



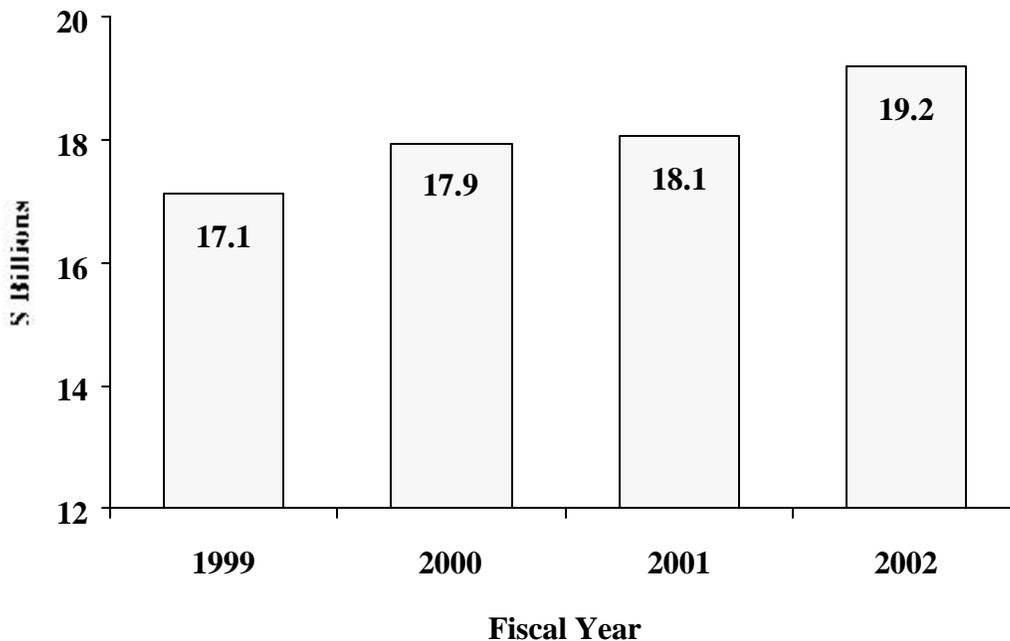
National Drug Control Budget Executive Summary, Fiscal Year 2002

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The FY 2002 National Drug Control Budget supports the five goals and 31 objectives of the *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)* and is structured to make progress toward the performance targets outlined in the national drug control *Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME)* system. In total, funding recommended for FY 2002 is an estimated \$19.2 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion over the FY 2001 enacted level of \$18.1 billion (Figure 1).

Figure 1: National Drug Control Budget



Funding by department for FY 2000 to FY 2002 is displayed in Table 1. Additional resources for supply-reduction programs in the Departments of State, Justice, Treasury, Transportation, and Defense will aid efforts in Colombia and the Andean region, help implement the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act (WHDEA), support security along the Southwest Border, and continue enforcement operations targeting domestic sources of illegal drugs. Demand reduction efforts by the Departments of Health and Human Services and Education will support programs to increase drug treatment, provide basic research on drug use, and continue prevention efforts aimed at children and adolescents.

Table 1: Drug Spending by Department

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)

<u>Department</u>	<u>FY 00 Final BA</u>	<u>FY 01 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 02 Request</u>	<u>FY 01-02 Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Defense	1,273.3	1,047.1	1,069.1*	22.0	2.1%
Education	598.0	633.2	633.2	0.0	0.0%
HHS	3,022.0	3,333.2	3,622.0	288.7	8.7%
Justice	7,357.5	8,148.8	8,338.1	189.4	2.3%
ONDCP	464.4	499.8	519.1	19.2	3.8%
State	1,301.3	289.1	904.5	615.4	212.9%
Transportation	814.9	691.2	816.8	125.6	18.2%
Treasury	1,348.8	1,539.7	1,595.1	55.3	3.6%
Veterans Affairs	554.6	572.9	580.8	7.9	1.4%
All Other	<u>1,205.5</u>	<u>1,298.1</u>	<u>1,100.2</u>	<u>(197.9)</u>	<u>(15.2%)</u>
Total	17,940.3	18,053.1	19,178.8	1,125.7	6.2%

* Tentative, pending Defense strategy review.

Spending by Strategy Goal

Funding by *Strategy* Goal is summarized in Table 2. The Goals of the *Strategy* are to target sources of illegal drugs and crime associated with criminal enterprises (Goals 2 and 5), interdict the flow of drugs at our borders (Goal 4), make treatment available to chronic users (Goal 3), and reduce drug use by young people (Goal 1). Projected resources devoted to Goal 5 will reach \$2.6 billion in FY 2002, an increase of 28.1 percent. The budget for Goal 5 includes proposed funding of \$731 million in FY 2002 to support drug control activities in the Andean region. Further, multi-agency efforts, which target ports-of-entry, the Southwest Border, and implementation of the WHDEA, will expand funding for Goal 4 to an estimated \$2.8 billion in FY 2002, an increase of 8.5 percent, and funding requested for Goal 2 is \$8.3 billion in FY 2002, an increase of 2.5 percent

For Goal 3 activities targeting drug treatment programs, the President's FY 2002 Budget includes an estimated \$3.3 billion, an increase of 6.5 percent over FY 2001. In addition, the President's Budget includes significant enhancements for Goal 1 programs, including close to \$52 million in additional prevention research funding through the National Institutes of Health. However, FY 2002 funding for Goal 1 is estimated at \$2.2 billion, a net decrease of \$74 million from FY 2001. This reduction from FY 2001 is principally associated with the proposed termination of HUD's Drug Elimination Grant Program (close to \$140 million in Goal 1 resources). This decision is based, in part, on Inspector General reviews, which suggest that this program is an ineffective means of delivering services to public housing residents.

Table 2: Drug Funding by Goal

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)

<u>Goal</u>	<u>FY 00 Final BA</u>	<u>FY 01 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 02 Request</u>	<u>FY 01-02 Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1. Reduce youth drug use	2,131.9	2,296.3	2,222.2	(74.1)	(3.2%) ¹
2. Reduce drug-related crime	7,247.4	8,052.9	8,257.8	204.8	2.5%
3. Reduce consequences	2,854.0	3,101.2	3,303.6	202.4	6.5%
4. Shield air, land, and sea frontiers	2,488.8	2,555.7	2,772.9	217.3	8.5%
5. Reduce sources of supply	<u>3,218.4</u>	<u>2,047.0</u>	<u>2,622.3</u>	<u>575.2</u>	<u>28.1%</u> ²
Total	17,940.3	18,053.1	19,178.8	1,125.7	6.2%

¹ This change is principally associated with the proposed termination of HUD's Drug Elimination Grant Program (close to \$140 million in Goal 1 resources). This decision is based, in part, on Inspector General reviews, which suggest that this program is an ineffective means of delivering services to public housing residents.

² In FY 2000, Goal 5 includes \$1.3 billion for Plan Colombia. These resources provide critical support for activities and equipment in both FY 2000 and FY 2001.

Funding by Major Initiative

Consistent with the President's priorities for drug control, the FY 2002 budget is structured along several themes designed to implement the *Strategy*. New or continued funding is requested in FY 2002 to teach children to avoid the trap of drugs, increase support for effective treatment, cooperate with our foreign allies against drugs, secure and defend our border, strengthen and improve law enforcement coordination, and improve anti-drug technology. Major initiatives for each of these critical areas are highlighted below.

Prevention: Teaching Our Children to Avoid the Trap of Drugs

- **Parents for a Drug-Free Future Program: +\$5 million.** The President's Budget includes \$5 million in ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund to support and encourage parents to help children stay drug-free. This program will provide matching funds to national parents' organizations for the following purposes:
 - Assist training thousands of parents in communities nationwide in skills, methods, and information that help prevent drug abuse by young people;
 - Promote cooperation among national parent efforts and increase their impact through fostering partnership with the network of parent organization affiliates and chapters,

regional and state-level entities that involve parents, and local community anti-drug coalitions; and

- Provide science-based prevention strategies, information, and materials to parents and parent-serving organizations, thereby strengthening their ability to protect their children from the risks of drug use.
- **Drug-Free Communities Program: +\$11 million.** These additional resources will bring total funding for the Drug-Free Communities program to \$50.6 million in FY 2002. This initiative assists community-based groups to foster local anti-drug activities. The program provides technical assistance to community groups on forming and sustaining effective community anti-drug coalitions that prevent the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by youth. This funding increase will help reach youth in communities not benefiting from the program, encourage the development of community anti-drug coalitions in under-served areas to reduce substance abuse among youth, and help community anti-drug coalitions carry out their important missions.

Increasing Support for Effective Treatment and Prevention

- **National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Research: +\$126 million.** Scientific advances supported by NIDA significantly influence national approaches to drug abuse and addiction. This new funding will be used to expand the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network, increase research emphasis on club drugs such as methamphetamine and MDMA, continue the development and implementation of effective and innovative pharmacological and behavioral therapies, and support continued prevention research. In addition, funding will enhance efforts to improve drug abuse treatment for addicted offenders in the criminal justice system.
- **Drug Abuse Treatment Programs.** The following enhancements will provide additional funding to increase access to substance abuse treatment services and reduce the gap between those who are in need of substance abuse treatment and the capacity of the treatment system:
 - **Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) program: +\$40 million.** This additional funding will help the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) expand the TCE program, which is designed to support a rapid, strategic response to emerging trends in substance abuse. Included in this proposal is \$8 million to be used for competitive grants to organizations that provide residential treatment services to teenagers.
 - **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant: +\$60 million** (\$42.6 million drug-related). This increase for SAMHSA's SAPT Block Grant will provide additional funding to states for treatment and prevention services. States use these funds to extend treatment services to vulnerable populations, such as pregnant women, women with dependent children, and racial and ethnic minorities. Currently, this program is the backbone of federal efforts to reduce the treatment gap.

- **National Data Collection: \$29 million.** This program includes an increase of \$17 million for SAMHSA, which is above base funding of \$12 million in FY 2001. With these additional resources, SAMHSA will support the evaluation of what works, examine what makes quality care, and determine whether needs and services are a good fit. By measuring the performance of federal, state, and local service efforts through its data analysis and information gathering programs, SAMHSA will identify trends and ways to respond to them in a proactive manner.

Promoting Drug Treatment for Criminals:

- **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program: +\$11 million.** With these additional resources, total funding for this program will expand to \$74 million in FY 2002. RSAT is a formula grant program that distributes funds to states to support drug and alcohol treatment in state corrections facilities.
- **Drug Courts: \$50 million.** This funding maintains the Drug Courts program at the all-time high, FY 2001 enacted level of \$50 million. This program provides alternatives to incarceration through using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs.
- **Drug-Free Workplace Programs: +\$5 million.** Through the Small Business Administration (SBA), the FY 2002 budget supports grants to organizations that help small businesses develop employee drug education programs and company drug policies. With this money, SBA will be able to help meet the increased demand for assistance by awarding more grants to intermediaries, which assist small businesses in establishing drug-free workplace programs.

Cooperate with Our Foreign Allies Against Drugs

- **Andean Regional Initiative: \$731 million.** In FY 2002, \$731 million is requested for this initiative as part of the budget for the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. This request provides additional funding to maintain and expand programs initiated with \$1.3 billion in FY 2000 emergency supplemental appropriations to support Plan Colombia during fiscal years 2000 and 2001. The counterdrug strategy in the region must include funding to bring greater economic and political stability to the region and a peaceful resolution to Colombia's internal conflict. Accordingly, these funds will be used to expand eradication and interdiction programs, sustain alternative development programs, and continue the emphasis on justice and government reform initiatives. This funding includes support for Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama.
 - **Colombia:** For Colombia, FY 2002 funding is principally for the following: operations and maintenance of air assets provided under Plan Colombia supplemental funding; National Police and Colombian Army Counternarcotics Brigade operational support;

herbicides; airfield upgrades; base and security upgrades; communications equipment; and riverine and coastal interdiction activities.

- **Humanitarian, Social, and Economic Assistance:** Funds are also requested to implement critical humanitarian, social, and economic development programs through USAID. This includes funding to support democracy, alternative development, aid to vulnerable groups (e.g., displaced persons and child combatants), and justice sector reform projects.
- **Peru and Bolivia:** Funding for Peru and Bolivia will support enhanced interdiction and border control efforts to preempt spillover from Colombia counternarcotics efforts. These resources will also continue forced eradication, alternative development, and institution building initiatives.
- **Other Andean Support:** Funding is also included in this initiative for Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama for increased border control interdiction, plus forward operating location support, and alternative development for Ecuador.
- **Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act (WHDEA): +\$278 million.** The United States Coast Guard request includes a total of \$243 million (\$70.5 million drug-related) for Project Deepwater. Funding will be used to purchase major ships, aircraft, and communications systems. The recapitalization of deep-water assets will support the Coast Guard's counterdrug efforts in the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific. In addition, the Customs Service request includes \$35 million (all drug-related) in support of the WHDEA. The Customs initiative includes funding for maritime patrol aircraft, marine vessels, and communications, sensor, and safety enhancements that will improve air and marine drug interdiction capabilities.

Enhance and Defend Our Border

- **Border Control and Enforcement: +\$102 million** (+\$16 million drug-related). The total enhancement (both drug and non-drug) for the Border Patrol includes \$75 million (\$11.3 million drug-related) in funding for 570 additional Border Patrol agents, as well as \$20 million (\$3 million drug-related) to continue deployment of the Border Patrol's Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System (ISIS). Also, \$7 million (\$1.7 million drug-related) is requested to establish intelligence units at selected ports-of-entry along the northern and southern borders.
- **Southwest Border Drug Prosecutions: \$50 million.** A new \$50 million grant program within the Community Oriented Policing Services program will aid counties along the Southwest Border with the costs of detaining and prosecuting drug cases referred to them by U.S. Attorneys.

Strengthen and Improve Law Enforcement Coordination and Technology

- **Methamphetamine Laboratory Clean up: \$48 million.** Total funding for this activity is maintained at \$48 million in the Community Oriented Policing Services budget in FY 2002. Specifically, \$20 million is provided to support state and local authorities to help in the clean up of dangerous methamphetamine laboratories, and \$28 million is requested for enforcement activities aimed at methamphetamine.
- **DEA Law Enforcement Support: +\$58 million.** This new funding will expand several DEA activities, including \$30 million for infrastructure support of the FIREBIRD system; \$13.1 million for forensic support/laboratory operations; and \$15.1 million to support the Special Operations Division's communications intercept technology, contract linguists capabilities and Title III investigations. The principal component of this initiative is for FIREBIRD, the primary office automation infrastructure that provides essential computer tools for agents and support staff.
- **Counterdrug Technology Transfer Initiative: +\$4 million.** This increase will provide new technology to improve interdiction and coordination among law enforcement organizations. With this enhancement, the total request for ONDCP's Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) is \$40 million in FY 2002. CTAC provides state-of-the-art tools to enhance the capabilities of state and local law enforcement agencies and helps meet the demand for high-technology drug enforcement equipment.

The President's FY 2002 proposal for an additional \$1.1 billion in drug control spending represents a major commitment of new resources to prevent drug use among our youth, provide effective treatment programs to citizens in need, address drug production at the source, protect our borders, and strengthen domestic drug law enforcement efforts. These programs strongly promote the goals and objectives of the *National Drug Control Strategy* and will help achieve a drug-free America.