics resources and authorities as effectively and efficiently as possible to achieve national and Departmental counternarcotics priorities, focusing on two primary missions:

- Maintaining DoD readiness through drug demand reduction programs.
- Helping local, state, federal and foreign agencies address the drug trade and narcoterrorism, by detecting and monitoring drug trafficking, sharing information and helping countries to build their capacity and to control their ungoverned spaces.

The Office of Counternarcotics and Global Threats, with oversight from the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, is the single focal point for DoD's counterdrug activities, and it ensures that DoD develops and implements a focused counternarcotics program with clear priorities and measured

results. Consistent with applicable laws, authorities, regulations, and funding/resource availability, DoD will ensure that sufficient forces and resources are allocated to the counternarcotics mission to achieve high-impact results.

Budget

In FY 2011, the Department of Defense requests \$1,588.4 million, which is a decrease of \$10.5 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$1,598.8 million.

Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$1,588.4 million
(Reflects \$10.5 million decrease from FY 2010)**

The Department of Defense resources are initially appropriated into the Central Transfer Account and later identified by program and project in order to be transferred out to the DoD service most appropriate for carrying out the prescribed mission. With this flexibility, the DoD counternarcotics program can address the ever-changing patterns in the narco-trafficking threats by shifting counterdrug resources where they will be most effectively used. Within the \$1,588.4 million request is a FY 2011 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$457.1 million.

The Department of Defense defines four mission areas that encompass the scope of their counternarcotics program. These mission areas are, (1) Demand Reduction; (2) Domestic Support; (3) Intelligence and Technology; and (4) International Support.

Demand Reduction

**FY 2011 Request: \$140.0 million
(Reflects \$2.2 million decrease from FY 2010)**

The Department places emphasis on

demand reduction through its random drug testing, anti-drug education and treatment programs. DoD has policies in place like drug testing for active duty military, National Guard and Reserve personnel and civilian personnel. The focus is to deter drug use by way of cost-effective means, such as drug testing. The Department invests its demand reduction resources in critical areas like drug abuse prevention programs for military and civilian personnel as well as their dependents. An example of the DoD's commitment to demand reduction is evident in programs like the National Guard State Plans, which supports community-based activities where National Guard volunteers assist community groups in providing drug prevention information and education.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$2.2 million):

This change from the prior year is largely a result of Congressional adjustments to the President's request for National Guard State Plans Outreach programs in FY 2010.

Domestic Support

FY 2011 Request: \$213.8 million

(Reflects \$46.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 enacted resources of \$259.8 million finance DoD's domestic support operations. In FY 2011, the requested resources will fund National Guard State Plans that provide Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies' counternarcotics support with project management, communications, translation skills and counternarcotics-related training. The Department will provide domestic operational support to both Domestic Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) and designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas detection and monitoring activities

conducted by the US Northern Command and with the Department's Title 10 counternarcotics authority provide critical support to lead Federal agencies to reduce the flow of drugs into the arrival zone.

DoD will continue to provide robust support along the southern border of the U.S. The Tethered Aerostat Program will provide dedicated radar surveillance capability for continued detection and monitoring of the U.S. Southwestern Border.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$46.0 million):

This decrease primarily reflects Congressional adjustments to the National Guard State Plans supply reduction and CN Schools programs in FY 2010.

Intelligence and Technology

FY 2011 Request: \$237.4 million

(Reflects \$49.2 million increase from FY 2010)

The requested resources will provide for critical intelligence support to national policies designed to dismantle narcotics trafficking and international terrorist organizations benefiting from drug trafficking. The use of new technology continues to be instrumental in combating narcoterrorist activities. Resources will allow DoD to continue to test, evaluate, develop and deploy technologies that are used to collect and survey suspect narcoterrorist smuggling operations in air, land, and sea. This request will provide for counternarcoterrorism intelligence support and analysis, as well as signal intelligence (SIGINT) collection and processing.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$49.2 million):

This increase primarily reflects baseline and supplemental/OCO funding

increases for intelligence operations in support of U.S. government CN efforts in Afghanistan.

International Support

FY 2011 Request: \$997.1 million

(Reflects \$11.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

In FY 2011, DoD will continue with its counternarcotics mission to include targeting terrorist groups in regions where they benefit from illicit drug revenue or use drug smuggling systems. Resources will fund counternarcotics operations in these Areas of Responsibility (AOR), which includes training, regional planning assistance, operational planning support to partner nations and interagency partners, and equipment support. The requested resources will sustain detection and monitoring platforms and assets, and support AOR Command and Control support.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$11.5 million):

This decrease is primarily a result of the Congressional adjustment to support to Mexico in FY 2010. The FY 2011 budget will support the Central America Regional Initiative, a new initiative that includes an emphasis on Mexico's vulnerable southern drug "arrival zone", as well as continue to support CN efforts in Afghanistan.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the Department of Defense program is based on agency GPRA documents, and OMB review, and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest

year for which data are available. The Department is in the process of establishing performance measures for every major activity within the counternarcotics program.

In FY 2009, the Department of Defense continued to provide significant support to U.S. and partner nation drug law enforcement agencies in the areas of training, communications support, infrastructure, intelligence, transportation, equipment, command and control, and detection and monitoring. Additionally, the Department is committed to keeping drug use low among its active duty and civilian personnel. Selected examples of performance measures used to monitor its activities are provided in the following table.

In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the Department of Defense is working to refine the architecture of the performance metrics program so that it offers a basis for measurement along the dimensions of efficiency, capability and effectiveness. This architecture will provide an understanding of how the counterdrug resources are supporting Federal, State, local, and tribal partner nation law enforcement entities to execute drug interdiction activities.

Department of Defense			
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
Demand Reduction			
» Percent of active duty military personnel testing positive for drug use		under 2%	0.99%
Building Partner Capacity			
» Colombia: Number of basic rotary pilots trained and graduated		132	124
» Colombia: Number of COLAR helicopter mechanics trained and graduated		42	41
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAR rotary wing UH-60 FMF aircraft		75%	71%
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAF C-130 FMF aircraft		75%	33%
» Afghanistan/Central Asia: Number of persons trained		*	9,085
» Andean Ridge/Central America/Caribbean: Number of personnel trained		*	5,769
» Mexico: Number of personnel trained		*	441
» Pacific Region: Number of personnel trained		*	1,586
» African Region: Number of personnel trained		*	1,632
» European Region: Number of personnel trained		*	342
Detection and Monitoring and Interdiction Support			
» Pounds of heroin seized with National Guard support		*	1,699
» Pounds marijuana seized with National Guard support		*	1,087,335
» Number of marijuana plants seized with National Guard support		*	9,115,748
» Pounds cocaine seized with National Guard support		*	537,904
» Number of tablets of ecstasy seized with National Guard support		*	2,169,894
Support External to Defense			
» AWACS/E-3C (AEW)	Number of sorties	*	279
	Number of operational hours	*	2,771
» ROTHF	Number of tracks declared suspect	*	230
	Number of pounds seized	*	20,189
» E-2C (MPA,AEW/MPA)	Number of sorties	*	121
	Number of operational hours	*	491
	Number of pounds seized	*	23,074
» P-3C and P-3 CDU	Number of sorties	*	78
	Number of operational hours	*	703

Note: Defense has not established targets for support external to Defense.

Discussion

Demand Reduction: Defense is on track to keep the illicit drug positive rate below 2 percent. The actual active duty percent positive test rate for FY 2009 was .99 percent. Defense policy is to ensure 100

percent random urine drug testing for all active, reserve, National Guard, and civilians.

Sharing Information: DoD shares critical information and intelligence with U.S. Government Agencies, U.S. Law

Enforcement and partner nations' forces in order to dismantle narcotics trafficking and international terrorist organizations benefiting from drug trafficking. Most of the collection and analysis is critical, unique and essential to the national and international efforts.

Building Partner Capacity: DoD provides training and equipment to partner nations worldwide to increase their capacity to conduct and sustain operations against narcotics trafficking, and related international terrorist organizations. Three prime examples are Afghanistan, Mexico and Colombia.

In *Afghanistan*, the Department directly supports law enforcement interdiction efforts to build a sustainable Afghan capacity to deal with narcotics traffickers which threaten the establishment of stable Afghan institutions. This support includes specialized unit training and equipping of counternarcotics forces, providing training and operational bases and facilities, an organic aviation capacity and capability, and providing the linguist, information and analysis required for both interdiction operations and prosecutions.

In *Mexico*, DoD's contribution has been in building the Mexican and Central American capacity to detect, monitor and interdict the drug threat before it arrives at the border. A significant effort has been providing flight training on Initial Entry Wing Helicopters.

In *Colombia*, the Department of Defense continues to transition major programs of record to the Colombians. For example, the Ground Based Radars continue to provide

critical aerial domain awareness for the Colombian Air Force. These systems coupled with their command and control tools and aircraft have curtailed aerial trafficking within Colombia. The Midnight Express boats provide an important interdiction capability for go-fast boats departing both the northern and western coasts of Colombia.

The Logistics Command and Control System will integrate Colombian National Police supply, maintenance, and communications networks used to defeat drug trafficking. JIATF-South continues to integrate the Colombian Military into all counterdrug operations within the departure zone of Colombia. Additionally, DoD funded Technical Assistance Field Training Teams (TAFT) continue their assistance in the training and readiness of both COLAR and COLAF helicopters and crews.

Within the United States, the National Guard supports the maintenance and management of four regional counternarcotics training centers. These training centers provide training for US regional law enforcement agencies.

Detection & Monitoring and Interdiction Support: Defense provides air and maritime assets in support of multi-agency counternarcotics detection and monitoring operations. These assets include aircraft, helicopters, naval ships, patrol boats, and radars - employed in concert with other assets from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Defense assets usually have USCG law enforcement detachments that actually conduct the lawful search and seizure of suspect narcotrafficking vessels. Defense

also provides intelligence, analysis and communications support plus command and control for JIATFs-South and West. In addition to the drug seizure results depicted in the table, National Guard support to law enforcement resulted in the confiscation of over 26,369 weapons, 35,383 vehicles, and \$693.7 million of currency from illicit drug traffickers.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$429.837	\$175.841	\$283.095
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$429.837	\$175.841	\$283.095
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students	0.000	0.000	283.095
<i>State and Local Grants (non-add)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>144.560</i>
<i>Safe Schools/Healthy Students (non-add)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>77.816</i>
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities			
National Programs	135.078	175.841	0.000
<i>Improving the Climate for Learning (non-add)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>32.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>
<i>Safe Schools/Healthy Students (non-add)</i>	<i>77.816</i>	<i>77.816</i>	<i>0.000</i>
<i>Alcohol Abuse Reduction (non-add)</i>	<i>32.088</i>	<i>32.712</i>	<i>0.000</i>
State Grant Program	294.759	0.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$429.837	\$175.841	\$283.095

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$45.4	\$46.2	\$49.7
Drug Resources Percentage	0.95%	0.38%	0.57%

NOTE: Total agency budget reflects discretionary funds only, and for comparability across years excludes funds for Pell Grants, which were discretionary funds in FYs 2009 and 2010 and are proposed to be mandatory in FY 2011.

Program Summary

Mission

The Department of Education (Education) administers programs to help ensure that all students can meet challenging standards and to improve elementary and secondary education; special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities; English language acquisition for limited English proficient and immigrant

children; career, technical, and adult education; and higher education. In addition, Education carries out research, data collection, and civil rights enforcement activities. The programs funded under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) Act and the proposed *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program comprise the only Education operations included in the drug control budget.

The SDFSC program supports grants and discretionary activities to foster a safe, secure, and drug-free learning environment, facilitate emergency management and preparedness, and prevent student drug use and violence at all educational levels. The *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program would consolidate several existing, narrowly targeted programs that seek to provide the environment that students need to succeed (including safe and drug-free schools, access to counseling and mental health services, and fostering a physically fit and healthy lifestyle). The SDFSC program supports (and the *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program once enacted and funded would support) the prevention mission of the *National Drug Control Strategy*.

Budget

In FY 2011, Education requests \$283.1 million for drug control activities, which is an increase of \$107.3 million over the FY 2010 level, due primarily to the new *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* State and Local Grants.

Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students

Total FY 2011 Request: \$283.1 million
(Reflects \$107.3 million increase from FY 2010)

This new program would support student achievement to high standards and help ensure that students are mentally and physically healthy and ready to learn, by strengthening efforts to: improve school climate by reducing drug use, violence, and harassment and by improving school safety; improve students' physical health and well-being through the use of, or provision of access to, comprehensive services that

improve student nutrition, physical activity, and fitness; and improve students' mental health and well-being through the use of or provision of access to comprehensive services, such as counseling, health, and mental health services, social services, and innovative family engagement programs or supports. Excluded from the drug control budget are the following activities that have no clear drug control nexus: (1) school and college emergency preparedness initiatives; (2) Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence); and (3) continuation costs that would be subsumed under the proposed *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program for projects originally funded under the Physical Education program and the Elementary and Secondary School Counseling program.

Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students: State and Local Grants

FY 2011 Request: \$144.6 million
(Reflects \$144.6 million increase from FY 2010)

Within the budget request for the *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program, the Department would use \$144.6 million to award grants to assist State educational agencies (SEAs), local educational agencies (LEAs), and partnerships between LEAs and non-profit organizations or local governmental entities to develop and implement programs and activities that increase the extent to which schools are safe environments that support student achievement to high standards and help ensure that students are mentally and physically healthy and ready to learn.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$144.6 million):
The new program would increase the capacity of States, districts, and schools to create safe, healthy, and drug-free environments in a comprehensive

manner, so that students are able to focus on learning and teachers on teaching. Further, it would provide increased flexibility for States and districts to design strategies that best reflect the needs of their students and communities.

Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students: Safe Schools/Healthy Students

FY 2011 Request: \$77.8 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

Within the budget request for the Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students program, \$77.8 million is included for grant awards under the “Safe Schools/Healthy Students” initiative to support LEAs and communities in developing and implementing a comprehensive set of programs and services designed to prevent youth drug use and violence, support early childhood development activities, and provide needed student mental health services. Education funds this initiative jointly with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and administers it in collaboration with both HHS and the Department of Justice

To be eligible for Safe Schools/Healthy Students funding, an LEA must demonstrate agreement in the form of a partnership among the major community systems serving students – schools, the local public mental health authority, law enforcement, and juvenile justice – to work collaboratively in assessing needs and providing programs and services in the following five areas: (1) safe school environments and violence prevention; (2) alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention; (3) student behavioral, social, and emotional supports; (4) mental health

services; and (5) early childhood social and emotional learning programs.

Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students: Other

FY 2011 Request: \$60.6 million
(Reflects \$37.3 million decrease from FY 2010)

The budget request for the *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program also includes funding for the following National Activities:

- \$ 7.9 million to help institutions of higher education address such problems as under-age, binge, and high-risk drinking by students.
- \$16.1 million for other activities that promote safe and healthy students such as research and development, developing and implementing school climate measurement systems and programs to improve school climate, data collection, dissemination, outreach, and other forms of technical and financial assistance to States, LEAs, community-based organizations, and IHEs.
- \$36.6 million for other continuation costs for grants originally awarded under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program. Within the budget request for the *Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students* program, the Department would pay continuation awards for multi-year grants for drug prevention projects funded originally under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, as follows:
 - \$30.1 million for grants for projects to address and improve school climate,
 - \$6.5 million for grants to LEAs to develop and implement innovative and effective programs to reduce alcohol abuse in secondary schools.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the SDFSC program is based largely on agency GPRA documents and other information. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Department of Education			
Selected Measures of Performance (National Grants)		FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
Alcohol Abuse Reduction			
» Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees whose target students show measurable <i>decrease in binge drinking</i>	2007 cohort	76.9	47
	2008 cohort	61.5	50.7
» Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees showing measurable increase in percent of target students who <i>believe alcohol abuse is harmful to their health</i>	2007 cohort	86.5	76.5
	2008 cohort	69.2	58.6
» Percentage of Alcohol Abuse Reduction grantees that show measurable increase in percent of target students who <i>disapprove of alcohol abuse</i>	2007 cohort	86.5	47
	2008 cohort	69.2	49.3
Safe Schools/Healthy Students			
» Percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that experience <i>decrease in substance use</i> during the 3-year grant period	2006 cohort	76.67	1
	2005 cohort	86.25	1
» Percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that report a decrease in the percentage of their students who report <i>current (30-day) marijuana use</i>	2007 cohort	2	1
	2008 cohort	2	1
» Percentage of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant sites that report a decrease in the percentage of their students who report <i>current (30-day) alcohol use</i>	2007 cohort	2	1
	2008 cohort	2	1
Student Drug Testing			
» Percentage of Student Drug Testing grantees experiencing 5% annual reduction in <i>past-month</i> drug use by students in target population served by grants	2006 cohort	70	13
	2007 cohort	50	42
	2008 cohort	33	49
» Percentage of Student Drug Testing grantees experiencing 5% annual reduction in <i>past-year</i> drug use by student in target population served by grants	2006 cohort	60	13
	2007 cohort	50	33
	2008 cohort	33	58

¹2009 data expected in mid-2010

²Target not established since two years of performance data are needed to establish the baseline for this cohort

Discussion

For the SDFSC National Programs grant competitions, the Department has identified outcome measures and targets; however, 2009 grantee data have not yet been compiled for all of the measures.

Data are based primarily on analysis of grantee performance reports. It is difficult to pinpoint why performance results for the 2006 and 2007 cohorts fell short of their established targets. Possible explanations include turnover in leadership at the grantee level, variances in project design, and differences in cohort size and composition. Also, targets may have reflected baseline data from grantees most able to report results effectively and accurately.

The ***Safe Schools/Healthy Students*** initiative provides support to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) for implementation of a comprehensive plan to create safe, disciplined, and drug-free environments that provide needed mental health services and support healthy development. Grantees collect and report data concerning rates of student drug use as one of the initiative's GPRA measures. Nearly 80 percent of sites in the 2006 grant cohort reported 2008 data for this GPRA measure and of those, two-thirds reported a reduction in student drug use.

The first evaluation of this program focused on the fiscal year 1999, 2000, and 2001 cohorts supported under the initiative, a total of 97 sites. Data from this evaluation identified statistically significant improvements in student outcomes related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. For example, student self-report data for high

school students reflected decreases in 30-day alcohol and tobacco use and cigarette sales on school property; those data also reflected increases in perceived disapproval of peer substance use. Current alcohol use was down 10 percent, and current tobacco use declined 13 percent. A second evaluation, focusing on fiscal year 2005 - 2007 cohorts, is expected to provide data later in 2010.

The ***School-Based Student Drug Testing*** program provides grants to local educational agencies and other entities to support development, implementation, or expansion of school-based student drug testing programs. The drug testing funded by these grants must be part of a comprehensive drug prevention program in the schools served by the grant and must provide for the referral to treatment or counseling of students identified as drug users. The projects supported must also be consistent with recent Supreme Court decisions regarding student drug testing and ensure the confidentiality of testing results. GPRA data for the 2008 cohort of grantees indicate that during school year 2008-2009, 49 percent of grantees achieved a reduction of at least 5 percent in past-month drug use by students and that, during this same period, more than half of grantees (58 percent) reported they achieved a reduction of at least 5 percent in past-year drug use by students.

Some individual sites posted even more significant improvements in reported drug use in this timeframe after the student drug testing program was implemented. For example, 11 sites in the FY 2008 cohort reported reductions in past-month drug of 50 percent or greater. Twelve sites from this cohort also reported reducing past-year

drug use rates by one-third or more.

The ***Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse*** program provides funds to LEAs to support the implementation of proven strategies designed to reduce the use and abuse of alcohol by secondary school students. Results for the 2008 cohort of grantees reported in 2009 annual performance reports reflect some successes during the first year of project implementation. About 50 percent of grantees cite measurable decreases in student binge drinking after one year of project implementation. Also among the 2008 cohort, an increased number of students in about 59 percent of grant sites believed that alcohol abuse was harmful to their health, while an increased number of students in nearly 50 percent of sites disapproved of alcohol abuse.

Some individual sites achieved particularly meaningful improvements. For example, the Gadsden City, Alabama Board of Education site reported cutting rates of binge drinking significantly (from about 38 percent down to about 15 percent, a 61 percent reduction), as well as increases of about 20 percent in the percentage of students who disapproved of alcohol abuse and 11 percent in the percentage of students who believed that alcohol abuse is harmful to their health.

The ***Grants to Prevent High-Risk Drinking among College Students*** competition provides funds to institutions of higher education or other eligible entities to prevent binge drinking by college students. The Department established as the GPRA measure for these grants, the percentage of grantees operating for two years that report a 5 percent decrease in high-risk drinking among students served. Grantees

from the FY 2005 cohort have completed their projects and reported baseline and project-end data to the Department indicating that 81 percent of grantees experienced a 5 percent decrease in high-risk drinking.

In FY 2011, with the consolidation of programs into the newly proposed Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students, later this year the Department will be developing performance measures for the new program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Center for Medicaid and Medicare Management Services

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Estimate
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	215.000	430.000	400.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$215.000	\$430.000	\$400.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Grants to States for Medicaid ¹	215.000	430.000	400.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$215.000	\$430.000	\$400.000

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$657.1	\$696.1	\$763.3
Drug Resources Percentage	0.03%	0.06%	0.05%

¹Only includes the estimated federal cost for certain screening and brief intervention services. Does not include Medicaid costs for the reimbursement of substance abuse treatment.

Program Summary

Mission

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' (CMS) mission is to ensure effective, up to-date health care coverage and to promote quality care for beneficiaries. Through its coverage of drug treatment services in the Medicaid programs, CMS helps support the goals of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) by continuing to meet the challenges of providing drug abuse treatment care to eligible Medicaid patients.

Methodology

CMS was designated as a National Drug

Control Program Agency in 2007. As part of their responsibility, CMS must report the Federal contribution to Medicaid and in support of Substance abuse treatment. As an entitlement program run by the States, CMS reimburses States on their medical assistance expenditures. The above estimate is an actuarial estimate of the cost to the federal government of certain Substance abuse Medicaid reimbursable services. CMS has established two Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes for alcohol and drug screening and brief intervention (SBI).

CMS provided estimates of Federal costs to support the HCPCS service codes when implemented by State Medicaid programs. Some States began to implement and

provide Medicaid coverage for the new HCPCS codes during FY 2008. The amount of spending that would be captured by the use of these codes is dependent on the number and relative size of States which opt to cover these services. These actuarial cost estimates assume that approximately 17 States have elected to implement and provide coverage for these SBI reporting codes. State Medicaid programs determine their own reimbursement cost schedule.

- 10 percent effective participation rate;
- An average cost of \$21.00 per each screening of a beneficiary;
- An average cost of \$61.50 per each brief intervention; and
- 15 percent probability that a given screening will lead to an intervention.

Budget

In FY 2011, the CMS estimate is \$400.0 million, which is a decrease of \$30.0 million from the FY 2010 estimate.

Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Codes

Total FY 2011 Request: \$400.0 million
(Reflects \$30.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

Medicaid is a means-tested health care entitlement programs with costs shared by both States and the Federal government. States have considerable flexibility in structuring their Medicaid programs. At the request of ONDCP, CMS introduced two new Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes on January 1, 2007 that facilitate Medicaid payment for screening and brief intervention services. This supports national public health initiatives, including the Screening, Brief

Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) Initiative, targeting those with nondependent substance use and provides effective strategies for intervention prior to the need for more extensive or specialized treatment. These codes are available for health care providers and States to use, though there is no requirement to do so.

The first code, H0049, is for alcohol and/or drug screening, a preventative service. It is generally accomplished using a brief questionnaire concerning a patient's alcohol or drug use and can be carried out in various settings, e.g., a physician's office or a hospital emergency room. The second code, H0050, covers a brief intervention that generally occurs right after the screening. It is a 15- to 30-minute brief counseling session with a health professional intended to help motivate the beneficiary to develop a plan to moderate their alcohol or drug use.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$30.0 million):

The estimated decrease in FY 2011 is primarily due to the December 2010 expiration of the temporary Federal Assistance Percentage (FMAP) increase that enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). ARRA authorized an estimated \$85.4 billion in additional federal funding for States, in the form of a temporary increase in the share of expenditures the Federal government contributes toward Medicaid and Title IV-E programs. This increase has the effect of increasing the federal budget estimates for Medicaid reimbursement of certain drug screening services in FY 2009 and 2010. However, since the temporary increase in the federal share of expenditures

expires in December 2010, this results in a decrease in the estimate in FY 2011.

Performance

ONDCP will be working with CMS regarding performance measurement requirements as part of the development of the Performance Reporting System required by the ONDCP reauthorization.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$578.747	\$584.316	\$613.932
Treatment	\$1,915.320	\$1,973.060	\$2,074.308
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$2,494.067	\$2,557.376	\$2,688.240
Drug Resources by Decision Unit and Function: ¹			
Programs of Regional and National Significance			
Prevention	\$201.003	\$202.209	\$225.075
<i>SPF-SIG (non-add)</i>	(110.374)	(111.777)	(103.511)
<i>Prevention Prepared Communities (non-add)</i>	(0.000)	(0.000)	(22.600)
Treatment	\$412.342	\$452.629	\$501.878
<i>ATR (non-add) ²</i>	(98.954)	(98.954)	(108.854)
<i>SBIRT (non-add)</i>	(28.972)	(29.106)	(41.106)
<i>Treatment Drug Courts (non-add)</i>	(23.925)	(43.882)	(56.438)
<i>Ex-Offender Re-Entry (non-add)</i>	(10.092)	(18.200)	(23.200)
<i>Treatment Systems for Homeless (non-add)</i>	(42.879)	(42.750)	(58.556)
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NASPER)	\$2.000	\$2.000	\$2.000
HRSA Behavioral Health Grants/Federal Health Care Systems ³	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$25.000
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant ⁴	\$1,778.591	\$1,798.591	\$1,798.591
Program Management ⁵	\$100.131	\$101.947	\$135.696
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$2,494.067	\$2,557.376	\$2,688.240

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	528	549	553
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$3.5	\$3.6	\$3.7
Drug Resources Percentage	71.9%	71.8%	73.2%

¹Includes both Budget Authority and PHS Evaluation funds. PHS Evaluation Fund levels are as follows: \$110.5 million in FY 2009 Actual; \$110.5 million in FY 2010 Enacted; and \$111.2 million in the FY 2011 Request.

²Includes PHS evaluation funds for ATR in the amount of \$1.4 million in FY 2009.

³The \$25 million in HRSA funding is included in the SAMHSA table because HRSA is not yet designated as a National Drug Control Agency.

⁴Consistent with ONDCP guidance, the entire Substance Abuse Block Grant, including funds expended for activities related to alcohol, is included in the Drug Budget. The Block Grant is distributed 20% to prevention and 80% to treatment.

⁵Consistent with ONDCP guidance, all SAMHSA Program Management funding is included. Program Management is distributed 20% to prevention and 80% to treatment.

Program Summary

Mission

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) mission is to build resilience and facilitate recovery for people with, or at risk for, substance abuse and mental illness. SAMHSA supports the *President's National Drug Control Strategy* through a broad range of programs focusing on prevention and treatment of drug use. Major programs include the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant, competitive grant Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS), and a Prescription Drug Monitoring program (NASPER). These programs are administered through SAMHSA's Center's for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT).

Methodology

SAMHSA distributes drug control funding into two functions, prevention and treatment. Included in prevention are SAMHSA/CSAP funds supporting Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS), 20% of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPTBG) funds, and 20% of SAMHSA Program Management funds. Included in treatment are SAMHSA/CSAT funds supporting Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS), 80% of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPTBG) funds, 80% of SAMHSA Program Management funds, and all funding that supports the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NASPER). In addition, in FY 2011, \$25.0 million in Health Resources and Services Administration

(HRSA) funding has been included in the SAMHSA Drug Budget display because HRSA is not designated as a national drug control agency.

Budget

In FY 2011, SAMHSA requests a total of \$2,688.2 million for drug control activities, which is an increase of \$130.9 million over the FY 2010 level. The Budget directs resources to activities that have demonstrated improved health outcomes and that increase service capacity. SAMHSA has five major drug-related decision units: Substance Abuse Prevention PRNS, Substance Abuse Treatment PRNS, Prescription Drug Monitoring, the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, and Program Management. Each decision unit is discussed below:

Programs of Regional and National Significance – Prevention

Total FY 2011 Request: \$225.1 million

(Reflects \$22.9 million increase from FY 2010)

CSAP PRNS programs are organized into two categories: 1) Capacity, and 2) Science and Service. Several important drug-related programs within these categories are detailed below.

Prevention Capacity Activities

Capacity activities include service programs, which provide funding to implement service improvement using proven evidence-based approaches, and infrastructure programs, which identify and implement needed systems changes. A major drug-related program included in this category is the Strategic Prevention Framework (formerly named Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants).

Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)

FY 2011 Request: \$103.5 million

(Reflects \$8.3 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 resources of \$111.8 million for SPF will support 51 Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grants (SPF SIG) to states, tribes, and territories; 5 Partnerships for Success grants (State and Community Performance Initiative); 1 CADCA Leadership grant; and several contracts. CSAP's SPF SIG uses a public health approach that supports the delivery of effective programs, policies and practices to prevent substance use disorders. It is an approach that can be embraced by multiple agencies and levels of government that share common goals. It emphasizes developing community coalitions; assessing problems, resources, risk and protective factors; developing capacity in states and communities; implementing evidenced-based programs with fidelity; and monitoring, evaluating, and sustaining those programs. The Partnerships for Success program builds on the success of the SPF SIG program and adds an incentive for grantees that meet state-wide substance abuse prevention targets. The decreased funding in the FY 2011 Budget will still allow continued funding of 35 SPF SIGs (16 will come to a natural end) as well as 5 continuation and 10 new Partnership for Success grants.

Prevention Prepared Communities

FY 2011 Request: \$22.6 million

(Reflects \$22.6 million increase from FY 2010)

The Prevention Prepared Communities program will assist communities in developing community prevention systems offering evidence-based prevention of substance abuse and mental illness across the course of childhood and adolescence in

multiple community venues. The program builds on scientific evidence that a) a common set of risk factors is predictive of a range of negative outcomes, such as academic failure (including school dropout), aggression, violence, delinquency, and substance use; b) mental, emotional, and behavioral problems tend to co-occur; c) some experiences early in development are highly predictive of later positive and negative outcomes; d) intervening early and throughout childhood and adolescence can reduce risk factors and change children's trajectories in a positive fashion; and e) shared community environments can play an influential role in supporting healthy behaviors. The FY 2011 President's Budget request is \$22.6 million, all of which is new for FY 2011. Of the total amount, \$15 million will support approximately 30 grants to communities, \$5.6 million will support a contract to enhance State capacity to develop and support communities through community prevention specialists, and \$2.0 million will support a contract for evaluation.

Other Prevention Capacity Programs

FY 2011 Request: \$60.9 million

(Reflects \$2.9 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 Budget includes resources of \$63.8 million for existing Mandatory Drug Testing programs, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention/Minority AIDS grants (SAP/MAI), STOP Act, Performance Management (formerly named Data Coordination and Consolidation Center), and Congressional projects. The FY 2011 level would maintain current contracts, supports 123 HIV/AIDS prevention grants as well as 101 continuation and 20 new STOP Act grants. The reduced funding level reflects discontinuation of one-time Congressional projects.

Prevention Science and Service Activities

Science and Service Activities promote the identification and increase the availability of practices thought to have the potential for broad service improvement. A major drug-related program included in this category is the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices.

National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices

FY 2011 Request: \$0.7 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 resources of \$0.7 million will support the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP). This includes both prevention and treatment. NREPP is a system designed to support informed decision making and to disseminate timely and reliable information about interventions that prevent and/or treat mental and substance use disorders. The NREPP system allows users to access descriptive information about interventions, as well as peer-reviewed ratings of outcome-specific evidence across several dimensions. NREPP provides information to a range of audiences, including service providers, policy makers, program planners, purchasers, consumers, and researchers. The NREPP website provides an array of descriptive information on all reviewed interventions, as well as quantitative ratings (on zero to four scales) for two important dimensions -strength of evidence, and readiness for dissemination. In addition, the website also has the capacity to generate customized searches on one or multiple factors including specific types of outcomes, types of research designs, intervention costs, populations and/or settings, as well as the two

quantitative dimensions (strength of evidence and readiness for dissemination).

Other Prevention Science and Service Programs

FY 2011 Request: \$25.7 million
(Reflects \$0.2 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 Budget provides resources of \$25.9 million in support of the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder program; the Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies; the SAMHSA Health Information Network; Science and Service Program Coordination (formerly named Best Practices Program Coordination); and Minority Fellowship program. The FY 2011 budget continues all of these programs.

Programs of Regional and National Significance – Treatment

Total FY 2011 Request: \$501.9 million
(Reflects \$49.2 million increase from FY 2010)

CSAT PRNS programs are also organized into two categories: 1) Capacity, and 2) Science and Service. Several important drug-related programs within these categories are detailed below.

Treatment Capacity Activities

As stated above, capacity activities include services programs, which provide funding to implement service improvement using proven evidence-based approaches, and infrastructure programs, which identify and implement needed systems changes. Key activities included in this category are: Access to Recovery (ATR); Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment (SBIRT) activities; Treatment Drug Courts; Ex-Offender Re-Entry program; and Treatment Systems for Homeless.

Access to Recovery

FY 2011 Request: \$108.9 million

(Reflects \$9.9 million increase from FY 2010)

FY 2010 resources for ATR reflect \$99.0 million to support a new Request for Applications (RFA) for a third cohort (approximately 30 new grants). The new RFA expanded ATR to a 4-year program. ATR is designed to: (1) allow recovery to be pursued through personal choice and many pathways; (2) require grantees to manage performance based outcomes that demonstrate client successes; and, (3) expand capacity by increasing the number and types of providers who deliver clinical treatment and/or recovery support services. The program is administered through State Governor's Offices, recognized Tribal Organizations, or through the Single State Authority overseeing substance abuse activities. ATR uses vouchers, coupled with state flexibility and executive discretion, to offer an opportunity to create positive change in substance abuse treatment and recovery service delivery across the Nation. FY 2011 funding will fully support the second year of the third cohort of grantees and will provide funding to support the award of 4 new ATR grants.

Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment Activities

FY 2011 Request: \$41.1 million

(Reflects \$12.0 million increase from FY 2010)

Substance abuse is one of our Nation's most significant public health challenges, and the SBIRT approach can intervene early in the disease process before individuals become dependent and/or addicted, and can motivate the addicted to pursue a referral to treatment. Since the beginning of this program, almost one million individuals have been screened, and of

those screened, 23% required a brief intervention, brief treatment, or referral to a specialty substance abuse treatment program. The FY 2010 resources of \$29.1 million, supported continuation of eight State SBIRT grants, and continuation of eleven grants supporting SBIRT training in selected Medical Residency programs. The FY 2011 Budget will fully fund continuation of four State grants (four State grants end in FY 2010) and the eleven Medical Residency programs. In addition, in FY 2011, CSAT will fund a new \$15.0 million initiative that adds a mental health screening component to a new cohort of SBIRT grantees. Also in FY 2011, \$3.0 million will be used to develop a pilot project based on the Physician Clinical Support System model to extend SBIRT training and general substance abuse treatment information and clinical decision making support to physicians and other healthcare professionals.

Treatment Drug Courts

FY 2011 Request: \$56.4 million

(Reflects \$12.6 million increase from FY 2010)

Drug courts are problem-solving courts which help reduce recidivism and substance abuse among offenders and increase an offender's likelihood of successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and intense judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, community supervision, and appropriate sanctions and other habilitation services. FY 2010 resources of \$43.9 million will provide continuation funding for 64 adult drug courts and 3 juvenile drug courts, and funding for new awards that are anticipated in FY 2010 for 8 adult treatment drug courts, 8 juvenile treatment drug courts, and 13 family dependency treatment drug courts which will focus on children who are victims of substance

abuse/methamphetamine use in families that may also have concurrent involvement in the criminal justice system. In addition, a new collaborative effort in FY 2010 between SAMHSA/CSAT and the Department of Justice will result in funding approximately 31 new adult treatment drug court grants jointly with the DOJ/Office of Justice Programs/Bureau of Justice Assistance (OJP/BJA), and 3 new juvenile treatment drug court grants jointly with DOJ/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The FY 2011 Budget will provide continuation funding for 44 adult treatment drug courts (20 adult drug courts end in FY 2010), 3 juvenile treatment drug courts, and will support continuation of all the new treatment drug courts jointly funded with DOJ elements in FY 2010. Also, the FY 2011 Budget will provide sufficient increased funding for award of approximately 45 new treatment drug courts; however, the split among adult/juvenile/family courts has not yet been determined.

Ex-Offender Re-Entry Program

FY 2011 Request: \$23.2 million

(Reflects \$5.0 million increase from FY 2010)

SAMHSA recognizes the need to continue efforts to return and reintegrate offenders back into the community by providing substance abuse treatment and other related re-entry services while also ensuring public safety for the community and family. The ex-offender re-entry grants provide screening, assessment and comprehensive treatment and recovery support services to offenders reentering the community, as well as offenders who are currently on or being released from probation or parole. The FY 2010 Budget of \$18.2 million supports continuation of 24 grants and award of approximately 20 grants for a new

ex-offender re-entry cohort. To further address this population in FY 2011, an increase of \$5.0 million will support a new (third) cohort of ex-offender reentry grants that will provide substance abuse treatment and recovery support services to adult and juvenile offenders returning to society from incarceration. Approximately 12 new grants are expected to be awarded.

Treatment Systems for Homeless Programs

FY 2011 Request: \$58.6 million

(Reflects \$15.8 million increase from FY 2010)

SAMHSA/CSAT manages two grant portfolios under its Grants for the Benefit of Homeless Individuals (GBHI) program, both of which provide focused services to individuals with a substance use disorder or who have co-occurring disorders. Through a recovery and public health oriented system of care, grantees are encouraged to address gender, age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status, veteran's status, and criminal justice status as these issues relate to both substance use disorder services and co-occurring disorder services for homeless individuals. The FY 2010 Budget reflects resources of \$42.8 million to support continuation of 72 grants and for a new cohort of approximately 23 new grants. The FY 2010 GBHI portfolio includes services in supportive housing (SSH) grants that seek to expand and strengthen treatment services for clients already in housing that is permanent, affordable, and linked to health, employment, and other support services. This approach combines long-term, community-based housing assistance with intensive individualized treatment and recovery support services. In FY 2011, in addition to continuing a robust portfolio of GBHI/SSH grants, a new \$8.4 million Homeless Initiative Program will be

announced. The Homeless Initiative Program is a robust collaboration with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This collaboration will combine health, behavioral health, and other support services to move and maintain chronically homeless individuals with mental and substance use disorders into permanent housing.

Other Treatment Capacity Programs

FY 2011 Request: \$187.6 million

(Reflects \$5.2 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 Budget includes resources of \$192.8 million for several other Treatment Capacity programs including: the Minority AIDS Initiative; Opioid Treatment Programs and Regulatory Activities; Children and Families; Pregnant and Post-Partum Women; Services Accountability; and TCE-General, as well as others. The FY 2011 Budget includes funds for continuing grants and contracts in the various programs, reflects discontinuation of one-time Congressional projects, and includes \$6.0 million in funds for a new Performance Contracting Program, funded within the TCE-General program line, which will enable SAMHSA to offer competitive grants to State or Tribal authorities. Grant funding will be used to enhance overall drug treatment quality by incentivizing treatment providers to achieve specific performance targets. Examples of grant awards could include supplements for treatment providers who are able to connect higher proportions of detoxified patients with continuing recovery-oriented treatment; or for outpatient providers who are able to successfully retain greater proportions of patients in active treatment participation for longer time periods.

Treatment Science and Service Activities

As stated in the Prevention section above, Science and Service Activities promote the identification and increase the availability of practices thought to have the potential for broad service improvement. A major drug-related program included in this category is the Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTCs).

Treatment Science and Service

FY 2011 Request: \$26.1 million

(Reflects \$0.9 decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 Budget includes resources of \$27.0 million for Treatment Science and Service programs including: the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (as described in the Prevention section); the SAMHSA Health Information Network (a jointly-funded effort by all SAMHSA Centers); and the Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) initiative (a network of fourteen regional activities and a National ATTC Office that support training and technology transfer activities and promotion of workforce development in the addiction treatment field), among others. The FY 2011 budget continues all of these programs at the same funding level as FY 2010.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Total FY 2011 Request: \$2.0 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

Although the latest SAMHSA survey reported a reduction in prescription drug abuse, it continues to be a significant public health problem, with 6.2 million people over the age of 12 indicating current non-medical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, sedatives, and stimulants (National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008). Under

provisions of the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting Act of 2005 (“NASPER” P.L. 109-60), SAMHSA/CSAT was provided \$2.0 million in FY 2010 to award formula grants to eligible States to foster establishment or enhancement of State-administered controlled substance monitoring systems, ensuring that health care providers and law enforcement officials have access to accurate, timely prescription history information. (In FY 2009, the first year funding was appropriated for this program, the thirteen States that applied were all awarded NASPER grants.) The expansion and establishment of prescription monitoring systems has the potential for assisting in early identification of patients at risk for addiction, and early identification will lead to enhanced substance abuse treatment interventions. The FY 2011 Budget continues NASPER at the same level as FY 2010.

Enhancing Substance Abuse Care in Federal Health Care Systems

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$25.0 million
(Reflects \$25.0 million increase from FY 2010)**

The FY 2011 request includes \$25 million to expand the integration of behavioral health into existing primary health care systems, which will enhance the availability and quality of addiction care provided by Health Centers. This will be accomplished by adding qualified and trained behavioral health counselors and other addiction specialists in HRSA-supported Health Centers. HRSA will collaborate with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration by utilizing each respective agency’s technical assistance expertise. This initiative will include training on performing Screening, Brief Intervention

and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) to the health counselors and other addiction specialists.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$1,798.6 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

The overall goal of the SAPT Block Grant is to support and expand substance abuse prevention and treatment services, while providing maximum flexibility to states. States and territories may expend their funds only for the purpose of planning, carrying out, and evaluating activities related to these services. States may provide SAPT Block Grant funds to community and faith-based organizations to provide services. Of the amounts appropriated for the SAPT Block Grant, 95 percent are distributed to states through a formula prescribed by the authorizing legislation. Factors used to calculate the allotments include total personal income; state population data by age groups (total population data for territories); total taxable resources; and a cost of services index factor. Remaining funds are used for data collection, technical assistance, and program evaluation, which are retained by SAMHSA for these purposes. The set-aside is distributed among CSAP, CSAT, and the SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies for purposes of carrying out the functions prescribed by the SAPT Block Grant legislation. The FY 2010 resources of \$1.799 billion will provide grant awards to 60 jurisdictions: states, territories, the District of Columbia, and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. These resources will support approximately 2 million treatment episodes. The SAPT Block Grant program in FY 2011 is funded at the same level as FY 2010, and will provide

support to the current 60 jurisdictions for a similar level of prevention and treatment services.

Program Management

Total FY 2011 Request: \$135.7 million (Reflects \$33.7 million increase from FY 2010)
The FY 2010 resources of \$102.0 million support staffing and activities to administer SAMHSA programs. Program Management supports the majority of SAMHSA staff who plan, direct, and administer agency programs and who provide technical assistance and program guidance to states, mental health and substance abuse professionals, clients, and the general public. In addition, Program Management includes funding for a portion of the survey activities conducted by the SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies (OAS). Agency staffing represents a critical component of the budget. There are currently 57 members of the SAMHSA staff who provide direct state technical assistance and are funded through the 5% Block Grant set-asides. Program Management also includes: contracts for block grant investigations (monitoring); support for the Unified Financial Management System (UFMS); administrative activities such as Human Resources, Information Technology, and centralized services provided by the Program Support Center and the Department of Health and Human Services. The FY 2011 Budget reflects increased funding for current OAS National Surveys and for a new OAS initiative to design, develop, and field-test a community-level early warning system to detect emergence of new drug threats and to assist in identifying the public health and public safety consequences of drug abuse. SAMHSA/OAS will be working closely and collaboratively with NIDA, NIAAA, and

ONDCP on all development and deployment aspects of this system.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of SAMHSA programs is based on agency GPRA documents, OMB assessments, and other agency information. The tables include performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The Substance Abuse Treatment Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS) were reviewed in 2002 with a rating of “Adequate.” In 2003, the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program was given a rating of “Ineffective.” The Substance Abuse Prevention PRNS was rated “Moderately Effective” in 2004 as was the Access to Recovery Program in 2007 and Adult and Juvenile Drug Courts in 2008.

Over the past several years, SAMHSA, in collaboration with the states, has identified a set of standardized National Outcome Measures (NOMs) that are monitored across all SAMHSA programs. The NOMs have been identified for both treatment and prevention programs, as have common methodologies for data collection and analysis.

SAMHSA continues to implement on-line data collection and reporting systems for mental health, substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, and has assisted states in developing their data infrastructures. Efficiency measures have also been implemented for all programs.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPTBG)

SAPT Block Grant - Treatment Activities		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent clients reporting abstinence from drug use at discharge	69.3%	TBR -- Nov. 2010
» Number of admissions to substance abuse treatment programs receiving public funding	1,881,515	TBR -- Nov. 2011

Discussion

SAMHSA has established a data-driven block grant mechanism which monitors the National Outcome Measures (NOMs) and improves data collection, analysis, and utilization. Data for the treatment NOMs are drawn from a combination of sources, including the Web Block Grant Application System (WEBBGAS). A major milestone was reached when the reporting of NOMs was made mandatory in the FY 2008 SAPT Block Grant Application.

In 2005, the CSAT and CSAP funded an Independent Evaluation of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG) Program. The evaluation was completed in December of 2008. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the extent to which the SAPT BG Program is effective, functioning as intended, and achieving desired outcomes.

The evaluation resulted in a number of key findings, which include: a demonstrated positive effect on the health and lives of substance abuse treatment clients; the SAPTBG as a major impetus for improving State prevention and treatment systems' infrastructure and capacity; States' ability to leverage SAPTBG requirements, resources,

and Federal guidance to sustain and improve their systems; demonstration of effective federal and state management of the program; and a contribution to the development and maintenance of successful State collaborations with other agencies and stakeholders concerned with preventing and treating substance abuse.

Data on FY 2009 achievements are not yet available. For FY 2008, the Block Grant program exceeded the target (1,881,515) for the number of clients served: a total of 2,272,250 clients. At discharge, 78.2% of clients had abstained from alcohol, 73.7% had abstained from drug use (exceeding the 2008 target of 69%), 37.2% were employed, and 92% reported having no involvement with the criminal justice system.

SAPT Block Grant - 20% Prevention Set-Aside		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent of States showing an increase in State-level estimates of survey respondents who rate the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great	45.1%	TBR August 2010
» Percent of States showing a decrease in State-level estimates of survey respondents who report 30-day use of alcohol (age 12 - 20) ¹	51%	TBR August 2010
» Percent of States showing a decrease in State-level estimates of survey respondents who report 30-day use of illicit drugs (age 12 - 17) ²	52.9%	TBR August 2010

¹ Percent, ages 12 – 20, who report they have used alcohol in the last 30 days

² Percent, ages 12 – 17, who report they have used illicit drugs in the last 30 days

Note: SAPT state applications vary in years these data are collected.

Discussion

In previous years, population-based measures taken from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) have been used as proxy measures for the 20% set-aside. Since they do not reflect change at a grantee level, they have been retired and replaced with separate measures reflecting the percentage of States improving, based on State-level estimates from the NSDUH. Baseline data for FY 2007 have been identified for these new measures and targets set for FY 2008-2012. The data used to determine the percent of States improving on each measure come from the NSDUH state estimates.

In 2009, the latest state estimates were found in the 2007 State estimates report. These data represent change from 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. Additionally, SAMHSA has changed its data reporting time periods. Previously, data were reported as a result for the following year. For example, results for 2008 reflected data collected in 2007. In order to achieve consistency across SAMHSA, reporting has

been revised so that results reflect data actually collected in that year.

States are placing an increased emphasis on applying the strategic prevention framework (SPF) to the use of SAPT funds. For example, 58 States and Territories now require that their SAPT funded programs use the SPF or the equivalent for conducting needs assessments, 57 for building State capacity, 59 for planning, 45 for program implementation, and 42 for evaluation efforts. The strategic plans developed by local SAPT funded communities implementing the SPF model ensures that they will identify populations with the greatest need for evidence-based prevention programs, practices and policies, that resources are maximized and targeted where most needed, and that outcomes will be achieved through a data-driven process. This SPF provides States with the necessary tools to better monitor the statewide performance of their local SAPT funded programs.

States are providing details about how SPF

implementations are enhancing their infrastructure. In Nebraska, the Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health sponsors events to increase awareness of children/adolescents experiencing mental health challenges. Using a behavioral health approach, these family-affiliated peer support non-profit organizations have expanded their role in preventing substance abuse with the youth and families they serve. In order to support parental sobriety, increase family stability and provide prevention/intervention activities and resources to parents and their children, they offer family peer support through State and local contracts mainly to substance abusing parents whose children are in the Welfare system.

Data on FY 2009 achievements are not yet available. For FY 2008, the 20% Prevention Set-Aside program exceeded the target (17,482,060) for the number of participants reached/served by prevention programs, practices and strategies for a total of 70,647,674. It is important to note that many prevention approaches are population- rather than individual-based and include duplicate counts.

The percent of States showing an increase in State-level estimates of survey respondents who rate the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great (age 12-17) was 47.1%; the percentage of states that reported a decrease in 30-day use of alcohol (age 12-20) was 52.9%; and 64.7% of states reported a decrease in 30-day use of other illicit drugs (age 12-17).

Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS)

Treatment PRNS		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent of adult clients currently employed/engaged in productive activities	50%	44%
» Percent of adult clients with a permanent place to live	49%	44%
» Percent of adult clients with no involvement in the criminal justice system	94%	96%
» Percent of adult clients with no/reduced alcohol or illegal drug-related health, behavioral, or social consequences	65%	86%
» Percent adult clients with no past-month substance abuse	61%	66%
» Number of clients served ¹	31,659	32,939

¹Total of all SAMHSA's CSAT Capacity programs excluding Access to Recovery and the Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment program.

Discussion

The Treatment PRNS provides funding to implement service improvements, using proven evidence-based approaches, system changes, and programs to promote identification and increase the availability of practices with potential for broad service improvement. The PRNS enables SAMHSA's CSAT to address emerging issues in the field. CSAT integrates data and performance into program and management decisions via a real-time data reporting system. Staff routinely monitor grantees' progress to ensure that program goals and objectives are being met.

In 2009, the PRNS programs exceeded their target (31,659) for the number of clients served – total number served was 32,939. The programs achieved an abstinence level of 66%, an employment level of 44%, a housing level of 44%, and a level of 96% for

clients having no involvement with the criminal justice system at six-month follow-up.

Among the PRNS programs is the Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment program (SBIRT), implemented in 2003. In FY 2009, SBIRT provided over 180,000 substance abuse screenings in primary care and generalist settings.

The Access to Recovery program, implemented in 2005, is described below.

Access to Recovery		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percentage of individuals receiving services who had no past month substance use	81%	81%
» Percentage of individuals receiving services who had improved family and living conditions	52%	47%
» Percentage of individuals receiving services who had no involvement with the criminal justice system	96%	96%
» Percentage of adults receiving services who had improved social support	90%	91%
» Percentage of individuals receiving services who are currently employed or engaged in productive	53%	49%
» Average cost per client through ATR	\$1,588	\$1,071
» Number of clients gaining access to treatment	65,000	89,595

Discussion

The Access to Recovery (ATR) program provides grants to States, Tribes, and Tribal organizations to undertake voucher programs that expand substance abuse treatment capacity and promote choice among clinical treatment and recovery support providers.

In 2009, the ATR program substantially exceeded its target for the number of clients served: 89,595 clients as compared to the target of 65,000. In total, over 316,000 clients have been served since inception. Moreover, the program's achievements include a number of positive developments measured at the time of discharge: an abstinence level of 81%, an employment level of 49%, an improved social support level of 91%, and a level of 96% of clients having no involvement with the criminal justice system.

Substance Abuse Drug Courts

Introduction

The data for the treatment completion measure is collected from clients upon discharge from the program. The other two measures are collected at 6 month follow-

up. SAMHSA grantees are required to have an 80% follow-up rate at 6 months. As a result from time to time, data is reportable from one, but not the other.

Substance Abuse Drug Courts		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percentage of juvenile clients receiving services who had a permanent place to live in the community	82%	79%
» Percentage of juvenile clients that complete treatment	75%	N/A ¹
» Percentage of juvenile clients receiving services who had no involvement with the criminal justice system	93%	92%

¹The treatment completion measure for juveniles is collected upon discharge from treatment. Due to the small number of grantees during the FY 2009, this measure could not be calculated with any reliability.

Discussion

The Treatment Drug Court program provides funding to address the treatment needs of substance-using individuals involved in a Drug Court. The Program is designed to provide holistic treatment and wrap-around services to criminally-involved substance-using individuals in order to assist them in achieving and maintaining abstinence from substance use along with improving their overall quality of life.

The Juvenile Drug Court Program demonstrated successful results in 2009, meeting or exceeding targets related to substance use, health and social consequences, employment, and criminal justice involvement. The Juvenile Drug Court Program did not meet its target for housing; however, SAMHSA considers this to be within acceptable range of the target

set.

The Adult Drug Court Program is discussed in the Department of Justice – Office of Justice Programs section of the FY 2010 Budget Summary.

Prevention PRNS

Prevention PRNS		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent SPF SIG States with decrease in 30-day use of illicit drugs (age 12 - 17) ¹	59.8%	TBR August 2010
» Percent SPF SIG States with increase in perception of risk from substance abuse (age 12 - 17)	78.7%	TBR August 2010
» HIV: Percent of participants who rate the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great	76.6%	TBR August 2010
» HIV: Percent of participants who used illicit drugs at pre-test who report a decrease in 30-day use at post-test (age 18 and up)	70.6%	TBR August 2010

¹SPF SIGs are Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants

Discussion

The Prevention PRNS programs primarily focus on the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants (SPF SIG) and the Minority Substance Abuse/HIV Prevention Initiative.

The SPF SIG takes a public health approach for the prevention of substance abuse by requiring a systematic, comprehensive, prevention process, first at the State and then at the community level. This State and community infrastructure and capacity building is expected to have stronger and longer lasting effects over time. SPF SIG grantees are required to go through multiple stages of the SPF process before they begin implementing services. These initial steps lead to a lag between the time the grants are awarded and community change is observable. State-level percentages of use and non-use are also affected by numerous factors external to prevention programs, such as state-level demographic and socioeconomic changes.

Additionally, as in the SAPT, there is lag time in the availability of NSDUH data used to populate these measures. The data used

to determine the percent of States improving on each measure come from the NSDUH state estimates. In 2009, the latest state estimates were found in the 2007 State estimates report. These data represent change from 2005/2006 and 2006/2007.

The goal of the HIV 6-cohort program is to increase the capacity of communities serving the target populations to deliver evidence-based substance abuse prevention, HIV and hepatitis prevention services. This program was redesigned in FY 2007 to incorporate the Strategic Prevention Framework model.

Given these substantial program changes, we have established baselines for new measures, including pre/post 30 day use data on participants who have participated in prevention interventions lasting at least 30 days. Each participant is followed up from program entry to program exit and to 3 to 6 months thereafter. FY 2009 actuals will be reported in August 2010 following the complete online submission of grantee data and review, correction, and analysis of data.

Data on FY 2009 achievements are not yet available. For FY 2008, the percent of SPF SIG states with a decrease in 30-day use of illicit drugs (age 12-17) was 67.6% (target: 61.5%), while 47.1% of States had an increase in the perception of risk from substance abuse (age 12-17) (target: 80.9%). In the HIV program, 90.1% of participants rated the risk of substance abuse as moderate or great (age 12-17) (target: 75.8%), whilst 59.1% of the participants who used illicit drugs at pre-test reported a decrease in 30-day use at post-test (age 18 and up) (target: 69.2%).

SAMHSA has changed its data reporting time periods. Previously, data were reported as a result for the following year. For example, results for 2008 reflected data collected in 2007. In order to achieve consistency across SAMHSA, reporting has been revised so that results reflect data actually collected in that year.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	493.984	421.428	435.204
Treatment	799.629	638.018	658.874
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,293.613	\$1,059.446	\$1,094.078
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Institute On Drug Abuse	1032.457	1059.446	1094.078
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	261.156	0.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,293.613	\$1,059.446	\$1,094.078

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	394	392	410
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$1,293.6	\$1,059.4	\$1,094.1
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

Over the past three decades, NIDA-supported research has revolutionized our understanding of addiction as a chronic, relapsing brain disease—knowledge that is helping to correctly situate addiction as a serious public health issue and to frame how we ultimately treat this disease. By supporting research that reveals how drugs affect the brain and behavior and how multiple factors influence drug abuse and its consequences, including HIV, NIDA is advancing effective strategies to prevent people from ever using drugs and to treat them when they cannot stop.

NIDA continues to carry out its mission “to

lead the Nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction,” which includes rapidly disseminating the results of our research to better prevent and treat this disease and its consequences.

Budget

In FY 2011, NIDA requests \$1,094.1 million, which is an increase of \$34.6 million from the FY 2010 enacted. NIDA’s accelerating rate of discovery is beginning to spur the advent of better medications and behavioral interventions to counteract drug-induced changes in brain function. Among the strategies NIDA supports for medications development are those to: counter stress responses, which frequently trigger relapse to drug use; strengthen

executive function and inhibitory control so that drug abusers can better control their urge to take drugs; and interfere with drug-conditioned memories to prevent relapse when drug abusers are exposed to environments or cues they associate with drug use.

Other research includes development of vaccines, or antibody-based approaches, which can block both illicit and licit drugs (e.g., nicotine) from ever reaching the brain, thereby inhibiting their rewarding effects. In the context of nicotine addiction, this approach may help prevent smokers from escalating to addiction and/or facilitate abstinence in those who seek to quit. It also complements ongoing efforts to discover new, more effective medications through conducting screens of novel compounds and chemical libraries and applying promising findings to help people achieve abstinence from tobacco and other addictive substances.

A steady flow of genetic discoveries is uncovering previously unsuspected genes whose products may be involved in the addiction process and therefore present good candidates for medications development. Such discoveries also herald the advent of more personalized interventions based on a patient's genetic profile. And, because genes influence both vulnerability and resilience to substance abuse and other mental disorders, genetic data will further our understanding of the basic mechanisms underlying the disease of addiction, as well as its frequently associated comorbid conditions.

But genes do not act in isolation; rather, they work in tandem with developmental and environmental factors to determine a

person's drug abuse vulnerability. Therefore, NIDA is encouraging more research to understand how genes might mitigate or amplify social influences that affect individual choices and behaviors related to substance abuse. Conversely, environmental elements, such as parenting quality, home conditions, stress, diet, pollutants, and, of course, exposure to drugs of abuse, can regulate gene expression. Uncovering the mechanisms behind these so called *epigenetic* effects, offers a path to alleviate and perhaps even override a genetic predisposition by adjusting environmental variables.

NIDA's HIV/AIDS research strategy addresses the critical need for improved treatment for drug abusers with HIV and for research designed to uncover the complex medical consequences of this disease, such as neuroAIDS. Initiatives in this area will help elucidate the effects of genetic variations on disease progression, and on how drugs of abuse and medications (for drug addiction and HIV) interact with both host and viral genes.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

**Total FY 2010 Request: \$1,094.4 million
(Reflects \$34.6 million increase from FY 2010)**

Basic and Clinical Neuroscience Research

**FY 2011 Request: \$519.5 million
(Reflects \$15.9 million increase from FY 2010)**

Basic and Clinical neuroscience represent two programs in NIDA that work together to enlarge understanding of the neurobiological, genetic/epigenetic, and behavioral factors underlying drug abuse and addiction. Specifically, they examine the factors affecting increased risk and/or resilience to drug abuse, addiction, and

drug-related disorders; the mechanisms of addiction; and the effects of drugs on the brain and behavior. Collectively, this research provides the fundamental information to develop and communicate prevention and treatment interventions for drug abuse and addiction.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$15.9 million):

In FY 2010, NIDA will pursue opportunities in line with our mission to study drug abuse and its consequences across the lifespan, from birth to youth to old age. Because adolescents are a key population of interest, an FY 2010 Request For Applications will award grants that integrate findings from research on brain development, cognition, and neuroscience into the creation of innovative and effective, drug abuse treatments targeted for youth. Results should enhance our understanding of adolescent neurodevelopment, including normal cognitive growth, executive function impairments stemming from drug abuse, and the specific thinking capacities that are necessary for treatments to be efficacious, thereby improving our ability to tailor treatments to individual needs and capabilities. Another RFA will support studies proposing to use deep sequencing technologies to identify the specific genetic variants that affect addiction risk in well-characterized drug abusing population samples. Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified genomic regions associated with addiction phenotypes, providing opportunities for further refinement using this deep sequencing approach.

Epidemiology, Services and Prevention Research

FY 2011 Request: \$260.5 million

(Reflects \$8.0 million increase from FY 2010)

This major program area seeks to promote integrated approaches to understand and address the interactions between individuals and environments that contribute to the continuum of drug abuse-related problems. This NIDA division supports research and major data collection systems, as well as surveillance networks. Program efforts help identify substance abuse trends locally, nationally, and internationally; guide development of responsive interventions for a variety of populations; and encourage optimal service delivery in real-world settings.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$8.0 million):

A major focus for this NIDA program area is to improve drug abuse prevention and treatment services among populations in need. For example, NIDA will support research aimed at improving HIV outcomes for criminal justice populations pre- and post-release. This initiative, termed "Seek, Test, and Treat," will *seek* out criminal justice-involved, high-risk individuals, *test* them for HIV, and *treat* them with antiretroviral medications, also monitoring their compliance. This initiative should not only expand access to HIV testing for those in the criminal justice system, but also reduce the risk of HIV transmission following community reentry when HIV+ offenders often lapse in maintaining treatment. Through a FY 2010 RFA, NIDA is encouraging studies on the associations between drug abuse, deployment stress, and combat trauma among U.S. military personnel and their

families. Exposure to combat has been linked with increased substance abuse risk, as well as post traumatic stress and depressive disorders and disrupted social relationships. Resulting research should help identify risk and protective factors, develop and test substance abuse prevention and treatment interventions, and explore the utility of existing evidence-based prevention interventions and services for substance abuse—alone or with comorbid conditions—across the deployment cycle for military personnel, veterans and their families.

Pharmacotherapies and Medical Consequences

FY 2011 Request: \$116.0 million
(Reflects \$3.6 million increase from FY 2010)

This program area is responsible for medications development aimed at helping people recover from drug abuse and addiction and sustain abstinence. It capitalizes on research showing the involvement of different brain systems in drug abuse and addiction, beyond the dopamine/reward system, to develop medications in response to a variety of newly defined targets. This program area also seeks solutions addressing the medical consequences of drug abuse and addiction, including infectious diseases such as HIV.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$3.6 million): Program plans for FY 2011 give priority to a collaborative product development partnership (PDP) to develop, test, and facilitate the distribution of safe and effective medications for the treatment of tobacco dependence. The goal is to involve public (government agencies and institutes), non-profit (academia, NGOs, philanthropic institutions), and

private sector entities to accelerate the development and production of smoking cessation drugs at a reasonable cost. NIDA will also continue to stimulate research to develop medications for the treatment of cocaine, methamphetamine, and/or cannabis addictions, for which there are no FDA-approved medications currently available. An FY 2010 RFA will encourage studies to identify promising medications for cannabis-use disorders, as well as their medical and psychiatric consequences. Basic and clinical research will be supported to assess the safety and efficacy of candidate treatments. Another FY 2010 RFA will support research on the design, synthesis and screening of novel compounds that affect high priority targets for addiction medications, for which no selective or developable molecule currently exists.

Clinical Trials Network

FY 2011 Request: \$43.9 million
(Reflects \$1.3 million increase from FY 2010)

NIDA's National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN), which now comprises 16 research nodes and more than 240 individual community treatment programs, serves 34 States, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The CTN works to develop treatment protocols for drug abuse and addiction and related conditions, such as comorbid mental health disorders and HIV, testing the real-world effectiveness of promising medication and behavioral treatment approaches with diverse patient populations and community treatment providers. It also serves as a research and training platform to help NIDA respond to emerging public health areas. Currently, the CTN provides a research

platform for more than 30 research grants and a training platform for 60+ research fellows and junior faculty.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$1.3 million):

Program plans, along with expected accomplishments, are a culling and analysis of data for initiatives begun in FY 2009 to (1) assess the effectiveness of a 12-step facilitation intervention for stimulant abusing patients in initiating and sustaining their involvement with support groups like Cocaine or Alcoholics Anonymous, (2) determine whether adding individual drug counseling to buprenorphine/naloxone (BUP/NX) treatment, along with Standard Medical Management (SMM), improves outcomes for patients addicted to pain medications, and (3) compare the effect of BUP/NX versus methadone on liver enzymes in patients entering opioid treatment programs, a phase 4 study requested by the FDA to provide additional information on risks, benefits, and optimal use of these medications. To test and validate more such effective and efficient treatments and facilitate their adoption by treatment providers nationwide, the CTN is seeking in FY 2010 new cooperative agreement applications and renewal applications from established clinical investigators to participate in the CTN for the next 5 years.

Intramural Research Program (IRP)

FY 2011 Request: \$90.4 million

(Reflects \$2.8 million increase from FY 2010)

This Intramural program performs cutting edge research within a coordinated multidisciplinary framework. The IRP attempts to elucidate the nature of the

addictive process; to determine the potential use of new therapies for substance abuse, both pharmacological and psychosocial; and to decipher the long-term consequences of drugs of abuse on brain development, maturation, function, and structure, and on other organ systems. In addition, the IRP supports an HIV/AIDS Pathophysiology and Medications Discovery Program, which focuses on (1) how HIV or its products cross the blood-brain barrier, (2) how toxic compounds generated by HIV invade brain cells, and (3) the development of compounds to block the toxic effects of HIV on immune system cells.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$2.8 million):

NIDA has made major strides by embracing new techniques, including new tools to measure neighborhood-level environmental risk factors and the effect of psychosocial stress on individuals with substance-use disorders by collecting behavioral and physiological data in participants' real-time environments. This activity, is attracting considerable interest from addiction researchers worldwide, and represents the first systematic, prospective effort to link indices of community-level risk to intensive field measurements of individual attempts at behavior change.

Research Management and Support (RMS)

FY 2011 Request: \$63.8 million

(Reflects \$3.0 million increase from FY 2010)

RMS activities provide administrative, budgetary, logistical, and scientific support in the review, award, and monitoring of research grants, training awards, and research and development contracts. Additionally, the functions of RMS encompass strategic planning, coordination, and evaluation of

NIDA's programs, regulatory compliance, international coordination, and liaison with other Federal agencies, Congress, and the public. NIDA currently oversees more than 1,800 research grants and more than 190 research and development contracts. In addition to the infrastructure required to support research and training, NIDA also strives to educate the public about drug abuse and addiction and to raise awareness of the science behind it.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$3.0 million):

NIDA will continue to support scientific meetings to stimulate interest and develop research agendas in areas significant to drug abuse and addiction. NIDA will also continue to support educational outreach aimed at various audiences, including HIV high-risk populations, physicians, judges, and educators to promote awareness of substance abuse issues and disseminate promising prevention and treatment strategies. Adolescents represent a key target audience for our education efforts. Building upon NIDA's popular Drug Facts Chat Day, in which students from across the country are able to learn the facts about drug abuse from NIDA scientists, NIDA plans to hold a "teen awareness week" with Chat Day at its center, and other events scheduled nationwide to arm teens with information that can help them make healthy decisions.

NIDA's goals address specific scientific opportunities, identified public health needs, and Presidential priorities. They reflect NIH's broad and balanced research portfolio. These goals are not Institute-specific; each is trans-NIH, comprising lead Institutes and Center (ICs) and contributing ICs. This approach ensures adequate representation of NIH's commitment to supporting the best possible research and coordination of research efforts across NIH.

NIDA continues to participate in a number of trans-NIH scientific research outcome (SRO) goals. SRO 3.5 (listed in the table below) is indicative of NIDA's efforts in the prevention of drug abuse and addiction. By identifying genetic factors involved in the various stages of the addiction process, this goal is intended to aid in the development of improved primary (stop drug use before it starts) and secondary (prevent relapse) prevention programs.

In addition, NIDA participates in SRO 8.7 also included in the table below. By studying treatment implementation, this goal is intended to improve the translation of research into practice. SRO 8.7 is indicative of NIDA's efforts to more broadly bring evidence-based treatments for drug addiction to the people who need them.

Performance

Introduction

This section on NIDA's FY 2009 performance is based on agency GPRA performance reports.

National Institute on Drug Abuse		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» SRO -3.5, by 2013, identify and characterize at least 2 human candidate genes that have been shown to influence risk for substance use disorders and risk for psychiatric disorders using high-risk family, twin, and special population studies.	Identify genomic markers in addicted individuals that differ in treatment response and dependence vulnerability.	Research has identified or verified genetic markers of nicotine dependence vulnerability or outcomes of smoking cessation therapies including: CYP2A6, CHRN2, SLC6A3, and NR4A2.
» SRO-8.7, by 2012, identify three effective implementation strategies that enhance the uptake of research-tested interventions in service systems such as primary care, specialty care and community practice.	Establish collaborative partnerships with at least 2 criminal justice agencies across the US to participate with NIDA investigators in studies of implementation processes.	12 Research Centers identified a state or local criminal justice partner in preparation for protocol development.

Discussion

NIDA can claim 2009 as a banner year for the scientific advancement of the drug abuse field—from increased investments made possible by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to exciting new findings in basic science, prevention, treatment and services research—great strides are being made to help relieve the enormous burden of substance abuse and addiction. Following is a summary of key highlights.

Treatment - SRO-8.7

NIDA contributes to NIH’s scientific research goal of identifying effective implementation strategies that enhance the uptake of research-tested interventions in service systems such as primary care, specialty care and community practice. NIDA recognizes that despite major strides in treatment research, only limited improvements have occurred in non-research settings. For example, the rates of drug abuse among people involved with the

criminal justice system are very high (e.g., 70-85 percent of state inmates), yet few receive treatment while incarcerated (~13 percent) jeopardizing both public health and public safety.

To improve drug treatment within the criminal justice system, NIDA continues to support a National multisite research program, the Criminal Justice-Drug Abuse Treatment Studies, which will test strategies for how best to implement effective treatment interventions within the criminal justice system. In the past year, NIDA advanced these efforts by having each of 12 Research Centers identify a state or local criminal justice partner in preparation for protocol development. The role of the criminal justice partner is to:

- review research implementation approaches,
- establish liaisons with criminal justice and correctional entities for their Research Center, and

- facilitate the study of implementation approaches for drug abuse treatment and HIV interventions in their criminal justice/correctional settings.

Prevention – SRO-3.5

NIDA also contributes to NIH’s scientific research goal of identifying and characterizing human candidate genes that influence risk for substance use disorders and risk of psychiatric disorders. NIDA researchers used genome wide analysis techniques in clinical and non-clinical samples to identify or verify several genetic variants associated with nicotine dependence, including variants in the dopamine system. Separately, researchers identified or verified genetic markers that impact the efficacy of smoking cessation treatments. This includes linking a genotype that corresponds to slow metabolism of nicotine to light smoking behavior and higher smoking quit rates among African Americans.

NIDA Priorities for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

In FY 2009, NIDA received about \$261million under the Recovery Act to speed the pace of research, provide jobs, and advance the science needed to address addiction and its related health consequences. NIDA has designated three Signature Areas as key subsets of this research: (i) eradicate tobacco addiction, (ii) genetic influence on the development and structure of the human brain, and (iii) research and development of anti-drug vaccines.

To address two of our signature areas, NIDA used ARRA funds to award a grant for

development of a nicotine vaccine and move it closer to final FDA approval. The grantee has entered an agreement with another company to provide an additional \$40 million to exclusively in-license NicVAX on a worldwide basis and develop follow-on, next-generation nicotine vaccines.

The following highlight some key achievements in FY 2009:

Gene x environment research is unraveling the interwoven factors affecting addiction risk.

A trio of recent studies on genetic vulnerabilities and environmental influences related to risk for behavioral problems, including substance abuse resulted in the following findings:

- prenatal tobacco exposure combined with a specific genetic variant places children at increased risk for antisocial behavior;
- family-centered skill building curricula countered a genetic vulnerability to risk behaviors in preadolescence—the first time a rigorous prevention program has demonstrated this capability;
- parental monitoring, along with analyses of externalizing behaviors, show that high levels of the former could diminish the latter in those prone to these behaviors—who were also more likely to carry the genotype previously associated with increased risk of adult alcohol dependence.

Such studies further our understanding of how genetic influences interact with the environment and a host of other factors, such as gender and developmental stage.

NIDA is using the Web to broaden the delivery of effective treatments. Delivery of evidence-based psychosocial

interventions for drug abuse and HIV prevention via the web or other computer-based media has the potential to increase cost-effectiveness and provide a means for broader dissemination of proven treatments. Two recent studies demonstrate the feasibility and efficacy of this approach. One employed computer-based training to reduce drug use by means of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)—an approach that teaches people to cope with stressful situations and anticipate and avoid triggers of maladaptive behaviors. The computer-based CBT training had both short-term and enduring effects in reducing drug use, an improvement over treatment as usual.

Positive Choice, a computer-based intervention, was tested in HIV-positive patients as a means of reducing risky behaviors that lead to HIV spread. While patients waited to see their provider, they were exposed to a “video doctor” that conducted a risk assessment and risk-reduction counseling. This intervention was successful and sharply reduced sexual and drug risk behaviors in HIV-positive patients. These delivery methods may increase the cost-effectiveness of interventions, provide fidelity in treatment delivery, and lead to more widespread adoption of evidence-based approaches.

Methadone treatment begun in prison decreases subsequent drug use and crime. NIDA supported a randomized clinical trial to examine the effectiveness of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) provided to prisoners with pre-incarceration heroin addiction. This trial demonstrated that, at 12 months following release, those who received MMT in prison were significantly more likely to enter and remain in

community-based treatment, and had fewer days of heroin use and criminal activity than participants who received counseling only.

NIDA is changing drug abuse research and practice in the U.S. NIDA’s National Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network (CTN) has fueled a cultural shift toward research-based care for substance abuse treatment. For example, studies on buprenorphine, demonstrating its effectiveness in detoxification and maintenance treatment, have resulted in its greater acceptance and wider use by community treatment providers once skeptical of the use of a partial opiate agonist medication to treat opiate abuse. Studies showing the effectiveness of contingency management—providing low-cost incentives for verified abstinence or continued treatment attendance—garnered acceptance from providers who previously did not accept a treatment model they viewed as rewarding people for what they should be doing anyway.

Finally, a 2009 study is dispelling the myth that substance abuse must be treated *before* providers can address a patient’s post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In fact, a study of women receiving an intervention for PTSD (Seeking Safety or health education-control intervention) found that patients whose PTSD symptoms improved with treatment also showed subsequent improvements in substance use disorder symptoms. These findings provide needed data for programs addressing this common comorbidity, and suggest that abstinence from alcohol or drug use is not critical before trauma work can commence.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Indian Health Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	18.139	18.771	19.208
Treatment	73.379	77.246	83.921
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$91.518	\$96.017	\$103.130
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	87.162	91.661	98.774
Urban Indian Health Program	4.356	4.356	4.356
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$91.518	\$96.017	\$103.130

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	168	171	174
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$ 4.5	\$ 5.0	\$5.4
Drug Resources Percentage	2.03%	1.92%	1.93%

Program Summary

Mission

The Indian Health Service (IHS), an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services as part of this mission.

Methodology

The Indian Health Service (IHS) includes the appropriation for Alcohol and Substance Abuse (excluding the amount designated as Adult Alcohol Treatment) and the portion of Urban Indian Health Program (UIHP) funds for National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism programs transferred to the IHS

under the UIHP budget.

Budget

In FY 2011, IHS requests \$103.1 million for its drug control activities. This is \$7.1 million above the FY 2010 Enacted level.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Total FY 2011 Request: \$98.8 million
(Reflects \$7.1 million increase from FY 2010)

In FY 2011, IHS will continue to serve American Indian and Alaska Natives impacted by methamphetamine abuse through its Youth Regional Treatment Centers and other federal and Tribally-operated substance abuse treatment and prevention programs. IHS, through the Methamphetamine and Suicide Prevention Initiative (MSPI), provides Area allocations funding for pilot projects and federal grant

awards -114 Area Tribal awardees, 11 Urban grantees, 3 Tribal Youth grantees, and one federally-operated Youth Regional Treatment Center (YRTC) program award to establish evidence-based or practice-based methamphetamine and suicide prevention and intervention pilot projects. The award and grant recipients will participate on regular conference calls on methamphetamine and suicide prevention initiative. The goal of the group conference calls is to share evidence based and promising practices in methamphetamine and suicide prevention programs in American Indian/Alaska Native communities. In addition, an annual meeting on methamphetamine and suicide interventions will be held to share evidence-based and practice-based models.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$7.1 million):

The FY 2011 request includes \$4.0 million to add qualified and trained behavioral health counselors and other addiction specialists in IHS-supported facilities. IHS, in partnership with Indian Communities, will continue to collaborate with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration by utilizing each agency's technical assistance expertise. IHS will also continue efforts to expand screening and brief intervention training for Indian health providers. The program will target sites with the greatest need for substance abuse services. The main goal of the grant program will be to enable I/T/Us to hire additional staff to provide evidence-

based and practice-based culturally competent treatment services. All grant recipients will be required to report on appropriate performance measures, including mandatory reporting of the number of addicted patients that received services.

**Urban Indian Health Program-
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Title V
Grants**

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$4.5 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

The FY 2011 budget estimate includes funds for the Urban Indian Health Program, a portion of which is provided in the form of federal grants to 34 urban Indian 501(c) 3 non-profit organizations to carry out alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment activities in the communities served. All urban programs have active partnerships with their local Veteran's Health Administration programs and several have identified joint program alcohol and substance abuse initiatives.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

In FY 2011, IHS will continue to serve urban American Indians and Alaskan Natives impacted by alcohol and substance abuse through the Title V grant program, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment. Substance abuse prevention and education programs services address alcohol/drugs, suicide, self-esteem, injury control, domestic violence, and sexual abuse.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the drug control portion of the IHS Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program is based on agency GPRA documents. The IHS Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program undertakes anti-drug abuse activities to raise community awareness and target high-risk groups in addition to educating staff on issues and skills related to substance abuse. In 2007, IHS' Tribally-Operated Health Program (TOHPs) including its drug control activities, were assessed in FY 2005 and received an assessment rating of "Adequate."

IHS Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Alcohol-use screening among appropriate female patients	47%	52%
» Accreditation rate for Youth Regional Treatment Centers*	100%	91%

* In operation 18 months or more.

Discussion

The measures reported in the table indicate results from both Tribally-Operated Health Programs and Federally-Administered Health Programs. Currently, Tribally-Operated Health Programs have 17 measures, including alcohol- and health-related performance indicators.

The percent of appropriate female patients screened for alcohol-use (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome prevention) at Federally-operated facilities increased from 47% in FY 2008 to 52% in FY 2009, which is 5% over the target of 47%.

The accreditation measure – "Accreditation rate for Youth Regional Treatment Centers"

– was not met in FY 2009. The FY 2010 and FY 2011 performance target will remain at 100% and the agency is confident that the target will be met.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$298.434	\$335.702	\$329.771
Interdiction	1,612.258	1,772.856	1,756.354
Total Drug Resources by Function	1,910.692	2,108.558	2,086.125
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries & Expenses	\$1,490.895	\$1,640.715	\$1,633.199
<i>Border Security and Trade Facilitation at POEs (non-add)</i>	<i>[746.023]</i>	<i>[800.164]</i>	<i>[805.933]</i>
<i>Border Security and Control between POEs (non-add)</i>	<i>[399.617]</i>	<i>[449.830]</i>	<i>[456.888]</i>
<i>HQ Management and Administration (non-add)</i>	<i>[105.605]</i>	<i>[112.055]</i>	<i>[101.881]</i>
<i>Air & Marine Operations - Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>[239.650]</i>	<i>[278.666]</i>	<i>[268.497]</i>
Air & Marine Operations	419.797	467.843	452.926
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,910.692	\$2,108.558	\$2,086.125

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	8,407	10,315	10,268
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$10.3	\$10.1	\$9.9
Drug Resources Percentage	18.62%	20.82%	21.05%

Program Summary

Mission

Titles 18 U.S.C. and 19 U.S.C. authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to regulate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations. It is through this statutory authority that CBP plays a key role in the overall anti-drug effort at the border. CBP's jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across our national borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank Secrecy Act, "USA PATRIOT Act," Money Laundering Control Act, and other laws.

Methodology

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is a multi-mission bureau, and calculates obligations, by budget decision unit and function, pursuant to an approved drug methodology. On the basis of past practice, five organizations within CBP, the Offices of: Border Patrol; Field Operations; Information Technology; Training and Development; and Air and Marine were provided with guidance on preparing estimates for the reporting of drug control funds. These offices were asked to estimate on the basis of their expert opinion; what portion of their activities is related to drug enforcement. All five organizations

identified resources in their financial plans that support the drug enforcement mission of the agency. The Office of Information Technology, Office of Field Operations, and the Office of Air and Marine attribute their resources to both intelligence and interdiction functions; while the Office of Training and Development and the Office of Border Patrol attribute their resources solely to interdiction.

Office of Field Operations

The Office of Cargo Conveyance and Security/Non-Intrusive Inspection Division of the Office of Field Operations estimates that for FY 2011 there will be 3,941 CBP officer positions related to drug enforcement on Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Teams (A-TCET). CBP established these teams in 2003, uniting the former Contraband Enforcement Teams (CET), Manifest Review Units (MRU), Non-Intrusive Inspection, Canine, and Outbound teams to form a single A-TCET enforcement team. The A-TCET also works closely with the Passenger Enforcement Rover Team (PERT) and Passenger Analytical Unit (PAU) teams to coordinate all enforcement activities. Although the primary mission of A-TCET teams is anti-terrorism, they also focus on all types of contraband, including narcotics. CBP estimates that 69 percent of the A-TCET is devoted to drug enforcement. The smuggling methodologies and their indicators are similar for both narcotics and anti-terrorism activities.

Also for FY 2011, OFO estimates there will be a total of 448 Canine Enforcement Officers with assigned dogs. Among the dogs paired with an officer, 208 were Narcotics Detection Teams, 32 Currency Firearms Detection Teams and 208 Narcotics/Human Smuggling Detection

Teams that were nearly 100 percent devoted to smuggling interdiction. Finally, in FY 2011 OFO expects to have an additional 16,226 CBP officers, who in addition to the interdiction of contraband and illegal drugs, enforce hundreds of laws and regulations of many other Federal government agencies. The other Federal Agencies include, for example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and the Bureau of Export Administration among many others. CBP subject matter experts estimate that roughly 30 percent of these officers' time is devoted to drug-related activities.

Office of Border Patrol

The Office of Border Patrol is responsible for controlling almost 6,000 miles of land borders between ports of entry with Canada and Mexico and nearly 2,700 miles of coastal waters surrounding the Florida Peninsula and Puerto Rico. There were 20,187 Border Patrol agents as of December 19, 2009, assigned to the mission of detecting and apprehending illegal entrants between the ports-of-entry. These illegal entries include aliens and drug smugglers, potential terrorists, wanted criminals, and persons seeking to avoid inspection at the designated ports of entry due to their undocumented status, thus preventing their illegal entry. It has been determined that 15 percent of the total agent time nationwide is related to drug activities. Of the 15% related to drug interdiction, 3.5% of these efforts are related to intelligence and 96.5% is related to drug interdiction. These activities include staffing 34 permanent border traffic checkpoints nationwide including 755 canine units trained in the detection of humans and certain illegal drugs that are concealed

within cargo containers, truck trailers, passenger vehicles and boats. In addition, agents perform line watch functions in targeted border areas that are frequent entry points for the smuggling of drugs and people into the United States.

Office of Information Technology OIT

The Office of Information Technology (OIT) supports the drug enforcement mission through the acquisition, and support and maintenance of technology, such as non-intrusive inspection systems and mission critical targeting software systems. Of OIT's spending, 30 percent of base of the Enforcement Technology Center; 25 percent of Automated Targeting Systems (Passenger, Narcotics, and Anti-Terrorism) systems software costs, 50 percent of the TECS; and 10 percent of data center operations costs are estimated in support of the drug mission. OIT reduced their ONDCP resources by 10 percent cut due to the reductions they received to their base resources in the FY 2011 Presidents budget.

Office of Training Development

Office of Training Development (OTD) has revised its methodology for calculating the portion of their budget attributable to drug control funding. OTD issued a data call for all FY 2010 training courses to reassess if any items were related to drug enforcement material and activities, which are funded via the National Training Plan (NTP). The curriculum of each course was reviewed and subject matter experts determined course hours delivered related to drug enforcement for this tasking. If specific courses offered through the NTP contained drug enforcement related material, a specific percentage for that course was defined (hours related to drug enforcement training was divided by the

total number of course hours). Specific training programs identified include the canine training programs and basic, specialized, and advanced training for CBP Officers. OTD's day-to-day operational resources were attributed to drug enforcement activities at a rate of 20 percent. OTD evaluated each offices mission statement and training development/delivery functions to determine the total weighted percentage of its drug enforcement activities. In light of recent restructuring of OTD's programs such as anti-terrorism, development of national programs, career development, leadership, new course design/development, and succession management for the workforce; there was an overall reduction of the percentage of operational budget related to drug enforcement FY 2009 to FY 2010 from 31 percent to 20 percent.

Office of Air & Marine

CBP Air and Marine's core competencies are air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air domain security. In this capacity, the Office of Air and Marine (OAM) targets the conveyances that illegally transport narcotics, arms, and aliens across our borders and in the Source, Transit and Arrival Zones. In support of source and transit zone interdiction operations, the Air and Marine P-3 Program continues to program a minimum of 7,200 hours a year in support of Joint Interagency Task Force – South (JIATF-S). Although OAM's P-3 fleet continued its Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) and wing replacement program in FY 2009, the P-3's flew over 7,700 flight hours. CBP OAM P-3 is expected to meet flight hour commitments to JIATF-South during FY 2011 and provide additional surveillance

support along the northern border. Successful completion of the SLEP program will add 15,000 flight hours to the service life of the CBP OAM P-3 fleet. The first set of wings was delivered in November 2009. Installation will begin immediately and the aircraft will be returned to service the 3rd quarter of 2010. The P-3 fleet will continue to play a significant role in interdiction, law enforcement, and air domain security in source, transit and arrival zones through FY 2027.

Although 90 percent of the resources that support CBP Air and Marine are considered to be drug-related, since September 11, 2001, Air and Marine has steadily increased its support to counterterrorism by developing a more cohesive and integrated response to national security needs as well as more emphasis on illegal immigration. Currently, Air and Marine is dedicating significant assets and personnel in support of Operation HALCON – a US/Mexico interdiction initiative, and support to the Office of Border Patrol in Southwest Border illegal alien intervention.

Budget

In FY 2011 the President's Budget requests \$2,086.1 million in drug-related resources, which is a decrease of \$22.4 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. These resources support CBP as America's frontline border agency. CBP employs over 58,000 (48,000 from direct appropriations) highly trained personnel to not only prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, but also to perform its missions, which include stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband. CBP is determined to improve security at and between our ports of entry (POEs) along the

entire length of land and maritime borders, and extend the zone of security beyond the physical borders.

Salaries and Expenses

Total FY 2011 Request: \$1,633.2 million

(Reflects \$7.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

Salaries and Expenses funds CBP's primary field occupations including CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, pilots, marine officers, import and entry specialists, and agricultural specialists. The agency's field organization is comprised of 20 Border Patrol Sectors with 34 permanent border and 69 tactical checkpoints between the ports of entry; 142 stations and substations; and, 20 Field Operations Offices and 327 associated ports of entry, of which 15 are pre-clearance stations. Field personnel use a mix of air and marine assets, non-intrusive technology such as large-scale x-rays and radiation portal monitors, targeting systems, and automation to ensure the identification and apprehension of high-risk travelers and trade.

Border Security and Trade Facilitation at POEs

FY 2011 Request: \$805.9 million

(Reflects \$5.8 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug budget resources of \$805.9 million represents an overall increase of \$5.8 million in drug enforcement funds from the FY 2010 Enacted Budget and will fund border security and trade facilitation at the ports of entry (POEs). CBP will use its resources to support aggressive border enforcement strategies that are designed to interdict and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across our Nation's borders and dismantle the related smuggling organizations. CBP narcotics interdiction strategies are designed to be flexible so that

they can successfully counter the constantly shifting narcotics threat at, and between, the ports of entry.

CBP is intent on using resources to develop and implement security programs that safeguard legitimate trade from being used to smuggle the implements of terror and other contraband, including narcotics into the U.S. Under Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), CBP works closely with importers, carriers, brokers, freight forwarders, and other industry sectors to develop a seamless, security-conscious trade environment resistant to the threat of international terrorism. C-TPAT provides the business community and government a venue to exchange ideas, information, and best practices in an ongoing effort to create a secure supply chain, from the factory floor to U.S. ports of entry. Under C-TPAT, Americas Counter Smuggling Initiative (ACSI), the Carrier Initiative Program (CIP), and the Business Anti-Smuggling Coalition (BASC), partnership programs remain instrumental in expanding CBP's anti-narcotics security programs with trade groups and governments throughout the Caribbean, Central and South America and Mexico.

CBP has implemented a Field Operations Intelligence Program, which provides support to CBP inspection and border enforcement personnel in disrupting the flow of drugs through the collection and analysis of all source information and dissemination of intelligence to the appropriate components. In addition, CBP interdicts undeclared and bulk currency under 31 USC 5317 and 31 USC 5332, respectively, cutting off funds that fuel terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and criminal activities worldwide. CBP officers perform

Buckstop Operations, which involve screening outbound travelers and their personal effects. CBP also supports Cashnet Operations that focus on interdicting bulk currency exported in cargo shipments. CBP uses mobile X-ray vans and specially trained currency canine teams to target individuals, personal effects, conveyances and cargo acting as vehicles for the illicit export of undeclared currency.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$5.8 million):

CBP requests a total adjustment to base of \$46.9 million and 389 FTEs for an increase to Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPOs) in the Office of Field Operations. The adjustment to base will fund 318 CBPOs and 71 support positions. The proposed adjustment will allow CBP to maintain staffing for critical positions that had been funded from fee revenue supporting CBP's mission to protect the U.S. at its Ports of Entry from the infiltration of terrorists and other criminal elements into the country as well as efforts to address the illegal smuggling of drugs, money instruments, and aliens across our borders. Based on OFO's drug budget methodology, OFO estimates that 30% or \$5.8 million of this adjustment to base would be drug-related.

Border Security and Control between the POEs

FY 2011 Request: \$ 456.9 million

(Reflects \$7.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 President's Budget request of \$456.9 million fund border security and control between the POE's. The Border Patrol has primary responsibility for drug interdiction between the land ports-of-entry. In pursuit of drugs, Border Patrol

agents engage in surveillance activities supported by computer-monitored electronic ground sensors. Traffic check operations are also conducted along major routes of travel to restrict access to the interior by drug and alien smugglers. Transportation centers are placed under surveillance for the same reason. In addition, the Border Patrol canine program was implemented in 1986 in response to escalating alien and drug smuggling activities along the Mexican and Canadian borders. The canines are trained at the Border Patrol National Canine Facility in El Paso, Texas, to locate hidden persons, marijuana, heroin and cocaine. The canines are used in nearly every enforcement activity of the Border Patrol including line watch, traffic check operations, and train and bus checks. The canine program is responsible each year for the detection of record numbers of smuggled aliens and large narcotic loads, including the arrest of the criminals involved in smuggling activities.

The Border Patrol also participates in numerous interagency drug task force operations with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies through Operation Alliance along the southern border. The Border Patrol is also an active participant in the southwest border HIDTA in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. To further assist the Border Patrol in this endeavor, all Border Patrol agents receive Drug Enforcement Administration Title 21 cross-designated authority as part of their basic training.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$7.1 million):
The FY 2011 President's Budget request proposes a \$7.1 million increase in the drug-related resources associated with

border security and control between the POE's. The increase is the net of reductions to travel, premium pay and Border Patrol Agents amidst increasing the adjustment to base for the Journeyman pay level. Specifically, funding will largely be used to fund the increased salary and benefit requirements associated with the implementation of raising the journeyman grade level for the frontline Border Patrol Agents (BPAs) within CBP. The journeyman increase from the GS-11 to the GS-12 level will bring these agents on par with other federal law enforcement officers including other CBP law enforcement positions. The net increase from the journeymen pay raise was impacted by reduced employee travel costs, a reduction to premium pay as a result of a proposed change to the management of premium pay policy, and a reduction to Border Patrol agent staffing by 181 Border Patrol agents in FY 2011.

Headquarters Management and Administration

FY 2011 Request: \$101.9 million
(Reflects \$10.2 million decrease from FY 2010)
The FY President's Budget 2011 request of \$101.9 million provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP mission operations. Headquarter and Management includes drug control budget dollars from the Office of Training and Development (OTD) and the Office of Information Technology (OIT). These programs are essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$10.2 million):

The FY 2011 President's Budget requests a decrease of \$10.2 million over FY 2010 Enacted level associated with Headquarters Management and Administration in support of in support of the OIT change in methodology to include a 10 percent decrease to their ONDCP resources due to the reductions they received to their base resources in the FY 2011 Presidents budget. OIT reduced the amount of funding available for contract support in a number of areas. The reductions will result in less direct support to the field and more centralized IT Help Desk support. OIT plans to mitigate the impacts by standardizing desktops servers and storage; consolidate and centralize management of desktops; virtualize services/workstations and circuit/bandwidth optimization. The Office of Training and Development service contracts and the National Training plan (NTP) will be reduced. The NTP reduction is a result of identified savings and a projected decrease in training requirements for basic students. This reduction is based on three areas of savings: (1) reduction in TDY instructors; (2) new development costs as this function is brought in-house; and (3) savings for student travel based on past spending trends. The reductions to OTD will be mitigated by the need for fewer classes for new Border Patrol agents, since there will not be the increased growth as there had been during previous years.

Air and Marine Operations - Salaries

FY 2011 Request: \$268.5 million

(Reflects \$10.2 million decrease from FY 2010)

CBP Air and Marine secures the borders

against terrorists, acts of terrorism, drug smuggling and other illegal activity by operating air and marine branches at strategic locations along the borders. Multi-mission aircraft with advanced sensors and communications equipment provide powerful interdiction and mobility capabilities directly in support of detecting, identifying and interdicting suspect conveyances, and apprehending suspect terrorists and smugglers. CBP Air and Marine partners with numerous stakeholders in performing its missions throughout the continental United States and the Western Hemisphere. This includes domestic operations at the borders, source, transit and arrival zone operations, interior law enforcement support and support to other agencies. In fulfilling the priority mission of CBP to protect the borders, CBP Air and Marine's geographical Area's of Responsibility (AOR) are the southwest, northern and southeast/coastal border of the United States also to include the Caribbean regions.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$10.2 million):

The FY 2011 President's Budget requests a \$10.2 million decrease in the drug-related resources associated with CBP's Air and Marine - Salaries. The programmatic decrease to Air and Marine Salaries is the result of not sustaining a FY 2010 Air personnel enhancement. OAM will not sustain approximately 120 positions received in FY 2010. OAM had planned to utilize those resources to continue the expansion of its aviation (including P-3 and UAS) capabilities across the southwest, northern and coastal borders and place heavy emphasis on the maritime requirements along the southeast/Caribbean borders. OAM

maximizes the capabilities of air and marine assets through a cohesive joint air operations model for centralized command and control and a responsive and integrated control system for decentralized execution. OAM partners with numerous stakeholders in performing its missions throughout the continental United States and the Western Hemisphere. This includes domestic operations at the borders, source, transit and arrival zone operations, interior law enforcement support, and support to other agencies.

Air and Marine

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$452.9 million
(Reflects \$14.9 million decrease from FY 2010)**

CBP Air and Marine's interdiction assets are deployed throughout the Western Hemisphere. The Air and Marine Operations Center in Riverside, California, provides command, control, communications, and intelligence for those assets by assimilating information from a wide array of sensors.

The President has authorized the Department of State (DOS) to continue assistance to Colombia in carrying out an "Airbridge Denial Program" against civil aircraft suspected of trafficking in illicit drugs. CBP Air and Marine P-3 aircraft supplement Department of Defense (DOD) aircraft to fly in and over Colombia in support of this Presidential Determination and Directive. The P-3 Airborne Early Warning (AEW) and slick aircraft are critical to interdiction operations in the source and transit zones because they provide vital radar coverage in regions where mountainous terrain, expansive jungles and large bodies of water limit the effectiveness

of ground-based radar. Because the P-3 AEW is the only Detection and Monitoring (D&M) asset solely dedicated to the counter-drug mission, it is a critical component of the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS).

In the Transit Zone, CBP Air and Marine crews work in conjunction with the law enforcement agencies and military forces of other nations in support of their counter-narcotic programs. CBP is prepared to support counterdrug missions in the Source Zone following a new Presidential Decision Directive granting authorization and completion of training with South American partner nation law enforcement agencies and military forces. Counterdrug missions include detection and monitoring, interceptor support, and coordinated training with military and other law enforcement personnel.

CBP Air and Marine aviation assets include: sensor-equipped, detection and monitoring jet interceptors, long-range trackers, and maritime patrol aircraft; high performance helicopters; and single/multi-engine support aircraft. CBP Air and Marine's range of maritime assets includes interceptor, utility and blue water-type vessels.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$14.9 million):

The President's Budget request includes a decrease of \$14.9 million for Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement. The FY 2010 enacted level was \$467.8 million and the FY 2011 President's Budget request is \$452.9 million. The FY 2011 budget request includes a planned decrease of \$17.3 million for P-3 SLEP which brings the total funding level to

\$47.7 million. These funds will continue the procurement of the new wing/tail assembly, the wing/tail refurbishment kits for aircraft that do not need new wings/tails, continue the special structural inspections (SSI) and extended special structural inspections (ESSI), and induct an additional P-3 platform into the SLEP program. From within base resources, OAM will continue the acquisition of up to eight AS-350 (Light Enforcement Helicopters). By the end of FY 2011, OAM will have acquired 39 of the 50 AS-350's under contract. Funding is provided for 1 MQ-9 Maritime Variant (Guardian) Unmanned Aircraft System and for P-3 Sensor Upgrades, specifically 3 additional SeaVue maritime radars. The resources will allow CBP to convert one UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter from an A (alpha) to L (lima) model and one UH-1 to UH-2 Utility Helicopter. Funding is also provided for various marine vessels, to include up to 6 additional coastal interceptors and additional riverine vessels

The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The Office of Field Operations' (OFO) drug control efforts were included as part of 2005 OMB assessment of Border Security, Inspections, and Trade Facilitation (BSITF) at the Ports of Entry program. The program received an overall rating of "Effective." OFO drug control efforts were not separately assessed.

CBP Air and Marine (CBP A&M) drug efforts were also included as part of the FY 2006 OMB assessment of CBP Air and Marine program. The program received an overall rating of "Moderately Effective".

The Office of Border Patrol (OBP) drug efforts were included as part of the FY 2007 OMB of Border Security and Control between the Ports of Entry program. The program received an overall rating of "Moderately Effective."

The data below reflect the joint FY 2009 achievements of OFO, CBP A&M, and OPB.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) drug control program is based on agency GPRA documents, an OMB assessment, and other agency information.

Customs and Border Protection		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Cocaine (thousands of pounds)	NA	135,949
» Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Marijuana (thousands of pounds)	NA	4,330,327
» Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Heroin (thousands of pounds)	NA	2,011

Discussion

CBP is the largest uniformed, federal law enforcement agency in the country, with over 20,000 Border Patrol Agents between the ports of entry and more than 20,000 CBP officers stationed at air, land, and sea ports nationwide. These forces are supplemented with 1,165 Air and Marine agents, and 2,388 agricultural specialists and other professionals. FY 2009 was a record year for CBP, with data showing a significant increase in drug seizures. CBP seized more than 4 million pounds of drugs. Outbound currency seizures nationwide also increased 74 percent, surpassing \$57.9 million. CBP's Office of Field Operations (OFO) completed its most successful drug enforcement year in the past five fiscal years, seizing nearly 1.5 million pounds of drugs at ports of entry – an increase of 53 percent for cocaine, 19 percent for marijuana and 11 percent for ephedrine.

Since the establishment of the Southwest Border Initiative, DHS has intensified its efforts with federal, state, local, and tribal authorities and the Government of Mexico to secure the southwest border. Results include a dramatic increase in outbound currency and inbound drug seizures. From late March to November 2009, CBP seized \$22.1 million in outbound currency at land border ports of entry—an increase of 299 percent from the \$5.5 million seized during the same period last year. In addition, CBP and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) jointly seized 911,800 kilos of narcotics along the southwest border—an increase of 36 percent from the 670,800 kilos seized during the same period last year.

The table indicates the amounts of cocaine, marijuana, and heroin seized by Border Patrol Agents, CBP Officers, and CBP Air Interdiction Agents. These statistics were compiled using the CBP BorderStat system. The BorderStat system was developed and is maintained by the Office of Intelligence and Operations Coordination (OIOC). The system aggregates enforcement and operational statistical data from a wide-range of CBP component reporting systems, e.g. ENFORCE and SEACTS, and serves as the single statistical reporting mechanism for CBP. The ability to generate statistical reporting from disparate sources via a single user interface ensures consistency and enhances CBP operational/enforcement analytical efforts at all levels of the agency. The BorderStat system has accurate data for all operational offices for FY 2009.

In FY 2009, CBP seized a total of 135,949 pounds of cocaine, which is a 24% decrease from FY 2008; 4,330,327 pounds of marijuana, a 75% increase from FY 2008; and 2,011 pounds of heroin, which is an 8% decrease from FY 2008.

CBP is currently exploring counterdrug performance measures in addition to or in lieu of drug seizure statistics for FY2010 that would adequately reflect CBP's drug control activities.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$6.286	\$8.276	\$8.426
International	4.687	4.289	4.320
Investigations	426.122	465.173	487.025
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$437.095	\$477.738	\$499.771
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Immigration Enforcement	\$437.095	\$477.738	\$499.771
<i>Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement [non-add]</i>	<i>[46.852]</i>	<i>[47.833]</i>	<i>[48.936]</i>
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$437.095	\$477.738	\$499.771

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,282	2,480	2,592
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$5.6	\$5.5	\$5.5
Drug Resources Percentage	7.8%	8.7%	9.1%

Program Summary

Mission

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) uses aggressive border enforcement strategies to investigate and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across the Nation's borders, and dismantle related smuggling organizations. ICE achieves these objectives by maintaining an aggressive cadre of Title 21 cross-designated Special Agents and a multi-disciplined money laundering control program to investigate financial crimes and interdict bulk currency shipments exported out of the United States.

Methodology

ICE is a multi-mission bureau, and budget authority is reported pursuant to an approved drug methodology. ICE's methodology is based on investigative case hours recorded in the agency's automated Case Management System TECS (formerly known as Treasury Enforcement Communication System). ICE agents record the type of work they perform in this system. Following the close of the fiscal year, a report is run showing investigative case hours that are coded as general drug cases and money laundering drug cases. A second report is run showing all investigative case hours logged.

Separate calculations exist for ICE's three drug-related components: Office of Investigations (OI), Office of International Affairs (OIA), and Office of Intelligence (Intelligence). OI and Intelligence derive a percentage by dividing the number of investigative case hours linked to drug control activities by the total number of investigative case hours. OIA represents the investigative hours recorded in TECS as full-time equivalent (FTE) agents. OIA derives a percentage by dividing the number of FTE agents by the total number of overseas agents. In FY 2009, 28.2 percent of case hours were drug-related for OI, 3.8 percent for OIA, and 11.85 percent for Intelligence.

The Intelligence Requirement Intake System - IRIS tracks requests for intelligence work by customer. Requests originating from the Office of International Affairs are classified as inherently international and all other customer requests are classified as inherently domestic. In FY 2009, 5 percent of IRIS requests were international in nature.

Budget

The total drug control request for ICE for FY 2011 is \$499.7 million, a net increase of \$22.0 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. This level includes \$22.0 million for three additional Border Enforcement Security Task forces (BEST) facilities and additional law enforcement investigative mission support staff. This initiative is intended to increase national security by expanding activities to control our borders.

Salaries and Expenses

Total FY 2011 Request: \$499.8 million
(Reflects \$22.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Salaries and Expenses account contribute to the ICE mission of bringing a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement of Federal immigration and customs laws. Salaries and Expenses resources are used to address terrorism and illegal immigration through the investigation, detention, and prosecution of criminal and non-criminal aliens, and domestic gangs. These activities protect the infrastructure and persons within the United States.

Investigative Activities

FY 2011 Request: \$487.0 million
(Reflects \$21.9 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 request for the Office of Investigation's (OI) drug-related activities is \$487.0 million. The requested resources will support investigative efforts; coordination with other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies; and through participation in task forces, such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA), Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Special Operations Division (SOD) and Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) initiative.

As a member of OCDETF, ICE has access to interagency information available through the OCDETF Fusion Center. This collaboration with other Fusion Center agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the DEA and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), will enhance ICE's ability to develop target profiles and actionable

investigative leads to disrupt and dismantle significant drug traffickers.

In further support of interagency collaboration, ICE will remain an active participant in the DEA-led SOD, an interagency coordination unit consisting of representatives from several federal agencies that include DEA, FBI, and the Internal Revenue Service. During ICE field investigations, ICE targets the command and control communication devices employed by criminal organizations operating across jurisdictional boundaries on a regional, national, and international level and coordinates this information among law enforcement agencies, foreign and domestic, to maximize efforts to disrupt and dismantle targeted organizations.

Implemented in FY 2006, the BEST initiative developed a comprehensive approach that identifies, disrupts, and dismantles criminal organizations posing significant threats to border security. The BEST teams incorporate personnel from ICE; U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); DEA; ATF; FBI; the U.S. Coast Guard; and the U.S. Attorney's Office along with other key Federal, State, local and foreign law enforcement agencies.

As part of its investigative authorities, ICE will utilize the requested resources to fund operations that target the systems used by international criminal organizations to launder the proceeds of their criminal activities, such as the Cornerstone Initiative. Other examples of ICE's financial investigations are the Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) and Money Laundering Coordination Center, which provide the analytical infrastructure to support financial

and trade investigations. The TTU provides the capability to identify and analyze complex trade-based money laundering systems and has the unique ability to analyze domestic trade and financial data in addition to the trade and financial data of foreign cooperating partners.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$22.0 million):

The OI FY 2011 request provides for the expansion of existing facilities and the creation of two new BEST facilities. These new teams will focus on all aspects of the enforcement process, from interdiction to prosecution and removal. The goal of the expansion is to strengthen the program's ability to dismantle the leadership and supporting infrastructure of the criminal organizations responsible for perpetrating violence and illegal activity along our borders and in the Nation's interior. The BEST program is a critical cornerstone of the Secure Border Initiative program. The request also funds an increase of investigative mission support staff in field offices nationwide to assist Special Agents performing criminal investigations.

Intelligence Activities

FY 2011 Request: \$8.4 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 request of \$8.4 million will fund the Office of Intelligence (Intelligence) drug-related operations. Intelligence collects, analyzes and shares strategic and tactical data with Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement partners in an effort to disrupt the flow of drugs by collecting and analyzing all source information and disseminating strategic intelligence to the appropriate partner. ICE estimates that approximately 5 percent of Intelligence

activities will be international in nature.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.15 million):

The FY 2011 request provides for additional analysis and support of DHS components' requests for strategic intelligence information and reports.

International Affairs Activities

FY 2011 Request: \$4.3 million
(Reflects no change from FY2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$4.3 million support the Office of International Affairs (OIA) drug-related operations. As the primary component of DHS international law enforcement operations, OIA is responsible for enhancing national security by conducting and coordinating international investigations involving transnational criminal organizations and serving as ICE's liaison to counterparts in local government and law enforcement. Based on a memorandum of understanding, all foreign narcotics investigations are coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

A part of the Strategy is to attack the vulnerabilities of drug trafficking organizations and disrupt key business sectors and weaken the economic basis of the drug trade. The illegal drug market in the U.S. is based on illegal narcotics grown or manufactured in foreign countries and smuggled across our nation's borders. ICE agents enforce a wide range of criminal statutes including Title 18 and Title 19 of the U.S. Code. These statutes address general smuggling issues as well as customs violations. ICE also enforces Title 21, which covers the importation, distribution,

manufacture and possession of illegal narcotics.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change): ICE will continue to conduct and coordinate international investigations involving transnational criminal organizations.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the drug control mission of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

The ICE mandate to detect, disrupt and dismantle smuggling organizations supports ONDCP initiatives and U.S. drug control policy. Within their respective spheres of operation, the Investigations, International Affairs, and Intelligence divisions contribute to the Strategy's counter-drug efforts. Specifically, ICE efforts contribute to disrupting the market for illicit drugs and creating secure borders.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Number of counterintelligence requests satisfied	86	1,969
» Percent of closed drug smuggling investigations that have an enforcement consequence (arrest, conviction, seizure, fine or penalty)	75.0%	74.3%

Discussion

As the primary investigative agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), ICE's enforcement efforts directly impact DHS' ability to secure our borders, enforce immigration law, and stem illegal trafficking and related transnational crime. ICE targets its investigative resources on the illicit drug trade networks that exploit our nation's borders. Dismantling criminal organizations that exploit vulnerabilities at our borders is a critical step to preventing organizations from leveraging criminal networks to weaken America's national security.

ICE participates in and dedicates resources to the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) investigations that target major drug smuggling organizations. For instance, ICE participates with DEA and FBI on Operation Panama Express (PANEX). PANEX is an OCDETF investigation targeting Colombian narco-trafficking organizations. These Colombian trafficking organizations are responsible for the importation to and distribution within the U.S. as well as Canada.

In FY 2009, the percentage of closed drug smuggling investigations that resulted in an enforcement consequence was 74.3%. An enforcement consequence includes arrests, indictments, convictions, seizures, fines and/or penalties. Investigations that result in an enforcement consequence increase

deterrence and contribute to the elimination of vulnerabilities in various aspects of trade and immigration. ICE has broad authority to investigate international financial crime and money laundering. The dollar value of real or other property seized from drug operations was \$94.2 million in FY 2009. In addition, ICE seized \$155.3 million of currency and monetary instruments from drug operations. The seizure of currency and monetary instruments reduces the financial incentives for criminals.

In FY 2009, 1,969 counter-narcotics intelligence requests were satisfied out of 2,669 that were received. Examples of intelligence services include assessing drug trafficking patterns, identifying trends, and detecting methods employed by drug traffickers and organizations. Satisfying customer requirements allows customers to make informed decisions about executing law enforcement actions. The FY 2009 target was 86 counternarcotics requests satisfied. Since the baseline for this measure was established in the previous fiscal year, the Office of Intelligence is currently realigning the target for the annual number of intelligence requests satisfied. Consequently, the Office of Intelligence reset the target for FY 2010 at 1,200 for counternarcotics intelligence requests satisfied.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

United States Coast Guard

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$1,094.788	\$1,157.852	\$1,205.446
Research and Development	2.078	4.403	2.678
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,096.866	\$1,162.255	\$1,208.124
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	\$332.048	\$365.473	\$398.835
<i>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 [non-add]¹</i>	<i>[12.778]</i>	<i>[0.000]</i>	<i>[0.000]</i>
Operating Expenses	747.085	776.569	790.486
Research and Development	2.078	4.403	2.678
Reserve Training	15.655	15.810	16.125
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,096.866	\$1,162.255	\$1,208.124

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	5,967	6,099	6,119
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$ 10.1	\$ 10.4	\$ 10.1
Drug Resources Percentage	10.87%	11.16%	11.99%

¹ Reflects the drug control funding appropriated in P.L. 111-5, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, within the Acquisition, Construction and Improvements decision unit.

Program Summary

Mission

The United States Coast Guard is America's lead maritime safety, security, and stewardship agency enforcing all applicable federal laws and international conventions on, under and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. This includes U.S. territorial seas, the contiguous zone, and the Exclusive Economic Zone. As part of its maritime security strategic goal, the Coast Guard's drug interdiction objective is to reduce the flow of illegal drugs entering the United States by denying smugglers access to maritime routes.

The Coast Guard developed a counterdrug strategy called STEEL WEB, which is a comprehensive approach to maritime counterdrug law enforcement in the transit and arrival zones. The cornerstones of this plan are: (1) maintain a strong interdiction presence to deny smugglers access to maritime routes and deter trafficking activity; (2) strengthen ties with source and transit zone nations to increase their willingness and ability to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs within their sovereign boundaries, including territorial seas; and (3) support interagency and international efforts to stem drug smuggling through increased cooperation and coordination.

The Coast Guard primarily conducts counterdrug operations in the transit and arrival zones. In the six million square mile transit zone (Caribbean and Eastern Pacific), although difficult to locate, drugs are in their most concentrated form and trafficking activities are highly vulnerable once detected. The Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) leverage diverse trafficking means, presenting a formidable challenge to the limited United States Government resources whose purpose is to stop them. The Coast Guard continues to enhance its effective presence in both the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific portions of the transit zone by increasing overall efficiency, reducing cutter days lost during post-seizure operations, and strengthening relationships with transit and source zone countries through combined operations and bilateral/multilateral agreements, including International Maritime Interdiction Support.

DTOs continue to modify their trafficking tactics to evade maritime interdiction modes and routes, for example, in part due to the Coast Guard's increased effectiveness stopping go-fast and fishing vessels laden with cocaine bound to the United States, DTOs have employed Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible (SPSS) vessels to transport large quantities of cocaine via the maritime transit zone. SPSS vessels are designed to evade law enforcement detection and to easily scuttle (intentionally sink) when intercepted by law enforcement assets for the purpose of destroying the contraband and avoiding prosecution.

The ability to smuggle large loads of cocaine in an inconspicuous manner continues to make SPSSs an attractive smuggling asset, accounting for approximately one-third of all non-commercial maritime cocaine flow

in metric tons destined for the U.S. However, the Drug Trafficking and Vessel Interdiction Act of 2008 continues to provide an effective prosecution tool by outlawing the operation of stateless SPSSs in international waters with the intent to evade detection. This new law has already resulted in the effective prosecution of smugglers embarked on SPSSs in the absence of recovered contraband. Despite the increased use of SPSSs in recent years, the go-fast vessel remains the smuggling vessel of choice due to its availability, speed, maneuverability, and characteristics that allow it to blend easily with legitimate traffic, particularly along the littorals.

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will continue to leverage partnerships to employ a holistic strategy to thwart the illegal maritime drug flow. For example, the Coast Guard will continue to utilize over 30 bilateral agreements with source and transit zone nations to enlist the international cooperation essential to denying the use of territorial waters for drug smuggling activity and to ensure successful prosecution of drug smugglers.

Methodology

The Coast Guard does not have a specific appropriation for drug interdiction activities. All Coast Guard operations, capital improvements and acquisitions, reserve training, and research and development activities targeted toward drug interdiction are funded out of the associated appropriations specified herein.

Reflecting the multi-mission nature of Coast Guard units, the accounting system is keyed to operating and support facilities, rather than to specific missions. Consistent with

that approach, personnel and other costs are administered and tracked along operational and support capability lines requiring detailed cost accounting techniques.

The Coast Guard uses a Mission Cost Model (MCM) methodology to compute its drug attribution. The MCM allocates funding across Coast Guard missions in the Performance-Based Budget (PBB) presentation. The MCM allocates all direct and support costs to mission-performing units (e.g., a 378-foot cutter). Established baselines of operational activity are used to further allocate those costs to the various missions.

Operating Expenses (OE)

OE funds are used to operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and recruit, train, and sustain all active duty military and civilian personnel. Budget presentations for current and future years use the most recent OE asset cost data. The MCM systematically allocates all OE costs in the following way:

- **Direct Costs:** Applied directly to the operating assets (major cutters, HC-130 aircraft, 41-foot utility boat) that perform missions;
- **Support Costs:** Applied to assets for which cost variability can be specifically linked to operating assets (based on carefully-developed allocation criteria); and,
- **Overhead Costs:** Applied to assets based on proportion of labor dollars spent where cost variability cannot be specifically linked to operating assets. This is a standard industry approach to overhead allocation.

Once all Operating Expense costs are fully loaded on mission-performing assets, those costs are further allocated to Coast Guard missions (Drug Enforcement, Search and Rescue, etc.) using actual or baseline projections for operational employment hours.

Acquisition, Construction & Improvements (AC&I)

The MCM is used to develop an allocation of costs by mission areas for proposed AC&I projects based on the typical employment of assets germane to the project. For example, if a new asset is being proposed for commissioning through an AC&I project, costs would be applied to missions using the operational profile of a comparable existing asset. The Coast Guard uses a zero-based budget approach in developing its request for AC&I funding. Program changes in the AC&I account may vary significantly from year-to-year depending on the specific platforms or construction projects supported. AC&I funding finances the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of new facilities and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The funds cover Coast Guard-owned and operated vessels, shore facilities and other equipment, such as computer systems.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)

The MCM is used to develop an allocation of costs by mission areas for proposed Research, Development, Test and Evaluation projects. Allocation of drug interdiction funding is accomplished within the zero-based RDT&E appropriation by evaluating each project's anticipated

contribution to drug interdiction efforts based on subject matter expert professional judgment.

Reserve Training (RT)

RT funds are used to support Selected Reserve personnel who in turn support and operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and assist in sustaining all operations. Allocation of RT funding to the Coast Guard's drug interdiction mission is done using the same methodology used for the OE appropriation.

Budget

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard requests \$1,208.1 million to fund drug control operations including AC&I, OE, RDT&E, and RT. This level represents a \$45.9 million increase from the FY 2010 enacted level.

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard's highest priority budget initiative is to continue to recapitalize its aging assets and infrastructure. Robust recapitalization is key to ensuring long-term achievement of ONDCP and Coast Guard counternarcotics strategies.

To account for a potential short-term performance loss associated with decommissioning legacy cutters and aircraft, the Coast Guard reduced target drug removal rate levels in FY 2011 from 18% to 15.5%. However, any performance impact will be mitigated through the timely delivery of new replacement assets. In the long-term, continued timely replacement of aging assets will significantly increase the Coast Guard's overall performance to the Nation.

Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$398.8 million
(Reflects \$33.4 million increase from FY 2010)**

The FY 2011 President's Budget provides funding to continue replacement or refurbishment of increasingly outdated and unreliable assets used today to prevent the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S.

These assets include the National Security Cutters (NSC), Fast Response Cutters (FRC), and the Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA). The timely replacement of aging 378-foot High Endurance Cutters (HECs) through the 418-foot National Security Cutter (NSC) program is the Coast Guard's top recapitalization priority. Specifically, FY 2011 recapitalization priorities include funding for the production of NSC #5. Other replacements include the HC-144A MPA for the 26-year-old HU-25 Falcon aircraft, and the 150' FRC for the 110' Island Class Patrol Boat. All of the assets being replaced have reached the end of their service lives.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$33.4 million):

The FY 2011 President's Budget provides funding to operate these newly acquired assets and also funds the critical logistics and C4&IT investments needed to support them.

Operating Expenses

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$790.5 million
(Reflects \$13.9 million increase from FY 2010)**

The FY 2011 President's Budget supports the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard capability, including personnel pay and allowances, training and recruiting, operating funds for newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs, and unit and depot level maintenance. It also includes a targeted deployable law enforcement

capability enhancement to mitigate emergent terrorism and border security risks, including the illegal flow of drugs.

The FY 2011 President's Budget enhances deployable Law Enforcement Detachment team (LEDET) capacity to mitigate emergent terrorism and border security risks. LEDETs embark on naval assets to primarily support the Drug Interdiction and National Defense Readiness missions. In FY 2009, the deployment of Coast Guard LEDETs aboard U.S. Navy and partner nation warships accounted for over 50% of total cocaine removals. The President's Budget will bring 18 teams to full operational capacity. The Coast Guard will continue to work closely with the Department of Defense and international partners to provide platforms to leverage the full benefit of enhanced LEDET capacity.

The Budget also annualizes new funding provided by Congress in FY 2010 for counterdrug operations and new watchstanders and also provides funds to operate and maintain newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$13.9 million):

The \$13.9 million increase in Operating Expenses consists primarily of pay, annualization of prior year funding and operating funds for newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs, and unit and depot level maintenance.

Research and Development

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$2.7 million
(Reflects \$1.7 million decrease from FY 2010)**

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the

Coast Guard to sustain critical missions by the Department of Homeland Security.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$1.7 million):

FY 2011 resources will continue to support the development of technologies to improve detection of hidden contraband; improve tactical communications systems to improve interagency coordination, command and control; and develop technologies that give operational commanders a wider range of options to stop fleeing vessels.

Reserve Training

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$16.1 million
(Reflects \$0.3 million increase from FY 2010)**

Reserve Training (RT) budget funding assumes a drug control allocation equivalent to that of the OE program costs since RT personnel augment OE program functions. RT funds are used to support Selected Reserve personnel who in turn support and operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and assist in sustaining all operations.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.3 million):

The Budget includes an increase of \$0.3 million for drug-related Reserve Training. RT funds are used to support Selected Reserve personnel who in turn support and operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and assist in sustaining all operations. In the RT budget, allocating a share of budget authority using the same methodology used for OE derives the amount allocated to the drug control mission area.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the USCG program is based on agency GPRA documents and Coast Guard data. The Coast Guard did not complete any independent program evaluation or

assessments of its drug interdiction in FY 2009. The last independent program evaluation was completed by the Center of Naval Analyses (CNA); the Coast Guard changed the methodology for measuring its primary outcome in FY 2009, thus successfully implementing one of the recommendations from the CNA report.

US Coast Guard		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009	FY 2009
	Target	Actual
» Removal Rate for Cocaine from Non-commercial Vessels in Maritime Transit Zone	15.7%	15.0%
» Metric tons of cocaine removed	≥ 134	160.1

Discussion

In FY 2009 the CG revised its methodology for measuring its drug interdiction performance. The Coast Guard started using the Consolidated Counter Drug Database (CCDB) as its source for tracking cocaine movement estimates in lieu of the Interagency Assessment for Cocaine Movement (IACM). Adopting the CCDB quarterly, event-based estimates, which are historically more than 60% higher than the annual production and consumption based IACM estimates, results in a perceived drop in Coast Guard's measured performance from FY 2008.

In FY 2009, the Coast Guard removed 160.1 MT (352,862 lbs) of cocaine, 71,234 lbs of marijuana; seized 58 vessels, and detained 322 suspected smugglers.

The first national security cutter, Coast Guard Cutter BERTHOLF disrupted a multi-vessel drug transfer in the eastern Pacific while on its first operational patrol in July 2009. While operating as part of the Joint

Interagency Task Force- South (JIATF-S), Coast Guard Cutter BERTHOLF intercepted two go-fast vessels with maritime patrol aircraft support. BERTHOLF deployed an Airborne Use of Force (AUF) capable CG helicopter and both of its small boats simultaneously to effect a successful interdiction. The case resulted in removing more than two metric tons of cocaine bound for the United States. BERTHOLF's improved technological capabilities and onboard Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (C4ISR) technology played a key role in a successful "endgame".

The Coast Guard directly contributed in disrupting 123 illicit drug movements with 42 of these events involving the Coast Guard's Airborne Use of Force (AUF) capability deployed aboard Coast Guard cutters and U.S. Naval warships (USN). Coast Guard AUF aircraft and precision marksmen deployed on USN warships assisted in confiscating 24% of total cocaine

removed in FY 2009. The AUF capability remains indispensable for interdicting the littoral go-fast threat.

Deployment of Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDETs) aboard USN and partner nation warships accounted for over 50% of total fiscal year cocaine removals. In FY 2009, LEDETs deployed aboard USN and partner nation warships removed over 187,737 lbs of cocaine, 4,035 lbs of marijuana, detained 128 suspected smugglers, and seized 16 vessels.

The Coast Guard successfully exercised bilateral agreements and operational procedures to interdict 36 foreign flagged vessels involved in drug smuggling. This led to the removal of over 40 MT (88,000 lbs) of cocaine and 21,000 lbs of marijuana in the transit zone.

On December 31, 2008, a Coast Guard LEDET embarked aboard the USS RODNEY M. DAVIS responded to a Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible (SPSS) vessel sighting by a maritime patrol aircraft (MPA) in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. The MPA monitored the SPSS vessel and vectored RODNEY M. DAVIS to the location. Once in range, the ship launched its helicopter to monitor the SPSS. Upon counter-detecting the helicopter, the SPSS crewmembers donned life jackets and scuttled the vessel. The LEDET arrived in a small boat and safely embarked the four crewmembers from the SPSS vessel just prior to its sinking. An interagency group that convenes every quarter in support of the CCDB later estimated over 5.5 MT (12,122 lbs) of cocaine aboard the scuttled SPSS vessel.

On April 8, 2009, defendants from the above case were the first to be prosecuted under the Drug Trafficking Vessel Interdiction Act of 2008 (DTVIA), pleading guilty in a federal court in Tampa, Florida. DTVIA makes it a felony offense to operate a stateless SPSS vessel in international waters with the intent to evade detection. This law enables the U.S. Government to prosecute drug traffickers without having to risk the safety of law enforcement personnel to try to recover contraband from a scuttled vessel. In FY 2009, the Coast Guard interdicted 11 SPSS vessels traveling from Colombia via Eastern Pacific routes.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$0.339	\$0.326	\$0.350
Interdiction	2.956	2.858	3.063
International	0.005	0.005	0.005
Investigations	0.416	0.421	0.451
Research & Development	0.002	0.002	0.003
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$3.718	\$3.612	\$3.872
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$3.718	\$3.612	\$3.872
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$3.718	\$3.612	\$3.872

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	13	15	15
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

A primary mission of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is to monitor connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to sever such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict illegal drug trafficking [6 U.S.C. 111 (b) (1) (H)].

The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) is statutorily charged with supporting this mission by (1) coordinating policy and operations within the Department, between the Department and other Federal

departments and agencies, and between the Department and State and local agencies with respect to stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; (2) ensuring the adequacy of resources within the Department for stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; (3) recommending the appropriate financial and personnel resources necessary to help the Department better fulfill its responsibility to stop the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; (4) within the Joint Terrorism Task Force construct tracking and severing connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism; and (5) serving as a representative of the Department on all task forces, committees,

or other entities whose purpose is to coordinate the counternarcotics enforcement activities of the Department.

Budget

In FY 2011, CNE requests current services funding of \$3.9 million, a net increase of \$0.3 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

Total FY 2011 Request: \$3.9 million

(Reflects \$0.3 million increase from FY 2010)

As the principal advisor to the Secretary on counterdrug matters, the CNE Director reviews and evaluates all DHS counterdrug activities. CNE's Policy Division works closely with DHS components and other Federal departments to develop and coordinate counternarcotics policies and operations. In FY 2009, the CNE Policy Division drafted "DHS Counternarcotics Doctrine," a document that reflects the best practices and fundamental operating principles of the Department's counternarcotics enterprise. In 2010, CNE Policy will conclude the coordination process for this document through the Department, and will ensure that it is suitable for promulgation by the Secretary. To further enhance coordination of the DHS counternarcotics effort, in FY 2010 CNE's Policy Division will plan and facilitate quarterly meetings of the Counternarcotics Coordinating Council (CCC), an advisory body made up of decision-makers representing the DHS counternarcotics components. As a result of the first FY 2010 meeting of the CCC, the DHS Policy Division has undertaken the task of reviewing intra-DHS counternarcotics-related memoranda of agreement (MOAs) and memoranda of understanding (MOUs). The DHS Policy

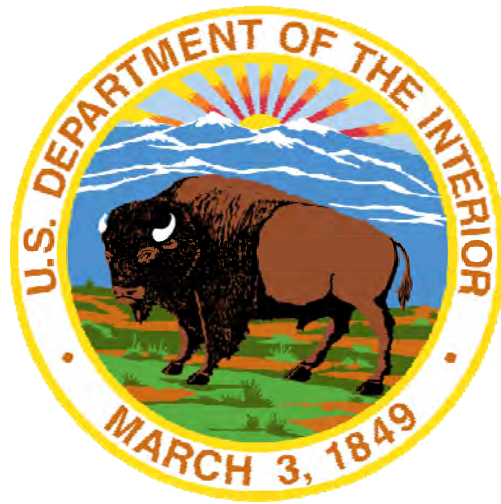
Division will complete this effort by the end of FY 2010. In FY 2010, the CNE Policy Division will also undertake the task of analyzing the performance measures used by the DHS counternarcotics components, and identifying ways of improving these measures. In FY 2010, the Policy Division will continue to coordinate the National Southwest Counternarcotics Border Strategy and lay out the foundations for the FY 2011 update to the National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy.

The Drug-Terror Nexus (DTX) Division works closely with DHS intelligence and law enforcement entities to assist in tracking and severing connections between drugs and terrorism. CNE works within the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) construct in support of its DTX mission. Further, CNE is producing a Situation Report that will assess drug-terror activity in the Tri-Border Area, located in South America. This Situation Report will provide a state of play and overview of crime-terror activities that exist in the Tri-Border Area and will provide recommendations that may be used to address identified areas of concern in support of homeland security. CNE will work closely with intelligence and law enforcement entities within the DHS enterprise to implement recommendations that will address identified vulnerabilities. CNE will also promote interagency collaboration and advocate knowledge and information sharing between law enforcement and intelligence as it relates to the connection between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, and other related transnational criminal activity that may contribute to the drug-terror threat.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.3 million):

The \$0.3 million increase reflects technical adjustments to the base for current services.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$6.338	\$10.000	\$10.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$6.338	\$10.000	\$10.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Initiative	\$6.338	\$10.000	\$10.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$6.338	\$10.000	\$10.000

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	15	51	85
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$2.4	\$2.6	\$2.6
Drug Resources Percentage	0.27%	0.38%	0.39%

Program Summary

Mission

The Mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self determination on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Budget

The FY 2011 Budget requests \$10.0 million for BIA, which is the same as the FY 2010 enacted level. Budget funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Justice Services will continue to focus resources on providing additional officers for both law enforcement agencies and detention programs, specialized drug training for existing BIA and tribal officers, continued drug public awareness campaigns for Indian

country, drug investigation equipment and tools, and resource officers to address drug and gang issues with students.

Substance Abuse – Drug Initiative

Total FY 2011 Request: \$10.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 funding will address the highly visible drug crime and trafficking crisis that Indian country is faced with through the expansion of the drug program and training for Bureau and tribal officers in an effort to reduce the health and economic impact on Indian communities. The BIA is actively recruiting for newly authorized drug enforcement positions, increasing the staffing from 15 FTE in 2009 to a total of 85 authorized FTE by 2011. Indian country law enforcement agencies experience a number of challenges in regards to filling these vacancies. While the initial cost of training and equipment for most positions will be

purchased with 2010 funds, an estimated 34 vacant positions will not be filled until late 2010 or early 2011. The program will continue to provide instrumental training in the efforts against drug trafficking that includes vehicle interdiction and Spanish immersion. With an increased focus on training, awareness, and the hiring of additional full-time drug enforcement agents, the program will be better prepared to perform full investigations and projects, increase the number of drug seizures, and contribute to a substantial reduction in drug trafficking.

Border Interdiction Teams will be cooperatively engaged with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to interdict drug trafficking coming into the United States through Indian Country. Various methods of investigation will be utilized such as human tracking, traffic/vehicle interdiction and border security. This team will be comprised of police officers and special agents trained in these methods.

Drug Enforcement Officers (DEOs) will be responsible for managing investigations and implementing interdiction programs necessary to reduce the effects of drugs and drug-related crime in Indian country. The DEOs will perform activities that include the eradication of marijuana cultivations, conducting criminal investigations, infiltrating drug trafficking networks, developing and implementing undercover techniques, executing search warrants, confiscating illegal drug supplies, collecting and processing evidence, writing highly detailed technical reports, giving sworn testimony in court, developing evidence to seize financial assets gained from the proceeds of drug trafficking, and establishing and maintaining cooperative

relationships with other Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement organizations.

Intelligence gathering, reporting and investigation support, which is needed in all parts of Indian country for assistance in drug investigations, will still be provided. With this component, national, regional, and local threat assessments can be established and presented to law enforcement agencies working on or near Indian country. We have not had these services in the past and investigators have had to incorporate and gather intelligence piecemeal during an investigation, validating and disseminating the information as part of their investigation. This program will allow the production of real time data on trends, threats, and analysis of drug trafficking and distribution throughout most of Indian country, thus allowing investigators to have advanced information and to focus on law enforcement issues.

Cooperating witnesses, victims of drug crimes, and tribal court systems are major issues when drug investigations are conducted. The Victim/Witness Services (VWS) provides needed support for victims/witnesses during drug investigations. Additionally, VWS staff also provides guidance to tribes developing their own VWS programs. VWS will also include an effort to assess existing victim/witness programs and expand this program to all BIA law enforcement districts.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of

BIA's program is based on agency GPRA documents, agency records, an OMB assessment, and other agency information. The Law Enforcement Program was rated favorably through the OMB review process. Individual components, such as the drug control functions, were not reviewed separately. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Bureau of Indian Affairs		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Number of patrol officers trained as certified drug officers	200	270
» Number of drug cases worked	830 Cases	600 Cases
» Amount of drugs seized (new baseline in 2008)		
Meth (ICE)	0.5kg	6.2kg
Meth (powder)	0.1kg	2.0kg
Cocaine (crack)	0.6kg	0.3kg
Cocaine (powder)	1.3kg	80.7kg
Prescription drugs	1.1kg	6.2kg
Heroin	0.6kg	0.2kg
Marijuana (processed)	6.0kg	34.8kg
Marijuana (plants)	<0.1kg	<0.1kg
MDMA	2g	12g

Discussion

In FY 2009, the BIA trained 270 patrol officers in basic drug training so they could assist Drug Enforcement Officers in drug-related investigations and arrests. Drug Enforcement Officers are responsible for managing investigations and implementing the interdiction programs necessary to reduce the effects of drugs and drug-related crime in Indian country. In October 2007, there were only five BIA drug agents investigating issues related to narcotics throughout Indian country. This Drug Unit increased from five to 30 agents, strategically placed within or near other task force units in order to address the

narcotics epidemic in Indian country. This was very beneficial to the drug enforcement unit, which led to six Title III drug investigations and six Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) cases within Indian country. This led to a 1412% increase of drug arrests since 2007.

Working together with the Department of Justice-Office of Victim's of Crime (OVC), has opened the door for the funding of four victim/witness advocate positions for the BIA. This, along with additional base funding, has provided 11 positions throughout Indian country.

The BIA continues to share resources with

various other entities that gather intelligence-related information, providing a solid network for tribal, Federal, state and local law enforcement to work collaboratively on information-sharing and personnel resources related to illegal drug activities or other law violations. For example, an Intelligence Analyst position is currently assigned to the El Paso Intelligence Center, southwest border intelligence workgroup to assist tribes throughout the United States in providing intelligence information threats and analytical assistance. BIA is seeking to expand this capacity through the hiring of additional analysts. This exchange of information increases knowledge of Indian communities, various governing laws, procedures and jurisdictional matters related to drug enforcement, and other related law enforcement issues on Tribal lands.

A Tribal Equipment Loan program continues to loan tribes expensive, updated drug enforcement equipment to Tribal law enforcement programs. In exchange, the tribes are required to supply the BIA with the data gathered from using this equipment. In FY 2009, drug surveillance equipment was provided to seven tribes under the pilot phase of the equipment exchange program. This equipment was provided to Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies and Police Departments operating under P.L. 93-638 contract or Self-Governance compact in Indian Country with high rates of drug use and crime within their community. The tribes receiving the equipment must either have a specific drug task force in place and/or personnel dedicated to the investigation of drug

crimes. The surveillance equipment contributed to higher rates of drug seizures and arrests for drug crimes.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	\$79.200	\$87.646	\$93.508
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$79.200	\$87.646	\$93.508
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Inmate Programs	\$79.200	\$87.646	\$93.508
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$79.200	\$87.646	\$93.508

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	576	600	600
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$6.2	\$6.2	\$6.7
Drug Resources Percentage	1.282%	1.417%	1.404%

Program Summary

Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), an agency of the Department of Justice (DOJ), is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

The BOP's mission statement has two equally important parts: the first part addresses our obligation to help protect public safety through the secure and safe confinement of inmates. The second part

addresses our obligation to help inmates prepare to return to their communities and to remain crime-free. Post-release success is as important to public safety as is inmates' secure incarceration.

Preparing inmates for eventual release to the community has been one of BOP's key objectives. The BOP's drug treatment program facilitates the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations and standards. Treatment Programs assist the inmates in identifying, confronting, and altering the attitudes, values, and thinking patterns that led to criminal behavior and drug use.

Budget

In FY 2011, the BOP requests \$93.5 million for drug treatment programs. This is an increase of \$5.9 million from the FY 2010 enacted level primarily for population adjustment, pay increases and other inflationary adjustments.

Inmate Care and Programs

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$93.5 million
(Reflects \$5.9 million increase from FY 2010)**

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) of 1994 requires the BOP (subject to the availability of funds) to provide residential substance abuse treatment to all eligible inmates. There is enormous demand for these services in part because of the potential for some non-violent offenders to earn a reduction in sentence following the successful completion of the program. The treatment strategy often begins with drug abuse education and can end with the strong community transition component. The objective is to reduce the likelihood of inmates relapsing to drug use and criminal activity.

The FY 2011 resources of \$93.5 million will support BOP's drug treatment programs. Approximately 40 percent of new inmates entering BOP custody have a diagnosis of a drug use disorder. Accordingly, BOP continues to develop a strong and comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of screening and assessment; drug abuse education; non-residential drug abuse treatment services; residential drug abuse treatment programming; and community transitional drug abuse treatment.

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 offenses, the inmate received a judicial recommendation to participate in a drug treatment program, or 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 are interviewed concerning their past drug use to determine their need for BOP drug abuse treatment options.

Drug Abuse Education

Participants in the Drug Abuse Education course receive factual information on alcohol and drugs and the physical, social, and psychological impact of these substances. Participants assess the impact of substance use on their lives, the lives of their family, and on their community. Drug abuse education participants are also informed of program options available to them and are encouraged to volunteer for appropriate programs. In FY 2011, BOP estimates that 23,400 inmates will participate in the Drug Abuse Education program.

Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP)

RDAP provides intensive drug abuse treatment to inmates diagnosed with a drug use disorder. At present, 59 BOP institutions and one contract facility offer

RDAP programming. The programs are staffed by a doctoral-level psychologist (the Drug Program Coordinator) who supervises the treatment staff. The average ratio of drug abuse treatment staff to inmates is 1 to 24. Inmates in the residential program are housed in a treatment unit that is set apart from the general population. Treatment is provided for a minimum of 500 hours over a 9-12 month period.

The BOP's RDAP program adheres to a cognitive behavior therapy treatment model. This treatment model targets the major criminal drug-using risk factors, especially anti-social and pro-criminal attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors. Using evidence-based practices, the BOP targets these behaviors by reducing anti-social peer associations; promoting positive relationships; increasing self-control, self-management, and problem solving skills; and ending drug use. In FY 2011, the BOP estimates that over 18,000 inmates will participate in the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program.

Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment

Non-residential treatment is 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. Unlike residential programs, inmates are not housed together in a separate unit; rather, they are housed in and with the general inmate population.

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 RDAP, or for those who have little time remaining on their sentence and are preparing to return to the community. In FY 2011, the BOP estimates that it will provide Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment to over 14,500 inmates.

Non-Residential Follow-up Treatment

Follow-up treatment is required of inmates who complete RDAP and return to the general population. This program reviews all the key concepts of RDAP and lasts for a minimum of one year.

Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment

Community Transitional Drug Abuse Treatment (TDAT) is the final component of the BOP's RDAP. In order to successfully complete all components of RDAP, the inmate must be transferred to a Residential Reentry Center (RRC), also known as a Community Corrections Center or Halfway House, and participate in community based drug treatment. In addition, offenders who did not have an opportunity to participate in RDAP may be referred to TDAT by community corrections staff. In FY 2011, 15,400 inmates are projected to participate in this program.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$5.9 million):

The FY 2011 request includes adjustments for these programs totaling \$5.9 million. The BOP will continue to provide a drug treatment program that facilitates the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of BOP's program is based on agency GPRA documents, an OMB Assessment, and other agency information. The table below includes performance measures, targets and achievements.

Bureau of Prisons		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Number of inmates participating in Residential Drug Abuse Treatment	17,500	18,732
» Number of inmates participating in Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment	14,500	14,613

Discussion

In response to the rapid growth of federal inmates with a diagnosis of a drug use disorder (40 percent of inmates entering the Bureau), the BOP continues to develop evidence based treatment practices to manage and treat inmates with drug use disorders. The BOP's strategy includes early identification through psychology screening, drug education, non-residential drug abuse treatment, intensive residential drug abuse treatment and community transition treatment.

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) of 1994 requires the BOP, subject to the availability of appropriations, to provide appropriate substance abuse treatment for 100 percent of inmates who have a diagnosis for substance abuse or dependence, and who volunteer for treatment.

In FY 2009, 59 BOP institutions operated a Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP). In addition, one facility under

contract with the BOP also provided the RDAP program. The Bureau provided Residential Drug Abuse Treatment to 18,732 inmates, and 14,613 inmates participated in the Non-Residential Drug Treatment program.

In FY 2009, the BOP provided RDAP to 100 percent of the Federal inmate population that was eligible for treatment. In the previous year, RDAP treated 93 percent of eligible inmates before their release from custody. The increase in the treatment rate to 100 percent in FY 2009 is due in part to an in-house expansion of drug programming and more than 3,000 early releases related to the change in the U.S. Sentencing Commission sentencing guidelines to retroactively shorten sentences of inmates convicted of crack cocaine offenses.

BOP also introduced blended mental health treatment and drug abuse treatment for offenders with co-occurring disorders. In addition, inmates with behavioral disorders

who also have co-occurring substance use disorders received transitional community treatment, combining supervision with continued drug abuse treatment while residing in Residential Re-entry Centers.

Finally, in March of 2009, the Bureau released a new policy on all Psychology Treatment Programs calling for all institutions to follow “evidence-based” treatment practices. This policy works to ensure all Bureau psychology programs are effective in positively changing inmate behavior.

The principal goal of treatment is to equip the inmates with the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral skills necessary to choose and maintain a drug-free and crime-free lifestyle following release from prison. To measure the effectiveness of BOP’s treatment program, the BOP will assess the recidivism rates for RDAP inmates. The data will be available by the end of next year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Drug Enforcement Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$130.077	\$134.430	\$180.605
International	390.000	390.732	415.659
Investigations	1,675.743	1,738.443	1,817.666
Prevention	1.206	1.253	1.286
State and Local Assistance	6.508	6.614	6.733
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$2,203.534	\$2,271.472	\$2,421.949
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Diversion Control Fee Account	\$244.450	\$251.790	\$291.832
Construction	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$41.941
Salaries & Expenses			
Domestic Enforcement	1,544.160	1,603.885	1,646.156
International Enforcement	408.416	409.183	435.287
State and Local Assistance	6.508	6.614	6.733
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$2,203.534	\$2,271.472	\$2,421.949

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9,293	9,432	9,597
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.4
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

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, including organizations that use drug trafficking proceeds to finance terror; and to recommend and support programs aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

Budget

The FY 2011 President's Budget requests \$2,421.9 million for DEA's Salaries and Expenses Account, Construction Account,

and Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA), which is an increase of \$150.5 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. Additional resources support Southwest Border enforcement, including intelligence sharing initiatives and efforts to disrupt and dismantle violent Mexican drug cartels.

Salaries & Expenses (S&E)

Total FY 2011 Request: \$2,088.2 million
(Reflects \$68.5 million increase from FY 2010)

DEA's resources are divided into four strategic focus areas to achieve the maximum impact against the full spectrum of drug trafficking activities. These focus areas are: *International Enforcement, Domestic Enforcement, State and Local Assistance and Diversion Control*. These areas, with the exception of Diversion Control, comprise the Salaries & Expenses Account. A portion of DEA's FY 2011 request is also funded in its Construction Account.

Domestic Enforcement

FY 2011 Request: \$1,646.2 million
(Reflects \$42.3 million increase from FY 2010)

The Domestic Enforcement decision unit comprises the majority of DEA's investigative and support resources, including domestic enforcement groups, state and local task forces, other federal and local task forces, intelligence groups, and all the support functions, including labs, essential to accomplishing their mission.

DEA's Priority Targeting Program identifies, targets, investigates and disrupts or dismantles those international, national, regional, and local impact drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations having a significant impact on drug availability within the United States. Through this program, DEA disrupts and

dismantles Priority Target Organizations (PTOs), including those PTOs with a direct connection to DOJ's Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs), which includes the most significant international command and control organizations threatening the United States as identified by OCDEF member agencies.

The Southwest Border (SWB) is a major focus of DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy. The Drug Flow Attack Strategy is an innovative, multi-agency strategy, designed to significantly disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between the source zones and the United States by attacking vulnerabilities in the supply, transportation systems, and financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. Mexico is home to over one-third of the United States' "Most Wanted" drug trafficking and money laundering organizations—of the 55 criminal targets on the FY 2009 Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) list, 21 (38 percent) were based in Mexico. The SWB is also the primary arrival zone for most illicit drugs smuggled into our country. It is estimated that 80 percent of the methamphetamine consumed in the United States comes from Mexican drug trafficking organizations and approximately 90 percent of the cocaine destined for the United States transits the Mexico/Central America corridor. Additionally, large quantities of Mexican-produced marijuana and heroin enter the United States by way of the SWB.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$42.3 million):

The FY 2011 request includes base adjustments of \$36.7 million for the 2011 pay raise and the annualization of the 2010 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for costs such

as benefits and GSA rent. DEA requests \$1.5 million to fund servers and software licenses to increase the capacity of the El Paso Intelligence Center's (EPIC) System Portal (ESP) infrastructure since the current system capacity is insufficient to accommodate the estimated growth of users. The requested funding will increase user capacity while ensuring that system performance is maintained. The additional users will include Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement personnel and the enhancement will provide them with full access to all applications within the ESP. Users access the ESP to report seizure incidents, query EPIC's databases, obtain various reports in support of their investigations, share intelligence, and submit queries to and obtain results from the EPIC Watch Operations Section. DEA requests \$4.9 million in support of DEA's Speedway program which synthesizes data to produce valuable, timely intelligence regarding international and national communication structures used by major drug trafficking organizations, as well as drug-related financial and/or terrorist organizations and makes it available to all agencies that participate at the Special Operations Division (SOD). As part of a Director of National Intelligence initiative, DEA is requesting \$0.3 for infrastructure upgrades that will allow DEA to better share information within the Intelligence Community through the Intelligence Community Information Sharing Initiative. In FY 2011, DOJ is focusing on travel as an area in which savings can be achieved. For DEA, travel or other management efficiencies will result in

offsets of \$2.1 million.

International Enforcement

FY 2011 Request: \$435.3 million

(Reflects \$26.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The main focus of DEA's International Enforcement program is the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant international drug and chemical trafficking organizations, or PTOs, including those with a direct connection to DOJ's CPOTs. Recently, the International Narco-Terrorism Provisions in the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (USA PATRIOT Act) enhanced DEA's investigative authority overseas. DEA now has the authority to pursue drug traffickers who are terrorists or provide funding to terrorists even if the drugs are not destined for the U.S. In addition, the USA PATRIOT Act makes it a Federal crime to engage in drug trafficking to benefit terrorists. To attack the vulnerabilities of major international drug and chemical trafficking organizations, DEA is working to strengthen partnerships with its international law enforcement counterparts worldwide.

DEA coordinates all programs involving drug law enforcement in foreign countries. DEA also provides intelligence to assist the interagency community in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to determine their long-term impact on drug trafficking. DEA works closely with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international drug and chemical control programs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$26.1 million):

The FY 2011 request includes base adjustments of \$16.2 million for the 2011 pay raise and the annualization of

the 2010 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for costs such as benefits, rent, and State Department charges for DEA positions stationed in foreign locations. The FY 2011 request includes \$10.8 million in non-personnel funding to provide permanent funding for the expanded Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) program in Mexico, which is a key tool in the effort to disrupt and dismantle Mexican Drug Cartels. In response to the escalating drug violence, DEA has assessed the challenges faced by its Mexican law enforcement counterparts and made strategic and operational changes to the SIU program in Mexico. DEA's SIU program recruits, selects, and trains foreign police officers to work cooperatively with DEA in major case development and the exchange of intelligence.

State & Local Assistance

FY 2011 Request: \$6.7 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2010)

As the nation's drug law enforcement organization, DEA has the responsibility to respond to clandestine laboratory training requirements, hazardous waste cleanup, and cannabis eradication/suppression needs of the U.S. law enforcement community. DEA supports State and local law enforcement with methamphetamine-related assistance and training, which allows State and local agencies to better address the methamphetamine threat in their communities and reduce the impact that methamphetamine has on the quality of life for America's citizens.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.1 million):

The FY 2011 request includes base adjustments of \$0.1 million for the 2010

pay raise and the annualization of the 2009 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for costs such as benefits and GSA rent.

Diversion Control Fee Account

Total FY 2011 Request: \$291.8 million

(Reflects \$40.0 million increase from FY 2010)

DEA's Diversion Control Program (DCP) enforces the Controlled Substances Act and its regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals. The DCP actively monitors more than 1 million individuals and companies that are registered with DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$40.0 million):

The FY 2011 request includes base adjustments of \$3.5 million for the 2011 pay raise and the annualization of the 2010 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for benefits, GSA rent, and costs related to employees stationed in foreign locations. The FY 2011 request also includes \$36.5 million and 174 new positions (including 62 special agents and 60 diversion investigators) for pharmaceutical and chemical diversion control activities. These resources will support regulatory and enforcement efforts, including an expansion of Tactical Diversion Squads, intelligence support, and Internet investigations. Included in the \$36.5 million request is \$3.0 million to support the Administration's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), which will initiate establishing a well-functioning standardized prescription drug monitoring program in every State to

reduce prevalence of overdose deaths, drug-drug interactions, diversion of prescribed medications, and early identification of patients at risk for addiction.

Construction

Total FY 2011 Request: \$41.9 million (Reflects \$41.9 million increase from FY 2010)
 EPIC currently houses employees from 22 federal, state and local agencies. Construction funding for expansion and renovation will enable EPIC to absorb this additional support and allow further development of interagency partnerships.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$41.9 million):
 The FY 2011 request includes \$41.9 in no-year construction funding for an expansion and renovation project to enlarge the existing EPIC facility.

agency information. The table below includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available. The 2003 OMB Assessment concluded with a favorable rating.

DEA accomplishes its primary goal of reducing drug availability by disrupting or dismantling Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) including organizations linked to the Attorney General’s FY 2009 Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) list – the “Most Wanted” drug trafficking and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the Nation’s illicit drug supply. During FY 2009, DEA disrupted or dismantled 2,362 PTOs, of which 364 were linked to CPOT targets, and 1,998 were not linked to CPOT targets.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the DEA program is based on agency GPRA documents, an OMB Assessment, and other

Drug Enforcement Administration		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Contribution to DOJ's Goal to reduce the availability of drugs in the U.S.	N/A	Indicator to be developed
» Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled ¹	355	364
» Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled ¹	2,020	1,998

¹Includes disruptions pending dismantlement

Discussion

DEA's ultimate objective is to dismantle PTOs, ensuring that these criminal organizations cannot re-establish themselves. In FY 2009, DEA fell short of its overall target for the number of PTO investigations not linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled by less than one percent. DEA exceeded its FY 2009 target for the disruption or dismantlement of PTO investigations linked to CPOT organizations. Additionally, the FY 2009 CPOT-linked dismantlements increased by 43 percent over FY 2008 actual performance. As of September 30, 2009, 53 of the 55 targets on the FY 2009 CPOT list (96 percent) had active PTO investigations directed at or linked to them.

Attacking the financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations and members of the financial community who facilitate the laundering of their proceeds, through DEA's Financial Attack Strategy is a vital component of DEA's overall strategy. In FY 2009, DEA denied drug traffickers over \$3.4 billion in revenue through asset and drug seizures, a 14 % increase over the agency's FY 2009 goal of \$3 billion.

During FY 2009, DEA maintained 21 money laundering investigative groups to support this Financial Attack Strategy. The 2009 National Drug Threat Assessment stated that Mexican and Columbian drug trafficking organizations annually generate, remove, and launder between \$18 billion and \$39 billion in wholesale drug proceeds that are largely smuggled in bulk out of the U.S via the Southwest Border. As of September 2009, DEA's total cash seizures were \$736.3 million.

DEA implemented several national initiatives focused on targeting bulk cash derived from drug proceeds, such as the Money Trail Initiative. The Money Trail Initiative, targets the financing of the illegal drug trade. This initiative focuses on identifying and disrupting the flow of money back to the sources of drug supply. As of September 9, 2009, the Money Trail Initiative has been responsible for the seizure of \$298.6 million, 44,637 kilograms of cocaine, 3,699 pounds of methamphetamine, 281,308 pounds of marijuana, 24 million marijuana plants, 844 vehicles, and 1,443 weapons. Additionally, 2,607 individuals have been arrested.

In addition, Operation All-Inclusive, the centerpiece of DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy, has caused major disruptions in the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between source zones and the U.S. by attacking trafficker vulnerabilities in the areas of financial, maritime, land, and air smuggling. From December 2008 through September 2009, DEA conducted the fifth international initiative under Operation All-Inclusive. As of September 30, 2009, this initiative has resulted in the seizure of over 91 metric tons of cocaine, 1,396 kilograms of methamphetamine, 645 kilograms of heroin, 132 metric tons of marijuana, 415 metric tons of precursor chemicals, \$368 million, and 867 weapons. Additionally, 1,332 arrests occurred.

DEA directed Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigations that resulted in the August 2009 indictments of eight CPOTs (Arturo Beltran Leyva, Joaquin Guzman Loera, Ismael Zambada Garcia, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes, Ignacio Coronel Villarreal, Esteban and Luis Rodriguez Olivera, and Tirso

Martinez Sanchez) and two other cartel leaders (Hector Beltran Leyva and Jesus Zambada Garcia). The charges involve continuing criminal enterprises and/or participating in international drug trafficking conspiracies.

Through a combination of DEA-led operations such as the Drug Flow Attack Strategy, international partnerships with Mexico and Columbia, the Financial Attack Strategy, and foreign and domestic enforcement operations, DEA has significantly weakened a host of major drug trafficking organizations. One indicator of the overall effectiveness of these efforts is the price and purity of drugs. According to DEA's System to Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence (STRIDE) data for all domestic cocaine purchases from January 2007 through June 2009, the price per pure gram of cocaine increased 77.1 percent, from \$99.48 to \$176.14, while the purity decreased 27.4 percent, from 67 percent to 49 percent. The results for heroin price and purity are also favorable. For the same time period, the price per pure gram of heroin increased 12.1 percent, from \$679.75 to \$761.69, while the purity remained stable.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$325.411	\$334.851	\$362.651
Prosecutions	145.653	149.027	168.349
Intelligence	43.936	44.691	48.319
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$515.000	\$528.569	\$579.319
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)	\$11.500	\$11.813	\$14.513
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	199.292	205.43	220.22
Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)	138.237	141.743	149.233
U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)	8.542	8.780	12.844
OCDETF Fusion Center	11.776	11.776	14.160
Criminal Division	2.877	2.897	3.021
Threat Response Unit	0.000	0.331	2.765
Tax Division	0.331	0.000	0.000
U.S. Attorneys	142.445	145.799	162.563
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$515.000	\$528.569	\$579.319

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3,376	3,277	3,358
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.6
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program was established in 1982 as a multi-agency partnership of federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, with assistance

from state and local police departments, to identify, dismantle and disrupt sophisticated national and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. OCDETF's attack on all the related components of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations disrupts the drug market, resulting in a reduction in the drug supply

and money laundering, and bolsters law enforcement efforts.

Budget

For FY 2011, OCDETF requests \$579.3 million, which is an increase of \$50.8 million above the FY 2010 Enacted Level. The majority of OCDETF's funding goes to payroll costs for agents, analysts and attorneys performing investigative, intelligence, and prosecutorial work.

OCDETF's major priority is the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List - a unified agency list of the top drug trafficking and money laundering targets. OCDETF Regional Coordination Groups also target and identify Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs), which represent the most significant drug and money laundering organizations threatening the regions. In addition, OCDETF requires that all cases include a financial investigation to enable the identification and destruction of the financial systems supporting drug organizations.

The Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative will strengthen OCDETF's efforts to stem the flow of illicit drugs, guns, and drug proceeds along the Southwest Border of the United States by attacking the operations of the most significant Mexico-based drug trafficking organizations, along with the affiliated organizations involved in weapons trafficking and bulk cash smuggling. OCDETF is seeking \$37.3 million to support these efforts across the Southwest Border. This enhancement will allow OCDETF to target those organizations having a significant impact on the U.S. drug supply and those contributing to the

escalating violence along the Southwest Border. OCDETF formulated this request in coordination with its Justice partners, which include DEA, FBI, USMS, ATF, the Criminal Division, and the United States Attorneys' Offices, to ensure OCDETF resources sought herein align and do not duplicate our partners' FY 2010 and FY 2011 requests to support Southwest Border investigative and prosecution resource requirements.

Investigations/Intelligence

Total FY 2011 Request: \$411.0 million

(Reflects \$31.4 million increase from FY 2010)

Investigations include the reimbursable resources that support investigative activities of the following participating agencies: ATF, DEA, FBI, and the USMS (Investigative activities for ICE, Coast Guard, and IRS in support of the OCDETF Program are funded out of the direct appropriations of the Departments of Homeland Security and Treasury). Reimbursable resources that support the intelligence activities of OCDETF's member agencies and the OCDETF Fusion Center are also included.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

FY 2011 Request: \$14.5 million

(Reflects \$2.7 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$14.5 million support ATF's investigative activities as a member of the OCDETF Program. ATF agents focus on major drug traffickers who have violated laws related to the illegal trafficking and misuse of firearms, arson, and explosives. Firearms often serve as a form of payment for drugs and, together with explosives and arson, are used as tools by drug organizations in order to intimidate, enforce, and retaliate against their own members, rival organizations, or the community.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$2.7 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$2.2 million and adjustments of \$0.5 million for a pay raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides 11 new positions, including 7 agents to support the OCDETF initiatives for intelligence exploitation and coordination and OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces to targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions.

Drug Enforcement Administration

FY 2011 Request: \$220.2 million

(Reflects \$14.8 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$220.2 million support DEA's involvement in OCDETF investigations. DEA is the most active agency involved in the OCDETF Program with a participation rate in investigations that exceeds 80 percent. DEA's knowledge of international drug rings, its relationship with foreign law enforcement entities, and its working relationships with state and local authorities have made it an essential partner.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$14.8 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$10.8 million and adjustments of \$4.0 million for a pay raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides for the operational costs necessary to DEA participation in the OCDETF initiative to targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions by the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FY 2011 Request: \$149.2 million

(Reflects \$7.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$149.2 million support the FBI's involvement in OCDETF investigations. FBI brings to OCDETF its expertise in the investigation of traditional organized crime and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI also has developed relationships with foreign, state, and local law enforcement. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and to undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance. The FBI is committed to the OCDETF program and to the goal of targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$7.5 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$4.7 million and adjustments of \$2.8 million for a pay raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides 22 new positions, including 14 agents to support the OCDETF initiative to targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions by the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces.

U.S. Marshals Service

FY 2011 Request: \$12.8 million

(Reflects \$4.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$12.8 million support USMS's involvement in OCDETF investigations. USMS is the agency responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who flee apprehension only to continue their criminal enterprise elsewhere. The USMS is responsible for apprehension of approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF fugitives.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$4.1 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$3.7 million and adjustments of \$0.4 million for a pay raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides 11 new positions, including 8 new deputies to support the OCDETF initiatives for Mexican and Colombian fugitive apprehension and to targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions by the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces.

OCDETF Fusion Center

FY 2011 Request: \$14.2 million
(Reflects \$2.4 million increase from FY 2010)
The FY 2011 resources of \$14.2 million will support operations at the OFC, a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from the seven OCDETF member investigative agencies, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the National Drug Intelligence Center, and others. The OFC conducts cross-agency integration and analysis of drug and related financial data to create comprehensive intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as CPOTs and RPOTs, and to pass actionable leads through the multi-agency SOD to OCDETF participants in the field. These leads ultimately result in the development of better-coordinated, more comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$2.4 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$2.3 million and adjustments of \$0.1 million for a pay

raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement will allow the OFC to expand its support to the field and acquire necessary physical space.

Prosecution

Total FY 2011 Request: \$168.4 million
(Reflects \$19.3 million increase from FY 2010)
Prosecution includes reimbursable resources for the 94 U.S. Attorneys Offices around the country (executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys) and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Criminal Division

FY 2011 Request: \$3.0 million
(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2010)
The FY 2011 resources of \$3.0 million aid the OEO in providing 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. 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. OCDETF funded NDDS attorneys assigned to SOD play a critical role in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.1 million):

The Budget proposes adjustments of \$0.1 million for pay raises and other inflationary increases.

Threat Response Unit

FY 2011 Request: \$2.8 million

(Reflects \$2.4 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$2.8 million support the OCDETF Executive Office in hiring new personnel to be detailed to OEO to enhance its support of OCDETF Southwest Border-related wiretap applications and requests for approval to employ sensitive investigative techniques; and to OIA to support the high priority extraditions related to OCDETF prosecutions of Mexican Cartels. Base funds represent a realignment of funds previously provided to the Tax Division.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$2.4 million):

The Budget proposes increased funding of \$2.4 million to support 11 attorneys and 3 support positions to enhance the efforts of the OIA and OEO.

U.S. Attorneys

FY 2011 Request: \$162.6 million

(Reflects \$16.8 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$162.6 million support the United States Attorneys' involvement in the development of case strategy for OCDETF investigations and prosecutions. 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.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$16.8 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$11.3 million and adjustments of \$5.5 million for a pay raise, Administratively Determined (AD) pay plan and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides 100 new positions including 47 new Assistant US Attorneys (AUSAs) to support the OCDETF Strike Forces and pursue the growing number of OCDETF prosecutions along the Southwest Border.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (OCDETF) program is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

OCDETF monitors performance in two program areas: investigations and prosecutions. For investigations, OCDETF tracks the percent of active investigations linked to the Attorney General's Consolidated Priority Organization Target CPOT list and the number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled or disrupted. For prosecutions, OCDETF tracks leadership convictions and financial convictions.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent of aggregate domestic supply related to dismantled/disrupted CPOT-linked organizations	1	1
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in conviction of a leader	75%	77%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions	27%	23%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained	80%	74%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization ²	78%	83%
» Number of CPOT-linked trafficking organizations:		
Disrupted	189	162
Dismantled	90	99

¹This measure is to be determined. The establishment of meaningful baselines for the supply of drugs available for consumption in the United States must first be established.

²Data based on information reported in OCDETF Final Reports. Due to the lag in reporting, activity may have occurred in the prior year.

Discussion

The goal of the OCDETF Program is to identify, investigate, and prosecute the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and related enterprises, and to disrupt and dismantle their operations in order to reduce the drug supply in the United States. By dismantling and disrupting trafficking organizations that are CPOT-linked, OCDETF is focusing enforcement efforts against organizations that include heads of narcotic and/or money laundering organizations, poly-drug traffickers, clandestine manufacturers and producers, and major drug transporters, all of whom are primarily responsible for the domestic drug supply. Additionally, OCDETF's financial investigations focus on eliminating the entire infrastructure of CPOT-linked organizations and permanently removing their profits.

It should be noted that in FY 2009, OCDETF made important gains against both CPOT-linked organizations and CPOTs including significant successes against the leaders of

the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia/The United Self-Defense Groups of Colombia, the Norte Valle Cartel, and the Tijuana Cartel, a violent and feared Mexican organization. Sixteen percent of OCDETF investigations are linked to CPOT targets.

OCDETF has dismantled 99 (81 DEA and 18 FBI) CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2009, thus exceeding its target. This is a 43 percent increase over the 69 that were dismantled in FY 2008. OCDETF has disrupted 162 (130 DEA and 32 FBI) CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2009, falling short of its target for disruptions. However, the dismantling of 99 CPOT-linked trafficking organizations in FY 2009 made up for some of the below-target number of disruptions. These numbers do not include FBI and DEA direct funded disruptions and dismantlements as reflected in the FY 2010 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR).

On the whole, OCDETF investigations have resulted in the disruption or dismantlement of 83% of targeted organizations. Assets

seized from OCDETF investigations totaled more than \$514 million in FY 2009. Seventy-seven percent of OCDETF investigations resulted in the conviction of a leader, 23% in finance-related convictions, and 74% in the forfeiture or restraining of assets. Although the actual is slightly lower than the estimated target for the measure pertaining to the percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions, significant progress was made in accomplishing the goal. Two Supreme Court decisions, Santos and Cuellar, impacted OCDETF's ability to file money laundering charges and caused dismissals of charges in some cases.

The target for the performance measure pertaining to the percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited and restrained applies to the performance of all OCDETF agencies, including non-DOJ federal, state and local law enforcement. However, forfeiture proceedings take a long time, often creating a lag in reporting for this measure. OCDETF's reporting is often closed before forfeiture data can be reported. Additionally, the two aforementioned Supreme Court decisions impacted OCDETF's ability to file money laundering charges and caused dismissals that may have impacted forfeitures in some investigations.

Some of U.S. law enforcement's hardest blows against the major Mexican drug cartels have been struck by agents and prosecutors in OCDETF Strike Forces. For example, Strike Forces were integral participants in two recent successful operations, "Operation Xcellerator" and "Project Reckoning." These multi-agency, multi-national efforts have resulted in more than 1,350 arrests and the seizure of more

than \$137 million in currency, 32,000 kilograms of cocaine, thousands of pounds of methamphetamine, thousands of pounds of marijuana, approximately 1.3 million Ecstasy pills, hundreds of weapons, three aircraft and three maritime vessels.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of Justice Programs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	27.000	27.000	69.793
State and Local Assistance	303.500	144.385	100.793
Treatment	67.000	117.000	137.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	397.500	288.385	307.586
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Regional Information Sharing System	45.000	45.000	9.000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	25.000	25.000	0.000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	7.000	7.000	0.000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	10.000	30.000	30.000
Southwest Border Prosecution	31.000	31.000	0.000
Consolidated Tribal Grant	0.000	0.000	111.586
Northern Border Prosecution	3.000	3.000	0.000
Second Chance Act ¹	7.000	30.000	50.000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program ²	25.000	20.000	40.000
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring	0.000	0.000	10.000
Methamphetamine Enforcement and Clean Up	39.500	40.385	0.000
Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts ³	50.000	57.000	57.000
Combating Criminal Narcotics Activity Stemming from the U.S. Southern Border ⁴	30.000	0.000	0.000
Rural Law Enforcement to Combat Drugs and Crime ⁴	125.000	0.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	397.500	288.385	307.586
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	60	67	67
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions) ⁵	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.2
Drug Resources Percentage	16.06%	12.10%	13.82%

¹In FY 2011, amount reported for the Second Chance Act decision unit reflects 50% of total funding, as directed by the Office of Management and Budget and Office of National Drug Control Policy. In FY 2010, amount represents 30% of total funding of Second Chance Act.

²In FY 2011, the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program replaces the Weed and Seed Program.

³In FY 2011, the Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts Program replaces Drug Courts.

⁴Funding for this program was provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

⁵Agency Budget total is less OJP's Crime Victims Fund and Public Safety Officers Benefits mandatory accounts, as well as reimbursement dollars.

Program Summary

Mission

The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 established the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), whose mission is to provide federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. As such, OJP resources are primarily targeted to providing assistance to state, local, and tribal governments. In executing its mission, OJP dedicates specific resources in support of the *National Drug Control Strategy* that focus on breaking the cycle of drug abuse and crime including: drug testing and treatment, provision of graduated sanctions, drug prevention and education, and research and statistics.

Budget

The total drug control request for OJP in FY 2011 is \$307.6 million, a net increase of \$19.2 million above the FY 2010 enacted level of \$288.4 million.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Total FY 2011 Request: \$30.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program for state prisoners was established to help states and units of local governments develop, implement, and improve residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities, and establish and maintain community-based aftercare services for probationers and parolees. Ultimately, the program goal is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to sustain themselves upon return to the community.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

The Budget will continue to fund treatment services to prisoners.

Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts

Total FY 2011 Request: \$57.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

This program consolidates separate funding streams for the Drug Court Program and Mental Health Problem Solving Courts. This consolidation will provide OJP the flexibility to continue providing grants to state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies to help plan, implement, and improve drug court programs; and assist state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies in working with mental health, substance abuse, housing, and related systems to decrease recidivism of mentally ill offenders, thus improving public safety and public health.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

The program will continue to assist state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing problem solving court strategies to address their jurisdiction's unique needs.

Second Chance Act

Total FY 2011 Request: \$50.0 million
(Reflects \$20.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Second Chance Act Program builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile offender reentry programs. This program authorizes various grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of

probation and parole.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$20.0 million):

The Budget proposes an increase of \$20.0 million to further expand the program. Funded with Second Chance are 3 IWG programs:

- Prosecution-led Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison: \$10 million to allow the Attorney General to make grants to State, Tribal, and local prosecutors to improve the infrastructure, knowledge, and systems needed to operate the judicial aspects of alternative to prison initiatives.
- Adult Re-Entry Court Initiative: \$5 million to extend the proven practices of drug courts into the management of drug-related offenders being released from incarceration back into the community. Funds will support training of probation officers and judges, creation of needed data systems, and expansion of drug testing capabilities.
- Innovative Diversion/Re-Entry Programs for Juvenile Drug Offenders: \$4 million to provide support to develop and test innovative strategies for use with juvenile offender populations having co-occurring substance abuse problems.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program

Total FY 2011 Request: \$40.0 million

(Reflects \$20.0 million increase from FY 2010)

Recent research findings in areas such as community violence prevention and community policing have demonstrated that law enforcement or crime prevention efforts tailored to address particular problems in a defined area often achieve much better results than more general efforts targeting broader areas.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$20.0 million):

The Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, successor to the Weed and Seed Program, will build on these findings by encouraging state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement innovative public safety initiatives using evidence-based program strategies in order to develop new programs that can be replicated in other locations.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

Total FY 2011 Request: \$10.0 million

(Reflects \$10.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program is a survey to collect data on drug use by arrestees to help inform policy decisions about evolving trends in the types of drugs used by offenders and their relationship to the crimes being committed. In conjunction, this survey provides a wealth of information on the characteristics of arrestees not available from administrative record systems, including their demographic, educational, employment and economic characteristics, as well as their prior involvement with the criminal justice system. ADAM also provides unique detailed information about

illicit drug markets and the nature of illicit drug transactions not available from any other source.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$10.0 million):

The FY 2011 request includes \$10.0 million to expand and enhance ADAM, which collects arrestee-reported data on drug use and related behaviors.

Consolidated Tribal Grants

Total FY 2011 Request: \$111.6 million

(Reflects \$111.6 million increase from FY 2010)

The Department of Justice has set aside 7% of the Office of Justice Program's (OJP) discretionary funding for grants or reimbursement programs under a new tribal criminal justice assistance program which consolidates previous OJP tribal funding streams and increases funding available for Indian Country public safety.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$111.6

million): In addition to funding grants to improve public safety outcomes in Indian Country, these grants will support training and technical assistance to improve tribal criminal justice outcomes, including drug and alcohol-related issues.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$7.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The purpose of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) is to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. In coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services, the program aims to assist states that want to establish a PDMP. Objectives of the program include

building a data collection and analysis system at the state level, enhancing existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data, facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data between states, and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$7.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$7.0 million. The PDMP program is now funded through the Drug Enforcement Administration's Diversion Control program.

Regional Information Sharing System

Total FY 2011 Request: \$9.0 million

(Reflects \$36.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

RISS is the only national criminal intelligence system operated by and for state and local law enforcement agencies.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$36.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$36.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$25.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program supported and enhanced efforts by states and local jurisdictions to prohibit the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. Minors are defined as individuals under 21 years of age.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$25.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$25.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Southwest Border Prosecution

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$31.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

This program provided funding for local prosecutor offices in the four Southwest Border states of California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas for the costs of processing, detaining, and prosecuting drug and other cases referred from Federal arrests or Federal investigations.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$31.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$31.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Northern Border Prosecution

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$3.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

This program provided reimbursement of some expenses to state and local law enforcement agencies (including prosecutors, probation officers courts, and detention facilities) along the northern border with the handling and processing of drug and alien cases referred from Federal arrests.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$3.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$3.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Methamphetamine Enforcement and Lab Cleanup

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$40.4 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Methamphetamine Enforcement and Lab Cleanup Grants provided assistance to state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in support of programs designed

to address methamphetamine production and distribution, as well as target “hot spots” characterized by high levels of drug production or distribution.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$40.4 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$40.4 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the OJP program is based on agency GPRA documents, the OMB Assessment, and other agency information. The tables below include performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The Drug Court program was rated favorably in the 2008 OMB Assessment. In 2004, the Weed and Seed program was rated favorably, reflecting its monitoring of homicides and its efforts towards sustainability.

Drug Courts		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	69%	57%
» Percent of drug court participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use while in the drug court program	87%	79%

Discussion

OJP has gradually shifted its program emphasis from establishing new drug courts to building and enhancing existing drug court capacity through training and technical assistance, management information system enhancements, evaluations, increased services to drug court clients, and information dissemination.

In FY 2008 OJP developed new outcome measures to monitor the percent of participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use while in the program, and the percent of participants who re-offend one year post program completion. In addition, several actions are being taken to improve the performance of the program.

OJP is working to improve program design and implementation by focusing on coordination, both internal and with other agencies. Although OJP and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) do not duplicate what they fund or emphasize (OJP provides grants for new and existing drug courts, while SAMHSA focuses on building treatment capacity), OJP has begun coordinating with SAMHSA. Representatives from SAMHSA and BJA met in June 2009 to discuss coordinated solicitation timing, performance measures, and the possibility

of conducting joint trainings and/or peer reviews. OJP and SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment are issuing a jointly-funded drug court enhancement solicitation in FY 2010.

OJP is conducting a comprehensive needs assessment to determine how future funding should be allocated (geographically and by type of drug court: adult, family, and juvenile). OJP reviewed drug court performance measures, and will complete the needs assessment by August 2010.

OJP is conducting a Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation to examine the influence of offender, court, and community characteristics on offender motivation, service access, compliance, relapse, recidivism, and employment. The evaluation will utilize data for 1,800 probationers from multiple interviews, treatment/recidivism records, drug tests; site staff interviews/observations; and detailed budget information for cost studies.

OJP anticipates final evaluation results in the spring of 2010, which coincides with the National Association of Drug Court Professionals conference.

RSAT		
Selected Measures of Performance	CY 2008 ¹ Target	CY 2008 Achieved
» Of the offenders that complete the program, the number who have remained arrest free for 1 year following release from aftercare	1,800	2,808
» Number of participants in RSAT	20,000	28,308

¹Reporting due dates are on a calendar year (CY) basis. The data for CY 2008 data are reported in the table. CY 2009 data will be available in October 2010.

Discussion

RSAT, created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322), assists state and local governments in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs (individual and group treatment activities) in correctional and detention facilities. The RSAT program must be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population; be focused on the inmate's substance abuse problems; and develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.

Several actions are being taken to improve the performance of the program. OJP

reduced the reporting burden on RSAT grantees by enabling electronic reporting for performance measurement. In FY 2008, BJA added RSAT performance measure data collection to its Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) (currently being used to collect performance metrics data for other BJA programs, including the Drug Court program). Grantees began reporting via the PMT in January 2009.

OJP drafted new performance measures, field-tested them with grantees and analyzed the resulting data before adding the new measures to the PMT. OJP has made performance data publicly available at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/RSATPM_0609.pdf.

Weed and Seed		
Selected Measures of Performance	CY 2008 ¹ Target	CY 2008 Achieved
» Percent reduction in homicides per site funded under the Weed and Seed program	1.2%	7.5%
» Number of homicides per site (average for sites reporting)	3.9	3.5

¹Program runs on a calendar year basis. CY 2008 data are being reported in the table. CY 2009 data will be available in October 2010.

Discussion

The Weed and Seed Program provides assistance to address violent crimes and gang-related activities in adversely-impacted neighborhoods. The Community

Capacity Development Office (CCDO), which assists over 270 communities with coordination of law enforcement efforts while developing their capacity to

implement crime prevention programs such as Safe Havens, after-school enrichment activities, and substance use treatment options.

During CY 2009, 90% of reporting Weed and Seed sites included Anti-Drug activities as a component of their weeding strategy. Active participation in the Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program, a major partnership between CCDO and the Department of the Navy, was reported by 22% of the sites.

Several actions have been taken to improve the performance of the program. OJP selected an evaluator to conduct a rigorous national evaluation to assess the impact of the Weed and Seed program and its component strategies in sites across the nation. A web-based survey instrument was launched in December 2008. All data gathered (site visits, resident surveys and stakeholder surveys) have been coded, and initial analyses have begun. The new data are now being compared with GPRA data to develop a complete process and impact analysis. The final evaluation report is due in February 2010.

CCDO improved the automation of performance data collection and handling to better track how the program is performing. Starting in CY 2007, CCDO provided GPRA forms and instructions electronically in PDF file format and distributed these forms to all sites. As a result, in CY 2007, 66% of the GPRA forms were received through this submission method. CCDO then reassessed the process and made improvements to the form's layout and the submission process, resulting in an 88% electronic transmittal rate in CY 2008 and a 90% electronic

transmittal rate in CY 2009. The electronic forms' capability also improved data entry accuracy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Drug Intelligence Center

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$44.000	\$44.023	\$44.580
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$44.000	\$44.023	\$44.580
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$44.000	\$44.023	\$44.580
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$44.000	\$44.023	\$44.580
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	239	239	274
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4
Drug Resources Percentage	100%	100%	100%

Program Summary

Mission

The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) mission is to provide domestic strategic drug-related intelligence support to the drug control, public health, law enforcement, and intelligence communities of the United States in order to reduce the adverse effects of drug trafficking, drug abuse, and other drug-related criminal activity.

Budget

In FY 2011, the budget request is \$44.6 million, a net increase of \$0.6 million over the Fiscal Year 2010 enacted level. The funding will allow NDIC to provide domestic strategic counterdrug analysis in support of

policy-makers and resource planners and also provide support to law enforcement authorities and the intelligence community by conducting document and media exploitation of materials collected in federal, state, and local law enforcement activity associated with counterdrug, counterterrorism, and national security investigations and operations.

Salaries and Expenses (S&E)

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$44.6 million
(Reflects \$0.6 million increase from FY 2010)**

NDIC prepares strategic analytical studies on the trafficking of illegal drugs and on related illegal activities that pose a threat to the national security of the United States. NDIC intelligence reports provide reports of the threat posed by illicit drugs in the United States. NDIC also provides real-time

support to the law enforcement and intelligence communities by conducting document and media exploitation of materials associated with counterdrug and counterterrorism investigations. In addition to intelligence products and document exploitation, NDIC provides counterdrug training to the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

NDIC partners with the Department of Homeland Security Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement to provide critical intelligence to identify, track, and sever the nexus between drug trafficking and terrorism. NDIC also produces strategic money laundering reports that help implement anti-money laundering initiatives. NDIC reports address the methods wholesale-level traffickers use to launder drug proceeds. NDIC supports the National Money Laundering Threat Assessment and the National Money Laundering Strategy--interagency projects that enhance the nation's ability to counter international money laundering.

NDIC has 274 direct authorized positions for FY 2011, an adjustment of 35 positions intended to account for existing positions at NDIC that were not captured within the FY 2010 President's Budget. Specifically, these positions are existing U.S. Air Force personnel at NDIC which are reimbursably funded by NDIC.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.6 million):

The FY 2011 increase is an adjustment to base over the FY 2010 enacted level for 2010 pay raises and the annualization of the 2009 pay raise.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research & Development	\$3.000	\$5.000	\$0.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$3.000	\$5.000	\$0.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Research & Development	\$3.000	\$5.000	\$0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$3.000	\$5.000	\$0.000

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.003	\$0.005	\$0.000
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	N/A

Program Summary

Mission

The Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center’s (CTAC) mission was to serve as the central counterdrug technology research and development organization of the Federal Government. The CTAC program has been discontinued beginning in FY 2011 as its program activities are either being addressed by other Federal Drug Control Program agencies or represent one, among many contributors to various projects.

Budget

The CTAC program is being proposed for deletion in order for ONDCP to focus on higher drug control priorities.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the CTAC Research & Development program is based on agency GPRA documents, OMB reviews, and other agency documents. The tables include performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009	FY 2009
	Target	Achieved
» Number of research projects initiated to expand understanding of demand- and supply-side of illegal drug markets	2	8
» Percentage of research projects that form the basis of or contribute to policy or program direction	50%	50%

Discussion

In 2009, CTAC approved the following eight projects:

Expand the re-engineered national vital statistics system (RENVSS). This project will contribute to the enhancement of the Government’s ability to track drug overdose deaths and improve the timeliness of the reporting;

Develop a mortality coding tracking component for the RENVSS. This project is closely related to the prior project and will improve the process of collecting the cause of death data (including drug overdose deaths) and improve the timeliness of the reporting;

Enhance Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). This project continues to build upon prior CTAC support for MRI research by enhancing the imaging resolution capability of those machines at much less cost than purchasing new machines with improved resolution;

Develop tunnel detection and activity monitoring for the U.S. southwest border. This project will contribute to the development of sensor technology and deployment in existing public infrastructure (e.g., storm drains) along the southwest border to suppress its use for drug trafficking and other forms of smuggling;

Improve and standardize prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs). This project will assist in identifying best practices among existing PDMPs and develop software to automate those practices which will be provided to existing and developing PDMPs to improve their efficiency and timeliness;

Develop communications internet intercept capability (working with the Drug Enforcement Administration). This project contribute to the development of mobile technology to permit law enforcement agencies to intercept internet communications among drug traffickers;

Leverage remote sensing technologies to improve detection of cannabis cultivation sites on public lands. This project will assist in developing technology to enable remote sensing of outdoor marijuana grows early in the production cycle; and

Convene CTAC-hosted conferences. This project will help support the convening of two technology conferences to bring together the world’s leading drug supply and demand researchers to discuss their latest advancements.

Six of these 8 projects are being conducted jointly with interagency partners. Interagency Agreements are either in

process or have been signed between ONDCP and the relevant agency. The projects will be implemented over the coming year.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$60.198	\$61.376	53.600
Interdiction	21.667	22.091	19.292
Investigations	134.474	137.104	119.736
Prevention	2.728	2.728	2.728
Prosecution	8.565	8.733	7.626
Research & Development	2.100	2.700	2.700
Treatment	4.268	4.268	4.268
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$234.000	\$239.000	\$209.950
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	\$234.000	\$239.000	209.950
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$234.000	\$239.000	\$209.950
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2
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 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 2011, ONDCP requests \$210.0 million, which is a decrease of \$29.0 million from the FY 2010 level.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program

Total FY 2011 Request: \$210.0 million
(Reflects \$29.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

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 that strategy. 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 2009, these locally-designed strategies used 67 percent of HIDTA funds for multi-agency investigative task forces and interdiction initiatives and 26 percent for intelligence and information sharing initiatives. Smaller amounts were

used for prosecution (3 percent), prevention and treatment (3 percent) and research and development (1 percent).

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$29.0 million):

The FY 2011 budget reflects a \$29.0 million reduction, which will be spread based upon ONDCP performance assessments for the HIDTA initiatives.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the performance of the HIDTA program is based on agency GPRA documents and other program information. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements.

Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
»Number of DTOs disrupted or dismantled	2,317	3,171
»Cumulative Number of DTOs disrupted or dismantled	8,997	10,613
»Number of multi-state or international DTOs disrupted or dismantled	1,463	2,009
»Cumulative Number of multi-state or international DTOs disrupted or dismantled	5,684	6,738
»Value of drugs, cash, and other assests seized	\$10.4B	\$33.9B
»Cumulative value of drugs, cash, and other assests seized	\$40.4B	\$87.5B
»Number of CPOT-related DTOs disrupted or dismantled	208	107
»Cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled	\$75,400	\$51,981

Discussion

For FY 2008, the most recent year for which complete data is available, annual reports indicate that there were almost 670 HIDTA initiatives in the 28 HIDTAs and five U.S. southwest border regions. These initiatives were staffed by more than 6,300 Federal agents and analysts and nearly 16,000 state and local officers, analysts, and other representatives. HIDTA initiatives identified more than 8,200 DTOs operating in their areas, of which they expected to disrupt or dismantle 2,935. Data from the Performance Management Process (PMP) show that many of the DTOs identified (34%) trafficked in more than one illegal substance. Of those identified as trafficking in a specific drug, approximately 22% trafficked cocaine, about 17% were reported to traffic in marijuana, 12% methamphetamine, and 5% heroin. Prescription drugs accounted for less than 3% of drugs trafficked.

HIDTAs reported disrupting or dismantling 3,171 (108%) of the DTOs they expected to disrupt or dismantle in FY 2008. More than half (63%) of the disrupted and dismantled DTOs were identified as part of a multi-state or international operation. In the process, HIDTA initiatives removed drugs with a wholesale value of more than \$33 billion from the market, and seized \$572 million in cash and \$203 million in non-cash assets from drug traffickers. PMP data further indicate that 81% of HIDTAs achieved the targets established in the PMP for seizing drugs and 50% achieved PMP targets for the average cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled. In addition, 84% of HIDTAs achieved the desired PMP return on investment (ROI) targets for the wholesale value of drugs taken off the

market and cash and non-cash assets seized.

In FY 2009, ONDCP provided \$3,023,323 in discretionary funding to the Domestic Marijuana Eradication and Investigation Project (DMEIP), which contributed to record eradication of domestic marijuana by Federal, state, and local law enforcement. Such resources help coordinate eradication efforts by the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the National Guard, and the M7 states which, in 2008, resulted in 7.7 million plants being eradicated, an increase of more than 2,000,000 plants from 2007. The HIDTA funding was used for officer overtime, aviation flying hours, special equipment purchases, and other investigative costs.

In FY 2009, ONDCP awarded \$200,000 in discretionary funding and \$500,000 in baseline funding to the National Methamphetamine and Pharmaceuticals Initiative (NMPI). The purpose of the NMPI is to counter the production, distribution and consumption of methamphetamine and precursor chemicals in the United States through training; information sharing; assisting in targeting criminal enterprises involved in these activities; and investigative support. In FY 2009, the NMPI continued to sponsor and manage conferences between U.S. Federal, state, and local law enforcement and certain international partners such as China and Canada. As a result of added responsibilities regarding pharmaceuticals, the NMPI further monitors programs or legislation that impact diversion control of legal substances that could be or have been abused.

In FY 2009, ONDCP released the second National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy. The HIDTA Program, specifically the five regions of the Southwest Border (SWB) HIDTA, plays a major role with the implementation of that strategy. The SWB HIDTA has as its primary goal the disruption of the flow of illicit drugs from Mexico, and has expanded its mission to include the movement of cash, assets, and weapons from the U.S. into Mexico. While it continued to participate in various initiatives along the entire border and in the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Program, the SWB HIDTA increased its focus on initiatives in support of the Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy. Improved and enhanced cooperation, communications, and coordination are an integral part of the SWB HIDTA as it assists in the implementation of the Strategy.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Other Federal Drug Control Programs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$160.000	\$140.000	\$152.000
Research & Development	13.450	13.400	12.350
Treatment	1.250	1.000	0.950
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$174.700	\$154.400	\$165.300
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	70.000	45.000	66.500
Drug-Free Communities	90.000	95.000	85.500
National Drug Court Institute	1.250	1.000	0.950
Anti-Doping Activities	9.800	10.000	9.025
Performance Measures Development	0.500	0.250	0.237
National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws	1.250	1.250	1.188
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	1.900	1.900	1.900
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$174.700	\$154.400	\$165.300
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1	1	1
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2
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 (ONDCP) Reauthorization Act of 2006, established this account to be administered by the Director of ONDCP. The funds appropriated to the program support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies.

Budget

In FY 2011, ONDCP requests \$165.3 million for the Other Federal Drug Control Programs (OFDCP), which is an increase of \$10.9 million above the FY 2010 level. OFDCP has seven decision units: National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; Drug-Free Communities (DFC); National Drug Court Institute (NDCI); Anti-Doping Activities; Performance Measures Development (PMD); the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws (NAMSDL); and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Total FY 2011 Request: \$66.5 million

(Reflects \$21.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 resources of \$45 million will enable the Media Campaign to begin implementing a new two-tiered strategy, including a pilot program targeting at-risk communities or populations. Tier one includes a fully integrated effort that combines TV, radio, print, and interactive media with public communications outreach to reach youth, providing a broad prevention base nationally. This tier will include more emphasis on the use of online media to increase teen engagement and participation. Messages will largely focus on educating young people on the negative health, social, academic and financial consequences of using substances and persuading them to remain “Above the Influence.” The second tier will involve more targeted efforts focusing on populations or communities at risk of drug use. This includes an emphasis on addressing methamphetamine in the specific states with high usage rates as well as a specific initiative targeting American Indian youth. In addition, the Campaign will begin to develop and test small-scale, pilot projects designed to reach at-risk youth at the community level, which might include the youth who are particularly impacted by the negative consequences of substance abuse (e.g., African American, Hispanic, American Indian youth, inner city youth or rural youth who may not have ready access to digital media). The Media Campaign will continue to develop popular, science-based materials in order to fulfill public and constituent requests received by national clearinghouses and through the Media Campaign’s web sites. At this funding level,

the parent paid advertising and online efforts will be discontinued.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$21.5 million):

Resources will fund the new two-tier strategy initiated in FY 2010. Tier one will provide a longer and continuous base level of prevention communications targeting teens 14-16 (those moving from middle school into high school) at the national level. This effort will continue to evolve the broad “Above the Influence” platform, allowing it to address the general behavior of drug abuse as well as other emerging drug threats for teens. This layer of the campaign would be delivered via a mix of digital and traditional media, opening the Campaign up to greater youth participation and engaging media partners and marketing communications companies.

The second tier involves a wider implementation of targeted initiatives focusing on communities or populations at risk, recognizing that susceptibility to substance abuse is *not* evenly distributed across the youth population, and that different at-risk populations—whether defined demographically, regionally or in some other fashion—are best reached and influenced in different ways with active participation of their communities. Based on the learnings from the pilot projects, resources will be used to implement localized efforts to more communities and/or populations. In addition, this tier includes the required ten percent to focus on methamphetamine demand reduction advertising in geographic areas with the highest level of meth abuse. Resources

will also be used to develop and implement a public communications and advertising effort targeting adult influencers of teens, including parents, to help reinforce the localized efforts.

Drug-Free Communities

FY 2011 Request: \$85.5 million

(Reflects \$9.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 resources of \$95.0 million will support the development of community drug-free coalitions throughout the United States. The program provides up to \$125,000 per year in grant funding to local drug-free community coalitions which must be matched at a minimum 1:1 ratio by local communities. These grants are awarded through peer-reviewed annual competitions. Community coalitions strive to increase community involvement and effectiveness in carrying out a wide array of drug prevention strategies, initiatives, and activities.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$9.5 million):

Reduced funding will be provided to DFC coalitions in FY 2011.

National Drug Court Institute

FY 2011 Request: \$0.9 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 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 2011 Total Changes (-\$0.1 million):

A reduced amount of funding is requested for the grantee in FY 2011.

Anti-Doping Activities

FY 2011 Request: \$9.0 million

(Reflects \$1.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 resources of \$10.0 million will continue anti-doping efforts 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 2010 Total Changes (-\$1.0 million):

The Budget proposes to reduce funding by \$1.0 million reflecting decrease in funding.

Performance Measures Development

FY 2011 Request: \$0.2 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 resources of \$0.3 million will continue to assist in research and evaluation efforts that develop means for continually assessing the performance and 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.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$0.1 million): A reduced amount of funding will be provided for the performance research.

National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws

FY 2011 Request: \$1.2 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 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 2011 Total Changes (-\$0.1 million): A reduced amount of funding is requested for the grantee in FY 2011.

World Anti-Doping Agency Dues

FY 2011 Request: \$1.9 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 resources of \$1.9 million will support WADA's mission to address 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 2011 Total Changes (no change):
There is no program change.

Performance

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the Media Campaign program is based on GPRA documents. The table includes performance measures, targets and achievements. 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 of the Partnership for Drug-Free America's PATS survey conducted by GfK North America (Roper) and other relevant studies, including tracking and evaluation data collected according to marketing and advertising standards.

Media Campaign		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009	FY 2009
	Target	Achieved
»Percentage of youth ages 12-18 who believe there is great risk of harm from regular marijuana use	50%	53%
»Percentage of teens, 14-16, who think they definitely will not smoke marijuana at any time during the next year	35%	44%
»Percentage of teens, 14-16, who think they definitely will not smoke marijuana if offered by a close friend	35%	47%

Discussion

During FY 2009, Campaign’s strategic goals were to: (1) increase awareness of the risk of drug use, (2) change attitudes about drug use among youth and about the value of parental monitoring among parents, and (3) change intentions regarding drug use among youth and parental monitoring among parents.

The multiple and varied highlights of the FY 2009 accomplishments are briefly outlined below according to the three platforms of the Campaign – youth, parents, and meth/other emerging drugs.

[FY 2009 Youth-focused Accomplishments](#)

The Campaign successfully maintained 52 weeks of media presence to engage teens with drug prevention messages. For FY 2009, the Campaign reached 97% of teens (ages 12-17) approximately 72 times.

[Youth Ad Tracking Study Results:](#)

- In FY 2009, Campaign research indicated an average of 76% of the Campaign’s target audience were aware of ATI advertising. This figure places ATI at the top of the list along with other teen targeted national brands such as Coca Cola, Burger King and Nike.

- In addition, an average of 82% of teens recognized the ATI brand logo. This logo awareness figure continued to be significantly higher than other national social marketing campaigns including the American Legacy Foundation’s (an anti-tobacco group funded through the Master Settlement Agreement with the tobacco industry) teen-targeted anti-tobacco Truth Campaign, which had an awareness of 63%.
- In addition, there was a positive association between increased awareness levels of Campaign advertising and an increase among anti-drug beliefs in the teen target. Specifically, teens that were aware of the Campaign held stronger anti-drug beliefs than teens that were unaware of the Campaign.

[Online and Web \(*AbovetheInfluence.com*\) Results:](#)

- The Campaign extended the ATI message by buying key search terms on search engine sites such as *Google.com* and *Yahoo.com*, so Campaign-related content would appear in search results (e.g., “marijuana,” “alcohol,” “meth,” and “why take drugs”).
 - Paid search generated 1.1 million clicks to *AbovetheInfluence.com*.

- Search ads outperformed industry standards by a factor of four.
- In addition to buying paid search terms, the Campaign reconfigured pages within the “Drugs Facts” section on *AbovetheInfluence.com* to increase the likelihood that the Campaign Web site would appear on “organic” search results (those results that were not paid advertising), from sites such as *Google.com*, *Yahoo.com* and *Bing.com*. The Web site now appears on the first page of search results for 75 new search terms and 42 new keywords.
- In FY 2009, the Campaign created viral, sharable assets to leverage the social nature of how teens use the Web today while allowing the ATI message to be endorsed by, advocated, and spread through environments where teens spend most of their time online.
 - Sharable assets (i.e. widgets, badges) were downloaded or sent to friends nearly 600,000 times in FY 2009.
 - Online media delivered 1.5 billion media impressions (the potential number of people who would see, read or hear a message) on 20 teen-targeted sites such as *MySpace.com*, *Hulu.com*, and *MTV.com*.
 - ATI online advertising surpassed industry averages for click-through rates (people who went from a banner ad to click through to go on the Web site), with Campaign banner ads outperforming industry standards by 2.5 times.

FY 2009 Parent-focused Accomplishments

Starting in 2008 and continuing in 2009, the Parents campaign focused on the key emerging drug threat among teens as indicated by the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), prescription medications. Research showed that parents had not been discussing the dangers of prescription abuse with their teens. Using the Campaign’s brand for parents, *Parents: The Anti-Drug*, new advertising and outreach communicated to parents the nature of this growing threat and the simple actions they could take to help prevent youth prescription drug abuse. Research continued to show that parents’ actions played a crucial role in protecting adolescents from drug use and a wide variety of other risky behaviors.

Parents Campaign Results:

- Reached 90% of the parent target audience an average of 10 times from April – June 2009, through paid advertising.
- The Parents Ad Tracking Study showed an increase in parent awareness of the advertising and signs of a positive impact on their beliefs - both important precursors to changing behaviors:
 - Parents’ belief that prescription drug abuse was prevalent among teens reached its all-time high of 87%, from a pre-launch average of 77%.
 - There had been significant growth in parents’ stated intention to properly conceal or dispose of old or unneeded medicines (67% to 75%) and to ask friends and family to safeguard their drugs (42% to 49%).

- The Campaign’s advertising effort was bolstered by outreach to news media outlets to get stories about prescription drugs featured in newspaper articles, TV news shows and online sites. The Campaign had initially set a goal of 50 million news media impressions (the potential number of people who would see, read or hear the message) for this initiative. To date, the Campaign has received more than 120 million news media impressions on the initiative, spreading the initiative deeper into local markets.
- The results of a news media content analysis (where a vendor actually reviewed the content of a news story to see if the prescription drug issue was mentioned and also referred to ONDCP/Media Campaign) showed that the Campaign was the most cited source of news stories about prescription drugs. The Campaign was referenced as a resource in news stories more than any other organization, including National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Partnership for a Drug-Free America, and the over-the-counter medicine industry organization, Consumer Healthcare Products Association (CHPA).
- Online advertising for the parent campaign surpassed industry averages for click-through rates (people who will go from a banner ad to click through to go on the Web site), with campaign banner ads surpassing industry standards by two times.
- The Campaign sought to be in the top places when people searched for drug-related terms on the most widely-used search engines – thereby providing them with immediate access to accurate drug information.
 - Clicks on paid keyword search terms generated 101,000 clicks to the Web site.
 - Search ads outperformed industry standards by two times.

[FY 2009 Anti-Meth Campaign Accomplishments](#)

The Campaign’s Anti-Meth efforts were directed to young adults as national drug prevalence data show substantially higher use rates for 18-25 year olds. The most recent NSDUH showed past-year usage for young adults aged 18-25 remained over two times higher than past-year use rate for teens, ages 12-17. Further, average age of first use remained consistent at 19.2 years.

The 2009 Anti-Meth Campaign launched in September and ran through November 2009. The Campaign delivered most of its advertising weight to specific states with high methamphetamine usage rates based on the NSDUH 2004-2007 data and/or high levels of meth lab seizures. The Anti-Meth Campaign aimed to prevent methamphetamine use, dispel myths that treatment for meth addiction was ineffective, and encourage people who

[Online and Web \(*TheAntiDrug.com*\) Results:](#)

- During FY 2009, the Campaign’s parent Web site (*TheAntiDrug.com*) received 2,267,461 visits, a rate of approximately 190,000 visits per month.
 - Online media delivered 278.3 million media impressions (the potential number of people who will see, read or hear a message) on 15 parent-targeted sites, such as *Parents.com*, *iVillage.com*, and *CNN.com*.

need help to get into treatment. The FY 2009 Anti-Meth Campaign performed the following:

- The full suite of anti-meth advertising, including television, print, out-of-home (e.g., roadside billboards, convenience store posters and gas pump signs), radio and Internet advertising, was delivered across 16 states.
- Launched a redesigned methresources.gov website to better provide information and materials to individuals and organizations.
- Reached 87% of the target audience an average of 13 times during the campaign. Provided a mechanism for local organizations and community coalitions to receive free anti-meth resources, including customizable versions of the ads (e.g. TV, print, radio, out-of-home billboards, and posters) for use as public-service announcements.

The Campaign's Media Match program has generated approximately \$1.28 billion in incremental media value for the Campaign since its inception (1998 through 2009). The Campaign accomplishments are significant and contribute meaningfully to the demand reduction component of the *Strategy*. It is a fact that fewer than 20 percent of American youth receive an evidence-based drug education program in school, and only 25 percent live in a community served by a Drug-Free Community grant. The great majority of American youth are exposed to a rising tide of pro-drug content in their media and social networking environments. The ATI campaign is often-times the only substantive counter to messages normalizing drug use and trivializing the consequences. Youth response to ATI

demonstrates that it is reaching youth with clear, consistent, credible messages that strengthen adolescents' ability to resist negative social influences and avoid drug use.

Drug Free Communities Program

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the Drug Free Communities Program (DFC) program is based on agency GPRA documents, OMB program reviews, and other agency documents. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Drug Free Communities Program		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent coalitions that report decreased risk factors in community	60%	63%
» Percent coalitions that report increased protective factors	72%	76%
» Percent coalitions that report improvement in past 30-day youth use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana	88%	90%
» Percent coalitions that report positive change in the age of initiation of tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana	91%	96%
» Percent coalitions that report positive change in youth perception of risk from tobacco, alcohol or marijuana	95%	93%
» Percent coalitions that report positive change in youth perception of parental disapproval of the use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana	95%	91%

Discussion

In 2009, the DFC program met or exceeded all but two of their performance goals (“positive change in youth perception of risk from tobacco, alcohol or marijuana” and “positive change in youth perception of parental disapproval of the use of alcohol, tobacco or marijuana”). These measures have historically shown “ceiling” effects: most youth understand that drugs are risky and most parents disapprove of use. As the program has matured, the targets for these measures have risen each year. With the targets approaching 100%, it is increasingly difficult for coalitions to detect and document incremental change.

DFC-funded coalitions are making strides to reduce youth substance use and bolster their communities’ response to emerging drug threats. The two coalitions discussed below are examples of resulting reductions in youth substance use.

In rural southeast Iowa, at least 53% of 11th graders reported having had at least one

drink in the past 30 days (2005). The Van Buren County SAFE Coalition in Keosauqua, Iowa, brought community organizations and individuals together to address this critical issue. Using DFC funding, the coalition executed a comprehensive environmental strategy, including alcohol compliance checks and merchant education. In addition, the coalition worked with local law enforcement to produce policy change to institutionalize uniform compliance checks: also, incentives for merchants who had all employees trained on the proper and legal sale of alcohol. This coordinated effort led by the Coalition reduced youth alcohol use rates among 11th graders to 34% in 2008.

Tobacco addiction affects both the young and old alike. The Troy Community Coalition in Troy, Michigan, implemented a multi-faceted approach to prevent tobacco use and reduce the number of its residents addicted to the drug. The coalition engaged youth through a variety of activities, such as presentations at all Troy middle schools.

The coalition also educated adults through Smoking Cessation classes. In addition, the coalition partnered with local professional associations, such as the University of Detroit Mercy Dental School and the Arab-American Chaldean Association and provided education on the use of hookahs, a type of tobacco pipe. Through coalition efforts, tobacco use among 10th graders dropped from 55% in 1988 to 20% in 2008.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Salaries and Expenses

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$5.363	\$5.855	\$5.169
International	5.363	5.854	5.168
Investigations	3.270	3.570	3.152
Prevention	4.317	4.713	4.160
Research & Development	1.300	1.300	1.235
State and Local Assistance	3.270	3.570	3.152
Treatment	4.317	4.713	4.160
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$27.200	\$29.575	\$26.196
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations	\$25.900	\$28.275	\$24.961
Policy Research	1.300	1.300	1.235
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$27.200	\$29.575	\$26.196
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	108	118	98
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.027	\$0.030	\$0.026
Drug Resources Percentage	100%	100%	100%

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 seeks to foster healthy individuals and safe communities by effectively leading the nation's effort to

reduce drug use and its consequences. 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, and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). 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 2011, ONDCP requests \$26.2 million, which is a decrease of \$3.4 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. ONDCP has two major decision units: Operations and Policy Research.

Operations

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$24.9 million
(Reflects \$3.3 million decrease from FY 2010)**

The FY 2010 resources of \$28.2 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, and HIDTA.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$3.3 million):

A reduced amount of funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

Policy Research

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$1.2 million
(Reflects \$0.1 million decrease from FY 2010)**

The FY 2010 resources of \$1.3 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.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$0.1 million):

The Budget reflects a slight reduction to policy research efforts.

Performance

ONDCP supports four key programs: National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug Free Communities Program, Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program. Performance information for these programs is provided in the respective sections of this document.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	1.000	1.000	1.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug-Free Workplace Grants	1.000	1.000	\$1.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)*	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$1.0
Drug Resources Percentage	0.17%	0.13%	0.10%

Program Summary

Mission

The Small Business Administration's (SBA) Drug Free Workplace Demonstrations Program (DFWP) awards grants to Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) to provide information and assistance to small businesses with respect to establishing drug-free work environments.

Budget

The total FY 2011 drug control request for the Small Business Administration is \$1.0 million, reflecting no increase over the FY 2010 enacted level.

Drug-Free Workplace Grants

Total FY 2011 Request: \$1.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

SBA's Drug-Free Workplace Demonstration Program was established by the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1998 and renamed the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program 2000.

The FY 2011 resources of \$1.0 million will provide grants to eligible intermediaries to assist small businesses financially and technically in establishing Drug-Free Workplace Programs. Financial assistance may include free and/or reduced costs for training sessions, management/supervisor consultants, employee assistance program services, and drug testing. Technical assistance may include performing needs assessments, writing/reviewing policies and procedures, providing consultation to management on program development,

and providing consultation to supervisors on enforcing the DFWP policy and making referrals to drug testing or employee assistance program services.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

SBA will continue to support grantees at the same level as in FY 2010.

Performance

This section on the FY 2009 performance of SBA’s Drug Free Workplace Program is based on agency GPRA documents. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Small Business Administration		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Actual
» Number of small businesses educated	1,450	1,564
» Number of Drug Free Workplace Programs	165	356

Discussion

The Small Business Administration has made great strides to improve performance measurement. By collecting information from program recipients, SBA intends to track changes in employee performance after the implementation of a Drug Free Workplace Program. The collected information reflects on improvements in: (1) absenteeism, (2) tardiness, (3) workplace accidents, (4) employee turnover, (5) insurance premiums, (6) damaged/stolen property costs, and (7) productivity.

productivity; 36 reported a decrease in damaged or stolen property; 35 reported a decrease in absenteeism; and 34 reported a decrease in employee turnover. It is anticipated that as the small businesses continue to report over the next few years, the data reported will be more accurate and complete.

For FY 2009, 30 of the responding small businesses reported an improvement in

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$448.365	\$191.921	\$249.520
International	702.029	678.799	642.482
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,150.394	\$870.720	\$892.002
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Andean Counterdrug Programs	\$315.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
INCLE	547.394	845.720	892.002
INCLE Supplemental	288.000	25.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,150.394	\$870.720	\$892.002

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	259	259	259
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$1.9	\$1.6	\$2.1
Drug Resources Percentage	61.3%	54.5%	41.8%

Funding allocations for Department of State programs are subject to change as more and better information becomes available. The Department of State routinely adjusts its program allocations.

Program Summary

Mission

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is dedicated to strengthening criminal justice systems, countering the flow of illegal narcotics, and minimizing transnational crime.

Functioning democratic criminal justice systems strengthen international law enforcement and judicial effectiveness, bolster cooperation in legal affairs, and support the rule of law and respect for human rights. Strong criminal justice systems are also essential to counternarcotics efforts and minimizing

transnational crime. In addition to traditional counternarcotics activities, such as disrupting the overseas production and trafficking of illicit drugs, INL supports the development of capable police and competent judicial officials. In order for counternarcotics efforts to be sustainable, strong criminal justice systems must be developed. Similarly, minimizing transnational crime requires both specialized assistance and the overall development of criminal justice systems.

Budget

In FY 2011, the Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs requests \$892.0 million for drug control programs, which is a increase of \$21.3 million from the FY 2010 level of \$870.7 million, which is comprised of \$845.7 million FY 2010 enacted funding and \$25.0 million in requested FY 2010 supplemental funding. All FY 2011 funding is requested under the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

FY2011 Request: \$892.0 million
(Reflects \$21.3 million increase from FY2009)

The FY 2011 request will be used for initiatives designed to minimize the impact of international crime and drugs on the United States and its international partners. To support this, INL develops, implements, and monitors U.S. Government international counternarcotics control strategies and foreign assistance programs that support the President's National Drug Control Strategy. INL programs are designed to advance international cooperation in order to reduce the foreign production and trafficking of illicit coca, opium poppy, marijuana and other illegal drugs. INL commodity, technical assistance, and capacity building programs improve foreign government institutional capabilities to implement their own comprehensive national drug control plans that will reduce trafficking in illicit drugs and money laundering activities. Training and assistance also supports prevention and treatment programs and projects designed to increase public awareness of the drug threat to strengthen the international coalition against drug trafficking. An

interregional aviation program supports drug-crop eradication, surveillance and counterdrug enforcement operations.

Projects funded by INL are also directed at improving foreign law enforcement and intelligence gathering capabilities and enhancing the effectiveness of criminal justice sectors to allow foreign governments to increase drug shipment interdictions, effectively investigate, prosecute and convict major narcotics criminals, and break up major drug trafficking organizations. INL also provides technical assistance to U.S. federal law enforcement authorities working overseas in order to enhance their programs. INL is responsible for foreign policy formulation and coordination and for advancing diplomatic initiatives in counternarcotics in the international arena. Specific INCLE programs are described below:

Mexico

FY 2011 Request: \$177.0 million
(Reflects \$1.8 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will support continued counternarcotics, law enforcement, and demand reduction programs to advance the shorter-term goal of dismantling drug trafficking and other criminal organizations, and the longer-term goal of strengthening Mexico's law enforcement institutions and expanding their capacity to attack and deter crime affecting the United States. Funds will continue to enhance Mexico's forensics, surveillance, and data collection and analysis capabilities; continue to help develop a secure communications network for national security agencies; provide technical assistance and non-intrusive inspection equipment for land and maritime interdiction; and support the creation of a

national network for demand reduction programs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$1.8 million):

In FY 2011, the focus of counternarcotics programs shifts from procuring high-cost equipment to providing technical assistance on implementing and institutionalizing the changes brought about through the Mérida Initiative.

Colombia

FY 2011 Request: \$178.6 million

(Reflects \$26.6 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will continue support for the Government of Colombia's (GOC) implementation of its National Consolidation Plan, which consolidates progress achieved under Plan Colombia while synchronizing security, counternarcotics, and development through a coordinated government approach. Counternarcotics support will also continue to build the GOC's capacity to take over additional counternarcotics responsibilities. Assistance will support aviation programs that focus on interdiction, eradication, humanitarian and high-value target operations, allowing the Colombian military and police the ability to operate in remote regions. Funding will also go towards enhancing the GOC's ability to interdict drugs, particularly along the Pacific coast.

The multi-year Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) will continue to ensure aircrew and aircraft safety while maximizing the cost effectiveness of INL's aging Air Wing fleet. By upgrading these aircraft the Department will avoid future costly maintenance and ensure safe aircraft.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$26.6 million):

The decrease continues a glide path in transferring financial and management responsibility for several counternarcotics and security activities to the Government of Colombia. Decreases will be taken from INCLE-funded eradication and interdiction, counternarcotics, and stabilization operations.

Bolivia

FY 2011 Request: \$26.0 million

(Reflects \$6.0 million increase from FY2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will support Bolivian efforts to eliminate excess coca cultivation in and around the Chapare and Yungas regions and to eradicate illegal coca in national parks. Funds will also support efforts to interdict cocaine, cocaine derivatives, other drugs, and precursor chemicals. Support is intended to enable the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to improve efficiencies in the prosecution of narcotics-related cases, address official corruption, and increase transparency and accessibility in the criminal justice system. Funds will also support drug prevention efforts. A portion of the funds will enhance the capacity of the National Police through training programs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$6.0 million):

INL will continue to work with the Government of Bolivia to improve efficiencies in the prosecution of narcotics-related cases, address official corruption, and increase transparency and accessibility in the criminal justice system.

Peru

FY 2011 Request: \$39.5 million
(Reflects \$0.2 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will address narcotics trafficking threats and will assist the Government of Peru (GOP) with security and state presence east of the Andes by supporting secure basing and training for counternarcotics police. Funding will enable GOP capacity to carry out counternarcotics eradication and interdiction operations on multiple fronts, particularly in entrenched coca growing areas and areas of coca expansion.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$0.2 million):

INL will continue FY 2010 counternarcotics eradication and interdiction operations.

Ecuador

FY 2011 Request: \$7.5 million
(Reflects \$3.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will support enhanced presence of Ecuadorian security forces at land and sea ports and on the northern and southern borders to deter narcotics trafficking through Ecuador from Colombia and Peru. Interdiction will be improved with support for stationing counternarcotics police along frequently used or emergent trafficking routes. Funding provides assistance for canine and law enforcement skills training, operational support for recently established money laundering and chemical control units, along with strengthening of administration of justice programs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$3.5 million):

The increase will continue police operations and incorporate the need for modernization, such as acquisition of sophisticated scanning equipment.

Military operations are anticipated at an increased pace near the porous border region with Colombia, which will require assistance through FY 2011.

Western Hemisphere Regional Security Initiative

FY 2011 Request: \$37.5 million
(Reflects \$31.3 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request for Central America supports programs in Belize, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras. Funds will provide equipment, training and operational support for counternarcotics vetted units including those under the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) as well as national police units historically supported by INL.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$31.3 million):

The additional drug control funds will support eradication efforts and aviation support in Guatemala, continue and strengthen the DEA and ICE vetted units, expand demand reduction efforts, and enhance support for national police and regional interdiction.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

FY 2011 Request: \$31.2 million
(Reflects \$31.2 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will be used to stem the flow of illegal drugs into the region by strengthening the region's capacity to detect and interdict drug shipments, bring traffickers and other criminals to trial, and attack money laundering and associated corruption.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$31.2 million):

In FY 2011, drug control funding will support both bilateral and regional

counternarcotics initiatives, including support for Sovereign Skies, interdiction, eradication, law enforcement reform and development, and demand reduction.

Brazil

FY 2011 Request: \$1.0 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will be used to support narcotics interdiction programs and to enhance the Government of Brazil's law enforcement efforts.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change): INL will sustain ongoing programs.

Haiti

FY 2011 Request: \$3.8 million

(Reflects \$0.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will provide support for development of Haiti's drug law enforcement infrastructure and expertise, specifically the Haitian National Police (HNP) anti-drugs unit (BLTS, French acronym). Assistance will continue support for the Haitian Coast Guard to strengthen its maritime interdiction capabilities and enhance information sharing and collaboration with the HNP. Funds will also support efforts to restructure the Haitian Financial Investigative Unit to improve its capacity to successfully investigate money laundering and official corruption.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.5 million): Funds in FY 2011 will sustain FY 2010 projects.

West Africa

FY 2011 Request: \$13.2 million

(Reflects \$10.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will be used for counternarcotics projects in West

Africa, including Nigeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo, and The Gambia. Programs will develop strong law enforcement investigative abilities and justice sectors capable of prosecuting and convicting narcotraffickers.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$10.0 million):

The majority of the cocaine transiting West Africa flows to Europe, not the United States. The primary concern is the destabilizing effect this trafficking will have on the region and the potential it represents for corroding good governance. The increase will expand support to other West African countries including Benin, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo, and The Gambia.

East Asia and the Pacific

FY 2011 Request: \$1.7 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will support programs in Laos and Vietnam. In Laos, funds will support counternarcotics law enforcement assistance; alternative livelihood assistance for villages in opium regions of northern Laos, which formerly grew opium and have not yet received prior or sufficient assistance; and drug demand reduction programs. In Vietnam, funds will support drug interdiction programs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$0.1 million):

Funds will sustain drug control program activities in Laos. Vietnam is a new counternarcotics program.

Turkey

FY 2011 Request: \$0.5 million

(Reflects \$0.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request of \$0.5 million will support antidrug/anti-organized

crime training and technical assistance as well as implementation of drug abuse prevention and education and treatment projects.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.5 million):

The request will enable support to Turkey.

Iraq

FY 2011 Request: \$2.5 million

(Reflects \$1.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will leverage FY 2010 funding that is providing training and technical assistance to establish a Center of Excellence on Substance Abuse Treatment. In FY 2011, the Center of Excellence will focus on coordinating the efforts of physicians and public health practitioners by developing a comprehensive nationwide demand reduction strategy.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$1.5 million):

The increase of \$1.5 million over FY 2010 levels will support more expansive technical assistance as the Government of Iraq forms its nationwide demand reduction strategy in support of the newly established Center.

Morocco

FY 2011 Request: \$0.8 million

(Reflects \$0.8 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will support training directed at Moroccan customs and border law enforcement agencies and necessary equipment, such as: inspection tool kits, computers, surveillance equipment, and cargo inspection systems.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.8 million):

Funds will be utilized for training programs and equipment.

Afghanistan

FY 2011 Request: \$250.6 million

(Reflects \$32.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

Afghanistan continues to face an environment of continued insecurity; increased insurgent violence; a weak - and in places - corrupt government; and ongoing challenges to democratic stability. Key continuing priorities will be increasing capacity in Afghan government institutions and strengthening the delivery of services at the sub-national level.

In the counternarcotics arena, FY 2011 funds will enhance programs to disrupt drug trafficking and associated criminal activity throughout the country; continue an incentive-based supply reduction program; and change public attitudes towards drug use and cultivation through comprehensive expansion of support to drug prevention and treatment activity. While poppy reduction efforts in Afghanistan have been and will continue to be led by the Afghan government, funding will support Afghan Governor-led efforts in limited areas where on a specific case-by-case basis support may be required. Specifically, funds for counternarcotics in FY 2011 will support programs in the areas of supply reduction, interdiction, public information, and drug demand reduction.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$32.0 million):

Funds in FY 2011 will emphasize the Good Performers Initiative and Counternarcotics Advisory Teams (CNAT) programs continuing these initiatives for the reduction of poppy cultivation, and increasing the focus on province-based dissuasion against planting. INL will provide support for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) for the expansion of

counternarcotics law enforcement into the provinces, as well as for the operation and maintenance of existing and new facilities to support the Afghan Ministry of Interior's interdiction forces. Funds will also strengthen demand reduction efforts through a nationwide treatment delivery system in which the number of residential, outpatient, and mobile treatment centers will be increased to provide counseling and rehabilitation services to Afghans with drug addictions.

Pakistan

FY 2011 Request: \$11.2 million

(Reflects \$4.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will continue to support INL's counternarcotics program in Pakistan. The counternarcotics program is designed to inhibit poppy cultivation; prevent a spillover effect from the poppy growing and opium processing areas in neighboring Afghanistan; reverse poppy expansion into non-traditional growing areas; return Pakistan to its zero-poppy status; prevent criminal syndicates from taking hold of local economies; and control drug abuse often seen in drug transit countries. INL will continue training and equipping law enforcement agencies focused on counternarcotics and border area drug demand reduction programs—specifically focusing on both treatment and rehabilitation of existing addicts and drug awareness prevention. These funds will continue provision of training, operational support and small-scale commodities to a range of law enforcement agencies that share counternarcotics responsibilities, and support aggressive opium poppy monitoring efforts as security allows.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$4.0 million):

The increase of \$4 million will support additional demand reduction efforts and increased support to law enforcement agencies.

Interregional Aviation Support

FY 2011 Request: \$60.0 million

(Reflects \$0.3 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will provide core-level services necessary to operate, sustain, and maintain a fleet of over 140 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft of eight types. This support includes central system management, contract administration, and oversight of technical functional areas, such as: operations, training, flight standardization, safety, maintenance, and logistics. Additionally, this funding provides for a centralized system for acquiring, storing and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of the overseas locations. The aircraft support counternarcotics aviation programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, Afghanistan, and drug control programs in other temporary deployment locations as required.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.3 million):

The increase of \$0.3 million will allow for continuation of existing services.

Critical Flight Safety Program

FY 2011 Request: \$11.8 million

(Reflects \$3.6 million decrease from FY 2010)

FY 2010 was the first year that the Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) funds were requested under the Centrally-managed account. CFSP is centrally-managed funding for drug control programs that address requirements pertaining to Bolivia, Peru, and Afghanistan. The FY 2011 request will continue to modernize the INL air fleet that

put in place a fleet management process for INL air assets (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot-level maintenance) like that which is used by DoD and commercial airlines. It allows INL to ensure the safety of and to extend the life of its aviation assets in order to continue to provide requisite aviation support for counternarcotics programs. Funds will address depot-level engine requirements, attrition replacements, wiring/avionics upgrades, and programmed depot level maintenance for Huey-II helicopters as well as Aircraft/Aircrew Safety items. CFSP activities for Colombia will continue to be requested under the Colombia bilateral program budget line.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$3.6 million):

Funds will support CFSP projects associated with the FY 2011 workload. Work not accomplished in FY 2011 will be carried over in this multi-year program.

Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction

FY 2011 Request: \$12.5 million

(Reflects \$1.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request supports the U.S. foreign policy priority of reducing drug use, crime and related violence that threatens our national security and hinders the economic development, political stability, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries. INL demand reduction programs are designed to assist the international community in reducing drug consumption in an effort to deprive illegal drug traffickers of their largest source of revenue – the addicted, frequent, high-volume drug user thereby reducing the income that criminal and terrorist organizations derive from narcotics

trafficking and reducing threats to the health and welfare of fragile states.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$1.5 million):

Funds will continue drug demand reduction project activities from FY 2010.

International Organizations

FY 2011 Request: \$3.9 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States/Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). These programs strengthen foreign government judicial and law enforcement capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly by disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs also enhance international cooperation among states and help close off safe havens to traffickers and other criminal groups.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

Funds will sustain FY 2010 UNODC and OAS/CICAD projects.

Program Development and Support

FY 2011 Request: \$20.0 million

(Reflects \$2.7 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug control request will be used for domestic salaries, administrative costs, and other Washington-based support services costs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$2.7 million):

The increase of \$2.7 million will be used for additional personnel, cover adjustments for inflation, and support other administrative support cost

increases.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the State INL programs is based on data reported in their 2008 Performance Plan and Reports (PPR), as available through FACTS-Info which represents information provided by country missions.

It is important to note that in FACTS-Info, data may not be consistently reported and also, composite data combines drug seizures, both of which lead to a somewhat inaccurate picture. For example, seizing

one metric ton of cocaine should be perceived as a greater achievement than one metric ton of marijuana, but is not included in FACTS-Info. The 2009 INCSR reports, to be released in March 2010, while based on host-nation reports, will provide a more accurate picture of actual seizures, eradication, and coca cultivation in the Western Hemisphere and around the world.

The tables include performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available. This report includes selected program measures from the Western Hemisphere, Asia (Laos), and Afghanistan.

Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved¹
Andean Counterdrug Initiative		
» Number of Hectares (Ha) of coca eradicated in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru in Calendar Year 2009	214,000	188,951
INCLE		
» Number of Hectares (Ha) of illicit opium poppy cultivated in Laos for Calendar Year 2009	<1000	1,800
» Kilos of illicit narcotics seized by host governments in USG-assisted areas in the Western Hemisphere ²	409,000	1,518,195
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries		
» Reduce cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan with the long-term goal of achieving a poppy-free North between 2005 and 2010 (21 out of 34 provinces)	7 poppy-free provinces (PFP) and 7 provinces reducing cultivation (PRC)	18 PFP and 12 PRC

¹ The "FY 2009 Achieved" data is as of December 9, 2009 from host-nation reports since partner countries report eradication on a calendar year basis. The FY 09 actuals reflect considerable under-reporting.

² The "FY 2009 Target" and "FY 2009 Achieved" figures are from FACTS-Info and combine all drugs seized.

Discussion

The long-term goal of the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) and International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) appropriation is to reduce the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize their assets. Among other efforts, INL accomplishes this through aerial eradication, forced and voluntary manual eradication, increasing capabilities for drug interdiction, reducing demand and strengthening rule of law and alternative livelihood efforts.

Eradication is a critical component of the U.S. government's counternarcotics strategy in the Andean region but is not the only metric used in determining success. Eradication data are aggregated by calendar year rather than by fiscal year. Thus, eradication results available are as of December 9, 2009. The 2009 target was for eradication of 214,000 hectares in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. In 2009, the Department supported efforts that eradicated over 188,951 hectares (as of December 1) through aerial and manual eradication techniques.

Colombia is assuming greater responsibility for several U.S.-funded programs, enabling the USG to target critical areas through a more coordinated approach with security and alternative development programs. As of December 2009, Colombia eradicated 153,000 hectares of illicit crops – over 100,000 hectares through aerial eradication and over 53,000 hectares by manual

eradication efforts. The number of hectares eradicated declined in 2009 because of Colombian budget constraints affecting manual eradication. The Colombian Government's capability to conduct interdiction, however, continues to increase; unofficial estimates for calendar year 2009 show that the 2008 figure will be surpassed by several tons. Peru exceeded its coca eradication goal of 8,000 hectares for the second year in a row, eradicating over 10,000 hectares in 2009. As of October 2009, Peru seized approximately 17 metric tons of cocaine and destroyed 2,333 cocaine labs.

Also in 2009, Bolivia eradicated over 6,200 hectares of coca nationwide, about 95 percent of which took place in the Cochabamba tropics (Chapare) and Yapacani region. As of October 2009, Bolivia seized 23 metric tons of cocaine. Without a DEA presence in-country, Bolivia interdicted 3 fewer metric tons than the year before, largely due to a lack of enhanced international intelligence and operational support for interdiction forces.

Other efforts in the Western Hemisphere include the Mérida Initiative in Mexico and Central America and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, which is under development, as well as other programs in the Southern Cone. USG programs target the criminal organizations that profit from narcotics trafficking. These organizations pose a security threat to the region and the United States with their network of transnational crimes.

Throughout 2009, the Calderon Administration in Mexico continued the unprecedented efforts begun in December 2006 to curb the flow of drugs

and curtail the power of drug cartels. In FY 2009, Mérida Mexico programs ramped up assistance to this effort. Despite violent reprisals, Mexican law enforcement arrested over 27,000 persons on drug-related offenses, and extradited over 100 persons from Mexico to the U.S.

As of November 2009, Mexican law enforcement seized 20 metric tons (MT) of cocaine, 788 MT of marijuana, 446 kilograms (kg) of opium gum, 261 kg of heroin, and 3,350 kg of methamphetamine. At the same time U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies caution that continued improvements in enforcement will force traffickers to seek alternate routes or alternative enterprises. Central American countries, especially Panama, Guatemala and Honduras, have already seen the violent results of increased criminal activity.

The long-term goal of the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) program in Southeast Asia is to remove all countries receiving U.S. assistance from the List of Major Drug Producing and Drug Transit Nations. Thailand was removed in 2004, with the goal of removing Laos prior to 2010. When opium poppy cultivation in Laos is estimated by the U.S. government as less than 1,000 hectares, the country will be removed from the President's list of major illicit drug producing countries. Laos made progress in reducing the number of hectares of opium poppy cultivation in 2007 (USG estimate: 1100 hectares, down from 1700 in 2006) but flat lined in 2008 and increased slightly in 2009. The situation remains precarious and the Department

continues to focus on alternative development programs, law enforcement development, and demand reduction programs to support Lao efforts to reduce opium cultivation.

The purpose of the INCLE counternarcotics program in Afghanistan is to reduce opium poppy cultivation in order to create stability in Afghanistan and prevent it from becoming a narco-state controlled by insurgents. The goal of the program is to have 21 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces designated as poppy-free provinces (PFP) or provinces reducing cultivation (PRC) by 2010. The target for CY 2009 was to have 7 poppy free provinces and 7 provinces reducing cultivation. In CY 2009, Afghanistan exceeded its targets, achieving 18 poppy free provinces and 7 provinces reducing cultivation to less than 1000 hectares.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
United States Agency for International Development

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	\$418.600	\$365.132	\$365.132
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$418.600	\$365.132	\$365.132
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Developmental Assistance Account	\$ 48.840	\$ 45.271	\$ 45.271
Economic Support Fund	276.760	319.861	319.861
Economic Support Fund Supplementals	93.000	-	-
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$418.600	\$365.132	\$365.132
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	27	27	27

Funding allocations for Department of State programs are subject to change as more and better information becomes available. The Department of State routinely adjusts its program allocations.

Program Summary

Mission

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the U.S. government organization responsible for most economic and development foreign aid. It receives overall foreign policy guidance from the US Secretary of the Department of State. USAID advances US foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade, health, democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance. USAID's Alternative Development programs support U.S. counternarcotics objectives by helping countries develop economic alternatives to narcotics production. Specifically, to stop the illegal drug trade, USAID offers incentives to farmers to discontinue planting poppy and other illicit crops, and

USAID provides training; demonstration centers and farm related business training to help farmers in drug-producing countries increase their income from legitimate crops. USAID also supports programs that create off-farm employment, improve productive and social infrastructure in drug production areas, strengthen institutions, promote human rights, strengthen small and medium enterprises, improve access to credit, and expand state presence.

Budget

In FY 2011, the Department of State requests \$365.1 million in the Economic Support Fund and Development Assistance accounts for Alternative Development (AD) programs in the Andean region and in Afghanistan.

Economic Support Funds and Development Assistance Funds - Andean Region

FY 2011 Request: \$180.1 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

As the source of more than 90 percent of cocaine and about half of the heroin entering the U.S., Colombia and the Andean Region remain the focus of State's efforts to disrupt the market for illegal drugs. USAID administers the Economic Support Fund in Colombia and the Development Assistance (DA) Fund in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru as sources of funding for alternative development projects and aid in the Andean Region. These resources support projects to advance the development of legitimate crops, legal enterprises and licit employment opportunities in lieu of illicit activities. Alternative Development (AD) funds also strengthen state institutions, support construction of productive and social infrastructure, expand state presence and strengthen community resolve to resist drug trafficking activities.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

The Budget will continue to support AD programs that are in alignment with the U.S. counternarcotics strategy in the region.

Economic Support Funds - Afghanistan

FY 2011 Request: \$185.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

Agriculture is a way of life for seventy percent of Afghanistan's people. However, instability, coupled with the region's four-year drought has devastated the country's farms. In fact, eighty percent of the rural population lives in poverty. With its economic support, USAID is renovating irrigation systems, providing farmers with fertilizer and seeds, and is building roads to

market centers. Over the past few years, licit agricultural production has nearly doubled, increasing farmers' incomes and encouraging them to produce legitimate crops. However, opium cultivation still occurs. To stop the illegal drug farming and trade, USAID provides alternative economic opportunities to farmers to incentives them to discontinue planting narcotic crops. USAID provides training, demonstration centers and farm related business training to farmers to help them increase their income from legitimate crops.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change): USAID plans to continue support to a greater number of potential poppy producing provinces, continuing to support activities, such as: cash-for-work projects, availability of agricultural credit, and training and marketing assistance to help farmers increase their income from legitimate crops.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the USAID program is based on agency GPRA documents and the OMB review. The table includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

USAID		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Number of community, producer groups, or associations that signed agreements to become and/or remain "coca-free"	1,554	2,495
» Number of USAID-assisted families that have signed or are included under "coca-free" agreements (cumulative)	242,000	248,764
» Hectares of opium poppies eradicated manually or voluntarily by Alternative Development partners in USAID target areas	n/a	n/a
» Hectares of licit agricultural crops developed or expanded in areas receiving USAID assistance (cumulative)	108,585	58,010
» Number of new direct jobs created (agric.& non-agric.) in USAID-assisted areas (annual)	21,179	46,875
» Increase in sales of licit farm and non-farm products in USAID-target areas of Afghanistan over previous year	23,000,000	169,183,934
» Number of rural households benefiting directly from USAID interventions in Afghanistan	130,000	888,094

Note: The targets for these measures are preliminary - the methodology for developing them is being refined for use in identifying future year targets.

Discussion

USAID/Afghanistan's AD Programs provided assistance to 13 provinces in FY 2009. The AD Program-South provided assistance in Helmand and Kandahar Provinces; the AD Program-North provided assistance in Badakhshan and Takhar provinces; the AD Program-East provided assistance in Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, and Nuristan provinces; and the AD Program – Northwest provided assistance in Farah Province. Substantial results have been achieved in FY 2009. An additional 58,010 hectares of alternative crops have been put under cultivation in FY 2009. More than 161,159 individuals have received agricultural, farm management, and business training benefiting over 888,094 families, including over 2,500 women and 47 women's organizations. This assistance has resulted in almost \$169 million of increased sales of licit, higher-quality, farm products, much of which are exported to regional markets.

Assistance is helping these farmers to meet improved quantity, quality, and on-time delivery standards.

In the East, the number of families benefiting from alternative livelihoods rose by 12% (from 423,896 to 473,625), and sales of licit products increased by 47% (from \$43.6 million to \$65.3 million), while ADP programs in the North rehabilitated 95 km of roads and 31 km of irrigation canals, 2,558 families benefited from 63,338 days of labor, and an additional 7% above the target of 3,800 women received short term training in agricultural productivity. Cash-for-work constructed 134 km of roads, providing 88,760 labor days of work, 35,638 farmers were trained in nursery and orchard management, 954 orchard families benefited from 28,000 paid labor days, sales increased \$187,200 over the previous year, 31 veterinary clinics were built and staffed with a para-vet, and four feedlots

were built that successfully fattened 720 ruminants on enriched silage.

The Alternative Development (AD) program in Colombia has helped rural families produce nearly 280,000 hectares of agricultural crops and has improved sustainable management practices on almost 260,000 hectares of forest land since 2001. This means that nearly 540,000 hectares of land are being used today for licit activities and are no longer available for production of drug crops.

The AD program in Peru has developed or expanded more than 120,000 hectares of licit crops (particularly cacao, palm oil, and coffee) since 2002, thus generating licit and sustainable livelihoods for over 78,000 families. AD-assisted crops generated over \$10 million in sales at farm gate prices in FY 2009.

Bolivia's AD program helped exports of key crops grow by over 250% since 2001. Since 2005, the program has benefited over 42,000 families, and contributed to a significant reduction in poverty in the Yungas region (from 64% in 2004 to 52% in 2009).

The AD program in Ecuador has supported more than 37,000 hectares of legal agricultural crops since 2000 and provided assistance to more than 68 small, medium or large enterprises that created more than 2,700 licit jobs.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	2.681	2.688	2.709
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$2.681	\$2.688	\$2.709
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Impaired Driving ¹	2.681	2.688	\$2.709
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$2.681	\$2.688	\$2.709

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2	2	2
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9
Drug Resources Percentage	0.32%	0.31%	0.30%

¹Includes \$1.2 million of drug-related resources associated with SAFETEA-LU.

Program Summary

Mission

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s (NHTSA) mission is to save lives, prevent injuries and reduce economic costs due to road traffic crashes, through education, research, safety standards and enforcement activity. The Drug Impaired Driving program contributes to this mission by supporting a range of initiatives intended to reduce impaired driving.

Budget

In FY 2011, NHTSA’s budget request reflects \$2.7 million for its drug impaired driving activities. Included in this request is \$1.5 million for the Drug Impaired Driving program, as well as \$1.2 million for drug impaired driving research, as included in Section 2013 of the Safe, Accountable,

Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU).

Drug Impaired Driving

Total FY 2011 Request: \$2.7 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The Drug Impaired Driving program, part of the agency’s Impaired Driving program, supports infrastructure and sponsors research on the nature and incidence of the drug impaired driving problem. The program maintains and refines the Drug Evaluation and Classification infrastructure to enable accurate detection of drug impairment by trained law enforcement officers. Further, the program provides leadership, guidance and resources to assist states and communities to implement effective programs to reduce drug impaired driving. The program also provides technical assistance and training programs

on drug impaired driving for prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials.

Training

FY 2011 Request: \$0.8 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

In FY 2010, the agency will use \$0.8 million to complete the improvement of law enforcement training in the area of drug impaired driving. NHTSA is promoting and facilitating the adoption of the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement curriculum as an intermediate level of training to improve enforcement efforts by officers that are not Drug Recognition Experts (DREs). NHTSA will continue efforts to increase the use of Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) training and application within States, as well as continue to train prosecutors, judges, and other appropriate criminal justice officials regarding drug impairment, detection, sanctions, and treatment options. Training of law enforcement, prosecutors and judges is essential to the success of this program, and as such, the agency will continue these efforts in FY 2011.

Data Collection

FY 2011 Request: \$0.5 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The \$0.5 million in FY 2011 will support data collection efforts to determine the extent of the drug impaired driving problem and to better develop programs and potential countermeasures to address this problem. These objectives will be accomplished through uniform and timely data collection by Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) officers nationwide. This system will provide the data needed to identify trends in drug impaired driving incidents, evaluate the DEC program, and provide information to support federal and state drug impaired

driving programs. The system will be internet-based and accessible to law enforcement, toxicologists, prosecutors, NHTSA, and Highway Safety Offices to enter, review, collate and access data relating to drug impaired driving arrests.

Public Information and Outreach

FY 2011 Request: \$0.2 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The \$0.2 million in FY 2011 will support public information and outreach efforts. NHTSA will continue to partner with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to support the *Drunk Driving, Over the Limit, Under Arrest* message. NHTSA will accomplish this by offering effective strategies to increase the number of arrests, decrease DWI incidents, increase deterrence, and track and coordinate impaired driving training programs (SFST, ARIDE, and DEC).

In further support of public information and outreach efforts, NHTSA will work with the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America to incorporate traffic safety messages into the existing network of community coalitions, with particular focus on alcohol and substance abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery. With this partnership, the agency seeks to provide technical support to coordinate impaired driving messaging through the State and Regional Highway Safety Offices, gain wider distribution of the agency's drug fact sheets for specific audiences (i.e., parents, youth, older drivers, coalitions), and increase support for the national impaired driving crackdowns.

Furthermore, the agency will continue efforts to develop a model statute for States relating to drug-impaired driving, and

to coordinate with other Federal agencies. NHTSA will continue to work with IACP and CADCA in FY 2011 to provide technical assistance, training, and effective deterrence strategies.

SAFETEA-LU

**FY 2011 Request: \$1.2 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)**

Section 2013 of SAFETEA-LU authorizes groundbreaking research on the incidence of drug use among drivers - an area where data is currently extremely limited. In FY 2011 NHTSA will conduct a case-control study to determine the crash risk associated with driving under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the Drug Impaired Driving Program is based on agency GPRA documents, the Budget Request, and other agency information. No OMB Assessment has been undertaken of this program.

The program contributes to the Department’s long-term goal of reducing the highway fatality rate to no more than 1.0 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled by the end of 2011.

Drug Impaired Driving Program		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY2009 Target	FY2009 Achieved
» Develop and recommend methods for detecting major illegal drugs in drivers.	Detection of at least 5 drugs	No technologies currently exist for detecting drugs

Discussion

NHTSA is undertaking several projects to assess the problem of drug impaired driving. Current NHTSA projects focus on: Methods for detecting illegal drugs, the Roadside Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use By Drivers, and developing procedures for a Case Control Study of the Crash Risk of Drug-Impaired Drivers.

The agency recently completed analysis of the Roadside Survey of Alcohol and Drug Use by Drivers - this survey provides the first nationally representative estimate of drug use among driver populations. These

findings will be used to guide future program development and will lead to critical further research regarding the role of drugs in crash causation.

In FY 2009, NHTSA convened an expert group to identify and recommend methods for detecting the presence of major illegal drugs in drivers. The expert group concluded that such technology was not feasible for roadside use in the near future. Therefore, the agency redirected research efforts toward the development of methods to identify drugs that impair driving. The FY 2009 target was not achieved because of this change in research strategy.

In FY 2010, NHTSA will complete a study design and procedures for a Case Control Study of the Crash Risk of Drug-Impaired Drivers. In conjunction with the recently completed Roadside Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use by Drivers, this study will provide key information on drug impairment as a causal factor in crashes. In FY 2011, NHTSA will collect data from 1250 crashes for the Case Control Study, which will mark the halfway point of this study.

Together, these achievements reflect the agency's progress in obtaining essential information for the development of effective countermeasures to drug impaired driving.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Internal Revenue Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$60.627	\$59.157	\$60.349
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$60.627	\$59.157	\$60.349
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Criminal Investigations	\$60.627	\$59.157	\$60.349
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$60.627	\$59.157	\$60.349

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	329	329	329
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$11.5	\$12.1	\$12.6
Drug Resources Percentage	0.527%	0.489%	0.479%

Program Summary

Mission

The mission of the IRS Criminal Investigation (CI) Division in federal law enforcement's anti-drug efforts is to reduce or eliminate the financial gains (profits) of major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations through the use of unique financial investigative expertise and statutory jurisdiction. These efforts support the goals of the *National Drug Control Strategy* and the *National Money Laundering Strategy*.

CI supports the overall IRS mission by the investigation of criminal violations under its jurisdiction through three program areas: the Legal Income Source Program, the Illegal Income Source Program, and the

Narcotics Program. The Narcotics Program supports the National Drug Control Strategy and the National Money Laundering Strategy through continued support of multi-agency task forces including Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC), High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), and the High Risk Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Areas (HIFCA).

Budget

The total drug control request for the IRS for FY 2011 is \$60.4 million, a net increase of \$1.2 million over the FY 2010 enacted.

Criminal Investigations

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$60.4 million
(Reflects \$1.2 million increase from FY 2010)**

The criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26), the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31) and the Money Laundering Control Act are particularly useful in the financial investigation (and prosecution) of major narcotics traffickers and money launderers, and the seizure and forfeiture of their profits. CI plays an important role in reducing and disrupting the supply of illegal drugs as a participating member of the OCDETF Program. CI utilizes unique financial skills in the investigation of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. By primarily focusing on those sophisticated cases which meet OCDETF designation standards, CI makes a significant contribution to many important investigations, while maximizing the use of its resources. With the globalization of the U.S. economy and the increasing use of electronic funds transfers, investigations have become more international in scope. CI's international strategy places special agents in strategic foreign posts to facilitate the development and use of information

obtained in host nations in support of its investigations.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$1.2 million):
The resources of \$60.4 million reflects a price growth increase, allow the agency to continue as a member of the OCDETF program.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the drug control mission of IRS - Criminal Investigation (CI) division's portion of the OCDETF program - is based on agency GPRA documents, an OMB assessment, and other agency information.

The FY 2009 performance information for the IRS CI OCDETF program is shown below.

IRS Criminal Investigation		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY2009 Target	FY2009 Achieved
» Number of investigations completed for OCDETF cases	710	652
» Number of Convictions	460	462
» Conviction Rate	85%	85%

Discussion

The Internal Revenue Service's Criminal Investigation Division (CI) supports the President's National Drug Control Strategy by dedicating 11% to 13% of total Direct Investigative Time (DIT) to investigation of narcotics related crimes. CI's goal is to use

90% of this DIT through participation in the OCDETF Program. The number of OCDETF Investigations Completed are slightly lower at 652 from the target range of 710, reflecting an 11.6% drop in the OCDETF pipeline inventory from 873 in FY08 to 772 in FY09.

Significant accomplishments during FY 2009 include the successful investigation and indictment of a key defendant on a variety of drug, money laundering, and tax evasion charges. The defendant was convicted of being the leader of a Continuing Criminal Enterprise; conspiracy to possess with the intent to distribute marijuana; conspiracy to commit money laundering; and possession with the intent to distribute marijuana. The sentence includes 20 years in Federal Prison and a \$10 million judgment. These drug trafficking offenses were part of a 70-count superseding indictment related to his leadership of a 12-year conspiracy involving the distribution of over 30,000 kilograms of marijuana worth more than \$33 million.

Other successes included the sentencing of two Internet pharmacy owners to a five year sentence with an order to pay over \$11 million for illegal sales of 10 million worth of hydrocodone pills. The two defendants were illegally selling 9,936,075 pills or dosage units of hydrocodone over the Internet, conspiracy to launder money, engaging in monetary transactions using the proceeds of the illegal drug sales, and filing false tax returns. Additionally, each defendant was ordered to pay \$11,870,119 in restitution, which according to court documents, amounted to the gross proceeds derived from the illegal sale of the hydrocodone.

On April 27, 2009, in Columbia, S.C., fourteen defendants were sentenced to prison for their roles in an interstate drug smuggling and money laundering enterprise. The drug organization used several residences to store and sell narcotics, and used vehicles with hidden

compartments to transport drugs and money between Columbia and Atlanta. In addition to the prison sentences listed above, the defendants were ordered to forfeit \$650,000 in cash, cars, firearms, and other assets used in the conspiracy or purchased with drug money. Some of the defendants, who were in the United States illegally, will be deported following the service of their sentence. The investigation was a joint effort under the OCDETF.

In addition, IRS CI supports the Southwest Border Strategy through OCDETF by providing resources to investigate Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs). A significant number of investigations in the Southwest Region are linked to major Mexican DTOs. CI focuses on identifying and dismantling the financial systems that support the drug trade, and seizing the assets and profits of major criminal organizations. CI dedicates significantly higher resources to field offices along the Southwest border than to non-border field offices. Field offices located along the Southwest Border completed 271, or 41.7%, of the 650 OCDETF investigations completed in FY 2009. The Southwest Border field offices had 192 of the 462 convictions, with an average conviction rate of 78%.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Veterans Health Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request ¹
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	\$377.751	\$389.839	\$402.704
Research and Development	15.034	15.184	15.336
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$392.785	\$405.023	\$418.040
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Medical Care	\$377.751	\$389.839	\$402.704
Research and Development	\$15.034	\$15.184	\$15.336
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$392.785	\$405.023	\$418.040

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,764	2,764	2,764
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$ 99.793	\$ 114.035	\$ 125.004
Drug Resources Percentage	0.39%	0.36%	0.33%

¹FY 2011 amounts are enacted levels, provided through advance appropriations by Public Law. 111-118.

Program Summary

Mission

The Veterans Health Administration's (VHA) mission statement is "Honor America's Veterans by providing exceptional care that improves their health and well-being." Care for Veterans with mental illnesses and substance use disorders is an important part of overall health care. The goal of VHA's Office of Mental Health Services is to provide effective, safe, efficient, recovery-oriented, and compassionate care for those with substance use disorders and mental illness, for those who are vulnerable to substance use disorders, and for those who are in continuing care to sustain recovery.

Consistent with ONDCP guidance, programs and costs described herein will be limited to those services provided in SUD Specialty Treatment.

Methodology

Specialized Treatment Costs

VA's drug budget includes all costs generated for the treatment of patients with drug use disorders treated in specialized substance abuse treatment programs. This budget accounts for drug-related costs for VHA Medical Care and Research. The costs do not include those for treatment of substance disorders in general mental health care settings or in other non-specialty SUD programs. It does

not encompass all of drug-related costs for the agency. VA incurs costs related to accounting and security of narcotics and other controlled substances and costs of law enforcement related to illegal drug activity; however, these costs are assumed to be relatively small and would not have a material effect on the aggregate VA costs reported.

As of this submission, Sustained Treatment & Rehabilitation (STAR) program costs have been removed from medical care and treatment actual and estimates for all years. This category has been deleted because these programs serve a broad category of Veterans with significant mental health problems. Although STAR programs, no doubt, include some Veterans with chronic drug abuse or dependence problems, they are not specific to this type of care. As a result, the resource summary reflects this change to the inpatient costs.

Decision Support System

The funding levels are based on costs using the Decision Support System (DSS) which is the official Managerial Cost Accounting System for VA. DSS maps cost to departments, which are then assigned to one of 56,000 intermediate products using Relative Value Units (RVU). Relative Value Units are defined as the determining factor of how much resources it takes to produce an intermediate product. Each Cost Category, for example Fixed Direct Labor or Variable Labor, has an RVU for each intermediate product. All intermediate products are assigned to an actual patient encounter, either inpatient or outpatient, using the patient care data bases. In DSS, the costs are not averaged; rather they are reported by the total of the encounters and can be drilled down to a specific patient.

Also, DSS includes all overhead costs assigned to a facility to include Headquarters, National programs and Network Costs. DSS does not include the costs of capital expenditures; however, it does account for depreciation costs.

Budget

For FY 2011, VHA estimates \$418.0 million, which is an increase of \$13.0 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Medical Care

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$402.7 million
(Reflects \$12.8 million increase from FY 2010)**

The Veterans Health Administration, in keeping with modern medical practice, continues to improve service delivery and to provide clinically appropriate care by expanding delivery of substance use disorder services in primary care and shifting delivery of substance use disorder services to ambulatory settings when this is medically appropriate. Within services for Veterans with substance use disorders, this has involved a substantial shift over the past 20 years or so from inpatient to outpatient and residential care settings.

Efforts are continuing to integrate care. Increasingly, mental health and substance use services are being provided in primary care and in non-substance use disorder specialty mental health treatment settings. As a result of this integration of substance use services with other components of care, it is increasingly difficult to disaggregate the costs of care for substance related conditions from costs for other components of care. Accordingly, it must be recognized that the above figure represents solely the cost for care in substance use disorder specialty settings.

Reaching Special Populations

The Uniform Mental Health Services Handbook, approved by the Under Secretary of the Veterans Health Administration on September 11, 2009, specifies substance use disorder services that must be made available to all Veterans in need of them. Secondary prevention services are highlighted among these and include diagnosis and assessment of possible drug abuse problems in patients who receive care in VA mental health clinics or whose presenting medical problem suggests risk of substance abuse (e.g. treatment for Hepatitis C or HIV or care provided in an emergency department for trauma).

Three special populations are targets of particular VA substance use disorder prevention and treatment efforts: service members returned from Iraq and Afghanistan and eligible for VHA services; patients receiving care in Mental Health Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Programs (MH-RRTPs); and patients having Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Returning Veterans from OEF/OIF.

Interagency efforts with the Department of Defense are underway to assure that newly redeployed Veterans who are referred to VA based on results of their Post Deployment Health Reassessment (PDHRA) are seen quickly by VHA and that results of the PDHRAs are available to mental health care providers in VA.

Patients in Residential Rehabilitation

Treatment Programs. VHA offers care in Mental Health Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Programs (MH-RRTPs) to Veterans suffering a range of mental health concerns. Many of these programs are

designated as “Substance Abuse RRTPs” and focus on substance use disorder services. Patients receiving care in other types of MH-RRTPs also typically have substance use disorder diagnoses and are at risk for relapse. VHA is now providing each of its “non-Substance Abuse” MH-RRTPs (that average a census of at least 40 patients) a full time substance use disorder specialist to provide a range of substance use disorder clinical services. These services include substance abuse specific treatment while in the MH-RRTP, relapse prevention services, and arrangement of substance abuse treatment follow-up services after MH-RRTP discharge.

Patients with Post Traumatic Stress

Disorder. In light of the frequent co-occurrence of substance use disorder problems with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, VHA is also assigning a full time substance use disorder specialist to each of its hospital-level PTSD services or teams. The staff person is an integral member of the PTSD clinical services team and works to integrate substance use disorder care with all other aspects of PTSD-related care. Among the position’s responsibilities are identification of Veterans in the early stages of a substance use disorder or who are at risk for developing a problem and provision of services to prevent substance abuse.

Increased Treatment Capacity in Targeted Areas

Access to care is also emphasized by the Uniform Mental Health Services Handbook and, as noted, the Handbook commits the VA to providing substance use disorder treatment services to every eligible Veteran regardless of where he or she lives. Additionally, the Handbook specifies that a contact be made by the substance use

disorder program within 24 hours of the time care is sought and that a comprehensive assessment be made within 14 days of the initial contact. To further enhance access to substance use disorder treatment, clinics offering these services must offer evening or weekend hours.

Treatment across the Criminal Justice System – Guiding the Effectiveness of Drug Courts

Interaction with Veterans served by Drug Courts will occur through the Veterans Justice Outreach (VJO) initiative. The Uniform Mental Health Services Handbook affirmed that “Police encounters and pre-trial court proceedings are often missed opportunities to connect Veterans with VA mental health services as a negotiated alternative to incarceration or other criminal sanctions.” On April 30, 2009, the Under Secretary for Health released “Information and Recommendations for Services Provided by VHA Facilities to Veterans in the Criminal Justice System” (IL 10-2009-005), stating that justice-involved Veterans (who are not incarcerated) are as eligible for VA services as those without justice involvement. On May 27, 2009, the Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Operations and Management issued a memorandum requiring VA medical centers to provide outreach to justice-involved Veterans in the communities they serve.

In communities where justice programs relevant to Veterans exist (Veterans Courts, Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, and police Crisis Intervention Teams), VA will take the initiative in building working relationships to assure that eligible justice-involved Veterans get needed care. In communities where no such programs exist,

VA will reach out to potential justice system partners (judges, prosecutors, police and jail administrators) to connect eligible justice-involved Veterans with VA services.

Currently, the VA participates in eight Veterans Court programs located in Santa Ana, CA, Buffalo, NY, Anchorage, AK, San Bernardino, CA, Santa Clara, CA, Chicago, IL, Rochester, NY, and Tulsa, OK. Elsewhere, VA medical centers have established relationships with a range of justice system and community partners, including police and sheriffs’ departments, local jail administrators, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, and community mental health providers.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$13.0 million):

The changes are the result of anticipated cost for pay raises and inflation. The majority of VHA’s funding goes to support outpatient and residential rehabilitation and treatment services. The Department of Veterans Affairs, through its Veterans Health Administration, operates a national network of substance abuse treatment programs located in the Department’s medical centers, residential rehabilitation facilities, and outpatient clinics.

Research and Development

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$15.3 million
(Reflects \$0.2 increase from FY 2011)**

VHA research supports generation of new knowledge to improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of substance use disorders as well as to heighten effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility, and quality of Veterans’ health care.

Research & Development currently has

ongoing projects on drug and alcohol abuse. Topics of investigation range from alcoholism, aging, and brain functions to cognitive factors and relapse in chronic alcoholism to donepezil effects on cocaine craving and pharmacokinetics to neurobehavioral effects of cocaine.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.2 million):

The changes are the result of anticipated pay raises and inflation.

Performance

This section on the FY 2009 performance is based on agency Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) documents, an OMB assessment, and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, target and achievement for the latest year for which data are available. VHA reports performance for two separate drug-related initiatives: (1) health care and (2) research and development.

VHA has in place a national system of performance monitoring that uses social, professional, and financial incentives to encourage facilities to provide the highest quality health care. This system has begun to incorporate performance measures related to substance use disorder treatment.

The dollars expended in VHA research help to acquire new knowledge to improve the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disease. These funds also generate new knowledge to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility, and quality of veterans' health care.

Veterans Health Administration		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
Medical Care		
» Percent of clients receiving appropriate continuity of care	47%	52%
Research and Development		
» Number of research studies related to substance use disorder	5	20
» Number of research studies related to alcohol abuse	5	45
» Number of research studies related to both substance use disorder and alcohol abuse	NA	10

Discussion

VA provides three types of 24-hour-a-day care to patients having particularly severe substance use disorders. Two inpatient programs offer acute care, detoxification, and initial stabilization services. Such specialized inpatient treatment for substance use disorders has become rare in

VA, just as it has in other parts of the healthcare system, and the remaining substance use disorder inpatient programs in the VA are currently in the process of transitioning into residential rehabilitation programs. These join the large set of 24-hour care settings already classified as residential rehabilitation treatment programs. Finally, 24-hour care is provided

for detoxification in numerous inpatient medical and general mental health units throughout the VA system.

Most veterans with substance use disorders are treated in outpatient programs. Intensive substance use disorder outpatient programs provide more than three hours of service per day to each patient, and patients attend them three or more days per week. Standard outpatient programs typically treat patients for an hour or two per treatment day, and patients attend one or two days a week.

In FY 2009, VHA provided services to 114,457 patients with a drug diagnosis, of whom 38 percent used cocaine, 19 percent used opioids, 23 percent used cannabis, and 75 percent had coexisting psychiatric diagnoses. (These categories are not mutually exclusive.)

VHA is steadily expanding the availability of opioid agonist treatment for opioid-dependent veterans. A total of 189 points of care offer buprenorphine treatment, which reflects an increase of 41 new sites in the past year.

VA has implemented a major initiative to create primary care-oriented buprenorphine clinics to increase access to care for opiate-dependent veterans. VA is in the process of implementing initiatives to expand access to intensive outpatient services and to include substance use disorder specialists in large community-based outpatient clinics, mental health residential rehabilitation programs, and services for homeless veterans.

Data collected using the 2008 *Drug and Alcohol Program Survey* (DAPS) was made

available in FY 2009 and showed that VA expanded the scope, intensity, and accessibility of substance use disorder treatment services since the comparable 2006 DAPS survey. At the end of Fiscal Year 2008, the Department of Veterans Affairs operated a national network of 260 substance use disorder treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers, mental health residential rehabilitation treatment programs and outpatient clinics.

Current programs consist of 2 medical inpatient programs, 73 residential rehabilitation programs, 112 intensive outpatient programs, and 73 standard outpatient programs. (It should be noted that identification of these programs involves a "roll up" procedure. Lower intensity programs are not counted separately from a higher intensity level program if the lower level intensity program functions as an integrated component of the higher intensity program.)

Based on on-going assessment activities, as of the end of 2009, 12 additional intensive outpatient substance use disorder programs have been added since the 2008 DAPS.

VA is currently conducting a one-year demonstration study at 41 intensive outpatient substance use disorder treatment programs to anticipate and resolve issues that would surround system-wide utilization of the Brief Addiction Monitor (BAM). Efforts involved in the study include monthly conference calls with staff of the demonstration sites, ongoing consultation between them and the VA Center of Excellence for Substance Abuse Treatment and Education in Philadelphia,

development of tool kits and responses to “Frequently Asked Questions.” An electronic reminder in the medical record has been developed to alert substance use disorder treatment providers to administer the BAM.

IV. Appendices

Other Related Drug Control Funding by Agency

FY2009 –FY2011

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY2009 Final	FY2010 Enacted	FY2011 Request
Department of Agriculture			
U.S. Forest Service	15.4	15.4	15.9
Food and Nutrition Service	<u>27.4</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>30.4</u>
Total Department of Agriculture	\$42.8	\$44.4	\$46.3
Corporation for National and Community Service	7.2	9.0	11.3
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	43.3	43.8	44.0
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families	30.0	20.0	20.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	10.1	10.1	9.9
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	<u>45.5</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>42.7</u>
Total Department of Health and Human Services	\$85.6	\$76.8	\$72.6
Department of Homeland Security			
U.S. Secret Service	16.5	17.3	18.1
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	<u>50.0</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>48.7</u>
Total Department of Homeland Security	\$66.5	\$65.9	\$66.8
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management	7.2	7.2	7.2
National Park Service	7.3	7.3	7.3
Indian Police Academy	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total Department of the Interior	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$15.0
The Federal Judiciary			
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	1,110.5	1,186.9	1,262.4
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	194.9	186.6	186.6
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	175.1	185.1	193.1
U.S. Attorneys	679.3	706.5	733.4
Bureau of Prisons	3,200.0	3,204.0	3,449.0
Community Oriented Policing Services	536.9	284.6	217.3
Criminal Division	38.2	41.0	43.0
Federal Bureau of Investigations	140.6	143.4	158.4
Office of Federal Detention Trustee	497.4	565.4	599.7
INTERPOL	0.2	0.2	0.2
U.S. Marshals Service	<u>229.5</u>	<u>273.9</u>	<u>287.6</u>
Total Department of Justice	\$5,707.1	\$5,590.7	\$5,868.3
Department of Labor			
Internal Drug-Free Workplace	0.1	0.1	0.1
Job Corps	6.1	6.2	6.2
Working Partners	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total Department of Labor	\$6.6	\$6.3	\$6.3
Department of State			
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Transportation			
Federal Aviation Administration	26.4	27.7	28.9
Total	\$7,097.0	\$7,066.5	\$7,421.6

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Glossary

Actuals

A common term used to refer to data on actual performance compared to goals.

Baselines

The starting point from which change is measured and targets are set.

Budget Authority

Authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays.

Demand Reduction

Activities conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency, other than law enforcement, intended to reduce the willingness of individuals to use illicit drugs. Demand reduction activities include drug use education; drug abuse prevention; drug abuse treatment; drug abuse research; drug abuse rehabilitation; drug-free workplace programs; and, drug-testing.

Domestic Law Enforcement

A Drug Control Budget category that combines resources for the following functional units: investigations, intelligence, state and local assistance, and law enforcement research.

Drug Budget Decision Unit

Drug budget decision units correspond to discrete program categories that are identifiable components of budget accounts enumerated in the Budget of the President.

Drug Control Functions

Drug control functions correspond to the nine specific program areas that encompass all possible drug control activities: (1) Prevention; (2) Treatment; (3) Interdiction;

(4) International; (5) Investigations; (6) Intelligence; (7) State and Local Assistance; (8) Research and Development; and, (9) Prosecution.

Drug Methodology

The process by which drug-related financial statistics identified for certain agencies or bureaus are calculated. The following bureaus utilize a drug methodology for calculating their aggregate portion of the National Drug Control Budget: Customs and Border Protection; Immigration and Customs Enforcement; U.S. Coast Guard; Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; Indian Health Service; Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Veterans Health Administration. All bureaus utilize a drug methodology for presenting their drug budget by drug control function.

Efficiency Measures

Metrics that indicate what outcomes or outputs are realized for a given level of resource use.

Enacted

The drug-related budget authority approved by Congress for the current fiscal year.

Final

The drug-related budget authority approved by Congress, net of rescissions and transfers, for the fiscal year most recently closed.

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year is the Federal Government's accounting period. It begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th. For example, fiscal year 2010 begins on October 1, 2009, and ends on September 30, 2010.

Full-time Equivalents (FTEs)

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch is measured on the basis of full-time equivalents. One FTE is equal to one fiscal work year. Thus, one full-time employee counts as one FTE, and two half-time employees also count as one FTE.

Intelligence

Activities or programs with a primary focus to provide guarded information for use by national policy makers, strategic planners, or operational/tactical elements, principally in the areas of national security and law enforcement. Activities include collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating information related to drug production and trafficking organizations and their activities (including transportation, distribution, and finance/money laundering). Additional activities include assessing the willingness and ability of foreign governments to carry out effective drug control programs.

Interdiction

Activities designed to interrupt the trafficking of illicit drugs into the United States by targeting the transportation link. Specifically, interdiction involves intercepting and ultimately disrupting shipments of illegal drugs, their precursors, and the profits of drug distribution.

International

Activities primarily focused on areas outside of the United States, including a wide range of drug control programs to eradicate

crops, seize drugs (except air and marine interdiction seizures), arrest and prosecute major traffickers, destroy processing capabilities, develop and promote alternative crops to replace drug crops, reduce the demand for drugs, investigate money laundering and financial crime activities, and promote the involvement of other nations in efforts to control the supply of and demand for illicit drugs.

Investigations

Federal domestic law enforcement activities engaged in preparing drug cases for the arrest and prosecution of leaders and traffickers of illegal drug organizations, seizing drugs and assets, and ensuring that federal laws and regulations governing the legitimate handling, manufacturing, and distribution of controlled substances are properly followed.

National Drug Control Program Agency

An agency that is responsible for implementing any aspect of the *National Drug Control Strategy*, including any agency that receives Federal funds to implement any aspect of the *National Drug Control Strategy*, but does not include any agency that receives funds for a drug control activity solely under the National Foreign Intelligence Program, the Joint Military Intelligence Program, or Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities, unless such agency has been designated – (A) by the President; or (B) jointly by the Director [of ONDCP] and the head of the agency.

Outcome Measures

The intended result or impact of carrying out a program or activity. Outcomes may relate to society as a whole or to the specific beneficiaries of programs, depending on the size and reach of the program.

Output Measures

Metrics that indicate the goods and services produced by a program or organization and provided to the public or others.

Performance Measures

Indicators or metrics that are used to gauge program performance. Performance measures can be either outcome or output measures.

Prevention

Activities focused on discouraging the first-time use of controlled substances and outreach efforts to encourage those who have begun to use illicit drugs to cease their use.

Prosecution

Federal activities related to the conduct of criminal proceedings against drug trafficking and money laundering organizations, with the aim of bringing a civil or criminal judgment against their members, forfeiting their assets, divesting leaders of their power, and, as appropriate, extraditing, deporting, and excluding their members.

Request

The budget authority proposed in the budget of the President, which is submitted to Congress for consideration on the first Monday in February of every year.

Research and Development

Activities intended to improve the capacity, efficiency, or quality of drug control activities.

State and Local Assistance

Federal drug control assistance to help state and local law enforcement entities reduce drug-related violent crime and the availability of illegal drugs.

Supply Reduction

Any activity or program conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency intended to reduce the availability of drugs in the United States and abroad. Supply reduction activities include international drug control; foreign and domestic drug intelligence; interdiction; and, domestic law enforcement.

Targets

Quantifiable or otherwise measurable characteristics that tell how well a program must accomplish a specific performance measure.

Treatment

Activities focused on assisting regular users of controlled substances to become drug-free through such means as counseling services, in-patient and out-patient care, and the demonstration and provision of effective treatment modalities.