

JOSE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETCommerce and Justice Branch
(202) 395-3914
(202) 395-1150 Fax*****
Facsimile Cover Sheet

of Pages: _____ (Including Cover Sheet)

Transmitted To:
Name:Jose Cora DA 2818

From:

Cora Beebe
Ronald Jones
Brad Kysar
Adrian Silas
Lin Liu
Anita FordChristopher Brown ✓
Louisa Koch
Jeff Payne
John Seriemitsos
Vernetta Tanner

SUBJECT/COMMENTS:

Per Ken Schwartz
Request.Any Questions please
call.Chris

341000 0115(011) 21-MAR-93-07:54:31)

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GALLEY PROOF

INV APPENDIX Part 1 J. 341-000 INV.026
S3602

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIPS

For necessary expenses of Federal/State Partnerships, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$30,000,000 is for community policing; and of which \$25,000,000 is for the Police Corps; and of which \$25,000,000 is for criminal records upgrade, for intragovernmental and intergovernmental agreements, including grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts with Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies and local governments; Provided, That in addition to the \$100,000,000 provided herein and in addition to the authority provided under section 107 of the Department of Justice and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1986, the Attorney General may direct the use of not to exceed \$7,000,000 from other Department of Justice appropriations to support Federal/State Partnerships program activities. (Additional authorizing legislation to be proposed.)

2/1

27 21

VINV00125
S3643

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION AND 15-5315-7-1-754	1987 actual	1988 est.	1989 est.
Program by activities:			
00.010/Community policing			80,000
00.020/Police Corps			25,000
00.030/Criminal records upgrade			25,000
10.000/ Total obligations			130,000
Financing:			
40.000/Budget authority (appropriation)			130,000
Section of obligations is during:			
71.000/Total obligations			130,000
74.000/Unobligated balance and in year			71,000
90.000/ Outlays			19,000

cops

1.C.

1.C.

B
S3602

The Federal/State Partnerships program will provide funding to fight crime by: promoting community and neighborhood-oriented policing programs; developing a national Police Corps; upgrading criminal records at the Federal and State levels; and assisting State and local governments to hire new police officers in conjunction with community policing. The Community Policing Program will provide grants directly to State and local governments to improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and the community by placing more officers on the streets and employing techniques to prevent crime. The Police Corps will provide scholarships for higher education to students who aspire to be police officers in exchange for a commitment to service as a State or local police officer. The Criminal Records Upgrade Program will upgrade criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by the States, enabling a

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INV APPENDIX Part 1 J. 341-000 INV.026

national criminal background check system to be implemented. This system will help prevent unauthorized persons, such as convicted felons, from purchasing handguns. A separate Police on the Street program is funded through the Community Investment Program account, (see Other Independent Agencies chapter). The Police on the Street Program will be supplemented in 1995 from within this account and will provide grants to States and local units of government to assist in the hiring of new police officers for community policing.

VINV00126

S3643

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Investment code 15-0335-7-1-734	1992 actual	1993 est.	1994 est.
735.2 0/Other services			10,000
741.1 0/Grant, contract, and contributions			90,000
999.9 0/Total obligations			100,000

B

S3602

S3602

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

In addition to amounts otherwise available under this head, and subject to the same terms and conditions, \$88,000,000, to remain available until expended.

VINV00127

S3643

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Investment code 15-1829-7-1-737	1992 actual	1993 est.	1994 est.
Program by activities:			
10,000 0/Total obligations			88,000
Financing:			
40,000 0/Budget authority (appropriation)			88,000
Rebates of obligations to carry:			
71,000 0/Total obligations			88,000
74,000 0/Obligated balance end of year			-88,000
90,000 0/Outlays			88,000

B

S3602

Care of U.S. prisoners in non-Federal institutions.—Under this program, the U.S. Marshals Service contracts with State and local jail to board Federal prisoners and detainees for

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INV APPENDIX Part 1 J. 341-000 INV.026

short periods of time. These periods of confinement occur before and during a trial and while awaiting transfer to Federal institutions after conviction. This investment funding augments the regular request. With the total funding available approximately 4,825 prisoners will be boarded on a daily basis in approximately 1,000 jails at an average cost of \$55.75 and one private jail at an average cost of \$83.75 per offender day in 1994.

VINV00128

S3643

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Investment cost 15-1023-7-1-752	1992 actual	1993 est.	1994 est.
111.3 0/Personal services payments			1,297
112.1 0/Child services benefits			26
121.2 0/Other services			21,774
121.5 0/Prisoners and materials			
222.2 0/ Total allocations			23,097

3

S3602

set aside
for
Sports Program

JOSE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Commerce and Justice Branch
(202) 395-3914
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of Pages: _____ (Including Cover Sheet)

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Jose CORDA RA 2818

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**INV APPENDIX Part 1 J. 341-000 INV.026
 S3602**

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIPS

For necessary expenses of Federal/State Partnerships, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$30,000,000 is for community policing; and of which \$25,000,000 is for the Police Corps; and of which \$25,000,000 is for criminal records upgrade, for intragovernmental and intergovernmental agreements, including grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts with Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies and local governments; Provided, That in addition to the \$100,000,000 provided herein and in addition to the authority provided under section 107 of the Department of Justice and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1984, the Attorney General may direct the use of not to exceed \$7,000,000 from other Department of Justice appropriations to support Federal/State Partnerships program activities. (Additional authorizing legislation to be proposed.)

**VINV00125
 S3643**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

	1992 est.	1993 est.	1994 est.
Program by activities:			
00.010/Community policing			
00.020/Police Corps			60,000
00.030/Criminal records upgrade			25,000
10.000/ Total obligations			25,000
Financing:			100,000
40.000/Budget authority (appropriation)			100,000
Reconciliation of obligations to outlays:			
71.000/Total obligations			100,000
74.400/Obligated balance, end of year			- 21,000
90.000/ Outlays			19,000

**B
 S3602**

The Federal/State Partnerships program will provide funding to fight crime by: promoting community and neighborhood-oriented policing programs; developing a national Police Corps; upgrading criminal records at the Federal and State levels; and assisting State and local governments to hire new police officers in conjunction with community policing. The Community Policing Program will provide grants directly to State and local governments to improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and the community by placing more officers on the streets and employing techniques to prevent crime. The Police Corps will provide scholarships for higher education to students who aspire to be police officers in exchange for a commitment to service as a State or local police officer. The Criminal Records Upgrade Program will upgrade criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by the States, enabling a

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INV APPENDIX Part 1 J. 341-000 INV.026

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VINV00126

S3643

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 15-0335-7-1-734	1992 actual	1994 est.	1994 mt.
725.2 #/Other services			
741.6 #/Grants, subsidies, and contributions			10,000
999.9 #/Total obligations			90,000
			100,000

B

S3602

S3602

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

In addition to amounts otherwise available under this head, and subject to the same terms and conditions, \$88,000,000, to remain available until expended.

VINV00127

S3643

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 15-1020-7-1-752	1992 actual	1993 mt.	1994 mt.
Program by activities:			
10.00 #/Total obligations			52,000
Financing:			
40.00 #/Budget authority (appropriation)			52,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 #/Total obligations			52,000
74.40 #/Obligated balance, end of year			- 55,200
90.00 #/ Outlays			52,800

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S3602

Care of U.S. prisoners in non-Federal institutions.—Under this program, the U.S. Marshals Service contracts with State and local jail to board Federal prisoners and detainees for

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117

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GALLEY PROOF**INV APPENDIX Part 1 J. 341-000 INV.026**

short periods of time. These periods of confinement occur before and during a trial and while awaiting transfer to Federal institutions after conviction. This investment funding augments the regular request. With the total funding available approximately 4,825 prisoners will be boarded on a daily basis in approximately 1,000 jails at an average cost of \$55.75 and one private jail at an average cost of \$83.75 per offender day in 1994.

VINV00128**S3643****Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)**

Investment case 15-1070-7-1-752

1992 actual

1993 est.

1994 est.

	1992 actual	1993 est.	1994 est.
111.3 0/Federal personal services payments			
112.1 0/Christian carceral benefits			1,027
125.2 0/Other services			28
126.0 0/Supplies and materials			22,778
999.9 0/ Total obligations			23,833

3**S3602**

**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL****FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET****DATE:** 3/5/93**TO:** JOSE CERDA**FACSIMILE NO.** 456-2739 / 456-2878**TELEPHONE NO.** 456-2564**FROM:** NANCY McFADDEN**FACSIMILE NO.** 514-0468**TELEPHONE NO.** 514-2927**NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET** 3**COMMENTS:** SORRY, SORRY, SORRY!

February 16, 1993

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1994 Budget Passback

Stimulus. None planned.

Investments/Crime Initiative.

- Community Policing/"Cops on the Beat." ~~\$50M is provided~~ in 1994 (\$300M by 1997) to initiate a program to aid States and localities to enhance their community policing activities. Funds may be used to: recruit and hire new officers; provide special training; or support community programs to reduce crime. Program is consistent with last year's crime bill and "Putting People First."
- Police Corps. ~~\$25M is provided~~ in 1994 (\$150M by 1997) to establish a program that provides scholarships to would-be police officers in exchange for a commitment to service as a State or local police officer. Candidates would receive a yearly stipend for tuition, books, and expenses. Program is consistent with last year's crime bill and "Putting People First."
- Brady Bill/Criminal Records Upgrade. ~~\$25M is provided~~ in 1994 (\$50M in 1995 and beyond) to initiate grants to states to upgrade criminal records infrastructure and to establish a computer interface with the FBI's criminal records databases. Initial year funding will be split between grants to States and FBI startup and operating costs. Thereafter, grants to states will be increased and FBI operations will be funded. Program is consistent with last year's crime bill and recent Presidential support of Brady Bill.
- Detention and Care of Federal Prisoners. \$199M over 1994 baseline (\$274M by 1997) will help the Bureau of Prisons and Marshals to house and feed an increased number of detainees and prisoners and to meet higher room and board and medical costs. Also includes funds to open new prisons.
- All Other Law Enforcement. \$91M over 1994 baseline (\$126M by 1997) is provided principally to INS, and FBI to enable agencies to continue to improve their services. Among the increases are: 1) \$9M for FBI's fingerprint identification improvement project (this would fully fund the Department's request); 2) \$35M for detention/deportation of criminal aliens by INS; 3) \$10M for additional INS inspectors at land border ports of entry; 4) \$8 million for improving INS data and communications

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ATTORNEY GENERAL

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capabilities; 5) \$10M for implementation nationwide of the FBI's program to contract background investigations to former agents; 6) \$11M for rent payments to GSA; and 7) \$8M for the Community Relations Service to process and resettle Haitians and Cubans.

Non-Defense Discretionary Reductions

- **DOJ Program Streamlining.** The grant programs within the Office of Justice Programs (e.g., State and local drug grants) would be funded at 1993 enacted levels (-\$17M from baseline in 1994) and funding for new law enforcement training facilities at Quantico, VA, for DEA would be eliminated (-\$8M from 1994 baseline). The current training capacity at Quantico, coupled with facilities at Treasury's Federal law enforcement training center in Georgia (FLETC), provide sufficient resources to fulfill current Justice law enforcement training needs.
- **Prison Construction.** Limited new future construction is proposed for 1994 and 1995, and no new construction in 1996 and beyond (-\$71M from 1994 baseline). Does not affect all construction projects currently planned and funded. This reduction is in recognition of the fact that there is an unobligated balance in this account of over \$1.6B at the start of 1993 and significant progress has been made in reducing prison overcrowding. Prison overcrowding will be reduced to less than 10% by 1997 with funding already available for new construction. (Prison repair and modernization would be maintained at \$114M in 1994 and adjusted for inflation through 1998.)
- **Pay Adjustment.** No pay raise in 1994 and pay raise reduced by one percent in each year, 1995-1997. Omit locality pay in 1994; implement revised locality pay system beginning in 1995. Savings \$139M in 1994 and \$340M in 1997.
- **FTE Reduction.** Implement Executive Order on 100,000 FTE reduction. Savings \$82M in 1994 and \$703M in 1997.
- **Other Administrative Efficiencies.** Implement Executive Order on Deficit Control and Productivity Improvement in the Administration of the Federal Government. Savings of \$50M in 1994 and \$189M in 1997.

Entitlements. None

1994 Passback
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
(\$ in Millions)

2-18-93
~~ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: pccl DATE: 06/31/17

	<u>1993 Approp</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
BA	10,346	10,440	10,475	10,528	10,645
O	10,519	10,370	10,980	10,753	10,549
FTE	97,387	95,912	94,436	94,436	94,436

General Guidance. See attached guidance (Attachment 1).

1993 FTE Savings. A reduction of 984 FTE off a base of 98,371 has been taken reflecting government-wide initiative to reduce Federal employment.

1994 Savings

- o Prison Construction. The passback for prison construction is \$71 million below the 1994 baseline of \$348M and \$62M below \$339M enacted for 1993. This would permit construction in 1994 of one prison associated with a medical center (\$75M), would permit the conversion of acquired excess military bases to prison facilities (\$10M), and would provide \$78M for detention space, of which \$20M is for the Cooperative Agreement Program. The 1995 funding would permit completion of those projects for which site acquisition and planning has already been funded. In 1996 and beyond, there would be no new construction. Modernization and repair of existing facilities is \$114M for 1994, and is adjusted for inflation thereafter. DOJ may propose a reallocation in this area, if it so desires.
- o Radiation Exposure Compensation Payments. A reduction of \$101M is taken from the 1994 baseline (\$95.5M from 1993 enacted), reflecting the reduction in anticipated compensation payments requirements.
- o Pay, FTE and Efficiency Savings. This reflects a \$271M across-the-board Government-wide savings, consistent with the President's commitments regarding FTE reductions and administrative cost reductions as follows: -\$82M for FTE reduction, -\$139M for pay adjustment, -\$16M for FTS 2000 savings and -\$34M for

other administrative costs. These may be applied to any program or activity except where there is funding guidance provided elsewhere in this document. All cuts must be consistent with the President's Executive Orders.

- o Streamlining Department of Justice. Funds Office of Justice Programs (OJP) grants at 1993 enacted levels, enabling a continuation of current anti-drug program efforts (-\$17M below baseline). Eliminate funding for expansion of the Department of Justice Training Center for DEA at Quantico (-\$8M below baseline). The current training facility at Quantico, coupled with FLETC, provides sufficient resources to fulfill current Justice law enforcement demands. DOJ may propose a reallocation in this area, if it so desires.

1994 Investment Package

- o Community Policing/"Cops on the Beat": \$50M is provided in 1994 (\$300M by 1997) to initiate a program to aid States and localities to enhance their community policing activities. Funds may be used to: recruit and hire new officers; provide special training; or support community programs to reduce crime. This provision is consistent with initiatives in the 1992 Crime Bill and "Putting People First."
- o Police Corps: \$25M is provided in 1994 (\$150M by 1997) to establish a program that provides scholarships to would-be police officers in exchange for a commitment to service as a State or local police officer. Candidates would receive a stipend for tuition, books, and expenses of up to \$10,000 per year. This provision is consistent with initiatives in the 1992 Crime Bill and "Putting People First."
- o Brady Bill/Criminal Records Upgrade: Provides \$25M in 1994 and \$50M annually thereafter for grants to States to upgrade criminal records and to establish computer databases and networks to link with FBI's criminal records databases. First year (1994) funding would include \$15M for State grants and \$10M for FBI startup and operating costs. In subsequent years, FBI operating costs would be funded and grants to States would increase. This provision is consistent with initiatives in the 1992 Crime Bill.
- o Detention and Care of Federal Prisoners. Provides \$199M over 1994 baseline (+\$274M by 1997) to BOP and Marshals; of this amount \$34M is for the care and feeding of increased Federal prisoner population, \$95M for opening new prisons

along with \$50 million in prisoner user fees already provided, \$58M to rent detention jail space from State and locals to house Federal detainees, \$12M for other programs including medical costs for Federal prisoners, aircraft repair and protection of judgeships. DOJ may propose a reallocation in this area, if it so desires.

- o Other Law Enforcement. Provides \$91M in 1994 over the baseline (+\$126M by 1997) in resources for various Federal law enforcement agencies to meet need associated with law enforcement initiatives already underway. DOJ may propose a reallocation in this area if it so desires. Funds in 1994 are provided for:
 - oo \$35M for INS detention and deportation associated with criminal aliens;
 - oo \$8M for INS data and communications to include initial development of a comprehensive enforcement case management system, and other border inspection related system needs (IBIS);
 - oo \$10M to implement the FBI's background investigation Contract Services (BICS) program nationwide, \$9M for FBI fingerprint Identification program, fully funding the request;
 - oo \$8M for Community Relations Service to process and resettle Cubans and Haitians;
 - oo \$11M for rent;
 - oo \$10M for INS inspectors at land border ports, plus \$4.7M from the examination fee account.
- o FTE. It is assumed that approximately 3000 FTEs will be required to implement investment initiatives. These FTEs must be absorbed along with the 2,459 across-the-board FTE reduction within the overall ~~the~~ ceiling of 95,912. ✓

Other Items to Consider

- o The Department is requested not to institute or expand any programs for compensating personnel without separate justification and approval by the Office of Management and Budget.
- o INS should consider proposing legislation to make permanent (or to extend until 1996) the land border inspection fee pilot program and to consider charging fees for processing various forms which would be used to augment land border inspection resources.

- o The Department should consider allocating additional resources to Bureaus that either raise revenues or avoid Governmental costs such as the Civil, Tax and Environmental Divisions.
- o The Drug Enforcement Administration should reevaluate its international drug enforcement activities and consider applying agency reductions disproportionately through an efficient reduction in overseas activities or elimination of foreign offices.
- o The U.S. Attorneys should reduce average district office size by two Assistant United States Attorneys and accompanying support staff, resulting in eventual annual savings of \$24M. The Attorneys should take these reductions equally in civil and criminal programs.
- o The Federal Bureau of Investigation should could continue to work with other Federal (especially the Secret Service), State, and local law enforcement agencies in the implementation of its Fingerprint Identification Modernization program.
- o Funding for the Community Investment Program (the \$500M Congressional Weed and Seed/Enterprise Zone Program), created as part of the 1993 Emergency Supplemental, will be retained in 1994 subject to enactment of authorizing legislation. Beginning in 1995, funding for this program will be eliminated and factored into funding increases in the Crime Initiative and other social service programs.

General Instructions

Allocation of this passback and any recommended adjustments to specific guidance provided above must be submitted by Tuesday, February 23rd (please see attachment 3), together with a bureau-by-bureau breakout showing BA, O, and FTE for 1993 through 1998.

Attachments

- 1 General Instructions
- 2 Baseline distribution table
- 3 Summary of decisions (scorekeeping run)
- 4 Format for distribution of investments and reductions. Please provide for all years through 1997.

~~ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Summary Table
(Dollars in Millions)

17-Feb-93
03:22 PM

	1993		1994 President's Budget		1995		1996		1997		1994-1997	
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL
JUSTICE (BASELINE)												
Discretionary	9,184	9,461	9,545	9,582	9,868	10,446	10,183	10,375	10,508	10,383		
Mandatory.....	1,161	1,058	816	834	722	735	727	717	730	720		
Total Justice.....	10,346	10,519	10,361	10,416	10,590	11,180	10,910	11,091	11,239	11,103		
Changes to Justice												
Discretionary												
STIMULI												
Subtotal of Stimuli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INVESTMENT												
Comm. Policing/Cops	0	0	50	7	175	58	250	135	300	223	775	421
Police Corps	0	0	25	9	75	58	150	146	150	164	400	375
Brady Bill/Crim. Rcrds	0	0	25	3	50	38	50	48	50	65	175	144
Prisoner Care	0	0	199	131	274	252	274	270	274	274	1021	927
Other Law Enforce.	0	0	91	60	126	119	126	126	126	126	489	431
Subtotal of Investments.....	0	0	390	210	700	521	850	725	900	842	2840	2298
REDUCTIONS /TECH. ADJ.												
Prison Const.	0	0	-71	-7	-114	-40	-250	-103	-280	-181	-695	-331
Streamlining DOJ	0	0	-25	-25	-42	-19	-60	-38	-77	-58	-204	-138
FTE Reduction	0	0	-82	-82	-417	-417	-591	-591	-703	-703	-1793	-1793
Pay Adjustment	0	0	-139	-133	-217	-214	-274	-272	-340	-338	-970	-957
Other Admin. Cuts	0	0	-34	-34	-70	-70	-108	-108	-172	-172	-384	-384
FTS2000 Red. (tech. -)	0	0	-16	-16	-16	-16	-17	-17	-17	-17	-68	-68
Def. Rel. Funds (tech. +)	0	0	58	41	61	55	69	65	75	72	260	233
Subtotal of Reductions.....	0	0	-311	-258	-815	-721	-1232	-1084	-1494	-1395	-3852	-3428
Total Discretionary Changes	0	0	79	-46	-115	-200	-382	-339	-594	-553	-1012	-1138
Mandatory												
Total Mandatory Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVISED JUSTICE TOTALS												
Discretionary.....	9,184	9,461	9,624	9,536	9,753	10,246	9,801	10,036	9,914	9,830		
Mandatory.....	1,161	1,058	816	834	722	735	727	717	730	720		
Total Justice.....	10,346	10,519	10,440	10,370	10,475	10,980	10,528	10,753	10,645	10,549		

* Defense discretionary subject to change.

MAR 1 1993

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE, CHAIRMAN

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THADDEUS E. STROM, MINORITY CHIEF COUNSEL
AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

FAX COVER SHEET

Please deliver the following pages to: _____

BRUCE REEDFrom: Chris PotaleNumber of pages including cover: 7

COMMENTS:

See attached, re: drug budget.

THE DOCUMENT TRANSMITTED BY THIS COVER SHEET IS CONFIDENTIAL AND
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CALL (202) 224-5225 IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.

Number to be reached: 456-7739

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AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

February 26, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President,
Domestic Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Reed:

To follow up on our conversation of earlier this week, I attach a copy of the OMB passback on the drug budget. As we discussed, the budget priorities offered by this document seem rather close to those of the previous Administration -- of particular concern are the drug treatment and state and local law enforcement aid budgets.

As we also discussed, one potential funding source to make up for these shortfalls is found in the Defense Department's interdiction budget. As you know, this component of the drug budget has grown from \$329 million in fiscal year 1989 to more than \$990 million in fiscal year 1993 (though \$250 million of this is now dubbed "state and local assistance".) And, the OMB's initial view of the FY94 budget indicates that the interdiction budget is to rise even higher. A return to the FY89 levels would make more the \$500 million available for the proven strategies of street-level drug enforcement and effective drug treatment.

I am sure that you are juggling many issues at present. So, I offer any other assistance you would request along with these documents.

Sincerely,



Christopher Putala
Professional Staff

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET SUMMARY
Agency Funding Levels
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	93-94
	Actual	Enacted	Est. OMB Passbook	%
Action	\$10.0	\$10.4	\$10.4	0%
Agency for International Development	256.8	139.9	89.9	-36%
Department of Agriculture				
Agricultural Research Service	8.5	8.5	6.5	0%
U.S. Forest Service	8.4	9.6	9.9	4%
Total, Agriculture	16.9	18.0	16.4	2%
Department of Defense	1238.1	1140.8	1204.0	6%
Department of Education	715.2	701.0	701.0	0%
Dept. of Health and Human Services				
Administration for Children and Families	111.0	118.5	88.6	-25%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration & NIDA	1609.9	1706.9	1856.9	9%
Centers for Disease Control	28.8	31.2	31.2	0%
Food and Drug Administration	6.7	6.8	6.7	-1%
Health Care Financing Administration	201.8	231.8	231.8	0%
Indian Health Service	35.2	44.9	44.9	0%
Total, HHS	1893.3	2140.2	2260.2	6%
Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev.	165.0	175.0	175.0	0%
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22.7	23.9	27.7	18%
Bureau of Land Management	8.9	10.0	10.0	0%
Fish & Wildlife Service	1.0	1.1	1.1	-2%
National Park Service	11.1	9.1	9.1	0%
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.8	1.4	1.4	1%
Total, Interior	45.2	45.6	49.4	8%
The Judiciary	359.9	408.9	491.5	21%
Department of Justice				
Assets Forfeiture Fund	412.0	498.3	437.9	-12%
U.S. Attorneys	206.7	200.9	225.3	12%
Bureau of Prisons	1296.5	1308.2	1399.9	7%
Criminal Division	20.4	20.1	21.8	8%
Drug Enforcement Administration	730.3	731.0	734.0	0%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	222.6	200.7	214.6	7%
Immigration and Naturalization Service	141.2	146.1	142.9	-2%
Interpol	1.9	1.9	2.0	5%
U.S. Marshals Service	217.6	233.3	238.9	2%
Office of Justice Programs	643.1	541.3	555.0	3%
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	363.5	385.2	391.4	2%
Support of U.S. Prisoners	154.1	185.8	192.3	3%
Tax Division	1.1	1.2	1.4	20%
Exec. Office for Weed and Seed	0.0	6.6	6.8	3%
Total, Justice	4321.1	4460.7	4564.2	2%

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET SUMMARY

Agency Funding Levels
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	93-94
	Actual	Enacted	Est. OMB Passback	% Change
Department of Labor	58.5	70.5	70.5	0%
Off. of National Drug Control Policy	124.7	118.5	91.8	-23%
Small Business Administration	0.1	0.2	0.0	-100%
Department of State				
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	147.8	147.8	147.8	0%
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	75.0	52.3	53.3	2%
Emer. in the Dip. and Consular Service	0.5	0.8	0.8	0%
Total, State	223.3	200.9	201.9	0%
Department of Transportation				
U.S. Coast Guard	523.2	501.6	501.6	0%
Federal Aviation Administration	23.1	21.8	24.7	13%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	8.4	7.7	7.7	0%
Total, Transportation	554.7	531.1	534.0	1%
Department of the Treasury				
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	135.9	152.4	152.4	0%
U.S. Customs Service	785.8	563.0	563.0	0%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	18.3	21.9	21.9	0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	14.1	16.9	16.9	0%
Internal Revenue Service	105.2	111.1	111.1	0%
U.S. Secret Service	43.3	55.2	55.2	0%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	191.6	191.6	0%
Total, Treasury	1100.6	1112.0	1112.2	0%
U.S. Information Agency	9.7	10.1	10.1	0%
Department of Veterans Affairs	692.9	757.4	783.9	4%
Total Fed. Program	\$11,884.9	\$12,037.0	\$12,366.4	3%

National Drug Control Budget by Function
FY 1984 - FY 1994
(\$ Millions)

	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY 94	FY93 - FY94	
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Forecast	Change	%
Three Way Split													
Domestic Law Enforcement	\$776.3	\$879.2	\$1,120.6	\$1,807.5	\$2,007.3	\$2,138.0	\$1,342.2	\$4,001.4	\$5,228.5	\$5,542.0	\$5,851.1	\$103.1	2%
	32.9%	35.8%	38.9%	37.7%	43.8%	42.8%	44.5%	41.9%	44.0%	46.0%	45.7%		
International/Prediction	802.7	916.6	891.7	1,571.4	1,157.4	1,741.7	2,252.0	2,001.4	1,745.4	2,357.0	2,425.3	68.3	3%
	34.0%	33.3%	31.0%	32.6%	24.6%	28.2%	23.1%	24.3%	23.1%	19.6%	19.6%		
Demand Reduction	784.1	855.2	868.4	1,412.3	1,463.1	2,077.8	2,162.3	3,710.8	3,911.0	4,135.9	4,219.6	151.8	4%
	33.2%	31.1%	30.1%	29.5%	31.5%	31.2%	32.4%	30.6%	32.6%	34.4%	34.7%		
Total	\$2,363.2	\$2,750.8	\$2,881.0	\$4,792.2	\$4,707.8	\$6,081.8	\$6,758.8	\$16,873.5	\$11,884.9	\$12,037.9	\$12,800.4	\$328.4	3%

February 1993

National Drug Control Strategy

A Nation Responds to Drug Use

Budget Summary



January 1992
The White House

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION

(Budget Authority -- \$ Millions)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
INTERDICTION													
Department of Defense	0.0	4.9	9.7	14.6	54.8	105.7	405.3	94.7	329.1	543.4	751.0	901.0	889.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.8
OTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.2	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	17.2	17.5	52.0	48.6	62.6	66.2	74.2
U.S. Coast Guard	227.5	323.9	359.9	508.2	506.6	397.8	553.0	539.8	628.9	661.2	714.6	666.9	675.4
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	9.3	16.5	18.3	24.4
U.S. Customs	122.0	124.0	103.6	183.7	245.3	239.7	367.1	317.5	427.0	488.3	481.8	563.4	552.6
Payments to Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	349.7	458.0	473.5	706.9	807.3	744.0	1,350.5	948.1	1,440.7	1,751.9	2,027.9	2,216.8	2,219.6
INVESTIGATIONS													
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	6.3	6.2	6.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	7.6	11.8	11.1	18.5	15.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.5
National Park Service	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	5.7	10.9	10.8	10.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	124.2	140.5	143.7	178.0	211.1	252.9	325.1	327.3	375.2	338.2	433.1	487.9	530.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7.7	11.3	101.5	84.5	103.6	103.2	134.6	172.6	198.4	127.5	152.3	201.0	210.6
INS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.8	17.1	28.5	29.3	27.6	29.9	32.6
U.S. Marshals	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	7.4	6.8	8.8	11.2	28.7	39.1	44.2	34.8	39.1
OCDEF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.5	252.8	273.3	299.8
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	24.6	17.6	27.7	33.7	40.4	27.6	68.1	78.6	87.4	94.2	120.0	128.5	137.9
U.S. Customs	11.4	13.9	30.4	39.6	44.7	52.2	63.1	75.1	83.6	130.7	57.4	59.1	62.7
Federal Law Enforcement Training Ctr.	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.1	6.5	7.3	17.7	17.2	20.8	16.3	18.8
Internal Revenue Service	28.3	34.0	41.2	43.5	48.8	53.9	61.6	73.4	84.3	81.0	93.2	102.8	111.1
U.S. Secret Service	10.2	12.9	18.0	22.3	27.2	28.7	37.1	40.5	46.2	47.3	53.6	44.7	62.9
	211.3	235.9	369.1	410.1	489.0	537.8	712.2	604.8	959.7	1,090.4	1,288.2	1,398.5	1,542.5
INTERNATIONAL													
Agency for International Development	0.0	5.7	9.2	10.6	6.7	23.5	7.1	9.9	13.3	54.5	195.8	268.8	255.6
DoD (505(A)(2) & Excess Del. Articles)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	53.3	0.0	26.0	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	31.0	34.3	36.9	42.8	51.0	67.7	91.1	97.4	97.6	141.3	172.4	162.1	183.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.8
International Narcotics Matters	34.7	36.7	36.7	41.2	50.2	55.1	118.4	98.8	101.0	129.5	150.0	171.5	173.0
Interpol	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9
U.S. Marshals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.5	2.5	2.7
Bureau of Political/Military Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	114.5	107.6	121.2	140.8
Emer. in the Dip. & Consular Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.4	7.3	8.0	8.4
	66.8	87.8	83.9	95.8	109.2	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	639.6	763.2	767.9
PROSECUTION													
Judiciary	26.3	30.5	33.0	41.2	52.4	68.0	100.1	133.4	146.3	152.8	179.0	226.1	281.3
U.S. Attorneys	19.5	20.9	32.7	47.7	54.8	57.3	74.2	80.7	132.0	126.8	161.8	188.7	215.9
Criminal Division	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	9.4	13.3	10.6	18.3	17.2	17.2
U.S. Marshals	23.1	25.6	27.0	30.6	40.6	45.2	56.7	79.9	95.1	118.0	154.8	173.0	186.0
OCDEF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	68.5	76.0	83.9
Tax Division	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
Weed & Seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
	70.6	78.9	95.3	122.2	152.1	175.3	236.3	305.6	388.9	455.9	583.7	682.3	795.9
CORRECTIONS													
Judiciary	7.0	8.2	8.8	11.0	14.0	18.2	26.8	35.7	39.2	73.4	80.5	86.4	104.2
Bureau of Prisons	74.7	97.9	118.1	121.4	162.1	219.5	339.1	465.3	772.1	1,553.8	1,011.0	1,264.8	1,419.6
INS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	34.5	45.0	41.5	38.4	40.3	47.9
Support of Prisoners	5.9	8.0	13.1	16.4	19.5	21.1	27.9	53.3	77.1	112.0	135.1	153.4	187.9
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	87.6	114.1	140.0	148.8	215.6	258.8	397.8	588.8	933.4	1,780.7	1,265.1	1,544.6	1,759.7

**"ENDING THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS AND CRIME"
[EXCERPT FROM]**

BUDGET
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
FISCAL YEAR 1993



9. ENDING THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS AND CRIME

HIGHLIGHTS

Ending The Scourge of Drugs

The Administration's drug control funding request is \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$776 million, or a 6.5 percent increase over 1992, and nearly double the amount appropriated when President Bush took office.

The budget reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to ending the scourge of drugs and drug-related crime by expanding drug law enforcement programs, improving drug use prevention efforts, and increasing the availability of substance abuse treatment. It builds on the success made thus far, and it directs new funding to the toughest problems—dismantling drug trafficking organizations, preventing drug use by the hardest to reach users, and treating those most damaged by drug use.

- To attack drug trafficking organizations at the source and on the street, interdict the flow of illicit drugs into the country, and deny traffickers the profits from their illegal activities, the budget proposes \$8.6 billion for expanding and targeting drug law enforcement, an increase of \$443 million, or 5.4 percent over 1992. This is \$4 billion or 88 percent more than was spent for drug law enforcement in 1989.
- To prevent people from becoming users—especially our youth—and persuade current users to stop, the budget proposes \$1.8 billion for expanded and targeted drug use prevention programs, an increase of \$77 million, or 4.5 percent over 1992. This is nearly \$1 billion or 121 percent more than was spent for drug prevention programs in 1989.
- To treat and rehabilitate those whose lives and families have been disrupted by drug use, improve the quality of treatment, and to focus treatment on those with special needs, the budget proposes \$2.3 billion to provide drug treatment services, an increase of \$256 million, or 12.3 percent. In

1993, drug treatment will be provided to over 311,000 drug users, an increase of nearly 19 percent over 1992. This is over \$1.1 billion or 94 percent more than was spent for drug treatment in 1989.

Fighting Crime

The Administration's request to help fight crime is over \$15.8 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion, or 8.3 percent over 1992, and 59 percent larger than 1989. (These figures include some of the drug law enforcement programs discussed above.) The last section of this chapter discusses all Federal law enforcement expenditures, of which the drug control programs are one component. Law enforcement spending targets all criminal activity and reflects the Administration's commitment to strengthen all aspects Federal law enforcement.

- To investigate, arrest, and prosecute criminal enterprises, the budget proposes \$9.0 billion in 1993, an increase of \$653 million, or 7.7 percent over 1992. This is \$2.9 billion or 48 percent more than was spent in 1989.
- To make neighborhoods safe from criminal gangs and violent armed criminals, the Departments of Justice and Treasury have created numerous special task forces in cities across the country to target the activity of these dangerous criminals.
- To ensure that criminals are punished for their crimes, the budget proposes \$2.2 billion to house Federal prisoners and expand Federal prison capacity, an increase of \$185 million, or 9 percent over 1992. These efforts will ensure that violent criminals serve their full sentences. This is \$638 million or 44 percent more than was spent for prisons in 1989.
- To insure that criminals are held fully accountable, Federal criminal statutes should be reformed to protect law abiding citizens and not the criminals preying upon them.

ENDING THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS

The Administration's total request for drug control programs for 1993 is over \$12.7 billion, a \$776 million increase over 1992, or 6.5 percent, and nearly double the amount spent in 1989 (see Table 9-1).

The National Drug Control Strategy represents an integrated attack on the problem of drug use and drug-related crime—law enforcement, prevention and education, and drug treatment. Through expanded and focused law enforcement programs, Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities are better able to attack the drug distribution chain from the source countries where drugs are grown to the street corner vendor where they are sold. Through expanded and improved prevention and education programs, Federal agencies, private organizations, and corporations are getting the word out to children and the workforce on the dangers of drug use. Through the expansion of public and private care facilities, more and more victims are receiving rehabilitative care and are returning to society drug-free. The Federal funding split between law enforcement funding and prevention and treatment funding is shown in the chart "Drug Control Rises with Increasing Emphasis on Treatment and Prevention."

BUILDING A STRONG DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

The Administration's drug law enforcement request is \$8.6 billion, an increase of \$443

million, or 5.4 percent, and nearly double the amount spent in 1989.

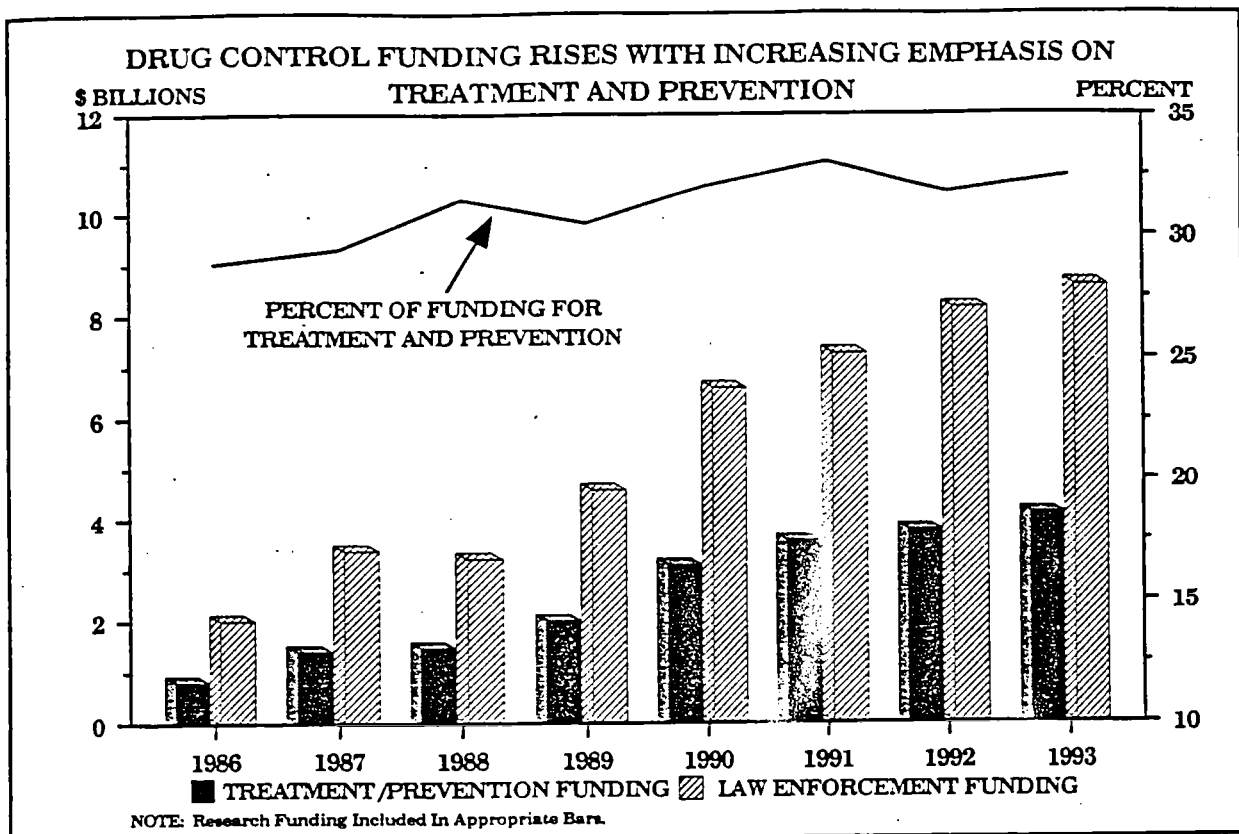
A strong law enforcement system is essential if the availability of and demand for illegal drugs in this country are to be reduced. Since the publication of the first National Drug Control Strategy, spending on efforts to reduce the supply of illicit drugs on the streets has increased substantially (see accompanying Table 9-2). Much of the increased funding was needed to: put pressure on drug traffickers by stemming the flow of drugs over U.S. borders; put more agents and investigators into the field; equip them with state-of-the-art tools to do their jobs and; create the communications and intelligence systems to assist in focusing law enforcement efforts. This pressure deters would-be users and dealers, and removes drug criminals from the streets. The budget builds on the progress made to date.

The American people want and deserve the protection of effective law enforcement, swift prosecutions of those arrested, and the surety of punishment of those convicted of crimes. Federal law enforcement agencies continue to attack the drug trafficking industry in many ways: by working cooperatively in joint anti-drug task forces; by creating specialized drug law enforcement entities that target drug trafficking organizations at all levels; and by providing assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies. As a result, arrests for drug violations have esca-

Table 9-1. FIGHTING THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	1989 Actual	1992 Enacted	1993 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1989 to 1993
War On Drugs:						
Law Enforcement	4,584	8,166	8,609	+443	+5%	+88%
Prevention	806	1,707	1,784	+77	+5%	+121%
Treatment	1,202	2,080	2,336	+256	+12%	+94%
Total Drugs	6,592	11,953	12,729	+776	+7%	+93%



**Table 9-2. DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES GROW BY ALMOST
\$450 MILLION**

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	1989 Actual	1992 Enacted	1993 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1989 to 1993
Law Enforcement	4,584	8,166	8,609	+443	+5%	+88%

lated rapidly, increasing by 70 percent between 1981 and 1990. (See accompanying chart, "More Drug Violators Are Arrested.")

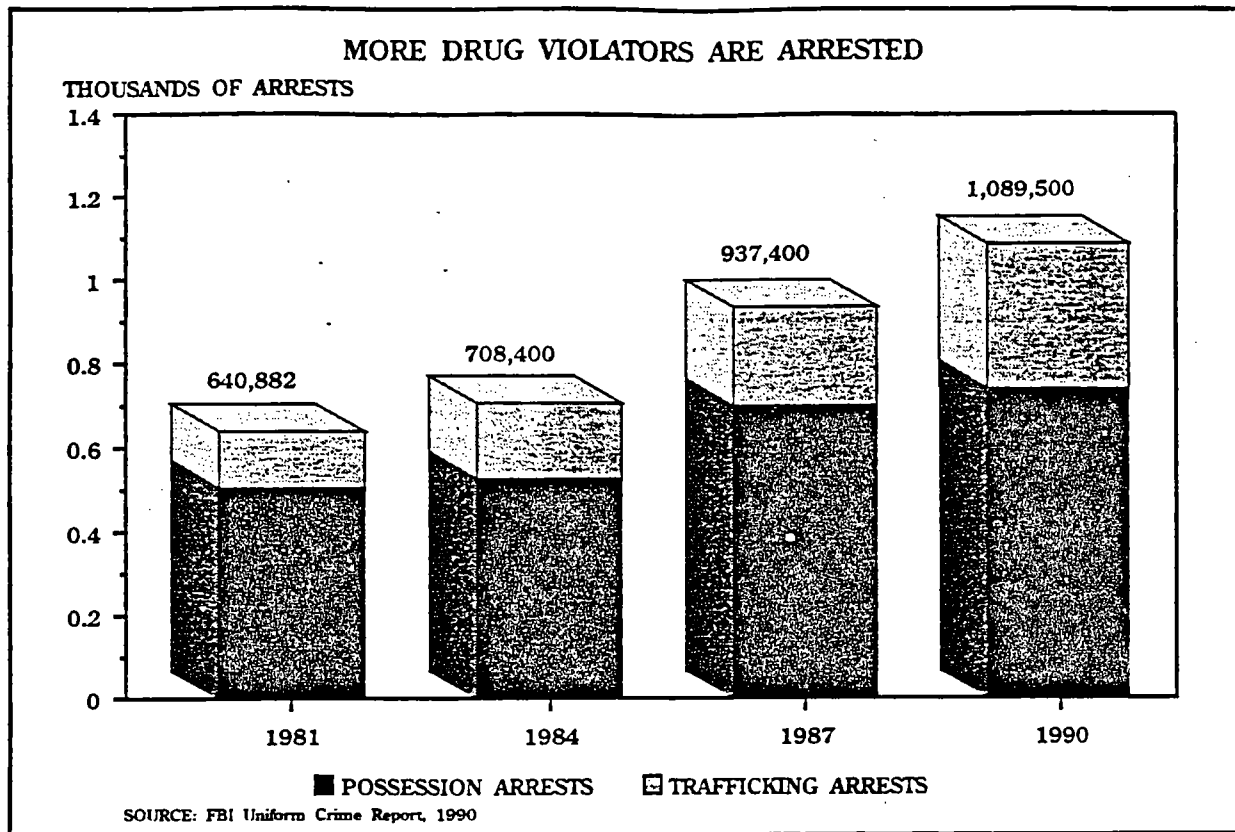
Targeting Street Sales and Violence

The Department of Justice has expanded its domestic anti-drug efforts significantly to meet the challenge to law and order posed by drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

- To fight drugs at home, the budget requests \$7.7 billion in domestic drug-related funding, an increase of \$470 million

over 1992 and almost double the amount spent in 1989.

- To focus Federal law enforcement efforts on locations most affected by drug trafficking, the budget provides \$50 million to the Office of National Drug Control Policy for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. These resources are targeted to support Federal law enforcement activity in Miami, Houston, New York, Los Angeles, and the Southwest Border.



- To attack organized crime's participation in drug crime, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) was established. By sharing assets and information, OCDE Task Forces have been responsible for the conviction of 16,658 members of criminal organizations and the forfeiture of considerable drug assets. The 1993 budget requests \$399 million for OCDETF, an increase of \$36 million, or 9.9 percent over 1992.
- To prosecute drug dealers and users, the budget proposes \$235 million for the drug components of U.S. Attorneys and the Criminal and Tax Divisions of the Department of Justice, an increase of \$27.4 million, or 13.2 percent over 1992. These increases allow for the efficient prosecution and processing of the growing number of arrestees.

Stemming The International Flow Of Drugs

The Administration is requesting nearly \$3 billion in 1993 for international and

interdiction programs to stem the flow of drugs into the United States, nearly double the amount spent in 1989.

Drug smuggling organizations have become sophisticated criminal enterprises. Major drug trafficking organizations are most susceptible to disruption at their organizational center, the traffickers' foreign base of operations. Investment in international cooperation and expanded detection, monitoring, and interdiction has begun to pay off. Interdiction successes have forced traffickers to shift their tactics, alter routes of entry, and try bolder moves of large quantities of cocaine and other drugs. The recent seizure of 12 tons of cocaine concealed in imported concrete fence posts testifies to the magnitude of financial loss being forced upon trafficking organizations. Since 1989, the Medellin Cartel has been incapacitated and the Cali Cartel has come under attack.

- To take the war to the drug traffickers' home territory, the budget proposes \$768 million to support the Administration's Andean Strategy and other international

narcotics-related assistance programs. Funding for international counter-drug efforts has more than doubled since 1989.

- To protect U.S. borders from the inflow of illicit drugs, the budget proposes a total of \$2.2 billion for interdiction activities, including the addition of 200 Border Patrol agents on the Southwest border.
- To stop smugglers and seize their illicit cargo, interdiction operations by the Coast Guard, U.S. Customs Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are supported by detection and monitoring assistance from the Department of Defense.

Targeting Illicit Financial Operations

The Administration is requesting \$117 million in 1993, \$12 million over 1992, to attack the flow of illegal drug profits. Halting money laundering is essential to the overall strategy of dismantling drug trafficking organizations. The laundering of illegal drug profits through domestic and international banking organizations continues to be a lucrative target for Federal investigators. Recently, in a joint agency effort, Customs, IRS and the U.S. Attorneys arrested a major money launderer and broke his nationwide organization which is believed to have laundered over \$750 million in drug proceeds. The Treasury Department's recently created Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) has principal responsibility for providing information to aid law enforcement agencies in attacking illegal cash flows and confiscating drug cash assets.

- To assist in the interception of funds and to help deny trafficking organizations the use of international banking systems, the

budget proposes \$18.2 million for Treasury's FinCEN operations, an increase of \$2 million over 1992.

- To conduct money laundering investigations, enforce Federal government regulations, and to detect and deter money laundering through the domestic banking system, the budget proposes \$111 million for Internal Revenue Service drug money laundering investigations, an increase of \$8.3 million over 1992.

INCREASING EMPHASIS ON PREVENTION

To help curb drug use in America, the budget proposes \$1.8 billion for drug prevention and associated research, an increase of \$77 million, or 4.5 percent over 1992, and over twice the amount spent in 1989. For example, Drug Free Schools Emergency Grants which target localities with the most serious drug problems are increasing by 100 percent over 1992.

The costs imposed on society by the drug using population run into the tens of billions of dollars—over \$60 billion annually by one recent calculation. Successful prevention programs keep people from ever using drugs and, for those who have started, get them to stop. The Administration continues to be committed to an aggressive drug abuse prevention strategy.

Drug Use Continues To Fall

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) 1991 Household Survey, "current use of illicit drugs"—use within the past 30 days—has continued to fall. In 1985, an estimated 36.8 million Americans age

Table 9-3. THE INVESTMENT IN DRUG PREVENTION GROWS BY \$77 MILLION

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	1989 Actual	1992 Enacted	1993 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1989 to 1993
Prevention	806	1,707	1,784	+77	+5%	+121%

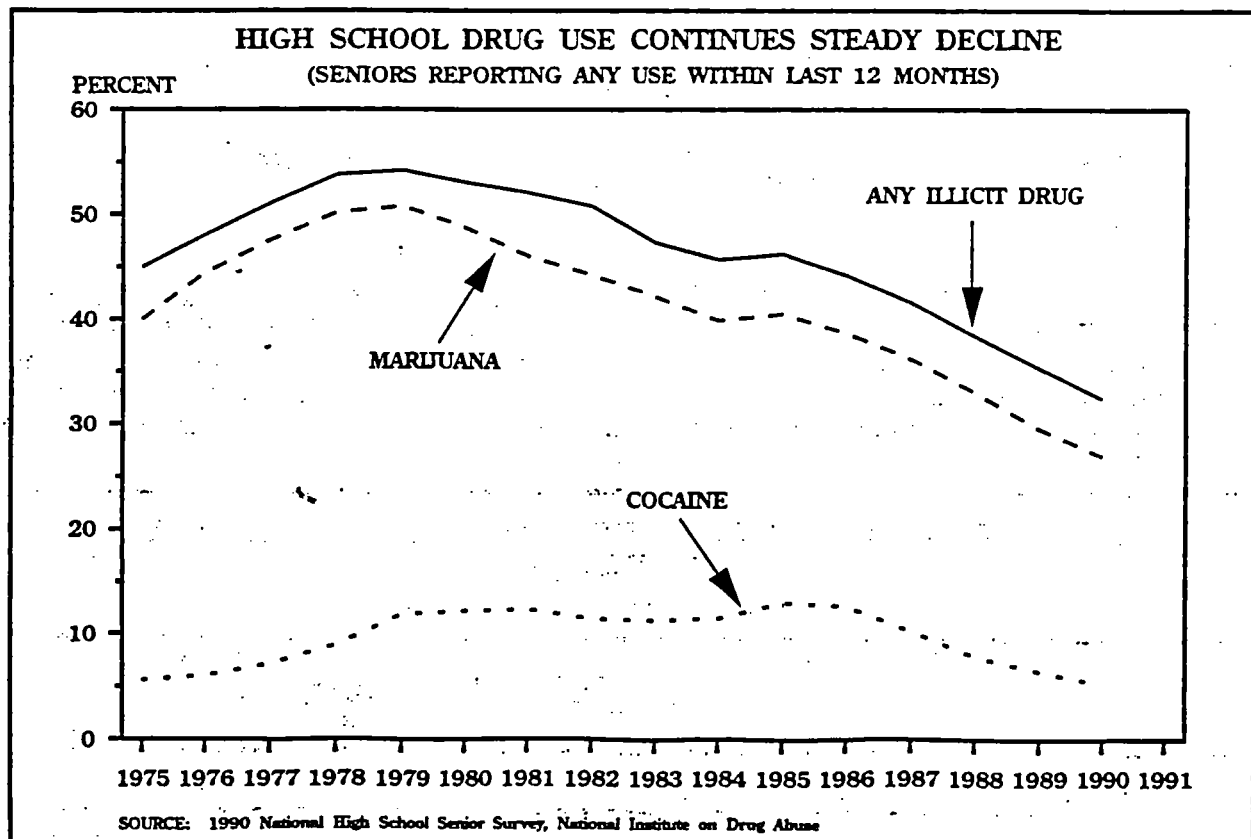
12 and older (19.3 percent of the population) had used marijuana, cocaine, or some other illicit drug at least once in the past year. In 1991, that estimate was down to 26 million Americans (12.8 percent of the population)—still too high, but progress nonetheless.

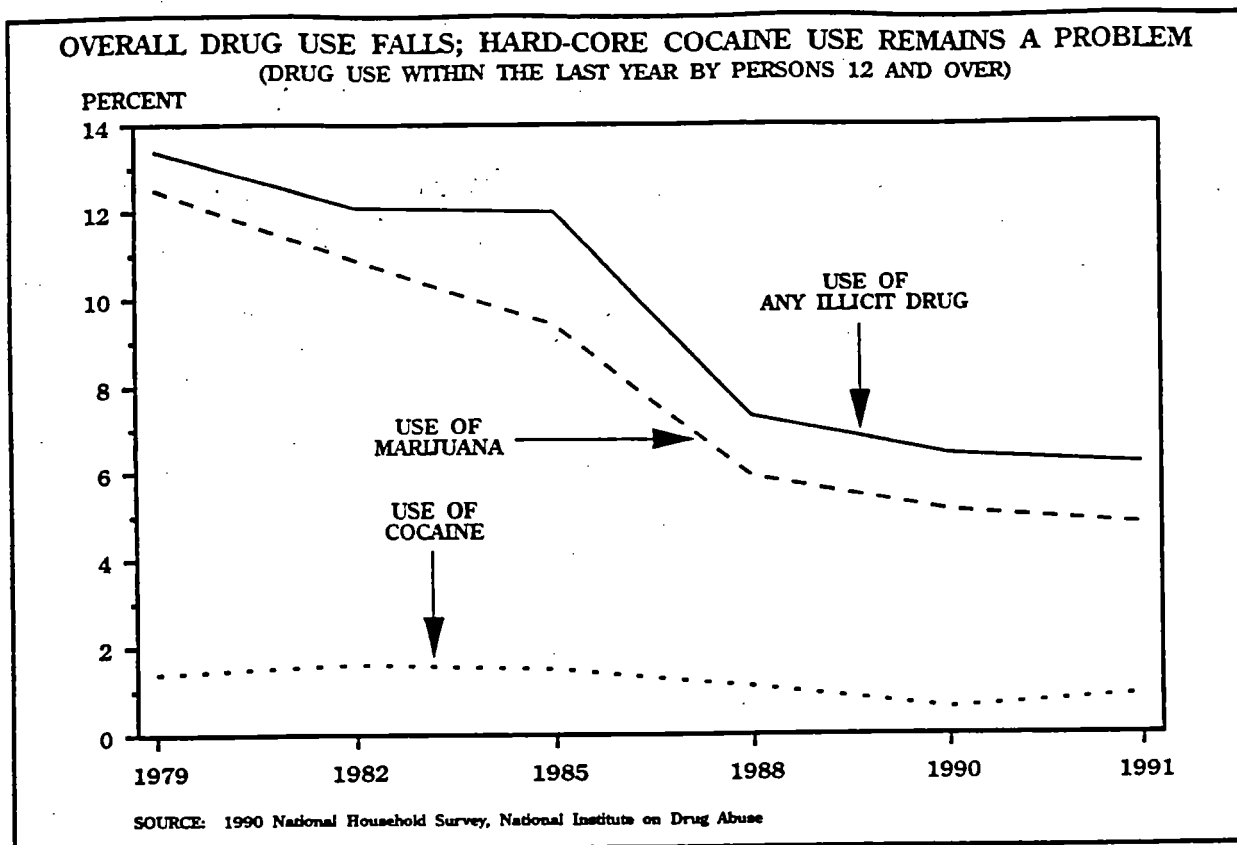
Particularly promising gains have been made among youth aged 12 to 17 years old. Current use among this group fell from 8.1 percent in 1990 to 6.8 percent in 1991—less than half the level of 1985 according to the 1991 Household Survey. These results indicate that the best chance of prevailing over drug use, preventing use by the youngest population, has so far been successful. Other major indicators of drug use, such as the High School Senior Survey and the Partnership for a Drug Free America's Attitude Tracking Survey, support these findings. The accompanying charts show these favorable overall trends.

The Partnership For A Drug Free America Survey shows similar results. When the Part-

nership Survey asked pre-teens if "smoking marijuana is OK sometimes," 8.6 percent responded "Yes" in 1987, while far fewer, 4.9 percent, responded "Yes" in 1991. These results indicate that the message about the dangers of drug use is getting out.

Although drug use in the population generally has fallen, some difficult-to-reach segments of society have made much less progress in ridding themselves of drugs. In 1991, the rate of current cocaine use among the age twelve-and-over population was 0.9 percent—essentially unchanged from 1990. However, the results show increased cocaine use among older age groups. One possible explanation for the increased use among individuals over age 35 is the aging of the high drug-using generation which may have begun taking drugs during the 1970's and early 1980's, or a relapse of hard-core users. This also points out one of the tragic facts of drug use—once you start using drugs, it is very difficult to get off and stay off.





While the 1991 Household Survey shows that casual use by the population as a whole continues a downward trend, other evidence suggests that hard-core drug use is largely unchanged. The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) collects data on the number of drug-related medical emergencies and deaths from hospitals across the country. After an encouraging period of declining reports since the third quarter of 1989, DAWN is reporting a slight upturn in emergency room "mentions" in the first two quarters of 1991. The results of these surveys indicate that fewer people are starting to use drugs, while some of those who started are having difficulty stopping.

Expanding and Targeting Prevention Efforts

Of the \$1.7 billion requested for prevention programs, a substantial portion is targeted to specific key areas. Drug prevention programs target children and adolescents, seek to prevent the onset of substance abuse among non-users, encourage current users

to quit, and seek to discourage current users from progressing to more dangerous practices (e.g., from experimentation to regular use or from non-intravenous to intravenous use).

Many of the Federal government's prevention programs are aimed at the high-risk segments of our society.

- To prevent drug use among high-risk youth, the budget includes \$63.3 million, a 9 percent increase over 1992, for demonstration projects that identify and improve protective factors and diminish risk factors among youth at risk for drug abuse.
- To help local government agencies and community organizations coordinate drug prevention strategies, the budget proposes to increase funding for HHS's Community Partnership Grants by \$15 million to \$114 million in 1993, or 15 percent over the 1992 level.
- To educate the young about the evils of drug use, the Education Department's

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Grants will provide funds for programs which reach 90 percent of the eligible school aged children. Total Drug-Free Schools funding is being proposed at an all time high, \$654 million in 1993.

- To reach communities most devastated by drug use, the targeted emergency grants in the Drug Free Schools and Communities program are proposed to increase 100 percent from the 1992 level, from \$30 million to \$60 million.
- To protect citizens living in public housing, the Department of Housing and Urban Development will provide \$165 million, including \$69 million for drug use prevention activities in and around public and assisted housing projects.

Preventing Drug Use in the Workplace

The workplace presents special opportunities to reduce drug use. Of the estimated 13 million current drug users in America, about 68 percent are employed. Employers have a vested interest in deterring drug use because drug users are more likely to miss work, have health problems, be involved in accidents, and either quit or be terminated.

The Administration has led the way in workplace prevention, by implementing drug testing of Federal employees to insure that the Federal workplace is drug-free and safe, encouraging States to assume a greater leadership role in deterring workplace drug use, requiring Federal grantees and contractors to maintain drug-free workplaces, and encouraging implementation of drug-free workplaces throughout the private sector. In 1991, legislation was enacted which requires expanded

drug and alcohol testing of safety-related employees in the transportation sector. Increased testing will be required for safety-related aviation, railroad, trucking, and mass transit employees.

TREATING DRUG USERS

The budget provides over \$2.3 billion for drug treatment and associated research, an increase of \$256 million or 12 percent over 1992 and 94 percent over 1989. This funding will provide drug treatment to approximately 311,000 people in 1993, an increase of 49,000 or 18.6 percent over 1992, and 116,000 more annually since 1989.

To provide more drug treatment services, HHS Capacity Expansion Grants will be funded at \$86 million, or eight times the amount provided in 1992. These grants supplement other funding received by the States to increase the number of treatment slots. Additionally, to enhance the quality of drug treatment, HHS Treatment Improvement Grants funding would grow to \$124 million, an increase of 48.9 percent over 1992. These grants help States expand capacity and provide higher quality treatment services as well as better facilities and staff. They also finance "treatment campuses," where researchers and practitioners work together to provide patients with new treatment methods and associated social services.

Focusing On Children, Families, And Those With Special Needs

The budget provides treatment assistance to select groups, as follows:

- To treat inmates of Federal prisons, the 1993 budget provides \$28 million, an in-

Table 9-4. FEDERAL RESOURCES FOR DRUG TREATMENT RISE BY OVER 12%

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	1989 Actual	1992 Enacted	1993 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1989 to 1993
Treatment	1,202	2,080	2,336	+256	+12%	+94%

crease of \$5 million over 1992. These programs provide aftercare services for up to six months to over 1,000 inmates participating in the Bureau of Prisons' drug treatment programs.

- To treat persons awaiting trial, the Judiciary requests \$44 million for substance abuse services.
- To treat the Nation's veterans with drug and alcohol related problems, the budget provides \$591 million to the Department of Veterans Affairs, an increase of \$46.3 million over 1992.
- To provide treatment services directly to residents of public housing, the budget includes \$20 million for treatment as part of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Public and Assisted Housing Drug Elimination Grants.

Treatment services for individuals within the criminal justice system—prisoners, parolees, and probationers—are beneficial to the extent that they reduce criminal behavior and help these drug abusers lead productive, drug-free lives. According to the Institute of Medicine, "... pressure from the criminal justice system is the strongest motivation for seeking public treatment." Drug users who are on probation or parole have an added incentive to stay in a treatment program if they face the threat of being returned to prison.

Drug use by pregnant women and young mothers imposes great costs on their children, families, and society. Infants exposed to drugs can suffer from numerous ailments and disabilities, including fetal damage, premature delivery, malnutrition, and behavioral disorders which are difficult and costly to treat. The HHS Office of the Inspector General estimated in 1990 that the cost for hospital care, prenatal care, and foster care through age 5 was over \$55,000 per "crack baby." The number of crack babies has been estimated at one to two percent of all live births, or 30,000 to 50,000 babies annually.¹

The budget funds several programs that specifically address drug abuse problems asso-

ciated with pregnant women, infants, children, and families:

- To prevent and reduce drug use among pregnant women, the budget includes \$57.8 million, a 10 percent increase over 1992, for demonstration projects that provide pregnant women and their children with a full range of coordinated health and social services (e.g., intensive outreach, nutrition assistance, prenatal care, parenting skills training, and child care) to help them resist pressure to use drugs and to help them stop using drugs.
- To help the most disadvantaged in society, it is anticipated that \$30 million more will be provided for treatment services for the poor and medically needy by the Health Care Financing Administration, primarily through Medicaid.
- To accelerate and help sustain the recovery process for those who receive drug treatment, the budget requests \$72 million for the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant program, an increase of 5.7 percent over 1992. These funds will assist those with serious drug dependencies to develop vocational skills.

Drug Treatment Research

The budget for treatment research will increase by \$9 million, from \$204 million in 1992 to \$213 million in 1993. Treatment should address multiple dependencies (such as drugs and alcohol), mental illness, and other medical complications. Research sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has found that the longer drug users stay with a treatment program, the higher the probability they will remain drug-free.

The Administration continues to support research efforts to learn more about the nature and extent of addictive disorders; causes and consequences of drug abuse; the costs, benefits, and overall effectiveness of treatment methods; and new medications to treat drug abuse. This is evidenced in three ways:

- To expand efforts to improve drug treatment, the budget proposes \$211 million for National Institute of Drug Abuse treat-

¹ Breshalov, Douglas, "The Children of Crack," *Public Welfare*, Fall 1989, pp. 6-11.

ment research, an increase of \$9 million, or 9 percent over 1992.

- To track and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment resources, the budget allocates \$17 million within the Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services (ADMS) block grant for the development of State data collection and information systems.
- Research funding will continue to provide for research into the relationship between drug use and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Improving Accountability

To improve State accountability in the financing of drug treatment the budget includes funds for the second year of the State Systems Develop Program (SSDP), administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. The technical assistance that HHS will provide to the States through this program will help States measure more accurately the demand for and supply of

drug abuse treatment, as well as assess and improve treatment quality. If the States have better information about who needs treatment and the quality of available treatment, they will be able to spend drug treatment resources—including Federal block grant funds—more effectively. The General Accounting Office recently recommended that the Federal government use the SSDP to improve accountability in the financing of drug abuse treatment.²

HHS will also improve accountability by requiring States to write Statewide drug treatment plans that describe how the State intends to spend Federal drug treatment funds. While continuing to pursue legislation for this purpose, the Administration proposes to effectuate as much of this change as possible through notice-and-comment rule-making. Statewide drug treatment plans will allow HHS to ensure that States are spending their treatment resources effectively and to offer technical assistance where it is needed.

Table 9-6. JUSTICE FUNDING TO FIGHT CRIME AND DRUGS INCREASES BY 10%

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	1989 Actual	1992 Enacted ¹	1993 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1992 to 1993	Percent Change: 1989 to 1993
Bureau of Prisons	1,562	2,061	2,246	+185	+9%	+44%
Drug Enforcement Administration	534	717	788	+71	+10%	+48%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1,439	1,926	2,143	+217	+11%	+49%
Immigration & Naturalization Service	1,135	1,355	1,529	+174	+13%	+35%
Legal Activities	247	384	420	+36	+9%	+70%
Organized Crime Drug Task Forces	—	363	399	+36	+10%	N/A
U.S. Attorneys	460	721	814	+93	+13%	+77%
U.S. Marshals	205	314	341	+27	+9%	+67%
Other Justice	1,150	1,968	2,115	+147	+8%	+84%
Total Department of Justice	6,732	9,809	²10,795	+986	+10%	+60%

¹Excludes transfer of appropriations from other agencies for drug trafficking.

²Excludes \$49 million in receipts from proposed fee.

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February 17, 1993

Appendix

TABLE 5. INVESTMENT PROPOSALS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994- 1997 Total
LIFELONG LEARNING						
WIC (Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children).....	318	532	800	984	1,000	2,634
Parenting and Family Support	40	85	230	495	600	850
Head Start	932	1,886	2,790	3,678	4,562	9,284
Child Care and Development Block Grant	30	95	145	200	250	470
Education Reform and Initiatives	206	1,043	2,206	2,897	3,083	6,152
Employer Provided Education Assistance (tax incentive)	425	458	492	528	585	1,903
National Service	98	1,042	1,890	3,000	3,400	6,030
Worker Training Initiatives:						
Dislocated Worker Assistance Act (for NAFTA, Defense Reinvestment and Transition, Energy Conversion, and Trade Adjustment)	60	879	1,699	1,960	2,000	4,598
Job Corps: adopt "50-50 plan"	11	32	96	202	344	341
Job Corps: eliminate maintenance backlog	7	20	32	45	50	104
JTPA, summer youth employment and training	247	540	625	625	625	2,037
One-stop career shopping	30	170	250	250	250	700
Older Americans employment	4	22	34	35	35	96
Youth apprenticeship	32	243	448	495	500	1,218
Worker profiling	8	3				9
Targeted jobs tax credit (tax incentive)	170	327	406	496	605	1,399
Subtotal, Worker Training Initiatives	587	2,236	3,590	4,108	4,409	10,501
SUBTOTAL, TAX INCENTIVES	595	785	898	1,024	1,170	3,302
SUBTOTAL, SPENDING INCENTIVES	2,021	6,592	11,245	14,864	16,699	34,522
TOTAL, LIFELONG LEARNING	2,616	7,377	12,143	15,688	17,889	37,824
REWARDING WORK						
Earned income tax credit (tax incentive)	525	6,228	6,445	6,662	6,927	19,860
Extension of unemployment compensation	2,400					2,400
* Crime Initiative, including Community Policing, Criminal Records Upgrades, and Police Corps	210	521	725	842	918	2,296
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	10	17	18	18	18	63
SUBTOTAL, TAX INCENTIVES	526	6,228	6,445	6,662	6,927	19,860
SUBTOTAL, SPENDING INCENTIVES	2,620	538	743	860	936	4,761
TOTAL, REWARDING WORK	3,145	6,766	7,188	7,522	7,863	24,621
HEALTH CARE						
AIDS, women's health, immunizations, NIH research, and other public health initiatives	346	1,660	2,806	3,370	4,251	8,182
AIDS—Ryan White Act	60	192	306	392	445	949
* Substance abuse prevention and treatment	46	207	458	797	833	1,508
Food safety initiative (USDA) and emergency food assistance	54	98	101	102	103	355
Food Stamps	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program		316	649	982	996	1,947

456-7739

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

DRUG TEAM

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Comments: DRUG FUNDING TABLE FYI

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING
Agency Summary
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	
	Actual	Actual	Enacted	President's Budget	Change \$ %
Action	\$12.5	\$10.0	\$9.9	\$10.1	\$0.2 \$0.0
Agency for International Development	196.7	258.0	139.8	99.9	-39.9 -28.5%
Department of Agriculture					
Agricultural Research Service	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0 0.0%
U.S. Forest Service	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	0.0 0.0%
Total, Agriculture	16.1	15.9	16.0	16.0	0.0 0.0%
Department of Defense	1,042.5	1,226.0	1,140.7	1,168.2	27.5 2.4%
Department of Education	683.3	714.7	700.4	708.8	8.4 1.2%
Dept. of Health and Human Services					
Administration for Children and Families	106.3	111.0	115.5	115.5	0.0 0.0%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration & NIDA	1,531.1	1,620.1	1,707.3	1,825.2	117.9 6.9%
Centers for Disease Control	29.3	28.6	31.2	36.6	5.4 17.3%
Food and Drug Administration	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	0.0 0.0%
Health Care Financing Administration	190.8	201.8	231.8	261.2	29.4 12.7%
Indian Health Service	35.3	35.2	44.9	38.9	-6.0 -13.4%
Total, HHS	1,899.2	2,003.4	2,137.6	2,284.3	146.7 6.9%
Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev.	150.0	165.0	175.0	265.0	90.0 51.4%
Department of the Interior					
Bureau of Indian Affairs	14.7	22.7	23.9	23.4	-0.5 -2.2%
Bureau of Land Management	6.9	8.9	10.0	5.2	-4.8 -47.8%
Fish & Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	-0.1 -11.3%
National Park Service	11.3	11.1	9.1	9.2	0.0 0.4%
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.0 0.0%
Total, Interior	35.7	45.2	45.6	40.2	-5.4 -11.8%
The Judiciary	294.1	359.9	406.9	501.0	94.1 23.1%
Department of Justice					
Assets Forfeiture Fund	421.1	412.0	498.3	469.8	-28.6 -5.7%
U.S. Attorneys	161.5	206.7	207.2	265.8	58.6 28.3%
Bureau of Prisons	1,027.5	1,254.5	1,334.0	1,466.3	132.3 9.9%
Criminal Division	18.5	20.2	19.2	20.4	1.2 6.0%
Drug Enforcement Administration	692.4	709.8	737.4	731.6	-5.7 -0.8%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	180.3	204.8	218.9	217.5	-1.4 -0.6%
Immigration and Naturalization Service	130.7	141.2	146.1	152.9	6.7 4.6%
Interpol	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0 0.0%
U.S. Marshals Service	202.5	217.6	234.5	235.1	0.6 0.3%
Office of Justice Programs	535.7	543.1	541.3	541.9	0.5 0.1%
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	334.5	390.5	385.2	384.4	-0.9 -0.2%
Support of U.S. Prisoners	135.1	164.1	190.6	253.4	62.8 33.0%
Tax Division	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.1 9.0%
Weed and Seed/Community Policing		0.0	6.6	19.2	12.7 192.7%
Total, Justice	3,842.1	4,267.6	4,522.4	4,761.4	239.0 5.3%

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING
Agency Summary
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	
	Actual	Actual	Enacted	President's Budget	Change \$ %
Department of Labor	60.9	61.5	70.5	72.7	2.2 3.1%
Off. of National Drug Control Policy	105.3	124.7	118.5	119.8	1.3 1.1%
Small Business Administration	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0 0.0%
Department of State					
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	150.0	144.8	147.8	147.8	0.0 0.0%
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	107.6	75.3	52.3	38.7	-13.6 -26.1%
Emer. in the Dip. and Consular Service	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0 0.0%
Total, State	257.6	220.1	200.4	186.8	-13.6 -6.8%
Department of Transportation					
U.S. Coast Guard	718.6	436.4	420.1	460.7	40.5 9.6%
Federal Aviation Administration	23.8	23.1	21.8	20.1	-1.8 -8.2%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administra	7.2	8.4	7.7	9.3	1.6 20.5%
Total, Transportation	749.6	467.9	449.6	490.0	40.3 9.0%
Department of the Treasury					
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	123.2	135.9	152.4	147.3	-5.1 -3.3%
U.S. Customs Service	674.1	784.7	572.1	526.1	-46.0 -8.0%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20.8	16.8	21.9	18.3	-3.6 -16.6%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	12.8	14.1	16.9	14.6	-2.3 -13.5%
Internal Revenue Service	93.2	102.8	115.5	112.9	-2.6 -2.2%
U.S. Secret Service	53.8	42.9	54.2	57.9	3.7 6.8%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	191.6	208.6	16.9 8.8%
Total, Treasury	977.6	1,097.3	1,124.6	1,085.6	-39.0 -3.5%
U.S. Information Agency	7.3	9.7	10.1	10.6	0.5 5.2%
Department of Veterans Affairs	610.6	841.7	803.1	943.8	40.8 4.5%
Community Investment Program				253.4	253.4
Total Fed. Program	10,941.3	11,888.7	12,171.2	13,017.7	846.5 7.0%

Supply Reduction	7,262.6	7,814.9	7,891.2	8,319.0	427.8	5.4%
	66.4%	65.7%	64.8%	63.9%		
Demand Reduction	3,678.6	4,073.8	4,280.0	4,698.7	418.7	9.8%
	33.6%	34.3%	35.2%	36.1%		