



TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCE & JUSTICE DIVISION / SPECIAL STUDIES DIVISION

FROM: Kenneth Schwartz

Harry Meyers
Roger Adkins
Cora Beebe

Sharon Barkeloo
Chris Bertram

Chris Brown
Daniel Curbett
Alice Davis
Meg DiBari

Jim Duke
Kiran Durwadi
Anita Ford
Martha Gagné
Louisa Koch

Brad Kyser
Lin Liu
Jonas Neihardt

Jeff Payne
Jeeyang Rhee
Adrien Silas
Desiree Thompson
David Tornquist
Vernetta Tanner
Trish Watson
Rebecca Wayne

TO: Jose

PHONE: 7028

Number of pages _____
(includes this page)

SUBJECT: _____

SEE REMARKS BELOW

REMARKS: Per Conversation

Phone: 202/395-4892
202/395-5704
202/395-3914
202/395-7234

The phone number for this Xerox 7020 machine is 395-7238

1995 BUDGET
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
(\$ in millions)

01-Dec-93
04:41 PM

Discretionary		FY 1994		FY 1995			FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
		President's Request (FY94 Bud.)		Agency Est. at Conf.	OMB Passback	Agency Request	Outyears			
			Enacted				Passback	Passback	Passback	Passback
Prisons & Detention (Operations)	BA	2,307	2,263	2,810	2,772	2,857	3,209	3,402	3,703	3,968
	OL	2,148	2,158	2,529	2,597	2,664	3,074	3,336	3,648	3,913
Prisons (Construction) (MAX)	BA	277	270	158	119	395	111	111	111	111
	OL	764	763	627	623	551	581	346	220	111
Drug Enforcement Administration	BA	732	722	706	706	720	734	762	792	823
	OL	665	658	647	647	658	728	752	782	812
Federal Bureau of Investigation	BA	2,044	2,039	2,155	2,104	2,254	2,188	2,277	2,370	2,465
	OL	1,918	1,927	2,015	1,976	2,089	2,161	2,245	2,336	2,430
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	BA	384	382	372	372	372	358	338	318	298
	OL	387	386	408	408	408	361	343	323	303
Brady Bill / Criminal Records Upgrade (MIN)	BA	100	0	50	50	50	50	25	25	0
	OL	19	0	12	12	12	29	42	36	21
Office of Justice Programs	BA	666	680	378	388	689	388	388	388	388
	OL	554	557	636	638	704	525	402	368	388
Immigration and Naturalization	BA	1,094	1,049	1,089	1,058	1,198	1,101	1,146	1,192	1,241
	OL	1,015	979	1,000	991	1,103	1,088	1,133	1,177	1,225
Asylum & Cruise Ship Fee	BA	--	--	--	(30)	--	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
	OL	--	--	--	(30)	--	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Naturalization & Employer Sanctions Initiative (MIN)	BA	--	--	--	80	--	80	80	80	80
	OL	--	--	--	64	--	80	80	80	80

SENT BY:OMB

12-6-93 10:05AM :

TCJ-

202 456 7028: # 2

**1995 BUDGET
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
(S in millions)

01 Dec-93
04:41 PM

		FY 1994		FY 1995			FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
		President's Request (FY94 Bud.)	Enacted	Agency Est. at Coll.	OMB Passback	Agency Request	Outyears			
							Passback	Passback	Passback	Passback
US Marshals Service	BA	340	340	375	374	375	390	406	422	439
	OL	344	344	361	360	361	388	404	421	438
U.S. Attorneys	BA	809	814	848	848	891	883	919	957	996
	OL	785	789	831	831	888	878	914	951	990
General Legal Activities	BA	410	404	437	437	439	447	447	447	447
	OL	405	400	437	437	438	445	446	447	447
U.S. Trustees	BA	57	62	68	65	68	65	65	65	65
	OL	56	59	66	63	66	65	65	65	65
Antitrust Division	BA	45	50	51	42	56	46	46	46	46
	OL	43	46	48	38	52	46	46	46	46
Japanese Internment (Civil Liberties Fund) (Min)	BA	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	5	5
	OL	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	5	5
Total Other Justice	BA	294	272	328	270	337	299	299	299	299
	OL	341	327	321	274	326	305	303	303	303
SUBTOTAL, Discretionary	BA	9,564	9,344	9,806	9,660	10,701	10,323	10,688	11,190	11,641
	OL	9,480	9,423	10,057	9,954	10,419	10,729	10,832	11,197	11,546
Planning Guidance Discretionary*	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,305	N/A	10,770	10,970	11,170	11,370
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,207	N/A	10,483	10,683	10,883	11,183
Additional Program Level from Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF)										
Community Policing 100,000 Cops (MIN)	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,720	N/A				
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	695	N/A				

SENT BY:OMB

:12- 6-93 :10:05AM :

TCU-

202 456 7028: # 3

1995 BUDGET
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
(\$ in millions)

01-Dec-93
04:41 PM

		FY 1994		FY 1995			FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
		President's Request (FY94 Bud.)	Enacted	Agency Est. at Cell	OMB Passback	Agency Request	Outyears			
							Passback	Passback	Passback	Passback
Police Corps (MIN)	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	N/A				
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A				
Drug Court Programs (MIN)	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	N/A				
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	N/A				
Immigration Initiatives (MIN)	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	N/A				
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	255	N/A				
Boot Camps & Other (MIN)	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	178	N/A				
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	57	N/A				
SUBTOTAL, VCRTF	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,423	N/A	4,287	6,313	8,545	--
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,063	N/A	4,184	6,221	8,443	--
TOTAL, Discretionary	BA	9,564	9,344	9,806	12,083	10,701	14,610	16,999	19,735	11,641
	OL	9,480	9,423	10,057	11,017	10,419	14,913	17,053	19,640	11,546
TOTAL, Mandatory**	BA	805	748	859	827	837	830	832	835	838
	OL	829	766	927	894	908	834	837	840	843
TOTAL, AGENCY	BA	10,369	10,092	10,664	12,910	11,539	15,440	17,831	20,570	12,479
	OL	10,309	10,189	10,983	11,911	11,327	15,747	17,890	20,480	12,389
TOTAL FTE		N/A	96,860	101,711	99,902	101,711	103,919	105,298	105,766	106,329

* Planning Guidance assumes no merger of BATF into FBI.

** Border Control Crossing Fee, no decision at this time.

NOTES:

MIN - The passback amount is a lower bound on resources to be devoted to the activity indicated.

MAX - The passback amount is an upper bound on resources to be devoted to the activity indicated.

SENT BY:OMB

:12- 6-93 :10:05AM :

TCJ-

202 456 7028:4

**Passback
Department of Justice**

Other OMB Assumptions

FBI Fingerprint Identification Program - Assumes that no less than the DOJ requested level of \$84.4M will be made available to the program.

U.S. Trustees - Assumes 76 FTE for 1995. Passback reflects contracting out to accounting firms and private attorneys of all functions except central policymaking.

Antitrust Fee - Assumes an increase in premerger filing fees from \$25,000 to \$40,000. The increase is anticipated to yield an additional \$12.6M in offsetting collections.

Crime Victimization Survey (OJP) - Assumes funding for the Crime Victimization Survey within the National Institute of Justice. Recommends that DOJ pursue an independent evaluation of the Victimization Survey and the FBI's Uniform Crime Report before determining termination of one or the other.

Fees and Expenses of Witnesses - Assumes \$78M in new budget authority for Fees and Expenses of Witnesses. OMB anticipates that the Department will reduce substantially large carryover balances in this account.

Prisons Operations - Assumes \$13M for increased offender treatment programs in BOP.

Immigration and Naturalization Service - Does not plan for DOJ's FY94 Supplemental Budget Request for its Asylum Reform Initiative. Asylum reform cost of \$64M in FY95 for INS, GA, US Attorney and Civil Division is assumed under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF). Immigration related program increases are refloated under the Naturalization and Employer Sanctions initiatives (\$80M) and under the VCRTF activities (\$300M, including \$64M for Asylum).

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) - In 1995, total BA (\$2.4B) and estimated outlays (\$1.1B) represent OMB assumed distribution. In outyears, totals for VCRTF are simply estimates. Specific numbers (especially with respect to OL's) are likely to change.

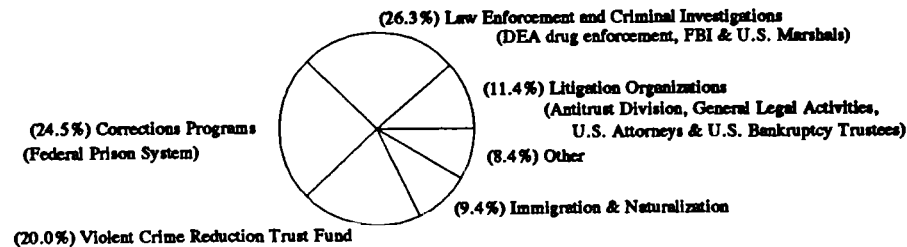
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OVERVIEW

(Discretionary Funding in billions of dollars)

					1994 Enacted to 1995 OMB Option
		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>OMB Option*</u>
Agency Total.....	BA	9.2	9.3	11.3	+30%
	OL	9.4	9.4	10.6	+14%
	FTE	97,387	96,849	101,939	100,821

* Includes Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund from Senate crime bill.

- o The Department requested programmatic increases of \$1.5 billion. The Department's initiatives include housing an expanding prison population in current and newly opened prisons (+\$503 million); funding 1995 costs of asylum reform (+\$64 million); providing grants to State and local governments to start funding up to 50,000 new police officers (+\$587 million); and upgrading criminal records systems to support the Brady bill (+\$50 million).
- o The Brady Bill and Senate passage of a crime bill have changed the dynamics of the 1995 budget for the Department of Justice ("DOJ"). Most important, the Senate crime bill provides \$2.4 billion in a "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund" ("VCRTF"), funded from reductions in Federal staffing pursuant to NPR recommendations. To accommodate this increase in anti-crime funding, the 1995 Government-wide discretionary caps are reduced by \$2.4 billion in BA.
- o The OMB/DOJ recommendation for 1995 funding from the VCRTF: 1) \$1,720 million for the 100,000 cops initiative; 2) \$100 million for criminal records upgrades (Brady Bill); 3) \$121 million for "drug courts" (e.g., drug treatment in State/local prisons); 4) \$25 million for the Police Corps; 5) \$300 million for immigration initiatives; 6) \$35 million for FBI initiatives; and 7) \$121 million for bootcamps and other activities yet to be determined. Total funding is \$2.4 billion, which includes \$0.7 billion moved out of DOJ's 1995 General Fund planning ceiling. As an alternative, in order to fund more drug treatment, \$200 million could be added for drug treatment slots and a like sum reduced from some other VCRTF activity.
- o To avoid premature confrontation with Members of Congress whose authorizations would not be proposed for funding in 1995, the President's Budget would display only the following: 1) 100,000 cops at \$1.7 billion; 2) Brady Bill at \$0.1 billion; and 3) "All Other VCRTF Activities" at \$0.6 billion. This may help forestall an acrimonious conference on the crime bill.
- o Remaining unresolved issue: Total FTEs. While OMB would provide an increase of 3,972 FTEs over 1994, mostly to staff new prisons, DOJ requests 5,090 FTEs over 1994. OMB's option may require small reductions in staffing for FBI, DEA and U.S. Attorneys, as has been suggested by DOJ in the 1995 budget process.



Department of Justice
Summary of Major Program Increases and Decreases
(BA in Millions of Dollars)

			1995	Dollar Change from 1994 Enacted to:	Percentage Change from 1994 Enacted to:
	1993 <u>Actual</u>	1994 <u>Enacted</u>	OMB/DOJ <u>Option</u>	OMB/DOJ <u>Option</u>	OMB/DOJ <u>Option</u>
<u>Increases from VCRTF:</u>					
Community Policing/100,000 Cops	150	25	1,720	+1,695	6780%
Criminal Records Upgrade (Brady Bill)	23	26	100	+74	285%
All Other:					
Police Corps	---	---	25	+25	N/A
Drug Courts	---	---	122	+122	N/A
Immigration Initiatives**	---	---	300	+300	N/A
FBI DNA and Wiretap	---	---	35	+35	N/A
Boot Camps and Other	10	12	121	+109	908%
Drug Treatment	---	---	[200]	[+200]	N/A

**With initiatives funded in the Trust Fund, the INS Budget will increase 28% above 1994 enacted.

Increases in DOJ Bureaus and Programs (Non-VCRTF):

Federal Prison and Detention Operations	2,012	2,263	2,766	+503	22%
FBI and DEA	2,804	2,761	2,817	+56	2%
Immigration and Naturalization Service	978	1,049	1,138	+89 ***	9%
U.S. Attorneys and Other Litigating Divisions	1,295	1,329	1,380	+51	4%
Juvenile Justice Grants	72	103	172	+69	67%

***Includes two initiatives: 1) naturalization; and 2) employer sanctions against hiring illegal aliens.

Decreases:

Prison Construction	339	270	191	-79	-29%
Byrne Anti-Drug Abuse Grants	473	408	----	----	----

****Activities currently funded through the Byrne Grant program will be folded into activities eligible to be funded from the VCRTF. \$100 million will be directly appropriated for Byrne grants.

Unresolved Issue:

	1993 <u>Actual</u>	1994 <u>Enacted</u>	1995 <u>OMB Option</u>	1995 <u>DOJ Option</u>	<u>Amount Appealed</u>	<u>Appeal as % of 1994</u>
FTE Levels						
FTE without VCRTF.....	97,387	96,849	99,902 *	101,020	1,118	1%
FTE including VCRTF.....	97,387	96,849	100,821	101,939	1,118	1%
FTE Ceiling	---	---	93,748	93,748	---	---

*To avoid any FTE reductions in FBI, DEA, and U.S. Attorneys, an addition of \$66 million would be required.

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS

INCREASES FUNDED THROUGH VCRTF:

- o 100,000 Cops: Includes initial phase of funding 100,000 new police officers (+\$1.7 billion). Funds 53,000 officers in 1995, increasing in outyears.
- o Brady Bill Criminal Records Upgrade: Provides \$100 million to States to upgrade criminal records system and enhance access to a national system to prepare for instant background check.
- o Under a consolidated "all other" heading, would establish a police corps demonstration program (+\$25 million); establish new court procedures for drug cases (+\$122 million); fund immigration enforcement initiatives to reform the asylum process, deport criminal aliens and improve border controls (+\$300 million); improve FBI wiretap capabilities and DNA analysis (+\$35 million); expand prison boot camps for non-violent, first-time offenders (+\$121 million). Possible option: Provide additional drug treatment to States and localities (+\$200 million).

INCREASES IN DOJ BUREAUS AND PROGRAMS (NON-VCRTF):

- o Prisons and Detention: Increases of \$503 million are for growth in Federal inmate population (from 89,000 in 1994 to 97,000 in 1995). Major increases include opening new prisons (+\$130 million) and full year costs of new prisons opened in 1994 and other inflationary costs (+\$304 million).
- o FBI and DEA: Increases would maintain current program levels and would upgrade FBI wiretap capabilities (+\$56 million in total).
- o Juvenile Justice Grants: Increases would fund numerous gang and drug prevention programs for juveniles (+\$69 million).
- o Immigration Programs: Increases would support aggressive naturalization programs which could benefit 8 million legal aliens (+\$30 million) and almost double resources for enforcing employer sanctions against hiring illegal aliens (+\$38 million).
- o U.S. Attorneys and Other Litigating Divisions: Increases would fund current program levels for U.S. Attorneys (+\$30 million); increased enforcement under the Fair Housing Act and Americans with Disabilities Act (+\$5 million); increased environmental enforcement (+\$5 million); and increased antitrust enforcement (+\$9 million), funded by increased user fees.

DECREASES:

- o Prison Construction: Reduces funding for construction of new prisons (-\$78 million). However, the OMB option would fund a Louisiana facility (+58 million) and preconstruction costs for a California and a Texas facility (+\$16 million), along with prison repairs. Other construction of over 30 new or expanded facilities will continue with unused balances of \$1.4 billion.
- o Byrne Grants: Directly fund \$100 million for Byrne Anti-Drug Abuse Grants (discretionary portion only). Activities currently funded through the formula grant portion will be folded into activities eligible to be funded from the VCRTF (100,000 Cops).

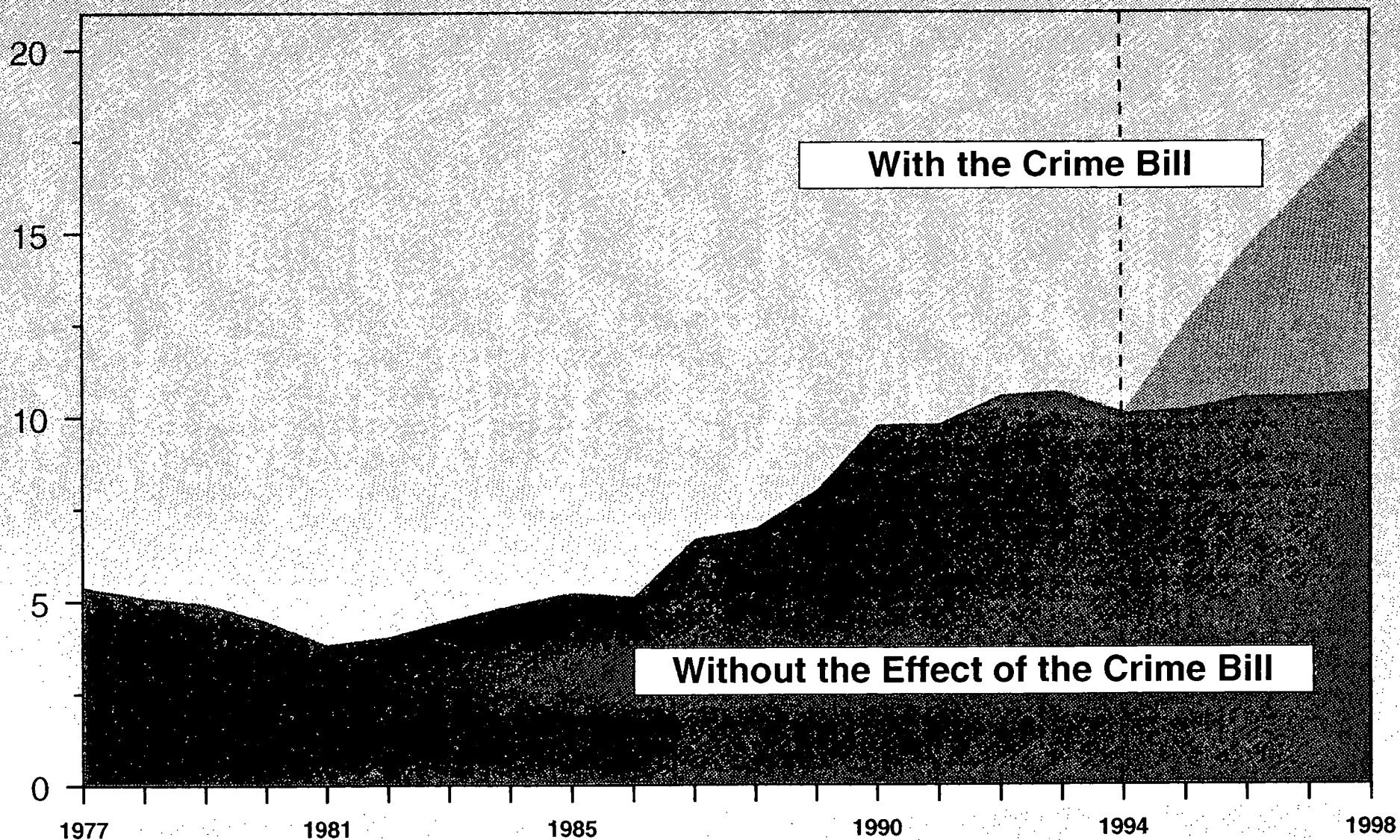
OTHER ISSUES:

- o Unresolved Issue: Level of growth in DOJ workyears. While OMB option provides for growth (+3,042 FTE's over 1994), DOJ wants yet more growth (+5,079 FTE's). OMB's option is 7,073 over the 1995 ceiling; DOJ's option is 8,191 over the ceiling. The increases are largely driven by Federal prison staffing requirements. DOJ suggests an increase of \$66 million in 1995 would be appropriate to avoid any FTE reductions in FBI, DEA and U.S. Attorneys.
- o The Department's request is driven largely by an expanding prison population. The Department will be unable to meet reduction targets in staffing and funding in future years if trends in federalizing crime control continue unabated.

Department of Justice Appropriations

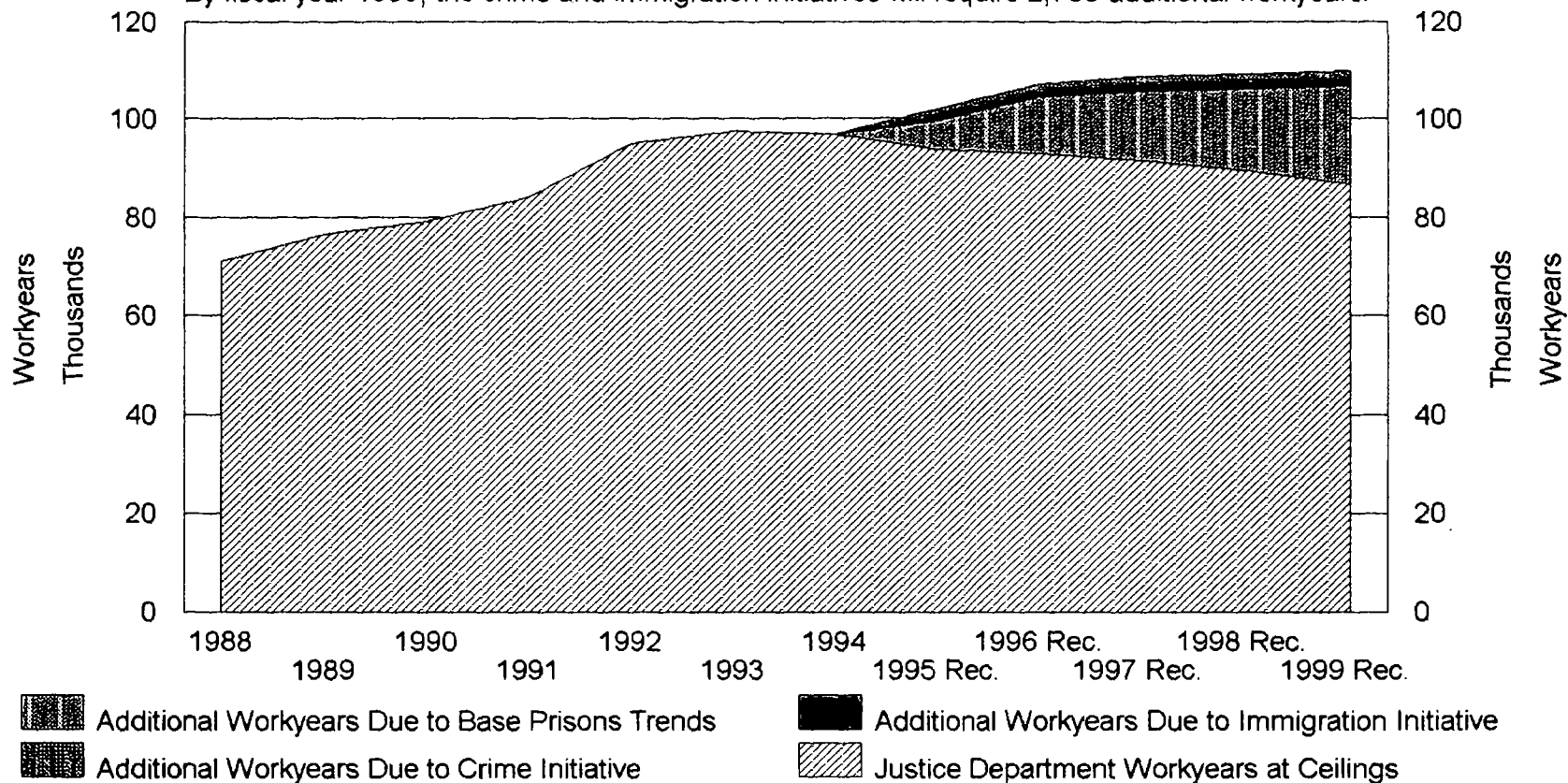
In Constant 1994 Dollars

Budget Authority in Billions



Crime and Immigration Initiatives Will Increase Consumption of Workyears By 3% in 1999

By fiscal year 1999, the crime and immigration initiatives will require 2,780 additional workyears.

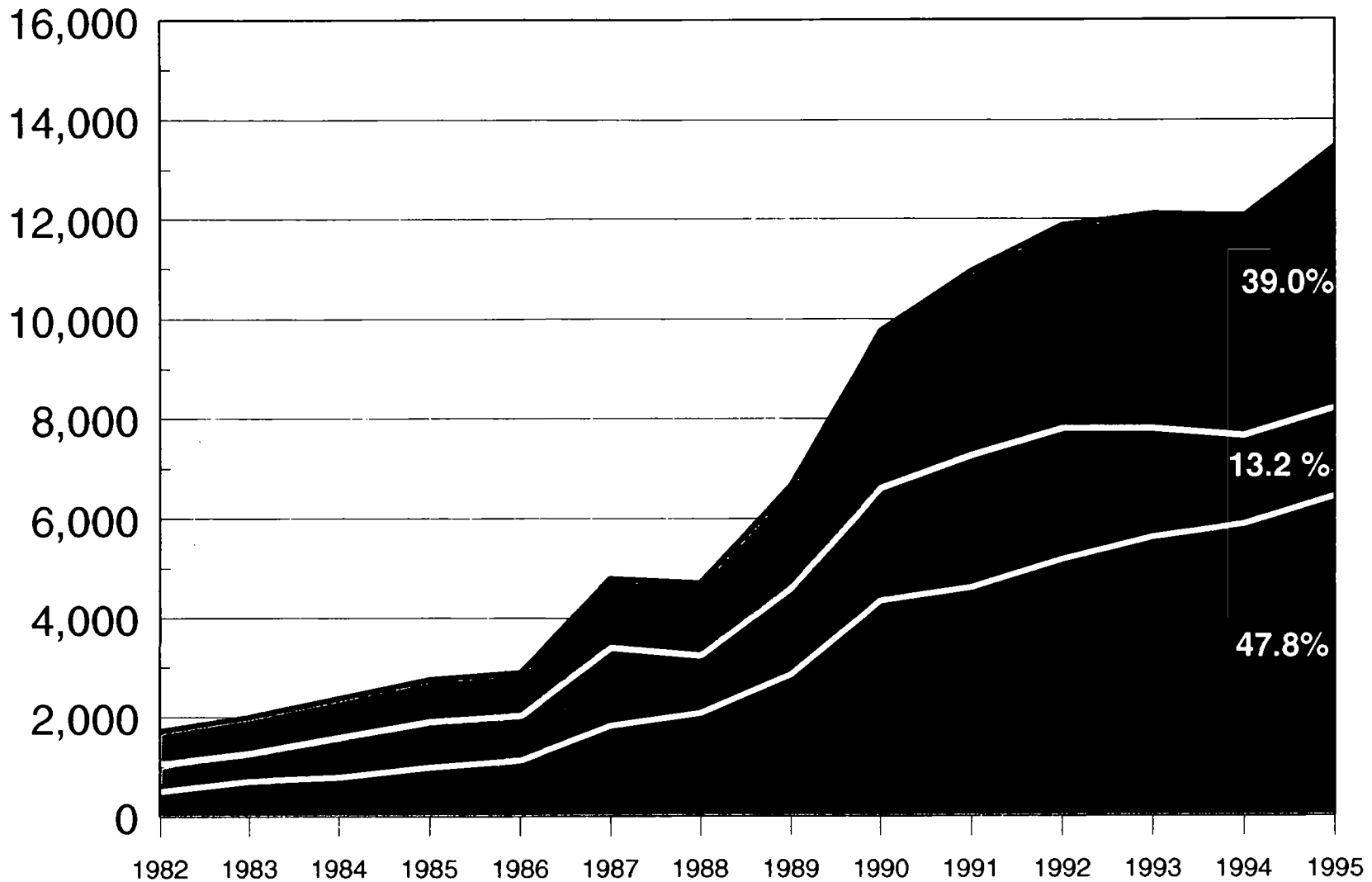


FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

CROSSCUT

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING

In millions of dollars



■ Dom. Law Enforcement ■ Int. Interdiction ■ Demand Reduction

Federal Drug Program Funding Crosscut
(\$ in Millions)

	Actual 1993	Estimated 1994	OMB Option 1995	1994 to 1995 Change			
				\$	%		
BY FUNCTION							
Domestic Law Enforcement	5,626	5,881	6,433	+	553	+	9%
Interdiction & International	2,171	1,778	1,773		-5		-0%
Prevention	1,694	1,686	2,135	+	449	+	27%
Drug Treatment	2,612	2,725	3,120	+	395	+	14%
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461		1,392		11%
BY AGENCY							
Defense	1,141	868	892	+	24	+	3%
Education	700	579	778	+	199	+	34%
Health & Human Services	2,163	2,284	2,377	+	93	+	4%
Housing & Urban Development	175	265	265	+	0	+	0%
Justice	4,575	4,747	5,823	+	1,076	+	23%
State/AID	340	158	252	+	94	+	60%
Transportation	307	330	272		-58		-17%
Treasury	1,125	1,115	947		-168		-15%
Veterans	903	940	955	+	15	+	2%
All Other Federal Programs	673	783	900	+	116	+	15%
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461	+	1,392	+	11%

Federal Drug Program Funding Crosscut
(\$ in Millions)

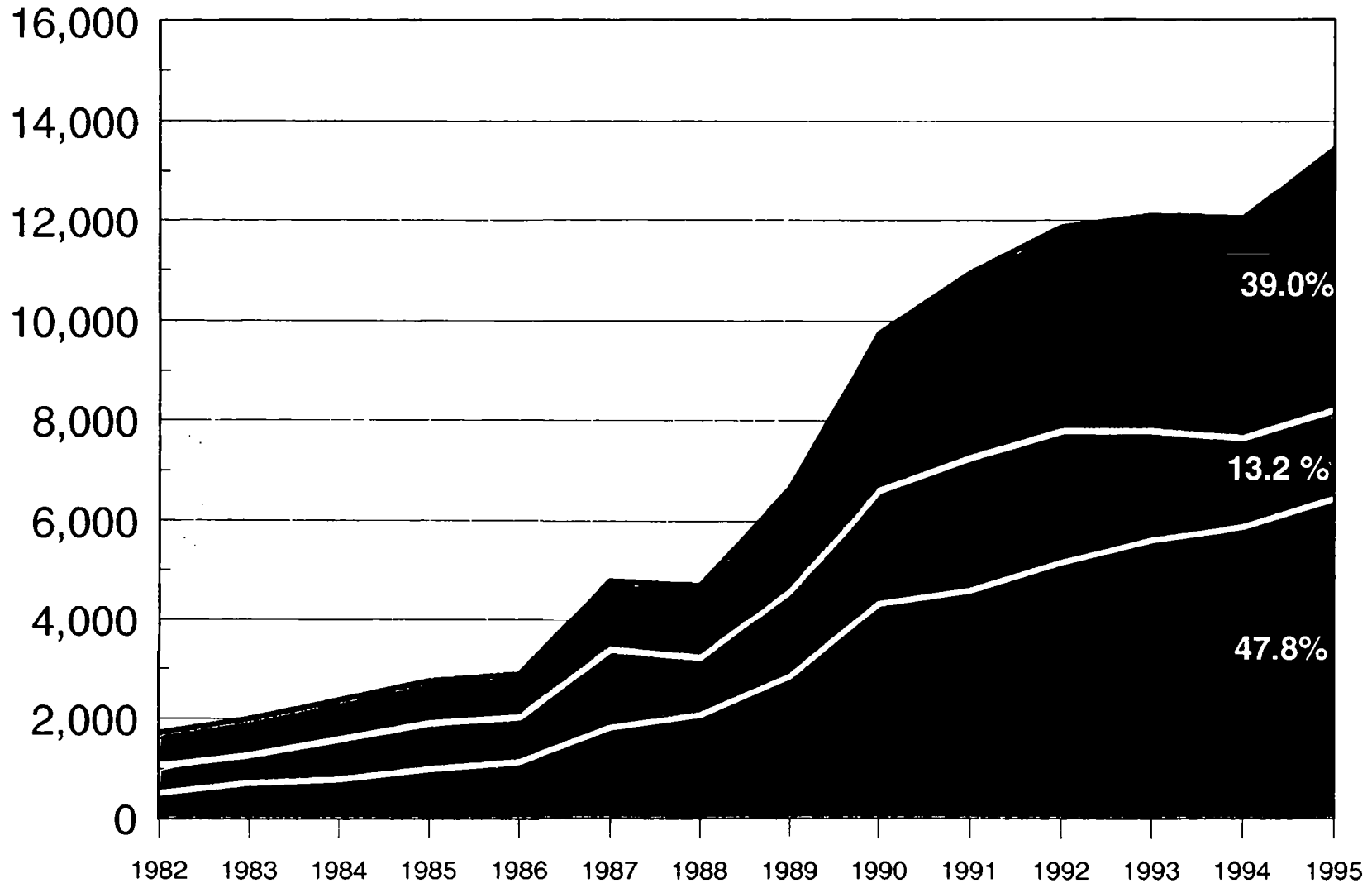
	Actual 1993	Estimated 1994	OMB Option 1995	1994 to 1995 Change	
				\$	%
BY FUNCTION					
Domestic Law Enforcement	5,626	5,881	6,433	+	553 + 9%
Prisons	1,334	1,408	1,581	+	173
Community Policing	---	---	228	+	228
Bootcamps	---	---	122	+	122
FBI, DEA, & Marshals	1,242	1,245	1,334	+	89
Office of Justice Programs/Byrne Grants	541	520	453		-67
Treasury	553	586	509		-75
All Other	1,956	2,122	2,206	+	83
Interdiction & International	2,171	1,778	1,773		-5 -0%
Customs	572	529	438		-91
Coast Guard	277	297	250		-47
State	340	158	252	+	94
DoD and All Other	982	794	833	+	39
Prevention	1,694	1,686	2,135	+	449 + 27%
Community Policing	---	---	228	+	228
Drug Court Grants	---	---	22	+	22
Education - Drug Free Schools	700	579	778	+	199
All Other	994	1,107	1,107		
Drug Treatment	2,612	2,725	3,120	+	395 + 14%
HHS - SAMHSA	1,046	1,100	1,140	+	40
HHS -Medicare/caid & Indian Health Service	277	305	345	+	40
Drug Court Grants	---	---	100	+	100
Veterans Administration	903	940	955	+	15
Drug Treatment From Crime Trust Fund	---	---	200	+	200
All Other	386	380	380		
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461		1,392 11%

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

CROSSCUT

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING

In millions of dollars



■ Dom. Law Enforcement ■ Int. Interdiction ■ Demand Reduction

Federal Drug Program Funding Crosscut
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>Actual</u> <u>1993</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>1994</u>	<u>OMB</u> <u>Option</u> <u>1995</u>	<u>1994 to 1995</u> <u>Change</u>			
				<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>		
BY FUNCTION							
Domestic Law Enforcement	5,626	5,881	6,433	+	553	+	9%
Interdiction & International	2,171	1,778	1,773		-5		-0%
Prevention	1,694	1,686	2,135	+	449	+	27%
Drug Treatment	2,612	2,725	3,120	+	395	+	14%
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461		1,392		11%
BY AGENCY							
Defense	1,141	868	892	+	24	+	3%
Education	700	579	778	+	199	+	34%
Health & Human Services	2,163	2,284	2,377	+	93	+	4%
Housing & Urban Development	175	265	265	+	0	+	0%
Justice	4,575	4,747	5,823	+	1,076	+	23%
State/AID	340	158	252	+	94	+	60%
Transportation	307	330	272		-58		-17%
Treasury	1,125	1,115	947		-168		-15%
Veterans	903	940	955	+	15	+	2%
All Other Federal Programs	673	783	900	+	116	+	15%
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461	+	1,392	+	11%

Federal Drug Program Funding Crosscut
(\$ in Millions)

	Actual 1993	Estimated 1994	OMB Option 1995	1994 to 1995 Change	
				\$	%
BY FUNCTION					
Domestic Law Enforcement	5,626	5,881	6,433	+	553 + 9%
Prisons	1,334	1,408	1,581	+	173
Community Policing	---	---	228	+	228
Bootcamps	---	---	122	+	122
FBI, DEA, & Marshals	1,242	1,245	1,334	+	89
Office of Justice Programs/Byrne Grants	541	520	453		-67
Treasury	553	586	509		-75
All Other	1,956	2,122	2,206	+	83
Interdiction & International	2,171	1,778	1,773		-5 -0%
Customs	572	529	438		-91
Coast Guard	277	297	250		-47
State	340	158	252	+	94
DoD and All Other	982	794	833	+	39
Prevention	1,694	1,686	2,135	+	449 + 27%
Community Policing	---	---	228	+	228
Drug Court Grants	---	---	22	+	22
Education - Drug Free Schools	700	579	778	+	199
All Other	994	1,107	1,107		
Drug Treatment	2,612	2,725	3,120	+	395 + 14%
HHS - SAMHSA	1,046	1,100	1,140	+	40
HHS -Medicare/caid & Indian Health Service	277	305	345	+	40
Drug Court Grants	---	---	100	+	100
Veterans Administration	903	940	955	+	15
Drug Treatment From Crime Trust Fund	---	---	200	+	200
All Other	386	380	380		
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461		1,392 11%

good woman

DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

FISCAL YEAR 1995 BUDGET

Federal Crime Control Programs

CROSSCUT

CRIME OVERVIEW -- FY 1995 CRIME CROSSCUT
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Discretionary	<u>FY 1993 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1994 Pres. Budget</u>	<u>FY 1994 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 1995 Ceiling In September 1/</u>	<u>FY 1995 Request</u>	<u>FY 1995 PAD Recom.</u>
(\$ Billions)						
BA	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.3	11.3	10.4
OL	9.4	9.5	9.4	10.2	10.6	10.2
FTE	97,387	94,436	94,436	93,748	100,602	96,808

1/ Excludes transfer of BATF to DOJ in 1995.

Background: Funding for the Department of Justice has increased from \$2.5 Billion in 1980 to \$10.1 Billion (total) enacted for 1994, an average annual rate of growth of about 10.5 percent. Most of this growth has been for Federal law enforcement and corrections programs, rather than assistance to State and local governments. In the future a growing prisons and corrections population is expected to add about \$400 million annually to the costs of prisons and associated staff.

The level of crime , expecially violent crime, did not increase during this time period. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the level of violent crime in 1992 was not significantly greater than that in 1981. The rate of violent crimes per 1,000 persons actually fell, from 33.3 in 1980 to 32.1 in 1992.

FY 1995 Budget: The Department requested \$11.3 billion in BA and \$10.6 billion OL (discretionary), \$1 billion BA and \$0.4 billion OL above the planning ceiling, respectively. The PAD recommendation is \$10.4 billion BA and \$10.2 million OL. Included in the PAD recommended levels are several "place holders" that fund important initiatives in the absence of an enacted Crime Bill, but which might be freed up in the event of the creation of the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund and the related authorizations. These include funding 50,000 cops, at \$650 million BA, \$160 million OL, and an Asylum Reform and Naturalization Initiative at \$140 million BA, \$112 OL. The recommendations do not, however, provide funding for other activities expected to be authorized in the Crime Bill.

This budget represents a major departure from Justice budgets of recent years in that it focuses much more heavily on State and local law enforcement. The PAD Recommendation includes \$1.1 BA in State and local assistance, which would move toward funding 50,000 cops in the absence of the crime bill, as well as fund a substantial increase in Juvenile Justice grant programs, a priority of the Attorney General. It also finances an Asylum Reform and Naturalization Initiative (\$140 million in 1995), but it does not provide funding for boot camps or "drug courts", other Presidential priorities. These last two would, however, be funded if the Senate Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund becomes law.

The FTE Problem

The other major increase is for prisons, for which operational costs are largely driven by construction programs undertaken in 1990. We have a severe FTE problem in the Justice numbers, and it is largely prisons driven. We are recommending level FTE for the FBI, DEA, and U.S. Attorneys, but will experience policy driven growth in INS and a largely uncontrollable growth in prisons FTE. We have raised the possibility with Justice of contracting out prison operations to hold the FTE levels to a manageable level.

To make matters worse, both the crime bill (mandatory sentences, more Federal crimes, regional prisons) and the potential Immigration Reform initiative have outyear consequences for FTE levels that we have not yet factored into our numbers.

The Senate Crime Bill

The Senate crime bill would move the Federal Government much more dramatically in the direction of providing assistance to States and localities. It would authorize \$4.9 billion in 1994 and \$3.2 billion in 1995 for DOJ grants to States and localities. Among the largest 1995 increases are: 1) funding for 100,000 cops (not just 50,000) at a cost of \$1.7 billion; 2) boot camps (\$3.0 billion in 1994); 3) regional prisons to be operated by the Bureau of Prisons (\$0.6 billion); 4) drug courts (\$0.4 billion); and a variety of anti-violence programs. Essentially all of the programs are new (not previously authorized).

From 1994-1999 the Senate has authorized \$23.3 billion in crime programs (estimates subject to change). To permit this sum to be spent, the Senate has created a "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund," paid for by the NPR - proposed reduction of 252,000 Federal staff (using CBO scorekeeping). The savings estimates build over time, while the authorizations decrease over time. This is shown below:

(\$ billions)	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Total</u>
Senate Crime Bill Authorizations (to date)	6.2	4.5	5.1	4.5	3.2	0.1	23.3
Senate "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund" Funding	0.7	2.4	4.3	6.3	8.5	--	22.3

Spending under the Trust Fund would be exempt from the Discretionary caps, and the caps would be reduced (dollar for dollar) for spending authorized from the Trust Fund (e.g., \$2.3 billion in 1995). In a nutshell, it appears to be the intent of the Senate to increase "law and order" spending -- particularly grants to States and local governments -- at the expense of other non - DOJ discretionary spending. If the Senate version becomes law, the Administration has two basic options for handling crime reductions Trust Fund spending:

- (1) Treat the Trust Fund as an addition to the existing Justice discretionary ceilings, as anticipated by the Senate;
- (2) Treat only part of it as an addition to the existing Justice discretionary ceilings, and aggressively shift base Justice programs (to the extent permitted by law) into the eligible activities. The most obvious candidates for shifting resources are FBI, U.S. Attorneys, and perhaps INS.

The House anti-crime bills do not include the Trust Fund concept.

INS Initiatives

We propose three initiatives to expand and improve the Administration's immigration-related programs in FY1995. Under an amendment introduced yesterday to the Senate crime bill, all three may be eligible for funding from the proposed Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, subject to appropriations. These include:

- 1) Comprehensive Asylum Reform and Naturalization. This is a stated Presidential priority. It is expected to cost \$140 million in FY 1995. It would significantly increase the capability of INS asylum officers, immigration review judges, and Justice litigation attorneys to handle backlogged and new cases. It would also facilitate the naturalization process by funding grants to non-profit groups for such activities as providing English and civics classes to prepare

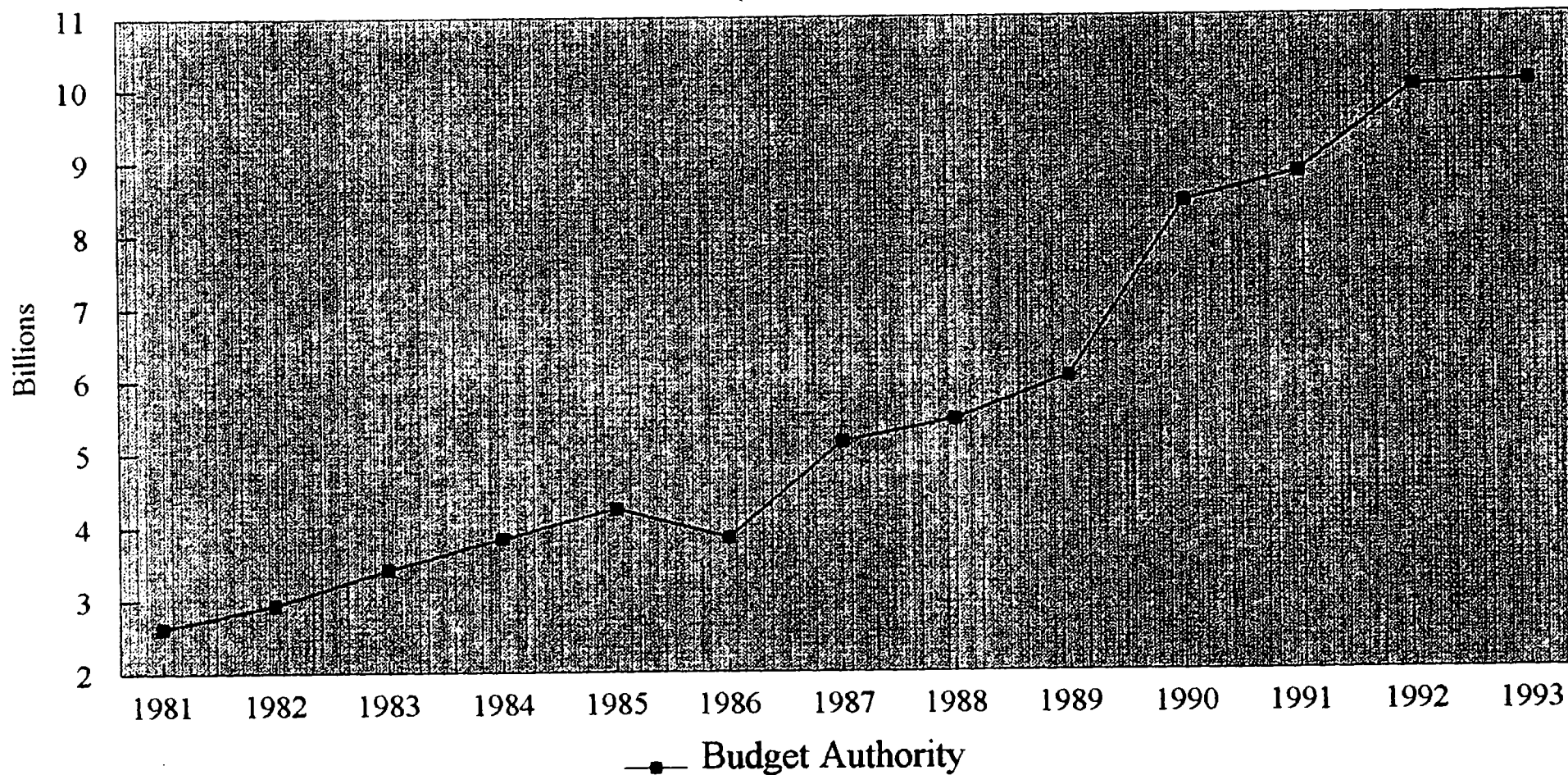
aliens for the citizenship examinations.

2) Internal Immigration Law Enforcement. A FY 1995 cost of \$140 million would be used to Justice's enforcement capabilities, deporting 20,000 more criminal aliens, increasing by 1,000 available detention spaces, and double the Departments employer sanctions, employer education, anti-discrimination, and document fraud programs.

3) Southwest Border Control. A FY 1995 cost of \$100 million would increase the staff and equipment of the Border Patrol to step up its border control activities. It would also provide resources to INS Inspections and Detention programs to complement the increased Border Patrol activity.

Department of Justice

(\$ in Billions)



CROSSCUT SUMMARY CRIME

(Discretionary \$ in Millions)

18-Nov-93
01:27 PM

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Agency Submission</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>
Justice						
Prisons & Detention (Operations)	BA	2,012	2,263	2,810	2,772	2,857
	OL	1,897	2,158	2,629	2,597	2,664
Prisons (Construction)	BA	339	270	158	111	395
	OL	623	793	627	622	651
Drug Enforcement Administration	BA	736	722	706	706	720
	OL	624	658	647	647	658
Federal Bureau of Investigation	BA	1,998	2,039	2,155	2,104	2,254
	OL	1,958	1,927	2,015	1,976	2,089
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	BA	385	382	372	372	372
	OL	294	386	408	408	408
Federal/State Partnerships	BA	0	0	662	725	662
	OL	0	0	146	160	146
Office of Justice Programs	BA	667	680	378	388	689
	OL	798	557	636	638	704
Immigration and Naturalization	BA	978	1,049	1,069	1,241	1,198
	OL	1,114	979	1,000	1,137	1,103
Asylum Reform and Naturalization Initiative	BA	--	--	--	140	140
	OL	--	--	--	112	112
US Marshals Service	BA	338	340	375	375	375
	OL	351	344	381	381	381

CROSSCUT SUMMARY CRIME

(Discretionary \$ in Millions)

18-Nov-93
01:27 PM

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Agency Submission</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>
U.S. Attorneys	BA	797	814	848	848	891
	OL	771	789	831	831	868
General Legal Activities	BA	396	404	437	437	439
	OL	407	400	437	437	438
U.S. Trustees	BA	57	62	68	65	68
	OL	62	59	66	63	66
Antitrust Division	BA	45	50	51	42	56
	OL	49	46	48	38	52
Total Other Justice	BA	482	272	328	270	337
	OL	479	327	321	274	326
TOTAL, Justice	BA	9,231	9,344	10,418	10,597	11,453
	OL	9,428	9,423	10,191	10,321	10,665
<u>Treasury</u>						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	BA	372	371		241	351.0
	OL	374	372		254	353.0
Customs Service	BA	1,330	1,351		1,030	1,291.0
Salaries and Expenses	OL	1,322	1,334	Not Available	1,078	1,297.0
Customs Service	BA	144	103		8	98.0
Air Interdiction Ops.	OL	217	123		32	99.0
Internal Revenue Service	BA	345	345		355	361.0
	OL	345	344		358	364.0

CROSSCUT SUMMARY CRIME

(Discretionary \$ in Millions)

18-Nov-93
01:27 PM

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Agency Submission</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>
US Secret Service	BA	480	462	Not	450	465.0
	OL	478	453	Available	441	456.0
TOTAL, Treasury	BA	2,671	2,632	2,566 *	2,084	2,566
	OL	2,736	2,626	2,569	2,163	2,569
TOTAL, Legislative and Judiciary Branches	BA	2,358	2,600	2,999	2,999	2,999
	OL	2,352	2,528	2,882	2,882	2,882
TOTAL, All Other Federal Agencies	BA	950	909	989	1,029	1,060
	OL	955	949	984	1,021	950
TOTAL, CRIME (Discretionary Only)	BA	15,210	15,485	16,972	16,709	18,078
	OL	15,471	15,526	16,626	16,387	17,066

PAD rec. equals 8% increase (+\$1.2B) over
94 enacted

Potential Additional Program Level from Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund

Community Policing 100,000 Cops	BA	N/A	720	N/A	1,070	N/A
	OL	N/A	158	N/A	552	N/A
Drug Court Programs	BA	N/A	--	N/A	200	N/A
	OL	N/A	--	N/A	50	N/A
Immigration Initiatives	BA	N/A	--	N/A	210	N/A
	OL	N/A	--	N/A	168	N/A
Boot Camps	BA	N/A	--	N/A	128	N/A
	OL	N/A	--	N/A	32	N/A
TOTAL	BA	N/A	720	N/A	1,608	N/A
	OL	N/A	158	N/A	802	N/A

PAD rec. plus crime bill equals 18% increase
(+\$2.8B) over 94 enacted

* Plug estimate (same as Agency Request) needed for summation purposes.

TOTAL PROPOSED SPENDING
Violent Crime Control Trust Fund
(\$ in millions)

18-Nov-93
01:10 PM
g:\doj\crmbsspnd.wk3

	FY 1994		FY 1995	
	BA	OL	BA	OL
Violent Crime Trust Fund Aggregate	720	314	2,423	2,330
Justice Appropriations:				
Community Policing (100,000 Cops)	720	158	1,720	695
Police Corps	---	---	25	6
Drug Court Programs (Drug Treatment & Testing in Prisons)	---	---	200	50
Immigration Initiative:	---	---	{350}	{280}
Asylum Reform	---	---	110	88
Immigration Law Enforcement	---	---	140	112
Southwest Border Patrol	---	---	100	80
Boot Camps	---	---	128	32
Total Proposed Spending Within the Trust Fund	720	158	2,423	1,063

Note: Above mix could change. Other eligible expenses include FBI (\$50M), US Attorneys (\$35M), Criminal Records Upgrade (\$50M), and Unspecified DOJ expenses (\$125M) in 1995.

**Possible Reductions to DOJ Programs within OMB Planning Ceiling
Possibly Offset by
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund**

18-Nov-93

01:06 PM

g:\doj\crmblofs.wk3

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL
Community Policing/ 100,000 Cops	(650)	(143)	(650)	(371)	(650)	(618)	(650)	(650)	(650)	(650)
Police Corps Demo	(25)	(6)	(25)	(14)	(25)	(24)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Other Immigration Initiatives	(140)	(112)	(140)	(127)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)
TOTAL, Offsets	(815)	(261)	(815)	(512)	(815)	(781)	(815)	(815)	(815)	(815)

SUMMARY PAGE

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Authorizations Summary							
Office of Justice Programs - Grants							
Discretionary Grants	4,770	2,916	3,423	3,166	2,170	12	16,459
Formula Grants	190	365	365	100	30	30	1,080
Sub-Total Grants	4,960	3,281	3,788	3,266	2,200	42	17,539
Federal Programs							
Bureau of Prisons (Regional Prisons)	600	600	600	600	600	0	3,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	65	55	65	65	65	5	317
US Attorneys	30	55	55	55	55	0	250
Other Justice	58	126	151	151	150	0	636
Sub-Total Federal Programs	753	836	871	871	870	5	4,203
Total Justice Authorizations In Bill	5,713	4,117	4,659	4,137	3,070	47	21,742
Non Justice Authorizations							
Judiciary	21	88	95	95	95	---	394
All Other	416	321	326	25	25	---	1,112
Total Authorizations To Date	6,150	4,525	5,079	4,257	3,190	72	23,272
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund							
BA	720	2,423	4,287	6,313	8,545	---	22,288
OL	314	2,330	4,184	6,221	8,443	---	21,492

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

FY 1994 FY 1995 FY 1996 FY 1997 FY 1998 FY 1999 **Total**

Authorizations Summary

* Public Safety and Policing	1,035	1,720	2,072	2,270	1,900	--	8,997
Habeas Corpus Reform	--	50	50	50	--	--	150
Youth Violence - Juvenile Anti-Gang Grants	0	100	100	0	0	0	200
Sexual Violence and Child Abuse	0	60	60	60	0	0	180
State & Local Law Enforcement	5	27	32	37	12	12	122
Police Officer Provisions	0	135	285	135	35	35	625
Drug Court Programs	0	400	400	400	0	0	1,200
Prisons:							
Regional Prisons (Federal)	600	600	600	600	600	--	3,000
Bootcamps & State Prisons	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Other Prisons	120	108	108	108	108	0	552
Rural Crime	0	51	51	51	0	0	153
Safe Schools	100	100	100	--	--	--	300
Safe Streets For Women	377	375	375	0	0	0	1,127
Rural Domestic Violence	--	10	10	10	--	--	30
Law Enforcement	200	50	50	50	50	0	400
Gang Violence	121	20	20	20	20	0	201
Other Justice Grants	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Additional Justice Funding (Federal)	55	210	245	245	245	0	1,000
Total DOJ Authorizations	5,613	4,017	4,559	4,037	2,970	47	21,242

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Detail of Authorizations							
Public Safety and Policing							
Cops on the Beat	1,035.0	1,720.0	2,072.0	2,270.0	1,900.0	---	8,997.0
Habeas Corpus Reform							
Counsel in Capital Cases (State Court)	---	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	---	150.0
Youth Violence - Juvenile Anti-Gang Grants							
Formula Grants	---	75.0	75.0	---	---	---	150.0
Discretionary Grants	---	20.0	20.0	---	---	---	40.0
Special Discretionary Grants	---	5.0	5.0	---	---	---	10.0
Sexual Violence and Child Abuse							
Child Abuse Crime Information Imp.	---	20.0	20.0	20.0	---	---	60.0
Mental Health Screening	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	0.0
Protection of Children & Elderly	---	40.0	40.0	40.0	---	---	120.0
State & Local Law Enforcement							
DNA Identification - State & Local Grants	---	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
DNA Identification - FBI	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	27.0
Community Substance Abuse Prevention	---	15.0	20.0	25.0	---	---	60.0
Racial & Ethnic Bias Study Grants	---	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0
Police Officer Provisions							
Law Enforcement Family Support	---	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
Police Corps	---	100.0	250.0	100.0	---	---	450.0
Law Enforcement Scholarship Program	---	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	150.0
Drug Court Programs							
Drug Testing of Arrestees	---	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	300.0
Certainty of Punishment Youthful Offenders	---	200.0	200.0	200.0	---	---	600.0
Residential Subst. Abuse Treatment For Prisoners	---	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	300.0

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Prisons							
Federal Prisoner Drug Testing	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	---	
Federal Prisoner Drug Treatment	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	---	
Regional Prisons For Violent Criminals	600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	---	3,000.0
Boot Camps & State Prisons	3,000.0	---	---	---	---	---	3,000.0
Community Based Violent Juvenile Facilities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	500.0
TB Protection & Treatment in Correctional Inst.	20.0	ss	ss	ss	ss	---	20.0
Family Unity Demonstration Grants	---	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	---	32.0
Rural Crime							
Rural Drug Enforcement Assistance	---	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	---	150.0
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	---	1.0	1.0	1.0	---	---	3.0
Protection For The Elderly							
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Program	---	1.0	1.0	1.0	---	---	3.0
Parental Kidnapping							
State Court Programs - Child Abduction	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
Safe Schools							
Safe Schools Assistance	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0
Safe Streets For Women							
Federal Victims Counselors	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	1.5
High Intensity Crime Areas Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0
Grants To States	190.0	190.0	190.0	---	---	---	570.0
Grants To Indian Tribes	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0
Violence Against Women Task Force	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
Rape Prevention Education	65.0	65.0	65.0	---	---	---	195.0
Sexual Abuse/Exploitation Prevention	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0
Safe Homes For Women							
State Data Base Study	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	0.0
Violence Against Women Act Improvements							
Sexual Violence Supplemental Grants	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	0.0

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Rural Domestic Violence							
Rural Domestic Violence Grants	---	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	
Law Enforcement							
Rural Law Enforcement Grants	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	250.0
Technical Assistance To States Grants	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
FBI Training - Quantico	40.0	---	---	---	---	---	40.0
Intelligence Gathering	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Gang Violence							
Grants To States	100.0	ss	---	---	---	---	100.0
Gang Prosecutions	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	---	100.0
AG Report On Gangs	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Additional Justice Funding							
Department of Justice	25.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	---	600.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	20.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	---	250.0
United States Attorneys	10.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	---	150.0
Federal Assistance to State Courts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	500.0
Total DOJ Authorizations	5,712.8	4,116.8	4,658.8	4,136.8	3,069.8	46.8	21,741.5
 Other Departments							
Transportation							
Capital Improvements	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Interior							
National Parks	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Public Parks	15.0	---	---	---	---	---	15.0

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Health and Human Services							
Rape Prevention Education	65.0	65.0	65.0	---	---	---	195.0
Sexual Abuse/Exploitation Prevention	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0
Domestic Violence Hotline	0.5	0.5	0.5	---	---	---	1.5
Spousal Abuse Grants	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	150.0
Domestic Violence Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0
Family Violence Prevention	85.0	100.0	125.0	---	---	---	310.0
Youth Education	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	0.4
Domestic Violence Injury Study	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.1
Community Programs on Domestic Violence	---	20.0	ss	---	---	---	20.0
Ounce of Prevention Fund - Grants	75.0	---	---	---	---	---	75.0
Education							
Safe Campuses for Women	20.0	ss	ss	ss	---	---	20.0
Courts							
Courts Training Grants	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.6
Courts Judges Training - Study	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
Add'l Funds To Judiciary	20.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	---	300.0
Victims of Child Abuse Special Advocates Program	---	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	37.0
Child Abuse Training Programs For Judicial Personnel	---	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	37.0
Grants For Televised Testimony	---	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	---	18.5
Total Bill To Date	6,149.9	4,524.8	5,079.3	4,256.8	3,189.8	71.8	23,272.1
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	BA	720.0	2,423.0	4,287.0	6,313.0	8,545.0	22,288.0
	OL	314.0	2,330.0	4,184.0	6,221.0	8,443.0	21,492.0

DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

FISCAL YEAR 1995 BUDGET

Federal Crime Control Programs

CROSSCUT

CRIME OVERVIEW -- FY 1995 CRIME CROSSCUT
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Discretionary	<u>FY 1993 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1994 Pres. Budget</u>	<u>FY 1994 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 1995 Ceiling In September 1/</u>	<u>FY 1995 Request</u>	<u>FY 1995 PAD Recom.</u>
(\$ Billions)						
BA	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.3	11.3	10.4
OL	9.4	9.5	9.4	10.2	10.6	10.2
FTE	97,387	94,436	94,436	93,748	100,602	96,808

1/ Excludes transfer of BATF to DOJ in 1995.

Background: Funding for the Department of Justice has increased from \$2.5 Billion in 1980 to \$10.1 Billion (total) enacted for 1994, an average annual rate of growth of about 10.5 percent. Most of this growth has been for Federal law enforcement and corrections programs, rather than assistance to State and local governments. In the future a growing prisons and corrections population is expected to add about \$400 million annually to the costs of prisons and associated staff.

The level of crime , expecially violent crime, did not increase during this time period. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the level of violent crime in 1992 was not significantly greater than that in 1981. The rate of violent crimes per 1,000 persons actually fell, from 33.3 in 1980 to 32.1 in 1992.

FY 1995 Budget: The Department requested \$11.3 billion in BA and \$10.6 billion OL (discretionary), \$1 billion BA and \$0.4 billion OL above the planning ceiling, respectively. The PAD recommendation is \$10.4 billion BA and \$10.2 million OL. Included in the PAD recommended levels are several "place holders" that fund important initiatives in the absence of an enacted Crime Bill, but which might be freed up in the event of the creation of the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund and the related authorizations. These include funding 50,000 cops, at \$650 million BA, \$160 million OL, and an Asylum Reform and Naturalization Initiative at \$140 million BA, \$112 OL. The recommendations do not, however, provide funding for other activities expected to be authorized in the Crime Bill.

This budget represents a major departure from Justice budgets of recent years in that it focuses much more heavily on State and local law enforcement. The PAD Recommendation includes \$1.1 BA in State and local assistance, which would move toward funding 50,000 cops in the absence of the crime bill, as well as fund a substantial increase in Juvenile Justice grant programs, a priority of the Attorney General. It also finances an Asylum Reform and Naturalization Initiative (\$140 million in 1995), but it does not provide funding for boot camps or "drug courts", other Presidential priorities. These last two would, however, be funded if the Senate Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund becomes law.

The FTE Problem

The other major increase is for prisons, for which operational costs are largely driven by construction programs undertaken in 1990. We have a severe FTE problem in the Justice numbers, and it is largely prisons driven. We are recommending level FTE for the FBI, DEA, and U.S. Attorneys, but will experience policy driven growth in INS and a largely uncontrollable growth in prisons FTE. We have raised the possibility with Justice of contracting out prison operations to hold the FTE levels to a manageable level.

To make matters worse, both the crime bill (mandatory sentences, more Federal crimes, regional prisons) and the potential Immigration Reform initiative have outyear consequences for FTE levels that we have not yet factored into our numbers.

The Senate Crime Bill

The Senate crime bill would move the Federal Government much more dramatically in the direction of providing assistance to States and localities. It would authorize \$4.9 billion in 1994 and \$3.2 billion in 1995 for DOJ grants to States and localities. Among the largest 1995 increases are: 1) funding for 100,000 cops (not just 50,000) at a cost of \$1.7 billion; 2) boot camps (\$3.0 billion in 1994); 3) regional prisons to be operated by the Bureau of Prisons (\$0.6 billion); 4) drug courts (\$0.4 billion); and a variety of anti-violence programs. Essentially all of the programs are new (not previously authorized).

From 1994-1999 the Senate has authorized \$23.3 billion in crime programs (estimates subject to change). To permit this sum to be spent, the Senate has created a "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund," paid for by the NPR - proposed reduction of 252,000 Federal staff (using CBO scorekeeping). The savings estimates build over time, while the authorizations decrease over time. This is shown below:

(\$ billions)	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Total</u>
Senate Crime Bill Authorizations (to date)	6.2	4.5	5.1	4.5	3.2	0.1	23.3
Senate "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund" Funding	0.7	2.4	4.3	6.3	8.5	—	22.3

Spending under the Trust Fund would be exempt from the Discretionary caps, and the caps would be reduced (dollar for dollar) for spending authorized from the Trust Fund (e.g., \$2.3 billion in 1995). In a nutshell, it appears to be the intent of the Senate to increase "law and order" spending -- particularly grants to States and local governments -- at the expense of other non - DOJ discretionary spending. If the Senate version becomes law, the Administration has two basic options for handling crime reductions Trust Fund spending:

- (1) Treat the Trust Fund as an addition to the existing Justice discretionary ceilings, as anticipated by the Senate;
- (2) Treat only part of it as an addition to the existing Justice discretionary ceilings, and aggressively shift base Justice programs (to the extent permitted by law) into the eligible activities. The most obvious candidates for shifting resources are FBI, U.S. Attorneys, and perhaps INS.

The House anti-crime bills do not include the Trust Fund concept.

INS Initiatives

We propose three initiatives to expand and improve the Administration's immigration-related programs in FY1995. Under an amendment introduced yesterday to the Senate crime bill, all three may be eligible for funding from the proposed Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, subject to appropriations. These include:

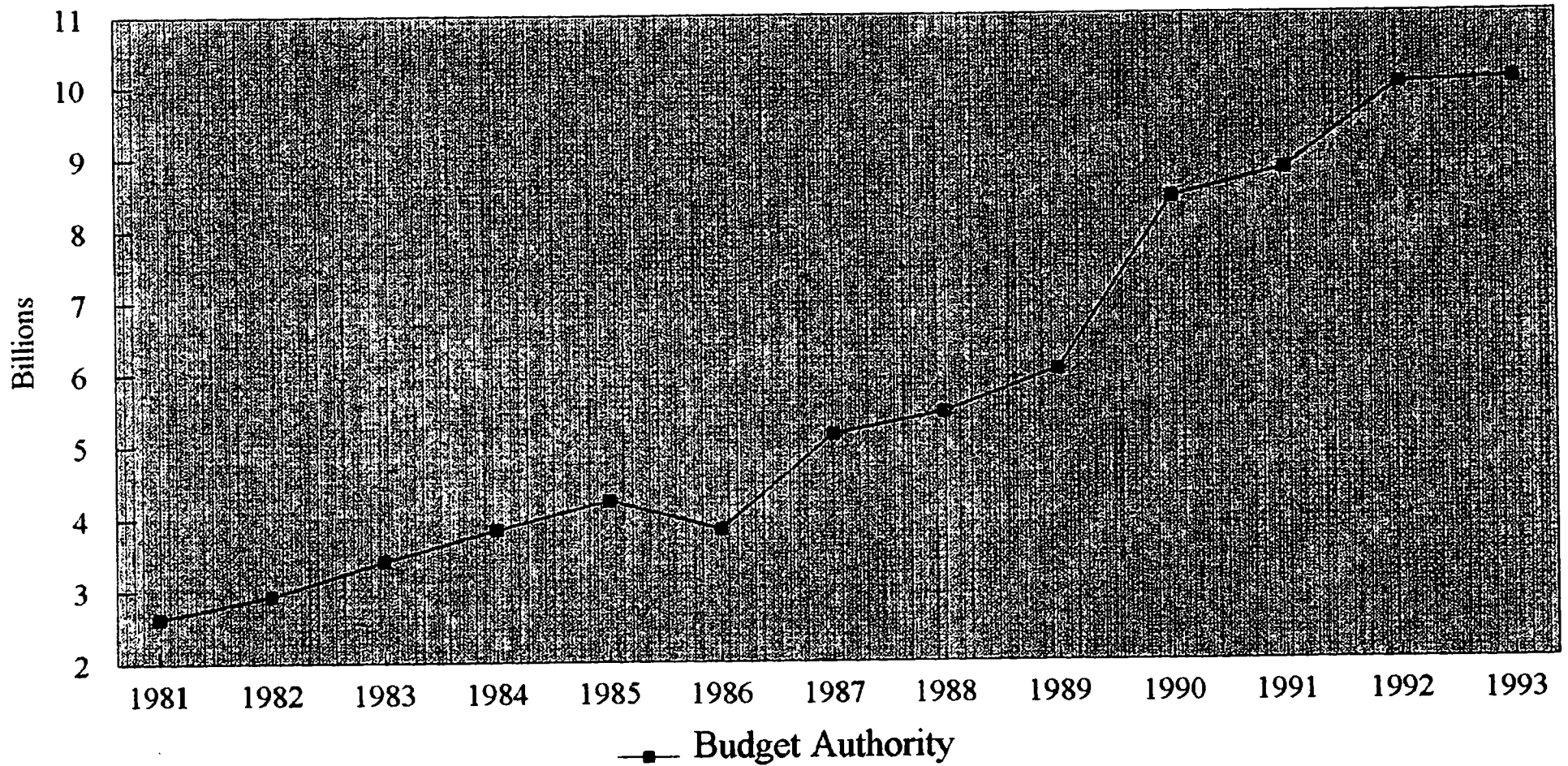
- 1) Comprehensive Asylum Reform and Naturalization. This is a stated Presidential priority. It is expected to cost \$140 million in FY 1995. It would significantly increase the capability of INS asylum officers, immigration review judges, and Justice litigation attorneys to handle backlogged and new cases. It would also facilitate the naturalization process by funding grants to non-profit groups for such activities as providing English and civics classes to prepare

aliens for the citizenship examinations.

- 2) Internal Immigration Law Enforcement. A FY 1995 cost of \$140 million would be used to Justice's enforcement capabilities, deporting 20,000 more criminal aliens, increasing by 1,000 available detention spaces, and double the Departments employer sanctions, employer education, anti-discrimination, and document fraud programs.
- 3) Southwest Border Control. A FY 1995 cost of \$100 million would increase the staff and equipment of the Border Patrol to step up its border control activities. It would also provide resources to INS Inspections and Detention programs to complement the increased Border Patrol activity.

Department of Justice

(\$ in Billions)



CROSSCUT SUMMARY CRIME

(Discretionary \$ in Millions)

18-Nov-93
01:27 PM

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Agency Submission</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>
Justice						
Prisons & Detention (Operations)	BA	2,012	2,263	2,810	2,772	2,857
	OL	1,897	2,158	2,629	2,597	2,664
Prisons (Construction)	BA	339	270	158	111	395
	OL	623	793	627	622	651
Drug Enforcement Administration	BA	736	722	706	706	720
	OL	624	658	647	647	658
Federal Bureau of Investigation	BA	1,998	2,039	2,155	2,104	2,254
	OL	1,958	1,927	2,015	1,976	2,089
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	BA	385	382	372	372	372
	OL	294	386	408	408	408
Federal/State Partnerships	BA	0	0	662	725	662
	OL	0	0	146	160	146
Office of Justice Programs	BA	667	680	378	388	689
	OL	798	557	636	638	704
Immigration and Naturalization	BA	978	1,049	1,069	1,241	1,198
	OL	1,114	979	1,000	1,137	1,103
Asylum Reform and Naturalization Initiative	BA	--	--	--	140	140
	OL	--	--	--	112	112
US Marshals Service	BA	338	340	375	375	375
	OL	351	344	381	381	381

CROSSCUT SUMMARY CRIME

(Discretionary \$ in Millions)

18-Nov-93
01:27 PM

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Agency Submission</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>
U.S. Attorneys	BA	797	814	848	848	891
	OL	771	789	831	831	868
General Legal Activities	BA	396	404	437	437	439
	OL	407	400	437	437	438
U.S. Trustees	BA	57	62	68	65	68
	OL	62	59	66	63	66
Antitrust Division	BA	45	50	51	42	56
	OL	49	46	48	38	52
Total Other Justice	BA	482	272	328	270	337
	OL	479	327	321	274	326
TOTAL, Justice	BA	9,231	9,344	10,418	10,597	11,453
	OL	9,428	9,423	10,191	10,321	10,665
<u>Treasury</u>						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	BA	372	371		241	351.0
	OL	374	372		254	353.0
Customs Service Salaries and Expenses	BA	1,330	1,351		1,030	1,291.0
	OL	1,322	1,334	Not Available	1,078	1,297.0
Customs Service Air Interdiction Ops.	BA	144	103		8	98.0
	OL	217	123		32	99.0
Internal Revenue Service	BA	345	345		355	361.0
	OL	345	344		358	364.0

CROSSCUT SUMMARY

CRIME

(Discretionary \$ in Millions)

18-Nov-93
01:27 PM

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Agency Submission</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>
US Secret Service	BA	480	462	Not	450	465.0
	OL	478	453	Available	441	456.0
TOTAL, Treasury	BA	2,671	2,632	2,566 *	2,084	2,566
	OL	2,736	2,626	2,569	2,163	2,569
TOTAL, Legislative and Judiciary Branches	BA	2,358	2,600	2,999	2,999	2,999
	OL	2,352	2,528	2,882	2,882	2,882
TOTAL, All Other Federal Agencies	BA	950	909	989	1,029	1,060
	OL	955	949	984	1,021	950
TOTAL, CRIME (Discretionary Only)	BA	15,210	15,485	16,972	16,709	18,078
	OL	15,471	15,526	16,626	16,387	17,066

PAD rec. equals 8% increase (+\$1.2B) over 94 enacted

Potential Additional Program Level from Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund

Community Policing 100,000 Cops	BA	N/A	720	N/A	1,070	N/A
	OL	N/A	158	N/A	552	N/A
Drug Court Programs	BA	N/A	--	N/A	200	N/A
	OL	N/A	--	N/A	50	N/A
Immigration Initiatives	BA	N/A	--	N/A	210	N/A
	OL	N/A	--	N/A	168	N/A
Boot Camps	BA	N/A	--	N/A	128	N/A
	OL	N/A	--	N/A	32	N/A
TOTAL	BA	N/A	720	N/A	1,608	N/A
	OL	N/A	158	N/A	802	N/A

PAD rec. plus crime bill equals 18% increase (+\$2.8B) over 94 enacted

* Plug estimate (same as Agency Request) needed for summation purposes.

TOTAL PROPOSED SPENDING
Violent Crime Control Trust Fund
(\$ in millions)

18-Nov-93
01:10 PM
g:\doj\crmbsspnd.wk3

	FY 1994		FY 1995	
	BA	OL	BA	OL
Violent Crime Trust Fund Aggregate	720	314	2,423	2,330
Justice Appropriations:				
Community Policing (100,000 Cops)	720	158	1,720	695
Police Corps	---	---	25	6
Drug Court Programs (Drug Treatment & Testing in Prisons)	---	---	200	50
Immigration Initiative:	---	---	{350}	{280}
Asylum Reform	---	---	110	88
Immigration Law Enforcement	---	---	140	112
Southwest Border Patrol	---	---	100	80
Boot Camps	---	---	128	32
Total Proposed Spending Within the Trust Fund	720	158	2,423	1,063

Note: Above mix could change. Other eligible expenses include FBI (\$50M), US Attorneys (\$35M), Criminal Records Upgrade (\$50M), and Unspecified DOJ expenses (\$125M) in 1995.

**Possible Reductions to DOJ Programs within OMB Planning Ceiling
Possibly Offset by
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund**

18-Nov-93
01:06 PM
g:\doj\crmblofs.wk3

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL
Community Policing/ 100,000 Cops	(650)	(143)	(650)	(371)	(650)	(618)	(650)	(650)	(650)	(650)
Police Corps Demo	(25)	(6)	(25)	(14)	(25)	(24)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Other Immigration Initiatives	(140)	(112)	(140)	(127)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)
TOTAL, Offsets	(815)	(261)	(815)	(512)	(815)	(781)	(815)	(815)	(815)	(815)

SUMMARY PAGE

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Authorizations Summary							
Office of Justice Programs - Grants							
Discretionary Grants	4,770	2,916	3,423	3,166	2,170	12	16,459
Formula Grants	190	365	365	100	30	30	1,080
Sub-Total Grants	4,960	3,281	3,788	3,266	2,200	42	17,539
Federal Programs							
Bureau of Prisons (Regional Prisons)	600	600	600	600	600	0	3,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	65	55	65	65	65	5	317
US Attorneys	30	55	55	55	55	0	250
Other Justice	58	126	151	151	150	0	636
Sub-Total Federal Programs	753	836	871	871	870	5	4,203
Total Justice Authorizations In Bill	5,713	4,117	4,659	4,137	3,070	47	21,742
Non Justice Authorizations							
Judiciary	21	88	95	95	95	---	394
All Other	416	321	326	25	25	---	1,112
Total Authorizations To Date	6,150	4,525	5,079	4,257	3,190	72	23,272
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund							
BA	720	2,423	4,287	6,313	8,545	---	22,288
OL	314	2,330	4,184	6,221	8,443	---	21,492

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Authorizations Summary							
* Public Safety and Policing	1,035	1,720	2,072	2,270	1,900	--	8,997
Habeas Corpus Reform	--	50	50	50	--	--	150
Youth Violence - Juvenile Anti-Gang Grants	0	100	100	0	0	0	200
Sexual Violence and Child Abuse	0	60	60	60	0	0	180
State & Local Law Enforcement	5	27	32	37	12	12	122
Police Officer Provisions	0	135	285	135	35	35	625
Drug Court Programs	0	400	400	400	0	0	1,200
Prisons:							
Regional Prisons (Federal)	600	600	600	600	600	--	3,000
Bootcamps & State Prisons	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Other Prisons	120	108	108	108	108	0	552
Rural Crime	0	51	51	51	0	0	153
Safe Schools	100	100	100	--	--	--	300
Safe Streets For Women	377	375	375	0	0	0	1,127
Rural Domestic Violence	--	10	10	10	--	--	30
Law Enforcement	200	50	50	50	50	0	400
Gang Violence	121	20	20	20	20	0	201
Other Justice Grants	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Additional Justice Funding (Federal)	55	210	245	245	245	0	1,000
Total DOJ Authorizations	5,613	4,017	4,559	4,037	2,970	47	21,242

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Detail of Authorizations							
Public Safety and Policing							
Cops on the Beat	1,035.0	1,720.0	2,072.0	2,270.0	1,900.0	---	8,997.0
Habeas Corpus Reform							
Counsel in Capital Cases (State Court)	---	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	---	150.0
Youth Violence - Juvenile Anti-Gang Grants							
Formula Grants	---	75.0	75.0	---	---	---	150.0
Discretionary Grants	---	20.0	20.0	---	---	---	40.0
Special Discretionary Grants	---	5.0	5.0	---	---	---	10.0
Sexual Violence and Child Abuse							
Child Abuse Crime Information Imp.	---	20.0	20.0	20.0	---	---	60.0
Mental Health Screening	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	0.0
Protection of Children & Elderly	---	40.0	40.0	40.0	---	---	120.0
State & Local Law Enforcement							
DNA Identification - State & Local Grants	---	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
DNA Identification - FBI	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	27.0
Community Substance Abuse Prevention	---	15.0	20.0	25.0	---	---	60.0
Racial & Ethnic Bias Study Grants	---	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0
Police Officer Provisions							
Law Enforcement Family Support	---	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
Police Corps	---	100.0	250.0	100.0	---	---	450.0
Law Enforcement Scholarship Program	---	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	150.0
Drug Court Programs							
Drug Testing of Arrestees	---	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	300.0
Certainty of Punishment Youthful Offenders	---	200.0	200.0	200.0	---	---	600.0
Residential Subst. Abuse Treatment For Prisoners	---	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	300.0

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Prisons							
Federal Prisoner Drug Testing	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	---	
Federal Prisoner Drug Treatment	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	---	
Regional Prisons For Violent Criminals	600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	---	3,000.0
Boot Camps & State Prisons	3,000.0	---	---	---	---	---	3,000.0
Community Based Violent Juvenile Facilities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	500.0
TB Protection & Treatment in Correctional Inst.	20.0	ss	ss	ss	ss	---	20.0
Family Unity Demonstration Grants	---	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	---	32.0
Rural Crime							
Rural Drug Enforcement Assistance	---	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	---	150.0
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	---	1.0	1.0	1.0	---	---	3.0
Protection For The Elderly							
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Program	---	1.0	1.0	1.0	---	---	3.0
Parental Kidnapping							
State Court Programs - Child Abduction	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
Safe Schools							
Safe Schools Assistance	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0
Safe Streets For Women							
Federal Victims Counselors	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	1.5
High Intensity Crime Areas Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0
Grants To States	190.0	190.0	190.0	---	---	---	570.0
Grants To Indian Tribes	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0
Violence Against Women Task Force	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
Rape Prevention Education	65.0	65.0	65.0	---	---	---	195.0
Sexual Abuse/Exploitation Prevention	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0
Safe Homes For Women							
State Data Base Study	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	0.0
Violence Against Women Act Improvements							
Sexual Violence Supplemental Grants	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	0.0

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Rural Domestic Violence							
Rural Domestic Violence Grants	---	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	
Law Enforcement							
Rural Law Enforcement Grants	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	250.0
Technical Assistance To States Grants	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
FBI Training - Quantico	40.0	---	---	---	---	---	40.0
Intelligence Gathering	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Gang Violence							
Grants To States	100.0	ss	---	---	---	---	100.0
Gang Prosecutions	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	---	100.0
AG Report On Gangs	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Additional Justice Funding							
Department of Justice	25.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	---	600.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	20.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	---	250.0
United States Attorneys	10.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	---	150.0
Federal Assistance to State Courts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	500.0
Total DOJ Authorizations	5,712.8	4,116.8	4,658.8	4,136.8	3,069.8	46.8	21,741.5

Other Departments

Transportation

Capital Improvements	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
----------------------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Interior

National Parks	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Public Parks	15.0	---	---	---	---	---	15.0

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total	
Health and Human Services								
Rape Prevention Education	65.0	65.0	65.0	---	---	---	195.0	
Sexual Abuse/Exploitation Prevention	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0	
Domestic Violence Hotline	0.5	0.5	0.5	---	---	---	1.5	
Spousal Abuse Grants	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	150.0	
Domestic Violence Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0	
Family Violence Prevention	85.0	100.0	125.0	---	---	---	310.0	
Youth Education	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	
Domestic Violence Injury Study	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	
Community Programs on Domestic Violence	---	20.0	ss	---	---	---	20.0	
Ounce of Prevention Fund - Grants	75.0	---	---	---	---	---	75.0	
Education								
Safe Campuses for Women	20.0	ss	ss	ss	---	---	20.0	
Courts								
Courts Training Grants	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	
Courts Judges Training - Study	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	
Add'l Funds To Judiciary	20.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	---	300.0	
Victims of Child Abuse Special Advocates Program	---	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	37.0	
Child Abuse Training Programs For Judicial Personnel	---	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	37.0	
Grants For Televised Testimony	---	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	---	18.5	
Total Bill To Date	6,149.9	4,524.8	5,079.3	4,256.8	3,189.8	71.8	23,272.1	
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund								
	BA	720.0	2,423.0	4,287.0	6,313.0	8,545.0	---	22,288.0
	OL	314.0	2,330.0	4,184.0	6,221.0	8,443.0	---	21,492.0

SAMHSA Treatment Activities, FY 1993 to FY 1995

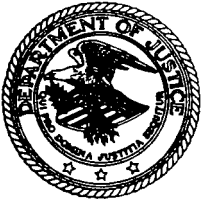
(BA\$ in millions)

	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1994	+/- over	FY 1995		
	Actual	Budget	Enacted	FY 1993	HHS Req.	PAD	ONDCP
Priority Treatment Programs							
Drug Portion of the Substance Abuse Block Grant	571	594	611	40	576	611	611
Capacity Expansion Program	15	89	10	-5	0	0	0
Treating Heavy Users	0	0	0	0	0	100	650
Other Treatment Programs							
Target Cities	35	35	35	0	17	17	35
Treatment Improvement Demonstrations	166	163	169	3	201	162	169
Total, SAMHSA Drug Treatment	787	880	824	37	794	890	1,464

CROSSCUT ON DRUGS

November 18, 1993

- **Strong Administration consensus on key policy goals from ONDCP Interim Strategy**
- **Structural issues in the "drug budget":**
 - o The problem of imputed investments
 - o The Crime Bill
- **Does FY 1995 PAD Mark reflect Administration goals? Can we better allocate resources within the "drug budget"?**
 - o Program Effectiveness -- Demand Side [Min/Sawhill]; Supply Side [Adams/Edley]
 - o Some specific zero-sum tradeoffs to consider
- **Should we allocate more resources to this investment category? Where would we reduce funds?**
- **Other issues for the President**



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

October 18, 1993

The Honorable Leon E. Panetta
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Leon:

After careful thought and consideration with regard to the budgetary requirements for the Department of Justice, I am submitting a budget request totaling \$12.8 billion, of which \$11.2 billion is for discretionary programs, to enable us to perform our critical missions for fiscal year 1995. This represents a \$804 million increase above the \$10.4 billion planning ceiling for discretionary programs that you outlined in your letter of September 1, 1993. A more detailed descriptive narrative and chart supporting this request are enclosed.

The increase being requested in 1995 is the result of budget hearings that I chaired with all of the organizations within the Department, consideration of strong justifications presented by those organizations requesting increases, conferring with both the Deputy and Associate Attorneys General, and requesting only those increases we feel would adversely affect the critical mission of the Department if we did not receive them. It should be noted that in some organizations we are requesting small increases, no increases and even decreases. Also taken into account were the overall resources available within the Federal Government. I assure you that this is the minimum increase we believe will allow us to do our job efficiently and effectively.

Funding critical items included in the recently introduced Senate Crime bill such as community policing, and habeas corpus reform are included in this request. As we work together to develop the President's law enforcement agenda, additional funding may be required to fully adopt these and other provisions of the Crime bill; however, to fully implement all provisions, approximately \$1.8 billion would be required.

Furthermore, I want to take this opportunity to note that health care fraud resources associated with the President's soon to be released health care reform package are not included.

043682

Briefly, I want to address initiatives included in the increase being requested for 1995.

To support the Federal/State Partnerships program, \$662 million is requested. Of the total request, \$587 million will be used for the Policing and Public Safety program, which is designed to enable communities to implement community policing by providing grants, training, and technical assistance for police officers. Also, \$25 million will be used to implement the Police Corps program, which will provide college scholarships and training to as many as 4,000 to 5,000 students interested in pursuing a career in law enforcement. The scholarships will be awarded in exchange for a four-year commitment by students to serve their communities as police officers. Further, \$50 million will be used to implement a national background check system that may be used to screen unauthorized persons from illegally purchasing handguns.

To meet the detention and incarceration responsibilities of the Department, \$462 million is requested. Of these funds, \$166 million would be used to activate or expand 12 prison facilities. The activation of new facilities as they are completed is critical to the effort of lowering overcrowding. As of October 7, 1993, the overcrowding rate was 39 percent above rated capacity. The total number of beds that would be activated under this request is 9,673. A request of \$50 million is included to enable the Support of U.S. Prisoners appropriation to accommodate the projected increase in jail day usage of 10 percent in 1995 over the 1994 estimated level. Also included in the detention area is a request of \$4 million for the Care, Reception and Processing of Cubans and Haitians Program. These resources will allow the Department to expeditiously outpace Mariel Cubans who are eligible for release.

A total of \$245 million is requested for prison construction. The resources for prison construction would be used for new facilities in the Western region, Pollock, Louisiana, and Hawaii; resulting in 3,739 new beds. Also included is a request of \$20 million for the Cooperative Agreement Program.

In 1995, one of my top priorities will be to continue existing and implement new comprehensive measures that protect against illegal immigration and promote legal immigration; I am requesting \$34 million for this effort. Many of these measures, such as strengthening border management and reforming the affirmative asylum process, will begin in FY 1994. The budget request that I am transmitting includes the resources necessary in 1995 to implement fully the measures begun in 1994. The Department

is currently developing a comprehensive affirmative asylum package at the request of the President. The 1995 request for the Department will be updated to include this initiative as soon as funding requirements are finalized.

In addition, I plan to continue to improve the management of immigration issues in 1995 by providing needed technology and improving vehicle safety and readiness for the Border Patrol; and by improving the delivery of immigration services through automation enhancements, increased resources for border and port inspections, and the restructuring of administrative support. Also included in the total immigration request is approximately \$1 million for costs related to transcription and translation services provided during the hearing process for illegal aliens and approximately \$1 million to handle the increased caseload associated with the immigration issue. These funds are necessary in order to ensure that the President's immigration initiative does not falter.

Another high priority area of concern is the enforcement of civil rights laws; in keeping with that, an increase of \$7 million is requested in 1995. Although this is a relatively small increase, I believe that the American people want and deserve a Department of Justice that will not tolerate discrimination of any kind and works diligently toward that end. These resources will aid us in reestablishing the Department as the country's civil rights enforcement agency.

I am requesting \$13.9 million for the antitrust program in 1995. These additional resources are needed to expand the Department's efforts in all of its major antitrust program responsibilities including health care. The antitrust program underwent a downsizing trend during the previous 12 years and has been adversely affected by it; we would like to reverse that trend as the requirements placed upon this area continue to increase.

I believe that the initiatives mentioned above are critical to the Department in its endeavor to address the ever increasing crime rate in this country and the resulting sentences being handed out by judges, to continue to deal with the never ending immigration problems, to show the country that the Administration is dedicated to enforcing civil rights laws, and to address the increasing workload placed upon the Department by the legislative process, especially in the antitrust law area.

I am steadfast in my determination that we get the most out of every dollar allocated to the Department of Justice; however, we must make sure that those dollars are sufficient to carry out

our mission. We believe that the increases we are requesting will go a long way in enabling us to do just that.

We have also taken steps within the Department to reduce costs wherever we believe it possible without adversely affecting our mission. We believe that these steps are necessary in the spirit of good government. Those steps are:

Implement the second year of the FTE and administrative reductions, which will result in a savings of approximately \$151 million.

Replace agents in headquarters in a considered fashion in all of our law enforcement agencies.

Include a request of approximately \$5 million for the establishment of a joint automated booking station (ABS) laboratory. There is a tremendous duplication of effort and extensive processing time spent currently with regard to booking of Federal prisoners. This automated system would track the offender through the law enforcement system. It would also cut the processing time by three fourths and make the needed information necessary in processing Federal prisoners more readily available than the current manual process (this should eliminate any redundancy in bookings). The cost savings that would be achieved in future years for the Department through the availability of a joint automated booking station are immeasurable. However, it is obvious that processing time alone would be greatly reduced and that personnel would be free to pursue other more pressing aspects of their jobs. This laboratory is also part of the National Performance Review (NPR) initiative.

Eliminate the Criminal Division training facility resulting in a cost savings of approximately \$450,000.

Due to the downsizing occurring throughout the Federal Government, I have decided to discontinue the plan for a separate drug training facility. The result of this decision is a cost avoidance of approximately \$27 million in construction costs and other operational costs.

Finally, the merger of the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices into the Civil Rights Division is proposed. This merger is designed to increase the effectiveness of the Office of Special Counsel by making the head of the Civil Rights Division its immediate spokesperson and again presenting one voice to the country addressing civil rights issues.

The Honorable Leon E. Panetta

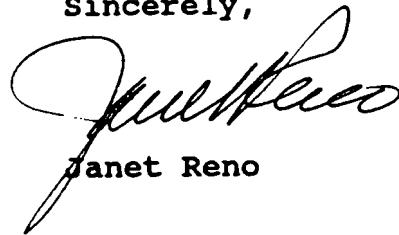
5

Enclosed with this letter are other options that we may consider in the event our budget authority is reduced below the request level. I want to emphasize that these are measures that we would only want to take if it becomes absolutely necessary in order to preserve the ability to perform our more critical areas of responsibility. Some of the issues have tremendous political implications. However, should the Administration adopt and the President transmit these options as part of the budget, I want to assure the President that he will have my total support during the inevitable political onslaught.

We used the President's 1994 budget request as our base to formulate our 1995 budget request. We will, of course, adjust our request based upon the appropriations subcommittees' conference action for 1994 as soon as possible after it is received.

I look forward to continuing to work with you on the 1995 budget for the Department. Please let me know if there is anything else you require.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Janet Reno", with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Janet Reno

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FY 1995 BUDGET SUBMISSION TO THE
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

The Department of Justice is requesting a 1995 budget of \$12,810,788,000 in budget authority, 87,586 permanent positions, and 100,580 workyears. This includes 87,586 permanent positions, 92,028 workyears and \$11,203,529,000 in discretionary budget authority. This funding level is based on the 1994 President's budget.

The request includes funding for initiatives relating to the Federal/State Partnerships Program, detention, immigration, civil rights and antitrust issues.

We have not included any funding related to the possible 1994 locality pay. If this increase is approved at the projected rate of 4 percent, it will cost the Department approximately \$203 million in appropriated funding. Since the OMB budget for the Department has been prepared and submitted without provision for this expenditure, after 1994 Congressional action is known, we will adjust our 1995 request for these amounts as well as any other updates that may be necessary.

Although costs associated with GSA rent continue to rise for the Department, we feel that the current GSA rent estimates reflect the real needs of the Department. We have done a thorough scrub of the space inventories (verifying square footage, classification of space and occupancy date) for the Department and used the actual GSA rates to generate our estimates. However, for two relocations in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area that are anticipated to occur in 1995 (involving the Indiana and Judiciary Center Buildings) GSA provided an estimate of \$54 per square foot for the new office space. We decided to use \$40 per square foot for the Indiana relocation and \$35 per square foot for the Judiciary Center relocation. We believe that adequate space can be found for these relocations at the rates that we projected. If GSA procures space that is in the \$54 range, we will not have the funds to pay for it; we will have to request additional resources.

A new mandatory increase is requested to enable our litigating components to access the U.S. Courts' case filing and disposition system (PACER). This information is not available anywhere else; thus, we must use the Courts' system.

Below are highlights of our 1995 requests. A summary table follows the highlights.

General Administration

The 1995 budget request includes enhancements that support Administration priorities with respect to program and management

improvements and immigration review. The General Administration appropriation is requesting a total of 1,119 positions, 1,296 workyears (including 112 reimbursable workyears), and \$128,318,000 in the 1995 budget request. Program enhancements totalling \$7,620,000 are being requested for the Department Leadership and Administrative Review and Appeals decision units. The request also includes mandatory increases totalling \$3,709,000 and a decrease of 28 positions and 28 workyears to meet personnel levels established by the Administration. Also included is a decrease of \$2,300,000 in support of the administrative and full-time equivalent savings established by the Administration.

The Department Leadership decision unit is requesting a total of \$5,000,000. Under the auspices of the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, this request is being made to support the implementation and expansion of a prototype Automated Booking Station (ABS) Laboratory. The ABS is currently being planned for location in several high volume activity cities. A working group is also developing the 1995 requirements based on locations planned for implementation in 1995. The ABS Laboratory is also part of the NPR initiative.

The Administrative Review and Appeals decision unit includes a program enhancement for the Office of the Pardon Attorney (OPA). This request includes 4 positions, 4 workyears, and \$281,000 to allow OPA to respond to the dramatic and unprecedented increase in case submissions and correspondence. The additional resources will ensure proper administration of the President's constitutional pardoning power, provide informed and timely reports to accompany the Department's recommendations, and prevent long delays in case processing and case and correspondence backlog.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) is requesting a program enhancement of \$1,139,000 to sufficiently fund its authorized positions and workyears in each of its programs. The additional resources will allow EOIR to accommodate the increased caseload associated with Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detention and deportation activities. The volume, nature, and geographic concentration of immigration judge caseload is entirely dependent upon the enforcement, investigative, adjudication, and detention policies and actions of the INS.

EOIR is also requesting a program increase of \$1,200,000 to cover costs associated with transcription and translation services. Over the past several years, EOIR has had to seek reimbursement from the INS Fines and Examination Fee accounts to maintain the two nationwide contracts which provide vital and essential services for EOIR's adjudicatory programs. With the additional resources, EOIR will no longer be required to seek reimbursement from the INS, thus allowing for more stability in funding these

essential contracts. Finally, the Department is currently developing a comprehensive affirmative asylum package at the request of the President. The 1995 request for EOIR will be updated to include this initiative as soon as funding requirements are finalized.

Office of the Inspector General

The 1995 budget request for the Office of the Inspector General totals 334 positions, 405 workyears, and \$30,265,000 and represents a decrease of 1 position, 15 workyears and \$633,000 below the President's 1994 request of \$30,898,000. This request includes a net increase of \$1,294,000 for mandatories, \$904,000 in workyear reductions, and \$1,023,000 in administrative reductions.

Weed and Seed Program Fund

The request for the Weed and Seed Program Fund includes only inflationary increases and a program decrease of \$27,000 for the Administration's full-time equivalent and administrative cuts. Of the total request of \$13,800,000, \$13,000,000 is for Weed and Seed grants, and \$800,000 is for administration of the program.

Federal/State Partnerships

The 1995 request for the Administration's new Federal/State Partnerships program includes a program increase of \$562,000,000 over the 1994 request. The total request of \$662,000,000 for the program provides \$587,000,000 for a Policing and Public Safety initiative to implement community policing and help communities put up to 50,000 new officers on the street; \$50,000,000 to reduce gun violence by implementing provisions of the Brady Bill; and \$25,000,000 to establish a Police Corps program that will give college scholarships and police training to as many as 4,000 to 5,000 students who are willing to serve their communities as police officers.

Working Capital Fund

The FY 1995 request for the Working Capital Fund (WCF) includes a proposed transfer of the mail management functions (11 positions and 11 workyears) from the Justice Management Division appropriated to the WCF. The purpose of the transfer is to establish Mail Services as a new WCF service activity. If the transfer is approved, the Justice Management Division appropriated funding associated with these functions will be transferred to the Offices, Boards and Divisions.

United States Parole Commission

The 1995 budget request for the U.S. Parole Commission of 73 positions, 92 workyears, and \$9,231,000 is \$154,000 below the 1994 President's request of \$9,385,000. The request includes a net increase of \$156,000 for mandatories; decreases of 1 position, 1 workyear, and \$62,000 to reflect the Administration's 1995 full-time equivalent allowance; and a reduction of 4 positions, 4 workyears, and \$248,000 for the continuing downsizing of the Commission.

General Legal Activities

For 1995, the General Legal Activities (GLA) appropriation seeks a total resource level of 3,605 positions, 3,773 workyears and \$433,440,000. The requested funding level is \$23,456,000 higher than the 1994 President's Budget as amended and includes net program changes of 98 positions, 47 workyears and \$7,348,000. Specifically, program increases of 78 positions, 54 workyears and \$5,021,000 are sought for the Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENR) to enable the Division to handle an expected increase in workload, particularly in Federal Facility and Clean Air Act cases, and to allow ENR's litigation staffing levels to keep pace with recent increases in client agency investigations staff. The 1995 request also proposes program enhancements of 58 positions, 32 workyears and \$5,391,000 for the Civil Rights Division (CRT). These additional resources will allow CRT to litigate an increasing number of civil rights enforcement cases, especially housing discrimination pattern and practice cases. The request also seeks resources to enhance the ADA Technical Assistance program. Overall, the various enhancements requested for ENR and CRT are partially offset by program decreases in the other GLA components. The requested reductions, which are consistent with the Administration's initiatives to reduce the size of the Federal Government and to cut administrative expenses, are spread as follows: Tax Division - 16 positions, 22 workyears and \$1,988,000; Criminal Division - 12 positions, 12 workyears and \$1,626,000; Civil Division - 9 positions and 5 workyears; Office of Legal Counsel - 1 workyear and \$5,000; Interpol - 1 position, 1 workyear and \$131,000; Office of Special Counsel - \$35,000; and Legal Activities Office Automation - \$219,000.

Office of the Solicitor General

The total requested by the Office of the Solicitor General for 1995 is 48 positions, 53 workyears, and \$6,033,000. The request includes a decrease of 1 position, 1 workyear, and \$89,000 to meet personnel levels established by the Administration. Also included in the request is a decrease of \$44,000 to reduce administrative expenses to assist in controlling the Federal deficit, and improving the Federal Government's administrative

productivity. A program increase is requested for the restoration of the Administration's personnel level reduction. A program increase of \$150,000 for unfunded positions and workyears and an increase of 2 workyears and \$108,000 for 2 existing law clerk positions is also requested.

Tax Division

The total requested by the Tax Division for 1995 is 660 positions, 631 workyears, and \$59,940,000. Included in this request are program decreases of 16 positions, 22 workyears, and \$1,988,000. A program decrease of 11 positions, 10 workyears, and \$657,000 is included to meet personnel levels established by the Administration. There is also a program decrease of \$476,000 to meet administrative savings established by the Administration and other program decreases of 5 positions, 12 workyears, and \$855,000.

Criminal Division

The Criminal Division seeks resources totalling 725 positions, 730 workyears and \$75,643,000. The request includes program decreases of 12 positions, 12 workyears and \$1,020,000 to meet personnel levels established by the Administration. The request also includes program decreases of \$606,000 to reduce administrative expenses to assist in controlling the Federal deficit, and improving the Federal Government's administrative productivity.

Civil Division

The total requested by the Civil Division for 1995 is 974 positions, 1,001 workyears, and \$125,643,000. Included in this request are program changes resulting in a decrease of 9 positions and 5 workyears and a net increase of \$726,000. Included is a program decrease of 16 positions, 16 workyears, and \$1,545,000 to meet personnel levels established by the Administration and a program decrease of \$944,000 to meet administrative savings established by the Administration. A program increase of 7 workyears (as well as an increase of \$2,053,000 in reimbursable authority) is requested for litigation of the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. A program increase of \$3,215,000 is requested for A-12 automated litigation support. A program increase of 7 positions and 4 workyears is requested to convert administrative functions currently contracted out to private firms to functions that will be performed by employees of the Civil Division.

Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

The Civil Division requests an increase of \$2,053,000 in reimbursable authority, from \$2,000,000 to \$4,053,000, for the litigation of the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

For 1995, the ENR seeks a total resource level of 497 positions, 693 workyears (including 242 for Superfund) and \$61,657,000. The funding request is approximately 15 percent higher than the 1994 President's Budget Request and includes program enhancements totalling 85 positions, 64 workyears and \$6,138,000. In addition to the proposed enhancements, ENR also requests total program decreases of 7 positions, 10 workyears and \$1,117,000 in conjunction with the Administration's downsizing initiative. The proposed program changes are spread among the Division's programs as follows:

Appellate and Policy. An additional 2 positions (1 attorney), 1 workyear and \$92,000 are sought for the Policy, Legislation and Special Litigation section to allow the Division to address heightened environmental interest in Eastern European countries, Russia and Latin America.

Environmental Protection. For the Environment Crimes section, ENR seeks an enhancement of 15 positions (10 attorneys), 8 workyears and \$736,000 to allow the Division to establish teams of four attorneys for each of the 10 regions in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These additional resources also will enhance the Division's ability to coordinate environmental crimes cases with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Attorneys. For the Environmental Defense section, an additional 20 positions (12 attorneys), 10 workyears and \$954,000 is requested to allow ENR to handle a growing docket of Federal Facility and Clean Air Act cases. Without the requested enhancement for this section, the Division will be forced to divert resources from lower priority cases, thereby weakening the overall defensive initiative. For the Environmental Enforcement section, a program increase of 28 positions (14 attorneys), 14 workyears and \$1,241,000 is requested to allow ENR to pursue more natural resource damage claims to ensure polluter liability and to enable the Division to keep pace with EPA's multi-media enforcement initiative.

Natural Resources. To allow the General Litigation section to handle an anticipated increase in the number of water rights cases, spawned by the recent drought in the west and southeast, the Division seeks a program enhancement of 8 positions (4 attorneys), 4 workyears and \$355,000. The Indian Resources section seeks an increase of 4 positions (2 attorneys), 2 workyears and \$176,000 to increase its general stream

adjudication activities. For the Wildlife and Marine Resources section, an additional 4 positions (3 attorneys), 2 workyears and \$204,000 are sought to allow the Division to respond to an anticipated expansion of Endangered Species Act litigation. These additional resources are also needed to allow ENR to keep pace with recent increases in client agency investigative staffing levels.

Management and Administration. In light of the requested program enhancements listed above, the Division will require additional administrative support. To continue providing an adequate level of administrative support to a growing staff, ENR seeks a program increase of 4 positions, 2 workyears and \$141,000 for its Executive Office.

Automated Litigation Support (ALS). In order to provide ENR with sufficient base funding to provide ALS to its highest priority cases, an additional \$2,239,000 is sought.

FTE Reductions. In compliance with the Administration's initiative to reduce the size of the Federal Government by 100,000 positions over the next three years, the Division seeks a program decrease of 7 positions (4 attorneys), 10 workyears and \$690,000.

Administrative Savings. In addition to the staffing reduction initiative, ENR seeks a program decrease of \$427,000 as its share of the Administration initiative to reduce overhead expenses.

Office of Legal Counsel

The total requested by the Office of Legal Counsel for 1995 is 37 positions, 40 workyears and \$3,904,000. The request includes a decrease of 1 workyear and \$47,000 to meet personnel levels established by the Administration. Also included in the request is a decrease of \$30,000 to reduce administrative expenses to assist in controlling the Federal deficit, and improving the Federal Government's administrative productivity. A program increase of \$72,000 is requested for unfunded full-time equivalent workyears.

Civil Rights Division

The Department requests resources totaling 601 positions, 562 workyears and \$66,738,000 for the CRT in 1995 (this includes the resources of the Office of Special Counsel, as discussed below). Mandatory adjustments to base comprise \$2,457,000 of this total. Workyears and associated resource reductions required to support the Administration's deficit reduction efforts amount to 7 positions, 8 workyears and \$977,000. Administrative funding reductions in support of this effort total another \$472,000.

Program increases totaling 65 positions, 40 workyears and \$6,805,000 are requested for the CRT in 1995. This includes additional resources for hate crimes prosecutions; enforcement of the Voting Rights and the National Voter Registration Act; resources to investigate discriminatory housing practices involving mortgage lending and property insurance practices; and funding to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, through voluntary compliance and litigation, if necessary.

In addition, the merger of the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices into the CRT is proposed. This merger is designed to increase the effectiveness of the Office of Special Counsel by making the head of the CRT its immediate spokesperson. Any dollar savings accruing due to potential administrative economies of this merger will be devoted to CRT programmatic efforts.

INTERPOL - United States National Central Bureau (USNCB)

Resources totaling 63 positions, 63 workyears and \$6,244,000 are requested for the USNCB. This represents a reduction of 1 position, 1 workyear and \$131,000 from the 1994 base and includes a decrease of 1 position, 1 workyear and \$80,000 associated with OMB-mandated FTE reductions, and a reduction of \$51,000 in administrative savings.

Legal Activities Office Automation (LAOA) Fund

To continue automation enhancements for the Divisions under the GLA appropriation, U.S. Attorneys, Justice Management Division and senior management offices, a budget of \$27,639,000 is requested. This funding level represents a reduction of \$219,000 from the 1994 base, and complies with the OMB initiative to reduce administrative expenses.

Antitrust Division

The Department requests 618 positions, 528 workyears and \$58,738,000 in direct authority for the Antitrust Division in 1995. The request includes program decreases of 7 positions, 9 workyears and \$765,000 to meet personnel levels established by the Administration. Also included in the request are program decreases of \$282,000 to reduce administrative expenses to assist in controlling the Federal deficit, and improving the Federal Government's administrative productivity. The 1995 request also includes increases totalling 168 positions, 138 workyears and \$14,968,000.

The net enhancement of 161 positions, 129 workyears and \$13,921,000 will be used to ensure competition in the health care industry, address workload resulting from the enactment of

legislation that will promote joint production ventures, and to expand the Division's efforts in all of its major program areas. The new leadership of the Division hopes to reverse the downsizing of the Antitrust Division that took place during the two previous administrations.

The Antitrust Division's budget also includes 159 positions, 151 workyears and \$19,000,000 in Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger notification filing fee receipts. The receipt level has been revised to reflect approximately the same level of fees that were actually received in 1993. Position and workyear levels that would be funded with Hart-Scott-Rodino receipts remains unchanged from the 1994 President's budget.

United States Attorneys

The total requested by the United States Attorneys for 1995 is 8,366 positions, 8,676 workyears and \$861,218,000. The 1995 request includes program decreases of 123 positions (62 Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs)), 143 workyears and \$12,546,000 to meet personnel levels established by the Administration. The workyear reduction includes 20 reimbursable workyears associated with the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force. Also included in the request are program decreases of \$4,114,000 to reduce administrative expenses to assist in controlling the Federal deficit, and improving the Federal Government's administrative productivity. The 1995 request also includes increases totalling 250 positions, 125 workyears and \$42,227,000 that will support 125 new AUSAs, 60 paralegals, and 65 support positions.

The requested enhancements are for the Civil Litigation decision unit. An increase of \$21,100,000 is required to fund the supervision of the 1996 election of officers for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. As a result of a successful civil RICO action, there is a court-ordered Consent Decree in place that authorizes the government (at government expense) to supervise the 1996 election through the appointment of an independent Election Officer. We think that it is very important, even in these extremely tight budgetary times, to secure funding to permit this supervision to attempt to ensure that the union is no longer dominated by mob influence.

We are also seeking an increase of 250 positions (125 AUSAs), 125 workyears and \$21,127,000 for affirmative civil enforcement (ACE) cases. The ACE program, through civil remedies employed by AUSAs, fights fraud, waste and abuse in such areas as health care, defense or other procurement, financial institutions, and government and program grants. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) estimates that once the program is established, for every \$.09 invested in affirmative civil resources, \$1.00 in recoveries could be realized. This estimate

is based on the EOUSA's experience with a pilot program conducted in three United States Attorneys' offices (MDPA, CDCA, WDNV). It is estimated that an enhancement of 250 positions could result in revenues of approximately \$100,000,000 in the first year.

U.S. Marshals Service

The Department's request for the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) totals 3,811 positions, 3,694 workyears (including 62 reimbursable workyears), and \$375,429,000. Included in the request are mandatory adjustments of \$23,788,000 and net program increases of 166 positions, 56 workyears, and \$11,833,000. The mandatory increases are for several categories of costs including pay, benefits, rent, and general price level adjustments. Program increases are designed to maintain and improve USMS's capacity to carry out its primary missions of protecting the Federal judicial system and handling Federal prisoners, improve management of seized property, prisoner transportation systems, and other management functions within USMS. Included in the net increases is a reduction of 57 positions, 57 workyears, and \$6,009,000 to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets, and a reduction of \$1,466,000 to implement the Administration's administrative cost reductions.

Net program increases totaling 176 positions, 74 workyears, and \$16,202,000 are requested for the Protection of the Judicial Process program area, including a reduction of 29 positions, 29 workyears, and \$1,834,000 to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets. Enhancements include 145 positions (103 Deputy U.S. Marshals and 42 support), 74 workyears, and \$13,274,000 to meet the security requirements expected from the filling of Federal judicial vacancies, and \$1,114,000 in additional funding for the costs of the reassignment of USMS personnel and equipment to meet the requirements of special circumstances, such as the high security World Trade Center bombing trial or civil disturbances like the Los Angeles riots. Also included in the net increase for this program are 60 Deputy U.S. Marshal (DUSM) positions, 60 workyears, and \$3,648,000 that are being transferred from the Seized Asset Management program. This transfer is conditional on approval of the requested increase of 60 non-DUSM staff in the Seized Asset Management Program.

A net increase of 3 positions, 1 workyears, and \$178,000 is requested for the National Prisoner Transportation program area. These enhancements include 5 positions, 3 workyears, and \$305,000 are requested to improve the scheduling of prisoner movements and oversight of air operations maintenance. A decrease of 2 positions, 2 workyears, and \$127,000 is included to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets.

A decrease of 9 positions, 9 workyears, and \$569,000 is requested for the Fugitive Apprehension program to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets.

The request for the Seized Asset Program represents a net program decrease of 7 positions and 7 workyears, and \$674,000. Based on the continued high-risk status of the Department's Asset Seizure and Forfeiture program and the expected growth in real property management workload, 60 asset management specialist positions, 60 workyears, and \$3,417,000 are requested for the Seized Asset Management to improve the quality of asset management. The addition of 60 specialist positions will allow 60 DUSM positions, 60 workyears, and \$3,648,000 to be transferred to the Protection of the Judicial Process program to assist with prisoner and courtroom security workload. A decrease of 7 positions, 7 workyears, and \$443,000 also is included to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets.

A net increase of 8 positions, 3 workyears, and \$356,000 is requested for D.C. Superior Court. The request includes 10 detention officer positions, 5 workyears, and \$483,000 to allow the USMS to provide adequate staff for Superior Court's new juvenile cellblock facility. A decrease of 2 positions, 2 workyears, and \$127,000 also is included to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets.

A decrease of 3 positions, 3 workyears, and \$374,000 is requested for Service of Legal Process to meet the Administration's workyear and administrative cost reduction targets.

A decrease of 1 position, 1 workyear, and \$1,345,000 is requested for the Training program. Of this decrease, \$1,282,000 is savings from a reduction in the number of classes in the training schedule, which constitutes the bulk of the USMS administrative cost reduction. A decrease of 1 position, 1 workyear, and \$63,000 is also included to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets.

A decrease of 1 positions, 1 workyear, and \$63,000 is requested for the ADP and Telecommunications program to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets.

A net decrease of 1 workyear and \$1,878,000 is requested for the Management and Administration program. Included is an increase of 3 positions, 2 workyears, and \$715,000 to develop a Decision Support System that will provide programmatic and financial information to aid management decisions, and a decrease of 3 positions, 3 workyears, and \$2,593,000 to meet the Administration's workyear reduction targets.

Support of U.S. Prisoners

For the Support of U.S. Prisoners (SUSP) appropriation, a total 1995 funding level of \$392,991,000 is requested. This request is based on the following estimated program costs: \$357,353,000 for jail day costs at State and local detention facilities; \$23,337,000 for medical care costs; \$5,479,000 for guard costs; \$5,341,000 for St. Elizabeth's hospital costs; and \$1,481,000 for miscellaneous care costs. The request of CAP funding, historically a part of the SUSP request, is included in the Federal Prison System's Buildings and Facilities request.

This request, based on a projected increase in jail day usage of 10 percent in 1995 over the 1994 estimated level of 5,164,000, includes a program increase of \$49,776,000. The total funding level would support 5,784,000 jail days at the estimated daily average rate of \$61.78. Between July 1990 and July 1993, the average jail day usage in State and local detention facilities increased by 51 percent. In 1992 alone, State and local jail day usage increased by 30 percent over the previous year. Although jail day usage has stabilized in the recent months, the potential for rapid growth remains.

Community Relations Service

The Department requests 122 positions, 115 workyears and \$42,207,000 for the Community Relations Service (CRS). This request includes program decreases of 2 positions, 2 workyears and \$202,000 to meet personnel levels established by the Administration. Also included in the request are program decreases of \$43,000 to reduce administrative expenses to assist in controlling the Federal deficit, and improving the government's administrative productivity. The 1995 request also includes increases of 5 positions and 5 workyears to strengthen the capacity of CRS to perform its historic mission of conflict resolution.

Additionally, the Department requests \$3,929,000 for the Care, Reception, and Processing of Cubans and Haitians Program (CHEP). These resources will allow the Department expeditiously to outpace Mariel Cubans who are eligible for release. The Department is also developing a plan to transfer the portion of CHEP that services the Mariel Cuban inmate population to the Bureau of Prisons in order to centralize the function of processing the Mariels.

U.S. Trustee System Fund

The Department requests a total 1995 resource level of 1,209 positions, 1,074 workyears and \$105,520,000 for the U.S. Trustees. This includes a net mandatory cost increase of \$3,489,000 and net program increases of 117 positions, 50

workyears, and \$7,194,000. The net changes represent a reduction of 12 positions, 15 workyears, and \$1,449,000 in accordance with the mandated OMB FTE reductions. To implement the Private Trustee Supervision/Bankruptcy Fraud Initiative, the Department requests an increase of 83 positions, 33 workyears, and \$5,381,000, including \$1,500,000 for increasing audit capabilities and \$257,000 for upgrading the automated case management system. An additional 35 positions, 18 workyears, and \$1,939,000 in offsetting collections will be used to enhance Chapter 11 supervision, to strengthen professional fee oversight and to reform the post-confirmation process. An increase in the Chapter 11 fees, which will require legislative action, will provide the offsetting collections needed to fund these initiatives related to Chapter 11 filings.

Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Indefinite Authority

The 1995 request for Assets Forfeiture Fund Discretionary resources maintains funding for this program at the requested 1994 level.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement (OCDE)

The request for OCDE totals 4,125 positions, 4,069 workyears, and \$374,040,000. This resource level reflects a decrease of 86 positions, 86 workyears and \$16,119,000 below the 1995 base. In order to operate within the funding reduction imposed by OMB in association with the FTE reductions, it is necessary for the OCDE appropriation to reduce its effort by 21 workyears above the mandated FTE reduction of 65 workyears. To minimize the impact of workyears reduced above the mandated FTE reduction, OCDE will be required to cut significantly non-personnel expenses such as equipment and confidential case funds.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Department requests a total of 21,516 positions (including 9,312 agents), 23,572 workyears (including 1,135 workyears to be reimbursed by the OCDE appropriation), and \$2,248,953,000 for the FBI. This 1995 request includes a realignment of base resources to target high priority investigative areas, program increases for equipment and infrastructure needs, and program decreases to meet the Administration's personnel and administrative cost reductions.

Included in this request is a base program realignment resulting in a shift of resources to the White-Collar Crime and Applicant Investigations, Other Field Programs, and Forensic Services programs. This realignment will address new investigative priorities, such as health care fraud, environmental crimes,

violent crimes, and civil rights violations, as well as enhance the Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) program.

White-collar crime continues to be one of the FBI's highest priority initiatives because of the devastating effects it can have on the economy and faith in government, business and financial institutions. The White-Collar Crimes and Applicant Investigations program will receive an additional 45 agents to target health care fraud and environmental crimes through the base realignment. To support this effort, the FBI is requesting a program increase of \$1,750,000 for health care fraud evidence storage and \$2,280,000 for additional undercover operations.

For Other Field Programs, an enhancement of \$200,000 is requested for the Hostage Rescue Team (HRT). This will allow the FBI to increase its reimbursement to the U.S. Air Force for the cost of air deployment of a C-141 aircraft during HRT missions.

Included in the FBI request is \$1,519,000 for the Training program. This request will provide \$1,319,000 for additional 9mm ammunition and \$200,000 for renovating Quantico's indoor firing range ventilation system.

For the Forensic Services program, an increase of \$7,515,000 is included to expand research and development in the Forensic Deoxyribonucleic Acid Analysis program.

For the Automated Data Processing and Telecommunications program, an enhancement of \$64,471,000 is requested. This includes \$43,771,000 for a requirements study and initial design and development costs of a DEA and FBI joint office automation system. Another \$20,700,000 is requested to procure a central processor unit for the FBI Headquarters Computer Center.

An enhancement of \$2,500,000 is requested for a document processing system for the FBI's Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section, which will contend with the increasing backlog of FOI/PA requests and serve as a prototype for other Department requirements in this area. Moreover, the need for and value received from this FOI/PA system lends well with the Administration's new ruling on October 4, 1993 on Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) policy. The new FOIA policy, which will encourage disclosure of more information, as well as direct the reexamination of handling requests, would be dramatically aided by this system.

For the Technical Field Support and Equipment program, an increase of \$92,107,000 is requested. This increase provides resources for construction of a Technical Support Center (\$16,107,000), advance telephony and tactical operations research and development (\$67,000,000), and replacement automobiles (\$9,000,000).

Drug Enforcement Administration

The Department's 1995 request for the DEA totals 5,260 positions (including 2,497 agents), 6,301 workyears (including 987 workyears to be reimbursed by the OCDE appropriation), and \$729,764,000.

This request includes program decreases of 91 positions, 107 workyears, and \$17,787,000 to meet the Administration's personnel and administrative cost reductions and a program increase of \$3,127,000 for El Paso Intelligence Center Information System (EIS) upgrades. EIS upgrades include operation and maintenance expenses and implementation of planned improvements, such as an Automated Message Handling System, Mapping, Imagery, and Compartmented Mode Software.

This request also includes a base program realignment resulting in a shift of resources to the Domestic Enforcement and Laboratory Services programs to address base priority needs. This realignment results in a total decrease of 57 positions and workyears since it shifts personnel compensation funding to other priority needs, such as contract linguists for Targeted Kingpin Organization investigations and laboratory equipment.

This request also reflects a base technical adjustment which transfers all non-chemical diversion positions and workyears (241 positions and 239 workyears) to the Diversion Control Fund. This transfer ensures that all diversion personnel compensation is funded from the fee account.

Diversion Fee Account

For the Diversion Fee Account, DEA is requesting a total of 588 positions, 584 workyears, and \$43,631,000. This includes a base technical adjustment which transfers all non-chemical diversion positions and workyears (241 positions and 239 workyears) from DEA's Salaries and Expenses account to the Diversion Fee Account. This transfer ensures that all diversion personnel compensation is funded from the fee account.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (Salaries and Expenses)

In light of the President's immigration initiative, announced on July 27, 1993, to increase resources for immigration measures such as expedited exclusion, affirmative asylum, the institutional hearing program, and the Border Patrol, the Department is requesting that the INS be exempted from the mandatory FTE reductions. Taking these cuts would impinge upon INS' ability to fully implement the President's initiatives. Therefore, the Department's 1995 request includes the restoration of the OMB FTE to the base (totalling 435 positions, 435

workyears, and \$38,318,000), as well as enhancements over the 1995 base totalling 126 positions, 59 workyears, and \$33,304,000, offset by a decrease of \$4,045,000 for the OMB administrative reduction. Included in the total request are 114 reimbursable workyears (a decrease of 4 workyears) to be funded by the OCDE appropriation.

In addition to the restoration of the base FTE cuts, INS is requesting for its Investigations program a total increase of \$5,501,000, of which \$5,000,000 is to expand the institutional hearing process by hiring contract employees to conduct the preliminary interviews of suspected deportable aliens incarcerated in Texas and California. The remaining \$501,000 will be used to expand video teleconferencing to three prisons.

An increase of \$3,900,000 is requested for the Detention and Deportation program. These resources will allow the Service Processing Centers in El Paso, TX and San Pedro, CA to be operated at rated capacity, thereby increasing the number of available detention days which will allow for the detention of an additional 5,879 aliens. These additional beds will be even more critical if the influx of Chinese who are being detained are not all processed by the end of 1994, or if additional Chinese arrive during 1994.

Enhancements totalling \$11,170,000 are requested for the Data and Communications program. Included in this amount is \$4,500,000 to acquire and install an encrypted voice radio (EVR) system in the San Diego Border Patrol Sector and District. An amount of \$4,000,000 is included to install 10 additional sites for the Computer Assisted Dispatch and Reporting Enhancement (CADRE) system. This system provides an interface between the Border Patrol's intrusion sensor system, the communications centers and various law enforcement data bases. To improve automation infrastructure within the Service, \$2,670,000 is included.

Enhancements totalling 126 positions, 63 workyears, and \$12,733,000 are requested for the Management and Administration program. Of this amount, \$8,000,000 is to provide sufficient, additional base resources for the replacement of vehicles in the Service's fleet. These additional resources will decrease the fleet replacement turnover rate from 25 years to 9 years. The remaining enhancement of 126 positions, 63 workyears, and \$4,733,000 will provide much needed administrative staff to support field offices as recommended in various Departmental reports and studies on the administrative infrastructure of INS.

Inspections User Fee

Total resources of 3,121 positions, 2,876 FTE and \$321,658,000 are requested for the INS Inspections User Fee account in 1995. This level of funding will allow INS to staff sea and airports

at a level that will achieve the 45 minute inspections standard. It will also provide \$8 million for an additional contract detention facility to provide 150 more beds in the New York area. This funding request includes resources to support the Inspections User Fee account's share of Servicewide initiatives, including \$2,285,000 to fund management and administrative costs to improve INS' administrative infrastructure and to provide replacement vehicles. Additional resources will be generated through an increase in the user fee from \$5 to \$6 beginning in 1994.

Legalization Program

A total of 27 positions, 58 FTE and \$3,496,000 is requested in the INS Legalization account for 1995. The Service is requesting a minimum staffing level in 1995 to continue the limited processing of workload and appeals associated with the Legalization program. Under this program, aliens who had been living in the United States illegally for a specified time period and who met certain eligibility criteria were granted legal status. These estimates reflect residual workload estimates resulting from the deadline extension imposed by the Immigration Act of 1990.

Immigration Examinations Fee

Included in this request are 4,348 positions, 4,275 FTE, and \$382,323,000 for the INS Immigration Examinations Fee account. The Department is preparing a regulation to increase fees in 1994 which will yield \$21.4 million in revenues (half-year estimate) and approximately \$41.5 million in 1995 (full-year implementation).

In addition, 4 positions, 2 FTE and \$250,000 are requested in the Adjudications and Naturalization program to provide information to community organizations via seminars conducted by INS personnel regarding INS policies, programs and benefits. Resources of \$1,000,000 are requested in Data and Communications to improve workflow with the State Department. In the Information and Records Management program, \$2,040,000 is requested to establish automated call distribution systems at INS Telephone Service Centers and to support contract transcription, distribution and bulk warehouse activities at Forms Centers.

This funding request includes resources to support the Immigration Examination Fee account's share of Servicewide initiatives including \$1,685,000 to fund management and administrative costs to improve INS' administrative infrastructure and to provide replacement vehicles.

Enforcement Fines

The 1995 request for the Enforcement Fines account totals \$14,200,000. These resources will be utilized to purchase other enforcement related equipment such as goggles and sensors for the Border Patrol and to fund the National Criminal Alien Tracking Center (NCATC). The NCATC is the Department's response to the mandates contained in Section 7343 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 101-690) and Section 242(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-649) that requires the Attorney General to make INS' computer-based investigative resources available to law enforcement agencies on a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week basis to help identify suspect criminal aliens arrested for aggravated felonies.

Land Border Inspection

The request for the INS Land Border Inspection account totals 230 positions, 230 FTE and \$16,058,000. Receipts to this account are used to provide inspection services and to study the feasibility of charging fees to enhance services at land border ports-of-entry. Currently, INS is operating a test pilot site in Blaine, Washington, and studying several potential sites for additional pilot projects. Congressional action in 1994 increased resources in this account by 200 positions, which will be funded from new land border inspection fees. In addition, \$1,400,000 is requested to expand the INS Passenger Accelerated Service System (INSPASS) to land border ports in 1995.

Breached Bond Detention Fund

The Breached Bond/Detention Account was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act allows all breached cash and surety bonds in excess of \$8,000,000 to remain available to INS until expended for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds and for expenses associated with the detention of illegal aliens. The first \$8,000,000 collected must be returned to the General Fund of the Treasury. The 1995 request totals 48 positions, 48 FTE and \$6,240,000 (reflecting INS' expectation that a total of \$14,240,000 will be collected). This includes annualization of the 6 FTE and \$195,000 to annualize the 12 positions requested in the President's 1994 budget request to Congress. The officers and clerks funded from this request will process and track bond information and maintain the timely review and processing of all bonds accepted by the Service.

Federal Prison System

The total 1995 funding request for the Federal Prisons System is 29,327 positions, 28,632 workyears (including 127 reimbursable FTE), and \$2,859,946,000. This request includes total program

increases 3,121 positions, 871 workyears and \$472,879,000. The funding request by account consists of: 28,944 positions, 26,084 workyears and \$2,463,760,000 for Salaries and Expenses, which includes program increases of 3,084 positions, 747 workyears and \$192,959,000; 332 positions, 317 workyears and \$386,028,000 for Buildings and Facilities, which includes program increases of 38 positions, 26 workyears and \$280,258,000; 51 positions, 51 workyears and \$10,158,000 for the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), which includes program decreases of 1 position, 1 workyear and \$338,000; 1,712 workyears for Federal Prison industries, a program increase of 86 workyears; and 468 workyears for the Commissary Fund, a program increase of 13 workyears.

FPS's requests are based on a number of agency and Departmental priorities, the foremost being to reduce overcrowding in Federal institutions and meet the challenges posed by a relentless growth in the inmate population. During 1993, actual population growth exceeded projected growth by 30 percent; increasing to a total of 79,797 inmates. For 1995, FPS requests a program increase of \$28,366,000 for the increased costs of caring for an additional 10,177 inmates, the projected population increase. These additional resources are needed to meet the food, medical care, clothing, security, transportation and program costs associated with the projected population increase.

To address the challenges posed by a growing population, FPS has made concerted, continuous efforts to efficiently and effectively house its inmate population. The most dramatic of these has been the modification of the rated capacity guidelines. Despite the fact that most State and local correctional institutions still employ the one-inmate-per-cell rated capacity standard, FPS has adopted policies that provide for double-bunking at every security level. As of October 7, 1993, the overcrowding rate was 39 percent above rated capacity. Absent these changes in rated capacity, FPS overcrowding would exceed 70 percent.

The activation of new facilities as they are completed is critical to the effort of lowering overcrowding. Failure to activate facilities in a timely manner will keep overcrowding high and result in millions of dollars in capital investment standing idle. Thus, 3,095 positions, 759 workyears and \$162,569,000 for the activation of new prison facilities are requested for 1995. This request would enable BOP to activate the following: medium security institutions in Beckley, West Virginia (1,152 beds plus 384-bed camp) and Coleman, Florida (1,152 beds); low security institutions in Butner, North Carolina (992 beds), Waseca, Minnesota (1,150 beds) and Coleman, Florida (1,536 beds); a minimum security facility at Coleman, Florida (512 beds); medical facilities at Ft. Devens, Massachusetts (294 medical beds, 512 minimum security beds) and Carswell AFB, Texas (300 medical beds, 150 minimum security beds); and a Federal

detention center in Oklahoma City (1,043 beds). In total, this request would add 9,177 beds at new facilities.

In addition, activation funding is requested for three expansion projects: detention units at Seagoville, Texas and Sheridan, Oregon (both 188 beds), and for an expansion of low security beds at Safford, Arizona (120 beds). Thus, the total number of beds that would be activated under this request is 9,673.

Also included in the efforts to lower overcrowding in the short-term, BOP requests a program increase of 6 positions, 5 workyears and \$15,760,000 for the expanded use of contract confinement.

To address long-term overcrowding, 24 positions, 12 workyears, and \$245,355,000 are requested for new prison construction and CAP. These resources would be used for the following projects: 8 positions, 4 workyears and \$87,800,000 for the construction of a 1,536-bed low security institution in BOP's Western Region; 8 positions, 4 workyears and \$58,900,000 to complete the funding for a 1,536-bed low security institution in Pollock, Louisiana; 8 positions, 4 workyears and \$70,000,000 for a 667-bed Federal detention center in Hawaii; and \$20,000,000 for CAP.

To protect the Federal Government's enormous investment in prison facilities, program increases of 19 positions, 19 workyears and \$35,550,000 are requested for the Modernization and Repair program. This request consists of: 8 positions, 8 workyears and \$19,964,000 for general improvements at 8 institutions; 6 positions, 6 workyears and \$8,284,000 for utility improvements at 6 institutions; 1 position, 1 workyear and \$1,025,000 for the removal of hazardous waste at FCI Big Spring, Texas; 3 positions, 3 workyears and \$2,272,000 for life safety improvements at 3 institutions; and 1 position, 1 workyear and 4,005,000 for energy savings improvements at USP Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Federal Prison Industries (FPI) request a program increase of 110 workyears to expand operations and to implement a new systems management program. The Commissary Trust Fund requests a program increase of 19 workyears for operations at new facilities. These activities require no appropriated funds; the total program costs, including the salaries of the additional staff requested, are financed by these operations' sales.

As part of the Administration's initiatives to reduce personnel, the following program decreases have been factored in to the program requests: 360 positions, 360 workyears and \$29,925,000 for Salaries and Expenses; 5 positions, 5 workyears and \$647,000 for Buildings and Facilities; 1 position, 1 workyear and \$100,000 for NIC; 24 workyears for FPI; and 6 workyears for Commissary. However, because FPS is in a period of extensive facilities activations, the restoration of 343 positions, 343 workyears and \$18,761,000 of the personnel reductions associated with

institutional staffing is requested for the Salaries and Expenses account. As part of the Administration's initiative to reduce administrative expenses, program decreases have been included in the Salaries and Expenses and NIC accounts for \$2,572,000 and \$238,000, respectively.

Office of Justice Programs

The 1995 request for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) reflects total net program changes of 17 positions, 6 workyears, and \$6,794,000. The request provides funding to continue the National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice statistics, Regional Information Sharing System, Missing Children, Child Abuse Investigation and Prosecution, and Judicial Child Abuse Training at the 1994 base level.

The program changes include \$98,750,000 for the Juvenile Justice program to fund the initial phase of a comprehensive long term strategy to address the problem of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; 22 positions, 11 workyears, and \$1,250,000 to provide administrative support for expansion of the Juvenile Justice program; and \$10,000,000 for grants to States to provide legal counsel to indigents charged with offenses for which capital punishment is sought. Funding of \$10,000,000 is also provided within the base amount available for Discretionary Anti-Drug grants for the purpose of supporting State litigation pertaining to Federal habeas corpus petitions in capital cases.

The request also includes program decreases of 5 positions, 5 workyears, and \$103,206,000. Of this amount, \$100,000,000 represents a reduction to Anti-Drug Abuse formula grants to fund the requested expansion of the Juvenile Justice program. Additional reductions, including \$2,956,000 to the Anti-Drug Abuse formula grant program, and 5 positions, 5 workyears, and \$250,000 for the Management and Administration activity, are requested to implement the Administration's FTE and administrative cuts to achieve deficit reduction targets.

Crime Victims Fund

For the Crime Victims Fund, the Department is requesting that all collections deposited into the Fund be obligated. A total of \$160,218,000 is estimated to be collected in 1994 for obligation in 1995.

Public Safety Officer's Benefits

The request for the Public Safety Officer's Benefits (PSOB) program includes an inflationary increase as required by law. With the total amount requested, \$27,618,000 is included for the Death Benefits program and \$2,072,000 is included for the Disability Benefits program.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

The total requested by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is 9 positions, 8 workyears, and \$836,000. This includes a program decrease of 4 positions, 4 workyears, and \$102,000. Due to the completion of the Iranian Claims program the Commission will be downsizing over the course of 1994.

Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund

The Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund is not requesting funding for 1995. Current projections indicate that the Trust Fund will be able to continue paying claims through the end of 1995 with current resources. Over the course of 1994, legislation may be introduced into Congress expanding the eligible pool of claimants to the Trust Fund. Should this occur, the Department may need to request additional funding.

Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund Administrative Expenses

The total 1995 request to OMB for the Administrative Expenses of the Trust Fund will be \$2,655,000. This request includes a program decrease of \$67,000. Due to the lower than expected rate of claims being filed the Civil Division does not require the same rate of funding to administer the Trust Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1994-1995
(Dollars in thousands)

APPROPRIATION MANDATORY FUNCTIONAL CODE 750	1994 APPROPRIATION/ HOUSE FLOOR		1994 APPROPRIATION/ SENATE FLOOR		1994 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST AS AMENDED			1995 MANDATORY INCREASES/DECREASES			1995 BASE REQUEST			1995 PROGRAM INCREASES/DECREASES			1995 REQUEST			
	FTE	BA	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	OUT
FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES	0	103,022	0	103,022	0	0	82,196	0	0	6,622	0	0	88,818	0	0	0	0	0	88,818	115,116
PSOB	0	26,936	0	26,936	0	0	26,909	0	0	709	0	0	27,618	0	0	0	0	0	27,618	27,618
INDEPENDENT COUNSEL	0	4,500	0	4,500	0	0	4,622	0	0	(1,622)	0	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800
FUNCTIONAL CODE 800																				
CIVIL LIB. PUB. EDUCATION FUND	0	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	(100,000)	0	0	0	32,460
SUBT. MANDATORY AUTHORITY	0	236,488	0	236,488	0	0	213,727	0	0	5,509	0	0	219,236	0	0	(100,000)	0	0	119,236	178,024
PRE-MERGER FUND FEE	151	19,000	151	19,000	[159]	151	17,275	0	0	1,725	[159]	151	19,000	0	0	0	[159]	151	19,000	21,850
U.S. TRUSTEES	312	37,487	312	37,487	[328]	312	37,487	0	0	1,393	[328]	312	38,880	[36]	18	1,839	[363]	330	40,819	35,613
ASSETS FOR FUND PERM. BUD. AUTH.	0	408,760	0	408,760	0	0	408,760	0	0	25,240	0	0	432,000	0	0	0	0	0	432,000	468,665
DIVERSION CONTROL FEE	315	42,123	315	42,123	[347]	315	42,123	[241]	269	1,506	[588]	584	43,631	0	0	0	[588]	584	43,631	34,452
IMMIGRATION USER FEE	2,939	280,512	2,939	280,512	[2,953]	2,939	280,512	0	137	22,202	[2,953]	3,076	302,714	[168]	(200)	18,944	[3,121]	2,876	321,658	321,658
ENFORCEMENT FINE	0	13,420	0	13,420	0	0	13,420	0	0	900	0	0	14,220	0	0	0	0	0	14,220	14,220
IMMIGRATION LEGALIZATION	13	2,246	13	2,246	[27]	58	4,344	0	0	(848)	[27]	58	3,496	0	0	0	[27]	58	3,496	3,496
IMMIGRATION EXAMINATIONS FEE	4,056	357,067	4,056	357,067	[4,302]	4,056	357,067	0	194	20,281	[4,302]	4,292	377,348	[46]	23	4,875	[4,348]	4,275	382,323	383,723
LAND BORDER INSPECTION FEE	230	17,064	230	17,064	[30]	30	4,064	[200]	200	10,564 / 5	[230]	230	14,658	0	0	1,400	[230]	230	16,058	14,658
BREACHED BORDER DETENTION FUND	42	5,900	42	5,900	[48]	42	5,900	0	6	340	[48]	48	6,240	0	0	0	[48]	48	6,240	6,240
INCARCERATION FEE	0	48,360	0	48,360	0	0	48,360	0	0	0	0	0	48,360	0	0	0	0	0	48,360	48,360
CRIME VICTIMS FUND	0	154,800	0	154,800	0	0	154,800	0	0	0	0	0	154,800	0	0	5,418	0	0	160,218	140,357
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	89,479	10,632,722	89,408	11,087,473	84,697	89,649	11,149,423	(400)	3,202	437,711	84,297	92,851	11,587,134	3,319	499	1,223,854	87,596	100,890	12,810,788	12,226,917

- /1 General Legal Activities workyears at the House and Senate Floor represent base level FTE as presented in the 1994 President's Budget; funding levels are 5% and 5.2%, respectively, below the base request.
- /2 Excludes an amendment of \$16,700,000, which was not acted on by the Congress.
- /3 Included \$40,000,000 for CAP request, of which \$20,000,000 is recommended.
- /4 Of this amount \$20,000,000 is to be derived from the super surplus.
- /5 Congressional action in 1994 increased resources by 200 positions to be funded from new land border inspections fees.
- /6 FTE for NDIC is shown as a non-add pending Congressional action on 1994 budget request. The Department hopes to be able to absorb its portion of the FTE related to NDIC in 1994; however, it must be noted that there are also FTE for other agencies included in NDIC.

15-Oct-93
04:27 PM
9395SPL8

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1994-1995
(Dollars in thousands)

APPROPRIATION	1994 APPROPRIATION/ HOUSE FLOOR		1994 APPROPRIATION/ SENATE FLOOR		1994 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST AS AMENDED			1995 MANDATORY INCREASES/DECREASES			1995 BASE REQUEST			1995 PROGRAM INCREASES/DECREASES			1995 REQUEST			
	FTE	BA	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	OUT
DISCRETIONARY																				
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 700																				
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....	1,310	117,198	1,310	115,000	1,147	1,324	119,289	0	0	3,708	1,147	1,324	122,088	(26)	(26)	5,320	1,119	1,298	128,318	130,454
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.....	420	30,898	420	30,723	335	420	30,898	0	0	1,294	335	420	32,192	(1)	(15)	(1,927)	334	405	30,265	30,804
QUANTICO TRAINING CENTER.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,926
WEED AND BEEF FUND.....	7	12,829	7	13,150	7	7	13,492	0	0	335	7	7	13,827	0	0	(27)	7	7	13,800	13,740
NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE CENTER.....	0	0	0	0	[206]	[176]	0	0	[30]	0	[206]	[206]	0	[66]	[34]	0	[274]	240	0	0
POLICE CORPS.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000
COMMUNITY POLICING.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	(50,000)	0	0	0	38,000
CRIMINAL RECORDS UPDATE.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	30,500
POLICING AND PUBLIC SAFETY.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	587,000	0	0	587,000	129,140
COPS ON THE BEAT.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIPS.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	562,000	0	0	662,000	223,640
WORKING CAPITAL FUND.....	735	0	735	0	0	735	0	0	0	0	0	735	0	0	0	0	0	735	0	0
U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION.....	97	9,385	97	9,123	78	97	9,385	0	0	156	78	97	9,541	(5)	(5)	(310)	73	92	9,231	8,644
GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES.....	3,418 /1	400,888	3,418 /1	400,088	3,528	3,747	409,884	(21)	(21)	16,108	3,507	3,726	426,082	86	47	7,348	3,605	3,773	433,440	433,431
ANTITRUST DIVISION.....	399	44,817	384	43,082	457	399	44,817	0	0	0	457	399	44,817	181	129	13,921	818	526	58,738	53,755
U.S. ATTORNEYS.....	8,911	806,797	8,911	818,797	8,239	8,894	806,797	0	0	26,854	8,239	8,894	835,651	127	(18)	25,567	8,368	8,676	861,218	841,524
U.S. MARSHALS.....	3,638	339,808	3,638	339,808	3,645	3,638	339,808	0	0	23,788	3,645	3,638	363,596	188	56	11,833	3,811	3,694	375,429	380,555
SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS.....	0	307,700	0	312,884	0	0	319,384	0	0	23,831	0	0	343,215	0	0	49,776	0	0	392,991	353,015
FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	1,400
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE.....	112	26,782	112	26,108	119	112	34,545	0	0	4,219	119	112	38,764	3	3	3,443	122	115	42,207	40,838
U.S. TRUSTEES.....	702	56,521	571	46,150	[764]	712	57,350	0	0	2,098	[764]	712	58,448	[82]	32	5,255	[846]	744	64,701	65,277
ASSETS FOR FUND CURR BUD AUTH.....	0	60,275	0	58,000	0	0	63,000	0	0	0	0	0	63,000	0	0	0	0	0	63,000	50,400
ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT.....	[4,155]	384,381	[4,155]	382,381	[4,211]	[4,155]	384,381	0	0	5,778	[4,211]	[4,155]	390,159	[-86]	[-86]	(18,119)	[4,125]	[4,089]	374,040	410,413
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.....	23,988	2,024,705	23,988	2,038,705	21,942	23,988	2,043,705	(55)	(55)	69,178	21,887	23,943	2,112,881	(371)	(371)	138,072	21,516	23,572	2,248,953	2,086,022
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.....	6,809	718,884	6,880	727,161	5,648	6,711	731,639	(298)	(298)	12,785	5,351	6,415	744,424	(91)	(114)	(14,680)	5,260	6,301	729,764	688,208
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.....	11,935	1,059,000	11,757	1,048,538	12,933	12,020	1,094,052	0	782	49,750	12,933	12,802	1,143,802	128	59	29,259	13,059	12,861	1,173,061	1,084,374
IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY FUND.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	(6,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM																				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES.....	23,337	1,950,000	23,337	1,971,615	25,880	23,337	1,988,003	0	2,000	282,708	25,880	25,337	2,270,801	3,084	747	192,059	26,944	26,084	2,463,760	2,317,115
NAT'L INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.....	52	10,211	52	9,995	52	52	10,211	0	0	285	52	52	10,498	(1)	(1)	(338)	51	51	10,158	8,997
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES.....	317	195,000 /4	317	351,850	320	317	276,850	(26)	(26)	(171,080)	294	291	105,770	38	26	280,258	332	317	386,028	652,802
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.....	1,623	0	1,623	0	0	1,623	0	0	3	0	0	1,626	0	0	66	0	0	1,712	0	0
COMMISSARY FUND.....	446	0	446	0	0	446	0	0	9	0	0	455	0	0	13	0	0	468	0	0
TOTAL FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM.....	25,775	2,155,211	25,775	2,333,460	26,232	25,775	2,275,064	(26)	1,986	112,003	26,208	27,761	2,387,067	3,121	871	472,879	29,327	28,632	2,859,946	2,978,914
OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE.....	343	650,000	343	663,314	343	343	665,852	0	0	3,018	343	343	668,870	17	6	6,794	360	349	675,484	694,893
PSOB.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	72	0	0	2,072	0	0	0	0	0	2,072	2,072
SUBTOTAL DOMESTIC DISCRETIONARY.....	88,409	9,207,967	88,136	9,426,478	84,654	88,732	9,554,642	(400)	2,396	348,972	84,254	91,128	9,903,614	3,323	652	1,296,424	87,577	92,020	11,200,038	10,554,097
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 180																				
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.....	10	940	9	898	13	12	940	0	0	25	13	12	965	(4)	(4)	(129)	9	8	836	849
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 080																				
RADIATION EXPOSURE COMP ADMIN EXP.....	0	2,568	0	2,668	0	0	2,722	0	0	0	0	0	2,722	0	0	(87)	0	0	2,655	2,655
RADIATION EXPOSURE COMP TRUST FUND.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	(250)	0	0	0	0
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 800																				
CIVIL LIBERTIES PUBLIC EDUCATION.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	0	0
SUBT. DISCRETIONARY AUTH.....	88,419	9,211,493	88,145	9,430,044	84,667	88,744	9,563,554	(400)	2,396	348,997	84,267	91,140	9,912,551	3,319	646	1,290,978	87,586	92,028	11,203,529	10,557,601

OPTIONS IF FURTHER REDUCTIONS ARE NECESSARY

I am offering the following options for consideration as possible reductions in the spirit of good government, being a team player, and being conscious of the deficit situation facing the country. I do not want to take any of these actions. If it is determined that some or all of these options must be exercised, please be prepared for the political fallout that will result.

1. Fund State and local overtime from the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF). For 1995, the Department is suggesting that approximately \$16 million for selected costs incurred by State and local law enforcement agencies, which enter into cooperative agreements with federal agencies including \$2 million for the Metro Area Drug Task Force, could be funded from the Permanent Indefinite Authority of the Department's AFF. For 1995, funding of \$16 million for State and local task force assistance is included under the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant program. While funding the State and local overtime costs from AFF would not directly reduce the Department's total costs, it would provide additional discretionary budget authority for other uses.
2. The U.S. Attorneys request for 1995 includes a total of approximately \$21.1 million in no-year (or multi-year) funds for the cost of monitoring the 1996 International Officers' Election within the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT). This request is based on the 1989 Consent Order in the civil RICO action, United States v. IBT, 88 Civ. 4486 (DNE). The Consent Order provides the government with the option of supervising the 1996 election at the government's expense. The Attorney General has concurred with the judgment of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, that the government's involvement is important because of the threat of organized crime corruption of the IBT's selection system for officers. This funding was originally requested as an enhancement within the U.S. Attorneys' discretionary budget request; however, OMB has indicated the possibility that this funding could be characterized as mandatory and therefore not funded from discretionary resources.
3. Reduce the request for jail day funding through the Support of U.S. Prisoners, saving approximately \$17 million. This would lower the level of population increase that could be funded from 10 percent to 7 percent, or about 275,000 jail days.
4. In 1993, Congress provided \$93 million in definite (Discretionary) budget authority for the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF). At the same time, the 1993 Appropriations Act for the Department reduced the need for appropriated

authority by moving essential expenses from under appropriation limitations to funding under the permanent indefinite (Mandatory) portion of the Fund. As a result of the change, it was possible to rescind \$35 million of AFF Definite authority to fund items in the 1993 "Spring/ Stimulus" Supplemental, P.L. 103-50. Subsequently, the Department was also able to utilize its Transfer Authority to provide an additional \$2,900,000 from the Discretionary AFF account to fund exigency requirements of the Drug Enforcement Administration. The rescission and the transfer resulted in a 1993 funding level of \$55,100,000 for the AFF Discretionary account.

If necessary, AFF could again operate at the 1993 expense level, which would represent a reduction of approximately \$8 million below the 1995 requested level of \$63 million.

5. Over the past several years, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) has sought reimbursement from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Fines and Examination Fee accounts to maintain the two nationwide contracts which provide vital and essential services for EOIR's adjudicatory programs. For 1995, The Department has requested direct funding by approximately \$1.2 million in EOIR for the transcription and translation contracts. However, in order to operate within OMB's proposed funding ceiling, the Department could reduce its request of \$1.2 million in direct funding and continue to provide for this program from the INS Fines and Examination Fee accounts.
6. Currently, State and local agencies participating in training at the FBI Academy do not pay or reimburse the FBI for any of the costs associated with this training, including travel or per diem costs. However, this is not the case at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. State and local agencies participating in training are required to pay for their own travel and per diem costs, or for virtually any other State and local training program operated by the Federal Government. By discontinuing State and local travel reimbursements in 1995, approximately \$844,000 would be saved, based on 3,750 students at an average travel cost of \$225 per student.
7. The FBI performs background investigations on every law enforcement officer who attends the National Academy even though they are selected to attend the Academy by their departments and are recommended by the local FBI field office. These background checks may be unnecessary. A system similar to DEA's (receipt of a certification letter from the officer's department vouching for his or her qualifications) could be established by the FBI for the

National Academy attendees. This policy change would produce approximately \$3,675,000 in savings.

8. The FBI currently performs certain full field background investigations at no charge to the components of the Federal Government who utilize the FBI's services. If the FBI were to begin charging clients for these background investigations, a total of approximately \$2,044,000 could be generated and saved in directly-appropriated funding for the FBI.
9. Eliminate 31 Act overtime and reduce Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) by 40 percent for the entire Department. The reduction would result in a cost savings of approximately \$101 million (\$1 million for 31 Act overtime and \$100 million for AUO.) This proposal is still being discussed with FBI Director Freeh. Because AUO, especially, is regarded by law enforcement employees as part of their base salaries, there will be major objections to this proposal. It will result in morale and recruitment problems, and it is directly contradictory to previous efforts to make law enforcement pay equitable.
10. Reduce the United States Attorneys requested enhancement of approximately \$21 million for affirmative civil enforcement. A number of affirmative civil penalty statutes designed for the purpose of enforcing Federal laws are underutilized because of the need to emphasize defensive litigation in some of the civil divisions of the United States Attorneys' offices. Some of these civil enforcement actions are those pursuant to the False Claims Act, the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, the civil divestiture actions, defense procurement fraud actions, Qui Tam, FIRREA cases, Food and Drug Administration cases and many others. There are hundreds of millions of dollars of loss to the United States that can be recovered by employing additional resources in the affirmative civil enforcement area. This is an area, if not cut, where we can display good government and realize financial benefit that will in turn have a positive effect on the deficit. It should also be noted that affirmative civil enforcement is part of the National Performance Review initiative, and is offered as a reduction on the condition that legislation is passed that will provide equivalent resources as offsetting collections.
11. Reduce the request for the Cooperative Agreement Program by approximately \$20 million. If approved, this increase will be used to secure long-term, guaranteed State and local jailspace for the detention of Federal detainees and would provide approximately 667 detention beds in 30 court cities. Although funds were available for this program in 1992 and 1993, most of the funds have had to be used to cover the

rising daily costs associated with the care of the increasing detainee population. Thus, the Department has been unable to obtain guaranteed bedspace and, as a result, has lost a key tool for alleviating the significant bedspace shortfalls in many parts of the country.

12. Delay all prison activations scheduled for 1995 by three months resulting in a cost savings of approximately \$30 million. An across-the-board delay of six months would save approximately \$70 million. However, both delays would result in higher levels of overcrowding during the periods of delay and result in the unavoidable problems among the inmates that come with prison overcrowding (e.g., the possibility of more violence and riots with reduced safety of prison personnel). Also, such delays would have only a temporary savings impact by lowering costs for 1995, but resulting in large cost annualizations in 1996.
13. Terminate the National Crime Victimization Survey to help fund the Federal/State Partnerships program. This would provide approximately \$10 million. Again, there are obvious political implications if we pursue this option.
14. Approximately \$2 million is included in the base funding level of OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to conduct research on the design and development of a Less-than-Lethal Weapon (LLW) for use in one-on-one confrontations between police and suspected felons. The base funding, which has resided in NIJ since 1991, was initially intended to produce a chemical compound and delivery system for use as a LLW. Although over \$3,500,000 in accumulated base funding has been obligated for a variety of research initiatives including evaluations of the use of Bright Light, Pulsating Light, Restraining Foam, Vehicle Entrapment, Irritating Chemicals and Patrol Airbags, the research is not consistent with the original scope of the project. Further, there appears to be no demonstration of support from State and local governments or the private market place on the types of research that NIJ is conducting.

In view of the foregoing, it appears that the LLW research and base funding could be discontinued to provide funding for other important Department initiatives.

15. Eliminate request for prison construction of facilities in Louisiana and California, saving approximately \$147 million. The impact of this reduction would be increased levels of prison overcrowding beginning in 1998, especially in the Western region.

16. Eliminate request for detention facility construction in Hawaii, saving approximately \$70 million. This would further exacerbate the detention housing shortage in Hawaii. Currently, about 100 Federal detainees from Hawaii must be housed in California and transported back to Hawaii for court proceedings.
17. Cancel DEA's Marijuana Eradication/Suppression program in 1995, resulting in a cost savings of approximately \$10 million.
18. Cancel DEA's SNOWCAP, saving approximately \$5 million. However, this will not result in a reduction of agents as they would be redeployed to DEA's domestic field offices.
19. Reduce the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program by \$269 million to fund the Administration's Federal/State Partnerships program. The proposed reduction would result in zero funding for the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program and the Discretionary Grant program would be funded at \$100,000,000. The political downside of this proposal is that the States would view the new Federal/State Partnerships program as a substitute for the current Anti-Drug Abuse program, rather than a funding increase.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
POSSIBLE 1995 FUNDING OFFSETS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

<u>RANK</u>	<u>ORG</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>OUTLAY %AGE</u>	<u>OUTLAYS</u>	<u>CUM AMOUNT</u>	<u>CUM OUTLAYS</u>
1.0	QJP	Fund State and local overtime from AFF permanent indefinite authority	16,000	22.00%	3,520	16,000	3,520
2.0	USA	IBT - Treat as a mandatory program	21,100	88.00%	18,568	37,100	22,088
3.0	SUSP	Care of U.S. Prisoners	17,000	60.00%	10,200	54,100	32,288
4.0	AFF	Reduce to 1993 level	8,000	40.00%	3,200	62,100	35,488
5.0	EOIR	Rely on INS Fees	1,200	89.60%	1,075	63,300	36,563
6.0	FBI	Discontinue State and local travel reimbursements for training	844	75.00%	633	64,144	37,196
7.0	FBI	Eliminate background investigations for National Academy attendees	3,675	75.00%	2,756	67,819	39,952
8.0	FBI	Charge for non-White House non-DQJ background investigations	2,044	75.00%	1,533	69,863	41,485
9.0	VARIOUS	Reduce Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) by 40%	99,836	75.00%	74,877	169,699	116,362
10.0	INS	Eliminate 31 Act overtime	1,000	80.00%	800	170,699	117,162
11.0	USA	Reduce enhancement for affirmative civil enforcement	21,127	88.00%	18,592	191,826	135,754
12.0	BOP	Eliminate Cooperative Agreement Program Funding	20,000	10.00%	2,000	211,826	137,754
13.0	BOP	Salaries and Expenses - Delay future activations by 3 months	30,000	85.00%	25,500	241,826	163,254
14.0	QJP	Eliminate the National Crime Victimization Survey	10,000	22.00%	2,200	251,826	165,454
15.0	QJP	Eliminate Less Than Lethal Weapon Funding	2,000	22.00%	440	253,826	165,894
16.0	BOP	Eliminate request for prison construction in LA and CA	147,000	10.00%	14,700	400,826	180,594
17.0	BOP	Eliminate request for prison construction in Hawaii	70,000	10.00%	7,000	470,826	187,594
18.0	DEA	Cancellation of Marijuana Eradiction/Suppression program	10,000	75.00%	7,500	480,826	195,094
19.0	DEA	Cancellation of SNOWCAP	5,000	75.00%	3,750	485,826	198,844
20.0	QJP	Reduce Edward Byrne Formula Grant program	269,000	22.00%	59,180	754,826	258,024

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1995 Adjusted Level
(Dollars in thousands)

FUNCTIONAL CODE: 750

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....	1,119	1,296	128,318	0	0	(1,200)	1,119	1,296	127,118
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.....	334	405	30,265	0	0	(705)	334	405	29,560
QUANTICO TRAINING CENTER.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEED AND SEED FUND.....	7	7	13,800	0	0	0	7	7	13,800
NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE CENTER.....	[274]	240	0	0	0	0	[274]	240	0
POLICE CORPS.....	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
COMMUNITY POLICING.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIMINAL RECORDS UPGRADE.....	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
POLICING AND PUBLIC SAFETY.....	0	0	587,000	0	0	0	0	0	587,000
COPS ON THE BEAT.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIPS.....	0	0	662,000	0	0	0	0	0	662,000
WORKING CAPITAL FUND.....	0	735	0	0	0	0	0	735	0
U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION.....	73	92	9,231	0	0	0	73	92	9,231
GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES.....	3,605	3,773	433,440	0	0	0	3,605	3,773	433,440
ANTITRUST DIVISION.....	618	528	58,738	0	0	0	618	528	58,738
U.S. ATTORNEYS.....	8,366	8,676	861,218	0	0	(42,227)	8,366	8,676	818,991
U.S. MARSHALS.....	3,811	3,694	375,429	0	0	0	3,811	3,694	375,429
SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS.....	0	0	392,991	0	0	(17,000)	0	0	375,991
FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.....	0	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	1,400
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE.....	122	115	42,207	0	0	0	122	115	42,207
U.S. TRUSTEES.....	[846]	744	64,701	0	0	0	0	744	64,701
ASSETS FOR FUND CURR BUD AUTH.....	0	0	63,000	0	0	(8,000)	0	0	55,000
ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT.....	[4,125]	[4,069]	374,040	0	0	0	0	0	374,040
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.....	21,516	23,572	2,248,953	0	0	(63,083)	21,516	23,572	2,185,870
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.....	5,260	6,301	729,764	0	0	(33,115)	5,260	6,301	696,649
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE...	13,059	12,861	1,173,061	0	0	(25,496)	13,059	12,861	1,147,565
IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY FUND.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM:									
SALARIES AND EXPENSES.....	28,944	26,084	2,463,760	0	0	(30,000)	28,944	26,084	2,433,760
NAT'L INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.....	51	51	10,158	0	0	0	51	51	10,158
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES.....	332	317	386,028	0	0	(237,000)	332	317	149,028
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.....	0	1,712	0	0	0	0	0	1,712	0
COMMISSARY FUND.....	0	468	0	0	0	0	0	468	0
TOTAL, FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM.....	29,327	28,632	2,859,946	0	0	(267,000)	29,327	28,632	2,592,946
OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE.....	360	349	675,464	0	0	(297,000)	360	349	378,464
PSOB.....	0	0	2,072	0	0	0	0	0	2,072
SUBTOTAL, DOMESTIC DISCRETIONARY.....	87,577	92,020	11,200,038	0	0	(754,826)	87,577	92,020	10,445,212
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 150									
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION....	9	8	836	0	0	0	9	8	836
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 050									
RADIATION EXPOSURE COMP ADMIN EXP.....	0	0	2,655	0	0	0	0	0	2,655
RADIATION EXPOSURE COMP TRUST FUND.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 800									
CIVIL LIBERTIES PUBLIC EDUCATION.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBT. DISCRETIONARY AUTH.....	87,586	92,028	11,203,529	0	0	(754,826)	87,586	92,028	10,448,703

15-Oct-93
10:14 AM
9395SPL8

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1995 Adjusted Level
(Dollars in thousands)

	1995 REQUEST			POSSIBLE OFFSETS			1995 ADJUSTED LEVEL		
	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA
APPROPRIATION									
MANDATORY									
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 750									
FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.....	0	0	88,818	0	0	0	0	0	88,818
PSOB.....	0	0	27,618	0	0	0	0	0	27,618
INDEPENDENT COUNSEL.....	0	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	2,800
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 800									
CIVIL LIB. PUB. EDUCATION FUND.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBT, MANDATORY AUTHORITY.....	0	0	119,236	0	0	0	0	0	119,236
PRE-MERGER FILING FEES.....	[159]	151	19,000	0	0	0	0	151	19,000
U.S. TRUSTEES.....	[363]	330	40,819	0	0	0	0	330	40,819
ASSETS FOR FUND PERM BUD AUTH.....	0	0	432,000	0	0	0	0	0	432,000
DIVERSION CONTROL FEE.....	[588]	584	43,631	0	0	0	0	584	43,631
IMMIGRATION USER FEE.....	[3,121]	2,876	321,658	0	0	0	0	2,876	321,658
ENFORCEMENT FINES.....	0	0	14,220	0	0	0	0	0	14,220
IMMIGRATION LEGALIZATION.....	[27]	58	3,496	0	0	0	0	58	3,496
IMMIGRATION EXAMINATIONS FEE.....	[4,348]	4,275	382,323	0	0	0	0	4,275	382,323
LAND BORDER INSPECTION FEE.....	[230]	230	16,058	0	0	0	0	230	16,058
BREACHED BOND/DETENTION FUND.....	[48]	48	6,240	0	0	0	0	48	6,240
INCARCEATION FEES.....	0	0	48,360	0	0	0	0	0	48,360
CRIME VICTIMS FUND.....	0	0	160,218	0	0	0	0	0	160,218
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE...	87,586	100,580	12,810,788	0	0	(754,826)	87,586	100,580	12,055,962

FY 1995 BUDGET CERTIFICATION REVIEW

Department of Defense

Budget Authority (\$ MILLIONS)	1994 Estimated Enacted	1995 Defense Request	1995 Plan. & Budget Recommended	Defense Proposed Change	Defense Percent Change	Plan. & Budget Proposed Change	Plan. & Budget Percent Change
Dismantling Cartels	49.5	57.9	57.9	8.4	17.0%	8.40	17.0%
Source Country	151.1	161.1	161.1	10.0	6.6%	10.00	6.6%
DM Transit	261.9	247.2	247.2	-14.7	-5.6%	-14.70	-5.6%
DLEA Support	320.4	338.1	338.1	17.7	5.5%	17.70	5.5%
National Guard	164.6	160.0	160.0	-4.6	-2.8%	-4.60	-2.8%
Other DLEA Support	155.8	178.1	178.1	22.3	14.3%	22.30	14.3%
Demand Reduction	85.3	89.7	89.7	4.4	5.2%	4.40	5.2%
Total	868.2	892.1	892.1	23.9	2.8%	23.9	2.8%
Total may not add due to rounding.							

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Department of Defense has been the lead Federal Agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States. It has also been charged with the integration of the command, control, communications, and technical intelligence assets of the Federal Government dedicated to drug interdiction into an effective communications network. And, finally, it has the responsibility of approving and funding State governors' plans for expanded use of the National Guard in support of State drug interdiction and enforcement operations.

MAJOR BUDGET PROPOSALS

1. Restructuring of the Decision Unit

In order to more effectively execute the Defense program in accord with the PDD-14, the Defense Department has proposed restructuring its previous categories of Detection and Monitoring, Communications Network, National Guard, and Demand Reduction to the newly aforementioned categories (Dismantling Cartels, Source Country efforts, DM Transit, and Demand Reduction.) Since this is a policy change affecting the drug programs, ONDCP is required to review it and make a determination with regard to certification.

2. Transfer of Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO)

The DOD comptroller is proposing the transfer of the OPTEMPO efforts to the military services. While this transfer will not further impair the drug efforts, there is question as to the level of resources that should be transferred with this effort. The OMB and DOD Comptrollers have traditionally claimed that \$275 million is associated with the OPTEMPO efforts. However, the DOD drug office indicates that the actual amount is \$207 million and any amount above this level would further dilute the drug program.

3. National Guard

The Demand Reduction efforts for the National Guard were dramatically reduced in FY 1994 (in some States by about 75%). This directly effects the anti-drug community based activities, specifically education, training, mentoring and other prevention services. The FY 1995 budget appears to level fund National Guard efforts.

Recommended Certification

Certify the new restructuring as in accord with the priorities of the Strategy. Certify the budget as adequate; however, express concerns about preserving adequate funding levels with regard to the transfer of the OPTEMPO, as well as demand reduction efforts, and in particular National Guard activities.

**FY 1995 BUDGET CERTIFICATION REVIEW
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

Budget Authority (\$ MILLIONS)	1994 Enacted Budget	1995 Education Request	1995 Plan & Budget Recommend	Education Proposed Change	Education Plan & Budget Percent Change	Plan & Budget Proposed Change	Plan & Budget Percent Change
DFSC/SDFSC							
Communities and State Grants	369.5	480.0	549.5	110.5	29.9%	180.0	48.7%
Training Grants/ Regional Centers	29.7	0.0	16.1	-29.7	-100.0%	-13.6	-45.8%
Post/Secondary Ed	15.9	16.0	16.0	0.1	0.6%	0.1	0.6%
National Program	59.5	64.0	64.0	-49.8	-83.7%	4.5	7.6%
Emergency Grants	24.6	0.0	0.0	-24.6	-100.0%	-24.6	-100.0%
Safe Schools	0.0	0.0 *	100.0	0.0	0.0%	100.0	100.0%
Subtotal	499.2	560.0	645.6	6.5	1.3%	146.4	29.3%
OSERS							
Vocational Grants	78.9	81.3	81.3	2.4	3.0%	2.4	3.0%
Special Demos	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Infants and Families	25.3	33.8	33.8	8.5	33.6%	8.5	33.6%
Early Childhood	2.5	3.0	3.0	0.5	20.0%	0.5	0.0%
NIDRR	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	607.6	679.8	765.4	17.9	0.0	157.8	0.3

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The drug control programs administered by Education include: prevention programs currently authorized and funded under the DFSC act; treatment services, early intervention services and preschool services; and, treatment research. The DFSC act expires September 30, 1994. The Administration's legislation has been introduced to broaden the mission to include drug and violence prevention in the schools and communities.

MAJOR BUDGET PROPOSALS

	Agency Request	Budget Rec.
<u>1. DFSC/SDFSC Formula Grants</u>	\$480.0	\$549.5

The Department is requesting an increase of \$110.5 million over the FY 1994 enacted level for the reauthorization proposal of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program. This new program extends the current authority and broadens it to include activities to prevent violence as well as drug use by youth. Since the DFSC program was dramatically reduced by Congress in FY 1994 by \$129.1 million and since the scope of the program will be broadened to include violence and allow for the procurement of security devices, as well as the hiring of security personnel, ONDCP recommends that funding for new program be increased by \$180 million in order to ensure the same level of comprehensive prevention services for our children.

<u>2. Scoring of Drug-Related Programs</u>	\$0.0	\$116.1
---	--------------	----------------

The Department's request does not include any drug-related funding for the previous regional centers, nor does it score any of the Safe-Schools initiative as drug-related. The reauthorization proposes to restructure over 41 educational training and informational centers (including the DFSC regional centers) into 10 comprehensive "one-stop" shopping centers. ONDCP recommends that the drug portion of the larger centers be scored, as well as scoring funding for the Safe-Schools program.

Recommended Certification

Certify the overall budget request as adequate; however, express concerns with regard to the scoring of the Regional Centers and the Safe Schools program.

FY 1995 BUDGET CERTIFICATION REVIEW
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Budget Authority (\$ MILLIONS)	1994 Enacted Budget	1995 SAMHSA Request	1995 Plan. & Budget Recommend.	SAMHSA Proposed Change	SAMHSA Plan. & Budget Percent Change	Plan. & Budget Proposed Change	Budget Percent Change
CSAP	267.5	254.0	274.0	-13.5	-5.05%	6.5	2.42%
CSAT	1099.3	1046.3	1702.1	-53.0	-4.82%	602.8	54.83%
Total	1366.8	1300.3	1976.1	-66.5	-4.87%	609.2	44.57%

Note: Total may not add due to rounding.

Program Summary

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration includes the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS). All programs administered by CSAT and CSAP are considered drug-related activities. Approximately 71.1 percent of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant is considered drug-related.

Major Budget Proposals

	Agency Request	Budget Recommendation
1. Substance Abuse Block Grant/ <u>Treatment Infrastructure Services Expansion</u>	\$779.6	\$1307.6

The SAMHSA request for the Block grant is \$779.6 million. This includes funding for treatment services (approximately 75%), Administration (approximately 5%) and prevention activities (approximately 20%). This request is \$28 million below the 1994 enacted level of \$807.6 million. As a result, the SAMHSA proposal for the block grant results in nearly 5,000 fewer slots and treats 12,000 fewer persons than the 1994 level.

The ONDCP recommendation for the Block grant is to fund it at the 1994 level allowing for approximately the same amount of services.

Additionally, because SAMHSA has proposed zeroing out the CEP program and transferring any associated funding to the critical populations program and the criminal justice treatment programs there has been an additional impact on the treatment services that could be provided by the SAMHSA request. The overall net effect of the drug treatment services 1995 request by SAMHSA is that 32,000 fewer persons would receive treatment services under its request.

The Interim Strategy, (Step One, Chapter One) indicates that we will mount an aggressive drug treatment strategy with hard-core use as its primary target. However, the SAMHSA 1995 budget request does not include any funding for this new focus. To that end, ONDCP is recommending an increase of \$500 million for expanded capacity to target the treatment needs of chronic/hard-core drug users, both inside and outside of the criminal justice system. It is estimated that this funding level will generate between 25,000 and 86,000 slots, approximately treating between 25,000 and 86,000 persons.

2. Criminal Justice Treatment Funding	\$52.3	\$183.9
---------------------------------------	--------	---------

The criminal justice population has been underserved with regard to drug treatment since they typically are not reached by the Block grant funding. Additionally, this population will not receive the treatment benefit under the proposed Health Care package. Therefore, it is anticipated that funding is necessary to build a treatment infrastructure within the criminal justice system in order to provide services to this population so that they can become "healthy" and live free of crime, violence and drug temptations.

ONDCP recommends level funding the criminal justice demonstration program (\$33.9 million), as well as funding a new initiative that will target the hard-core criminal justice addict.

3. Consolidation of Demonstration Authorities

The SAMHSA request highlights the proposal to consolidate several demonstration authorities for each center into one grant authority for the centers. ONDCP recommends that the savings from the consolidation be reallocated to provide treatment services for addicts with chronic drug problems.

Recommended Certification

The SAMHSA budget is not adequate to meet the objectives of the Strategy.

FY 1995 BUDGET CERTIFICATION REVIEW

United States Coast Guard

Budget Authority (\$ MILLIONS)	1994 Enacted level	1995 CG Request	1995 Plan. & Budget Recommend.	CG Proposed Change	CG Plan. & Budget Percent Change	Plan. & Budget Proposed Change	Plan. & Budget Percent Change
Drug Program	297.6	249.1	249.1	-48.5	-16.3%	-48.5	-16.3%
TOTAL	297.6	249.1	249.1	-48.5	-16.3%	-48.5	-16.3%
Note: Total may not add due to rounding.							

Program Summary

The Coast Guard budget reflects estimates developed from actual cutter and aircraft hours employed in support of the drug law enforcement mission. The goal of the Coast Guard Interdiction Program is to eliminate maritime routes as a significant trafficking mode for the supply of drugs to the U.S. through seizures, disruption, and displacement. The Coast Guard conducts routine law enforcement patrols and special operations throughout the maritime arena, including water adjacent to principal source and transit countries, and in U.S. coastal waters.

Major Budget Proposals

The Coast Guard has dramatically reduced its efforts in the drug field. It was estimated in FY 1992 that 14% of its resources were dedicated to drug-related activities. This estimate decreased to 9% in FY 1993 and is being further reduced to 7% in 1995. The decrease reflects the Coast Guard response to Presidential direction to expand operations in support of migrant interdiction operations (Haitian and Chinese). Cutters and aircraft that were previously employed in support of drug law enforcement operations were reassigned to interdict and deter illegal migrants.

Further, it should be noted that due to the drastic cuts, the Coast Guard no longer has a fast boat marine interdiction program. Thus, it is imperative that we rely on the Customs for these services.

Recommended Certification

Express grave concerns with regard to the withdrawal and relocation of drug resources. Instruct Coast Guard to avoid further cuts in its drug program.

FY 1995 BUDGET CERTIFICATION REVIEW

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

Budget Authority (\$ MILLIONS)	1994 Estimated Enacted	1995 Customs Request	1995 Plan. & Budget Recommend.	Customs Proposed Change	Customs Plan. & Budget Percent Change	Plan. & Budget Proposed Change	Plan. & Budget Percent Change
Salaries and Expenses (Total)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aviation Program	66.1	65.6	n/a	-0.5	-0.8%	n/a	n/a
Marine Program	16.0	15.8	n/a	-0.2	-1.1%	n/a	n/a
P-3	8.2	8.1	8.1	-0.1	-0.8%	-0.06	-0.8%
Subtotal Air and Marine S&E	90.3	89.5	n/a	-0.7	-0.8%	n/a	n/a
Operations and Maintenance (Total)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aviation Program	40.6	42.5	n/a	1.9	4.8%	n/a	n/a
Marine Program	7.3	7.2	n/a	-0.0	-0.3%	n/a	n/a
P-3	28.0	27.9	27.9	-0.1	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.3%
Air and Marine Procurement	21.1	21.1	n/a	0.0	0.0%	n/a	n/a
Subtotal Air and Marine O&M	97.0	98.8	n/a	1.8	1.9%	n/a	n/a
TOTAL (Air and Marine Program)	187.2	188.3	36.0	0.3	0.6%	n/a	n/a
Unobligated balance to maintain operating level/Adjustment to restore base	37.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-37.0	-100.0%
Total	224.3	225.4	150.0	1.1	0.5%	-74.3	-33.1%

Total may not add due to rounding.

Note: Total Custom's FY 1994 base program and 1995 request is currently unidentifiable due to several cost savings proposals that have yet to be determined. These proposals will most likely impact the drug program.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

As a primary border enforcement agency, the U.S. Customs Service defines its mission as controlling, regulating, and facilitating the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations. Since Customs is responsible for moving goods and services across our borders, it plays a key role in the war on drugs by identifying and disrupting the enormous quantities of illegal drug smugglers attempt to bring into the country. It is estimated that approximately 56,000 flight hours that approximately 56,000 flight hours were flown by the U.S. Customs Service in FY 1993 to support anti-drug activities. These are broken into domestic (78.7%), foreign (13%), and Puerto Rican (8.3%) efforts.

	Agency Request	OMB Passback	Budget Rec.
MAJOR BUDGET ISSUES			
1. Air and Marine Program	225.3	0.0	150.0

The Customs service requests \$225.3 million in FY 1995 in order to maintain the same operating capabilities for border enforcement against illegal drugs. This request includes a \$37 million adjustment to the base in order to restore funding to operating levels. This request supports 150 vessels and 185 aircraft.

The OMB passback level completely eliminates the air and marine program for the Customs.

The OMB recommended certification level restores \$150 million over the OMB passback level and allows for the continuation of operating capability of the P3s, some citations, as well as the undercover marine program. While this level is not the same as the Customs request, it will allow for a reduced drug programs that will focus on the areas with the largest problems, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the Source Countries. This level cuts the air programs capability by about 1/3 and concentrates the marine program around Florida and the Caribbean.

Recommended Certification

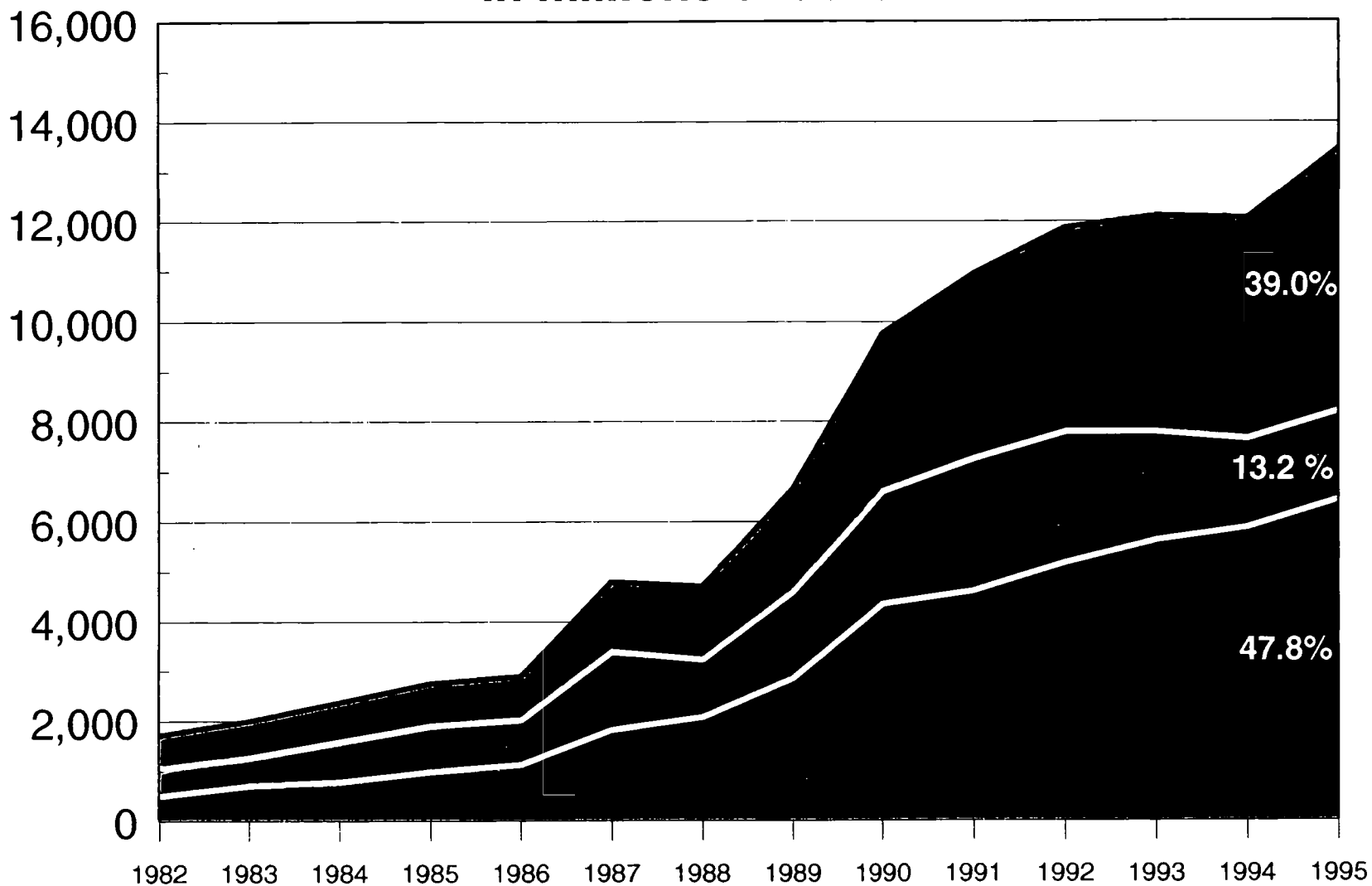
Certify the budget request as adequate to implement the objectives of the Interim Strategy, but note that the resources may be more than necessary for Strategy purposes. Also indicate that the P-3s and the citations used for source country activities have been preserved in the ONDCP recommendation. Additionally, indicate that the marine program has been reduced; however, not zeroed out so that undercover operations within Florida, Puerto Rico, etc., can continue.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

CROSSCUT

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING

In millions of dollars



■ Dom. Law Enforcement ■ Int. Interdiction ■ Demand Reduction

Federal Drug Program Funding Crosscut
(\$ in Millions)

	Actual 1993	Estimated 1994	OMB Option 1995	1994 to 1995 Change	
				\$	%
BY FUNCTION					
Domestic Law Enforcement	5,626	5,881	6,433	+ 553	+ 9%
Interdiction & International	2,171	1,778	1,773	-5	-0%
Prevention	1,694	1,686	2,135	+ 449	+ 27%
Drug Treatment	2,612	2,725	3,120	+ 395	+ 14%
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461	1,392	11%
BY AGENCY					
Defense	1,141	868	892	+ 24	+ 3%
Education	700	579	778	+ 199	+ 34%
Health & Human Services	2,163	2,284	2,377	+ 93	+ 4%
Housing & Urban Development	175	265	265	+ 0	+ 0%
Justice	4,575	4,747	5,823	+ 1,076	+ 23%
State/AID	340	158	252	+ 94	+ 60%
Transportation	307	330	272	-58	-17%
Treasury	1,125	1,115	947	-168	-15%
Veterans	903	940	955	+ 15	+ 2%
All Other Federal Programs	673	783	900	+ 116	+ 15%
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461	+ 1,392	+ 11%

Federal Drug Program Funding Crosscut
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>Actual 1993</u>	<u>Estimated 1994</u>	<u>OMB Option 1995</u>	<u>1994 to 1995 Change</u>	
				<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
BY FUNCTION					
Domestic Law Enforcement	5,626	5,881	6,433	+ 553	+ 9%
Prisons	1,334	1,408	1,581	+	173
Community Policing	---	---	228	+	228
Bootcamps	---	---	122	+	122
FBI, DEA, & Marshals	1,242	1,245	1,334	+	89
Office of Justice Programs/Byrne Grants	541	520	453		-67
Treasury	553	586	509		-75
All Other	1,956	2,122	2,206	+	83
Interdiction & International	2,171	1,778	1,773	-5	-0%
Customs	572	529	438		-91
Coast Guard	277	297	250		-47
State	340	158	252	+	94
DoD and All Other	982	794	833	+	39
Prevention	1,694	1,686	2,135	+ 449	+ 27%
Community Policing	---	---	228	+	228
Drug Court Grants	---	---	22	+	22
Education - Drug Free Schools	700	579	778	+	199
All Other	994	1,107	1,107		
Drug Treatment	2,612	2,725	3,120	+ 395	+ 14%
HHS - SAMHSA	1,046	1,100	1,140	+	40
HHS -Medicare/caid & Indian Health Service	277	305	345	+	40
Drug Court Grants	---	---	100	+	100
Veterans Administration	903	940	955	+	15
Drug Treatment From Crime Trust Fund	---	---	200	+	200
All Other	386	380	380		
Total Federal Program	12,102	12,069	13,461	1,392	11%

OVERVIEW OF FY 1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET

FY 1994 STATUS

- o The President's FY 1994 budget requested \$13.1 billion. We estimate that about \$12.2 billion was enacted:
 - Defense is down \$300 million,
 - Education is down (mostly for DFSCA) by \$130 million,
 - HHS is down overall by about \$63 million; (CSAT) is down \$48 million (but within CSAT, CEP is down \$78 million).
 - Within Justice, BOP is down about \$59 million; DEA is down about \$51 million (for Special Enforcement Operations Programs, which target trafficking orgs),
 - Within the international area, INM is down \$48 million; Bureau of Politco/Military affairs (FMF & IMET) and AID (ESF & DA) is down by almost \$90 million.
- o In terms of the supply/demand split, the FY 1994 enacted budget provides about 64 percent for supply and 36 percent for demand.

ONDCP MAJOR DRUG PROGRAM REQUEST FOR FY 1995

- o ONDCP identified \$988 million for three major initiatives, which are requested over the FY 1994 enacted levels:
 - (1) **Treatment Infrastructure and Service Expansion** (\$715 million): This initiative will provide new funds for expanded capacity to target the treatment needs of hard-core drug users, both inside and outside the criminal justice system, principally for long-term residential treatment.
 - A total of \$500 million is proposed for targeted treatment services expansion for those outside the criminal justice system,
 - \$150 million for treatment and monitoring targeted at those already within the criminal justice system,
 - \$15 million for offender management programs,

- \$35 million for vocational and educational services, and
- \$15 million for training to provide more staff to treat this population.
- This initiative will add nearly 51,000 new treatment slots through capacity expansion, and will provide resources so that 126,000 additional persons can receive treatment.

(2) **Youth Crime, Violence, and Prevention** (\$200 million): This initiative provides a total of \$200 million for two areas:

- \$180 million for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program to provide a comprehensive, integrated approach to drugs and violence prevention by recognizing the relationship between drug use and violent behavior.
- \$20 million for a new teenage drinking prevention program component to be carried out jointly by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the Department of Education, and the Department of Transportation.
- This Youth Crime, Violence, and Prevention initiative ensures that our children will be able to attend school free of crime and violence, and gives them the tools to resist the temptation to use alcohol and other drugs.

(3) **Source Country Counterdrug Enhancement** (\$73 million): This initiative proposes to increase the FY 1994 request level for the Bureau of INM by \$25 million. This requires that \$48 million be added to the FY 1994 enacted level plus an additional \$25 million for new Andean program efforts.

FY 1995 FUNDING STATUS

- o This section compares where we are with respect to the FY 1995 President's drug budget for four categories: (1) the agencies FY 1995 request; (2) the estimated OMB Passback; (3) the ONDCP certification level; and (4) our best guess of the likely FY 1995 request.
- o A caveat: estimates are still DRAFT, as they do not include funds for empowerment and national service. In some cases, actual levels are not known (e.g., passback for international programs, Defense) so we have used estimates.

- o The **Agency Request** totals \$12.9 billion for FY 1995. Sixty-five percent is scored as supply related and 35 percent is scored as demand related.
- o The **Estimated OMB PAD Passback** (without scoring for the Crime Bill) totals \$12.3 billion. About 63 percent is scored as supply related and 37 percent is scored as demand related.
- o The **ONDCP Certification Level** is \$13.6 billion. This reflects the Agency Request level plus the ONDCP budget initiatives (net of overlap in our Youth Initiative discussed above and the Education Department's request). About 60 percent is scored as supply related and 40 percent is scored as demand related.
- o The **Likely FY 1995 Request** as estimated by Planning and Budget is about \$13.0 billion. This is estimated by adding the ONDCP demand initiative (plus \$700 million) to the OMB PAD Passback level of \$12.3 billion. We estimate that about slightly less than 60 percent of the total would be scored as supply related and slightly more than 40 percent would be scored as demand related if our demand initiative is added.

CRIME BILL CONCERNS

- o OMB is reportedly now undecided about how to score drug-related resources in the Crime Bill. This affects the scoring of resources for our treatment initiative.
- o For example, according to OMB estimates, the Crime Bill provides \$200 million against our treatment initiative. This covers
 - Our request of \$150 million to treat prison inmates,
 - Our request of \$35 million for Vocational Educational programs (only OMB focuses on prisoners), and
 - Our request of \$15 million for staff training (OMB focuses on training for prison treatment).

OUTSTANDING APPEAL-RELATED ISSUES

- o The following represents the major appeal items in a proposed priority order.
 - **TREATMENT:** All but about \$40 million of the \$500 million component of our treatment initiative is unfunded. We are working with HHS to attempt to find

additional resources within HHS' FY 1995 request, but substantial funds will have to be found to implement this critical initiative.

- **EDUCATION:** There are no problems with respect to this initiative.
- **INTERNATIONAL:** We are showing a substantial increase in FY 1995 for these programs above the FY 1994 enacted level. We should support State's appeal for more resources in the ESF area. The PDD-14 directs partial restoration of International Program funding in FY 1994; it is not clear whether the President wants to fully restore such programs in FY 1995 to their FY 1994 President Budget request levels.
- **CUSTOMS' AIR AND MARINE PROGRAM:** OMB cut Customs' Air and Marine Program by \$210 million. This level eliminates both programs. We are appealing for a restoration of about \$150 million comprised of about \$9 million for Marine (Florida/Caribbean Operations) and \$141 million for Air Programs (reduces program effort by one-third). There is an additional OMB cut tot he base of \$37 million that we should defer to Treasury on.
- **BYRNE GRANTS:** OMB Passback proposes to eliminate the formula portion of the Byrne grant (about \$320 million) on the basis that the Crime Bill funding for more police supplants such resources.

OTHER ISSUES

- *The Coast Guard budget request of \$249 million is substantially below the \$403 million that OMB represents as the Coast Guard request. OMB's PAD recommendation of about \$403 million is based on this faulty request level; this is a scoring issue rather than a real money issue.*

4. CONTROLLING VIOLENT CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE

We are dedicated to restoring and expanding personal security for people who work hard and play by the rules. We have a comprehensive crime bill that says we need more police, fewer guns, tougher laws, and new alternatives for first offenders. We are asking for a new direction in the control of illegal drugs to make our streets safer.

President Clinton
October 1993

The Administration recognizes that crime control is primarily a local responsibility, and that resources to fight it must go where they can do the most good—to support State and local efforts. We can turn the tide against crime and drugs only if the Federal Government works with State and local governments, community groups, parents—indeed, with all segments of society. Our crime fighting strategy contrasts sharply with prior Federal approaches that sought to fight crime largely by expanding the Federal law enforcement bureaucracy.

This budget builds on Administration efforts to make our streets safer by investing substantial sums in our communities for law enforcement and crime prevention, and committing the resources to ensure that dangerous criminals serve their full sentences. It provides funds to hire more State and local police, finances innovative programs to persuade first-time offenders not to view crime as an attractive choice, and continues our attack on hard-core drug abuse and drug-related crime. All told, the budget proposes \$22 billion in discretionary and mandatory spending to fight crime in America, an increase of almost 50 percent in the last three years.

CONTROLLING CRIME

The Administration's proposed \$21.5 billion in discretionary spending in 1996 to control crime represents an increase of \$3.4 billion, or 19 percent, over 1995. (See Table 4-1.) As Chart 4-1 demonstrates, the largest share

of this increase would go to assist State and local law enforcement.

Enacting New Crime Control Legislation: The landmark Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 sends a clear, strong message about the Nation's law enforcement strategy. It provides a balance between enforcement and prevention programs and tough new sanctions in Federal law, including the "three strikes and you're out" provision for violent criminals, a ban on certain semi-automatic assault weapons, and tougher sentences for gun-related crime.

The law provides:

- New prosecutorial tools to combat growing firearms violations, violent gang activity, predatory sex offenders, and fraud;
- Resources to put well-trained police officers on the street, where communities can and should expect to see results;
- Provisions to help States increase their prison capacities, including incentives to use military style "boot camps," alternatives to incarceration, and better drug treatment programs; and
- Grants to involve community organizations in developing and implementing effective crime prevention programs.

A new trust fund—the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF)—will support these new programs. Federal workforce reductions, as required by the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994, will provide the resources necessary to finance the VCRTF. The six-

Table 4-1. LAW ENFORCEMENT SPENDING BY AGENCY

(Discretionary budget authority, in billions of dollars)

	1993 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Proposed	Change: 1995 to 1996	Change: 1993 to 1996
Bureau of Prisons	1.9	2.6	3.0	+0.3	+1.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.7	0.8	0.8	+0.1	+0.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2.0	2.2	2.4	+0.2	+0.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1.0	1.4	1.8	+0.4	+0.8
General Legal Activities	0.4	0.4	0.4		
U.S. Attorneys	0.8	0.9	0.9		+0.1
Community Oriented Policing Services	0.2	1.3	1.9	+0.6	+1.7
Office of Justice Programs	0.6	1.1	2.1	+1.0	+1.5
U.S. Customs Service	1.5	1.5	1.5		
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	0.4	0.4	0.4		
U.S. Secret Service	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.1	
Judiciary	2.4	2.7	3.1	+0.4	+0.7
All other law enforcement	2.7	2.5	2.8	+0.3	+0.1
Total, Crime Control	15.2	18.1	21.5	+3.4	+6.3

Table 4-2. VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND (VCRTF)

(Discretionary budget authority, in billions of dollars)

	1995	1996	1997	1985	1995	2000	Total 1995-2000
Budget authority ceilings	2.4	4.3	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.5	30.2
Outlay ceilings	0.7	2.3	3.9	4.9	5.6	6.2	23.7
Crime reduction authorization	2.9	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.8	30.2

year growth pattern for the VCRTF is shown on Table 4-2.

Using Federal Resources To Support Local Law Enforcement: The budget proposes over \$4.2 billion to help State and local law enforcement officials, local governments, and community groups fight crime in their own neighborhoods—an increase of \$1.7 billion over 1995. (See Table 4-3.) It envisions partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments, and community law enforcement entities, by:

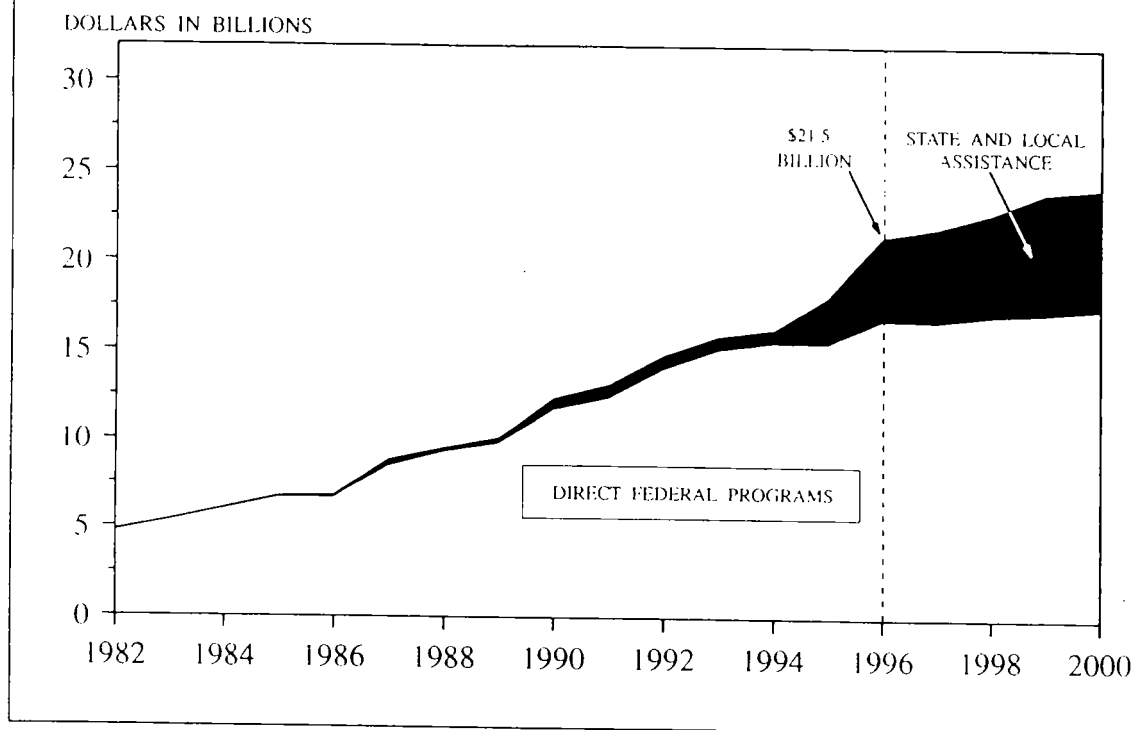
Putting 100,000 More Police On The Street: The budget proposes nearly \$1.9 billion to help communities hire more police officers and support community policing. This proposal, a 45-percent increase

over 1995, represents significant progress toward the President's commitment to put 100,000 more police on the streets. Already, the Federal Government has awarded over 1,200 grants, adding almost 10,000 more police. This budget request will bring the total to over 40,000 new officers funded by the end of 1996.

Incarcerating Violent Criminals: The budget proposes \$500 million in new grants to help States and localities to expand prison space by building new prisons and jails and rehabilitating others, and to construct such alternative facilities as boot camps. At least half of the funds will go to States that have adopted "Truth in Sentencing Laws," ensuring that convicted violent of-

**Chart 4-1. 1996 BUDGET REFLECTS THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN FOR
FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS TO FIGHT CRIME**

(discretionary budget authority)



fenders serve at least 85 percent of their sentences behind bars.

Supporting Local Law Enforcement With Federal Resources: The budget proposes \$193 million for Federal law enforcement agencies to support State and local law enforcement efforts against violent crime. The funds will help to support court-authorized wiretapping, and to fight firearms crimes and interstate gun trafficking.

Combatting Violence Against Women: The budget proposes \$225 million in new State grants to combat gender-based crime. Over half, \$130 million, will go for programs to better investigate, prosecute, and convict those who commit violent crimes against women. Another \$42 million will go for programs to prevent rape and the sexual exploitation of runaway, homeless, and street youth.

Confronting Domestic Violence. The budget proposes \$28 million for State, local, and

Tribal governments that implement strong arrest-oriented programs to curb domestic violence. The budget also includes a number of new programs that address rural and community domestic violence through a National Domestic Violence Hotline, programs to aid victims of child sexual and physical abuse, and grants for battered women's shelters.

Funding Effective Crime and Violence Prevention Programs: The budget proposes \$93 million for programs to target the causes of violence and crime. The grants address a broad array of conditions that breed crime, and target geographic and demographic populations most vulnerable to criminal activity as a way of life. They include the Model Intensive Prevention Grants, which will target up to 15 chronic, high-crime areas; the Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) Program, which helps local education agencies and community groups set up programs for

Table 4-3. MAJOR VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL INITIATIVES

(Discretionary budget authority from VCRTF, in millions of dollars)

	1995 Estimate	1996 Proposed	Change: 1995 to 1996
Community policing/100,000 cops	1,300	1,882	+582
Combating violence against women	27	229	+202
Violent offender incarceration—prisons	25	500	+476
Criminal alien incarceration assistance	130	300	+170
Crime prevention—community schools programs	37	104	+67
Crime prevention—grants to States	2	93	+91
Controlling illegal immigration	284	375	+91
Enhancing Federal law enforcement	30	193	+163
Drug courts	29	150	+121
Prison drug treatment (State and Federal)		41	+41
All other crime initiatives	559	422	-137
Total, Crime Control	2,422	4,287	+1,865

youth; the Local Crime Prevention Block Grant, which will give localities great flexibility to use Federal funds; and the Ounce of Prevention Council, chaired by the Vice President, which will help to plan and coordinate the Administration's crime prevention strategies.

Improving Technology—Digital Telephony: On October 25, the President signed the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, ensuring the Government's ability to conduct court-authorized wiretaps as the nation converts from analog to digital communications technology. The budget proposes \$100 million to reimburse telecommunications carriers for modifying equipment, facilities, and services to continue enabling the Government to conduct wiretaps. The needed funds would come from a 30-percent surcharge on civil monetary penalties and criminal fines (presuming that the needed authorizing legislation is enacted).

Privatizing Federal Prisons: The budget includes \$73 million to activate six new Federal prison facilities and expand capacity at five others. The Federal Prison System also will expand its capacity and cut costs through privatization. While the Bureau of Prisons widely uses private facilities to house juvenile offenders and prisoners near the end of their sentences, the Administration

plans to privatize the management and operations of most future Federal facilities under construction. Candidates include most future pretrial detention and minimum- and low-security facilities now under construction. The Administration will privatize three of five minimum- and low-security prisons and one detention facility scheduled to open in 1996.

COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Drug abuse and drug-related crime costs the U.S. an estimated \$67 billion a year and destroys the lives of our most precious resource—our youth. Illicit drug trafficking breeds crime and corruption across the globe, drug use helps to spread AIDS and other deadly diseases, and drug addiction erodes our Nation's productivity. Many of our communities are most acutely affected by drugs and drug-related crime. On many streets, drug dealers control their "turf," making law-abiding citizens prisoners in their own homes.

The Administration's National Drug Control Strategy seeks to eliminate drug use by focusing resources on two goals: (1) reduce demand by expanding effective treatment services and delivering an effective prevention message; and (2) reduce supply through law

enforcement, border enforcement, and international cooperation.

The budget proposes \$14.6 billion for drug abuse control—\$1.3 billion, or 10 percent, more than in 1995. The budget builds on initiatives begun in 1995 by focusing on drug treatment and prevention programs, providing more drug-related crime fighting resources to State and local governments, and maintaining funding for drug interdiction and international efforts. (Table 4-4 shows selected categories of drug control funding.)

Improving Drug Treatment Delivery: The budget proposes \$2.8 billion to treat drug abuse, \$180 million more than in 1995. The 1996 request, along with administrative savings achieved by consolidating many small grant programs, will make progress toward the Administration's goal of making treatment available to all who want or would benefit from it.

Creating Performance Partnerships: To cut the cost of Government and empower States, localities, and community organizations, the Administration proposes to consolidate a myriad of grant programs. As described in Chapter 12, the budget proposes to consolidate over 100 categorical programs of the Public Health Service into 16 "Performance Partnerships." These partnerships include a \$1.3 billion Substance Abuse Performance Partnership for treatment and prevention,

providing \$60 million more than comparable appropriations in 1995, to allow States to better provide such services. Concurrently, the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration will administer a cluster of grants to train providers, conduct demonstrations, and disseminate the findings nationally.

Funding Treatment Programs That Work: The Administration seeks to address drug abuse where the battle is toughest—in the streets, jails, and urban and rural drug markets. A top priority is treating hard-core users, who consume two-thirds of the \$50 billion illicit retail drug trade; commit the largest share of drug-related crime; impose a huge direct and indirect burden on our public health system; overwhelm our criminal justice system; and burden Federal and State prison systems. Economic burdens aside, the human cost of hard-core drug use is a national tragedy.

The Administration is employing a variety of innovative strategies:

- Prison drug treatment helps ensure that prisoners return drug-free to society. The budget proposes over \$30 million in new prison treatment funding, adding to current Federal prison treatment programs and supplementing State and local programs.

Table 4-4. DRUG CONTROL SPENDING INCREASES BY \$1.3 BILLION

(Discretionary budget authority, in billions of dollars)

	1993 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Proposed	Change: 1995 to 1996	Change: 1993 to 1996
Treatment	2.3	2.6	2.8	+0.2	+0.6
Prevention and education	1.6	1.8	2.0	+0.1	+0.4
Criminal justice	5.7	6.3	7.2	+0.9	+1.5
Interdiction	1.5	1.3	1.3	"	-0.2
International	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1	-0.1
Intelligence and research	0.6	0.9	0.9	+0.1	+0.3
Total, Drug Abuse Control	12.2	13.3	14.6	+1.3	+2.4
Supply reduction programs	8.0	8.3	9.3	+1.0	+1.3
Demand reduction programs	4.3	4.9	5.3	+0.4	+1.0

AAA* Less than \$50 million

- Boot camp prison programs offer rigorous discipline, physical conditioning, job training, counseling, and education, and many camps include job placement after a six-month program of drug treatment and follow-up testing. While a six-month boot camp program costs less than the typical five-year average jail sentence imposed on many young drug offenders, society benefits even more by the return of potential taxpayers. The Administration proposes to help finance the construction of new boot camp prisons through its \$500 million request for State prison grants.
- Drug courts provide an effective alternative to simply locking up non-violent, first-time drug offenders by offering rehabilitative alternatives to incarceration. Participants must comply with a program of intensive drug treatment, drug testing, case monitoring and management, and follow-on care. Those who do not are processed through State or municipal justice systems and face incarceration. The budget proposes \$150 million to expand and improve the drug courts program, a nearly five-fold increase over 1995.

Emphasizing Community-Based Prevention: The budget proposes \$2 billion for drug prevention programs, \$127 million more than in 1995. This increase comes largely from the many new, innovative, and community-oriented programs authorized by the 1994 crime act:

- Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) grants, together with the FACES Program cited above, will fund school-related programs to prevent drug use and drug-related violence in schools. SDFSC programs are augmented by such law-enforcement-supported programs as DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), which seeks to build trust between police and school-age youngsters. Education programs, the heart of our drug prevention effort, combine teacher training and curriculum development with security services to address weapon and drug-related problems at schools.
- The Community Policing initiative includes an estimated \$311 million for preventing drug abuse. Community efforts

that put "cops-on-the-beat" can help cut the supply of and demand for illicit drugs, increase public awareness, and build cooperation between community groups and law enforcement officials.

Bolstering Drug Law Enforcement: The budget proposes \$7.2 billion for domestic drug law enforcement, an increase of \$854 million, or 14 percent, over 1995. It concentrates our efforts to maintain Federal law enforcement spending and expand resources for community-based enforcement. The Administration views the Federal role as one of providing leadership and training, fostering inter-Governmental cooperation, and giving incentives to States and localities to become partners with Federal law enforcement in fighting drug trafficking.

The budget, for instance, proposes \$110 million for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA), \$3 million more than in 1995. These funds would pay for a total of seven metropolitan HDTAs in 1995. The seven receive direct support from Federal law enforcement agencies and grants for local law enforcement agencies to target large drug trafficking organizations operating in these areas of high crime or drug trafficking. The program also earmarks a portion of local grant funding to provide drug treatment services for addicted offenders.

Pursuing Interdiction and International Efforts: The drug trade directly threatens the U.S. and our efforts to promote democracy, economic stability, human rights, and the rule of law. After the National Security Council conducted a comprehensive review of the challenge of international cocaine, the President directed a three-pronged international drug control strategy to emphasize:

- assisting institutions of foreign nations that show the political will to combat trafficking;
- destroying trafficking organizations; and
- interdicting trafficking in both the source and transit countries.

The budget proposes \$1.7 billion for international and interdiction programs—\$74 million, or 5 percent, more than in 1995. National efforts to interdict drugs entering the U.S.

have begun a gradual shift in the focus of operations from the transit zone to the source country. By focusing on source country control and the availability of better intel-

ligence to direct interdiction forces, the Federal Government can more efficiently suppress and interdict supplies of illicit drugs entering our Nation.

5. REFORMING THE NATION'S IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

Our policy is guided by the principle that we will keep unauthorized aliens out of the United States, welcome legal immigrants, and protect refugees from harm. Our solutions rely on working in partnership with States and communities.

President Clinton
October 1994

In working to establish Federal control over the Nation's immigration system, the Administration has pursued two overarching goals. First, it has sought to fulfill the Federal Government's primary responsibility to manage the system and secure the border. Second, it has outlined a vision of shared responsibility with States, boosting funds to those that bear an undue burden from illegal immigration. This budget continues our pursuit of these goals.

The budget proposals are the most aggressive and comprehensive to date. The budget proposes \$2.6 billion for the Immigration

and Naturalization Service (INS), a 27-percent increase over 1995 (Chart 5-1), and funds for several immigration-related investments in the Departments of the Treasury, Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (Table 5-1). The proposals will help close the door to illegal immigration while reducing the burdens States bear from the problem.

In particular, the budget proposes major increases for enforcement in three targeted areas—border control and management, interior enforcement, and removal of deportable aliens. A proposed Border Services User Fee, which would generate \$200 million in 1996,

Table 5-1. ADDITIONAL SPENDING REQUESTED TO SECURE THE BORDER AND MANAGE IMMIGRATION, AND TO ASSIST STATES WITH THE COSTS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

	1993 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Proposed	Change: 1995 to 1996	Change: 1993 to 1996
1996 Improved Immigration Programs:					
DOJ/INS	1,493	2,031	2,588	+557	+1,095
Treasury/Customs	270	283	387	+104	+117
DOL/Wage and Hour	95	101	117	+16	+22
Subtotal	1,858	2,415	3,092	+677	+1,234
Assistance to States:					
Incarceration	0	130	300	+170	+300
Health	0	0	150	+150	+150
Education	29	50	100	+50	+71
Subtotal	29	180	550	+370	+521
Total	1,887	2,595	3,642	+1,047	+1,755

would help INS and Customs facilitate border crossings and improve border management.

To help States with the burdens of illegal immigration, the budget proposes \$300 million to help cover costs associated with incarcerating criminal illegal aliens; \$150 million to cover some of the emergency medical costs of undocumented immigrants under Medicaid; and \$100 million to help school districts with high numbers of immigrant students.

MAINTAINING CONTROL OVER IMMIGRATION

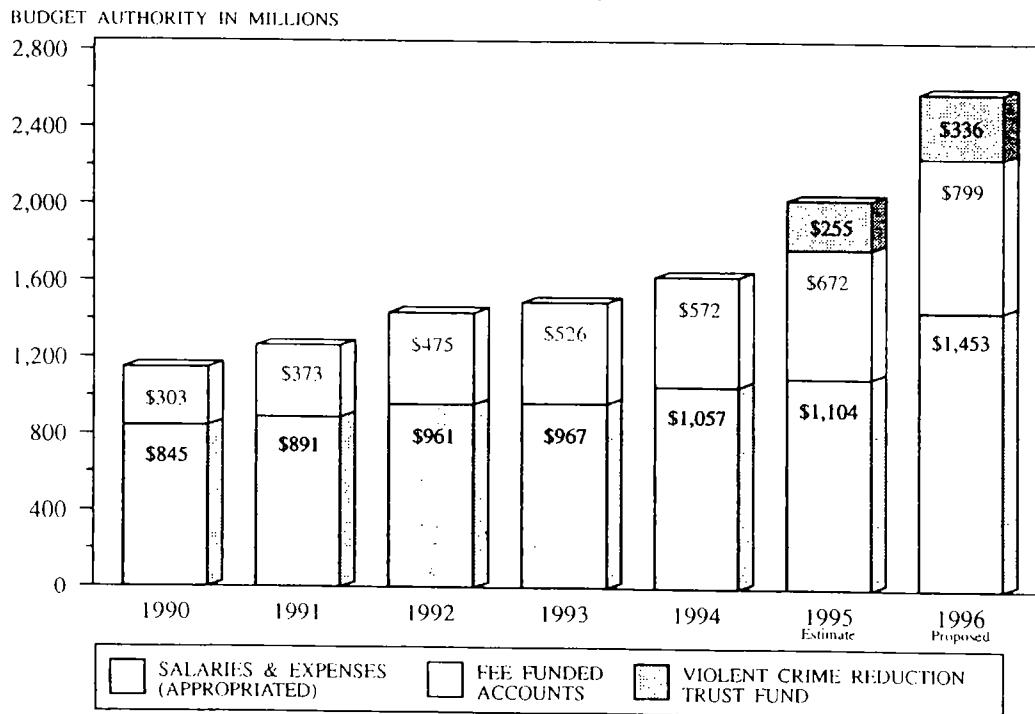
This Administration has taken unprecedented steps and invested the most resources ever to deter illegal immigration. Its actions have produced results. INS saturated the borders of Juarez, Mexico and El Paso, Texas with agents during "Operation Hold the Line"—and the areas witnessed dramatic drops in illegal immigration. INS' more recent deployment of agents and technology in "Oper-

ation Gatekeeper" in San Diego is producing similar results.

Our 1996 immigration management and border security proposals build on these achievements. The investment package includes \$656 million in new funding, shown in Table 5-2. Most increases are for INS, but the budget also proposes funds for the Treasury and Labor Departments to boost their immigration-related programs.

The top priorities are border control to balance law enforcement and legal crossings; workplace enforcement to reduce the "magnet" of employment; the removal of deportables to ensure that illegal immigrants do not permanently settle in our communities; and the improvement of data and verification systems to assist enforcement. The border fee will finance about 30 percent of these initiatives. Other funding will come from additional direct appropriations, from the new

**Chart 5-1. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
BUDGET HISTORY**



NOTE: Does not include resources for the Immigration Emergency Fund

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, and from existing INS fees.

Strengthening Border Control and Management

The budget proposes \$369 million in new resources for INS and Customs to strengthen border control and management by improving both enforcement and services. For better enforcement, the Administration seeks to deter illegal immigration by raising the risk of apprehension and deportation. For better service, the Administration seeks to place more INS and Customs inspectors at land ports-of-entry, applying new technologies to increase processing efficiency and developing infrastructure to ease port traffic.

Border Services User Fee: A new fee of \$3.00 per vehicle and \$1.50 per pedestrian crossing the land border ports (with passes available for discounted and unlimited monthly crossing) will partially finance the border control and management initiative. It will help cover the cost of immigration and customs operations at the Nation's 169 land border ports. Experts expect traffic across the U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada land borders to rise dramatically with implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The Administration has already increased border personnel and facilities, but the increases have not kept pace with traffic. Without action, efforts to facilitate cross-border traffic and control illegal immigration will suffer. The Administration's plan provides targeted INS and Customs investments in

personnel, technology, and infrastructure. It calls for reinvesting fee revenues to directly facilitate crossings and immigration enforcement.

Several examples demonstrate the promise of a successful fee-for-service proposal. INS and Customs' services at air and sea ports greatly improved after the agencies began collecting processing fees from passengers who use these services. INS reinvests its \$6 per-passenger fee to upgrade technology and increase personnel; Customs does so with its \$6.50 fee. Services at these ports parallel those provided at land border ports. Travellers at land border ports, however, do not help offset the costs. An INS pilot program, the Dedicated Commuter Lane—in Blaine and Point Roberts, both in Washington—has cut congestion in those areas. For an annual fee, this program allows pre-screened border crossers to pass through ports with an abbreviated inspection.

Several Members of Congress, the Congressional Border Caucus, and the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform have supported such a border investment program, including fees-for-service, to improve border operations. To implement the fee proposal, the Administration will begin consultations with Congress and the affected States, and bilateral negotiations with Mexico and Canada.

INS Border Personnel Expansion and Systems Modernization: Of the proposed \$369 million for border control and management, \$140 million is for INS border personnel

Table 5-2. NEW SPENDING INITIATIVES IN THE PRESIDENT'S IMMIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND BORDER SECURITY PLAN

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

Strengthening border control and management	+369
Justice/INS	+269
Treasury/Customs	+100
Strengthening interior enforcement ..	+93
Justice/INS	+82
DOI/Wage and Hour	+11
Removing deportable aliens	+171
Other INS Initiatives	+23
Total	+656

and training. The increase will enable INS to hire over 1,500 new Border Patrol agents, land port inspectors, and support staff across the Nation in 1996. The individuals will serve on INS' mobile deterrence teams, and INS could deploy them quickly at strategic border locations at and between ports of entry to maximize the Administration's "prevention through deterrence" plan. They also could staff more border crossing lanes to reduce traffic delays. With this proposal, this Administration will have increased Border Patrol agents by 1,750, or 44 percent, in the last three years. The multi-year strategy also will add 790 new INS inspectors—a 68-percent increase since 1993.

The INS systems modernization effort, which accounts for \$47 million of the \$369 million initiative, is among the most critical aspects of the Administration's multi-layered strategy. This effort will:

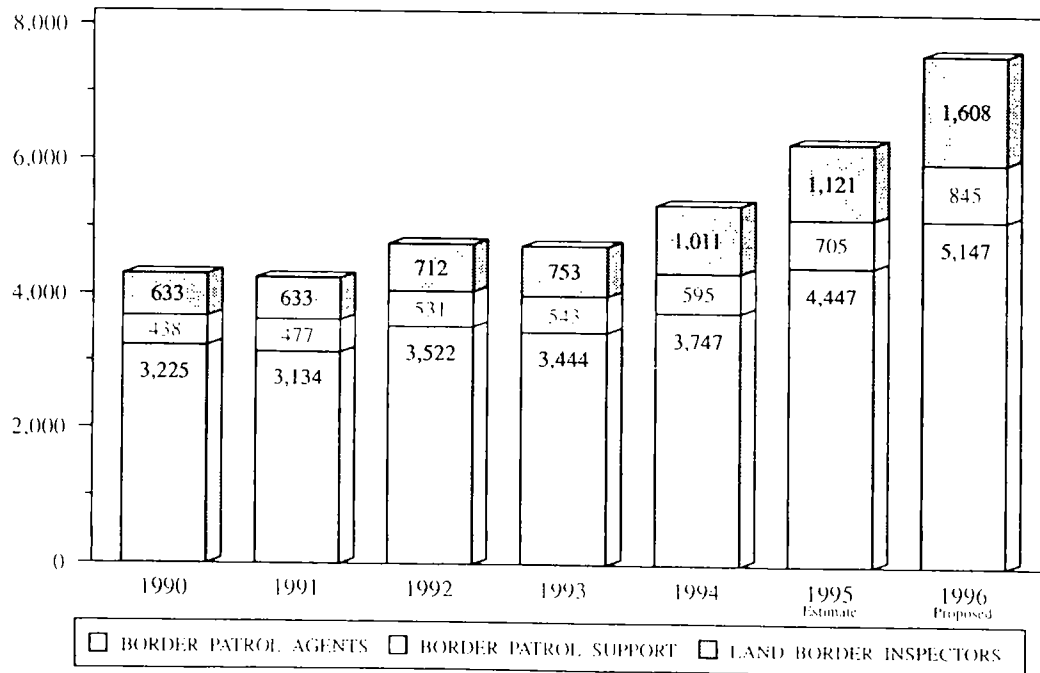
- Link and analyze information on aliens who have been apprehended or detained;
- Install automated enforcement case tracking systems at five major airports; and
- Upgrade and expand the Interagency Border Inspection System, a joint Customs/INS "look out" system used at ports of entry to identify unauthorized aliens.

The remaining \$178 million will go for additional lane construction at ports, Customs Service automation and inspectors, anti-smuggling tactical teams, and a pilot interior repatriation program. These added elements enable the Administration to implement a broad-based strategy to address fully our illegal immigration problems at the border and to assist with legal crossings.

Strengthening Interior Enforcement of Immigration Laws

Employment is a major incentive for illegal immigration. Any comprehensive effort to con-

**Chart 5-2. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
SOUTHWEST BORDER STAFFING LEVELS**



NOTE: The 1996 proposal assumes the area with the greatest need will continue to be the Southwest border. All staffing levels measured by end-of-year employment.

trol illegal immigration also must reduce the "magnet effect" of lucrative U.S. jobs by boosting the costs to both employers and employees if they violate immigration and employment laws. The Administration seeks to revitalize the employer sanctions provision of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act as well as basic employment laws relating to wages and conditions.

The budget provides \$65 million to significantly expand the Labor and Justice Departments' efforts to curtail job opportunities for illegal immigrants, and \$28 million to test national systems to verify applicants' employment eligibility.

Workplace Immigration and Labor Law Enforcement: The Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division ensures that employers follow basic laws relating to wages and working conditions. It plays a critical role in immigration enforcement because, for the most part, employers who abide by labor standards will not likely subvert the employer sanctions law by hiring illegal immigrants.

This budget proposes to promote higher levels of workplace compliance with employment laws. Among other things, the strategy will dramatically increase the number of Wage and Hour investigations targeted to low-wage industries—such as agriculture and restaurants—in immigrant-affected areas. The targeting likely will increase enforcement activity in those areas by over 50 percent, help cut the economic incentive for illegal employment practices, and, in the end, reduce illegal immigration.

The budget also proposes more funds for the INS employer sanctions program in order to strengthen illegal immigration deterrence efforts in the workplace. Working with other agencies, INS will develop task forces and other special operations that impose sanctions for document fraud violations and criminal conspiracies. Pilot programs in targeted industries that historically have hired illegal aliens are underway in New York and Los Angeles; pilots in other cities will begin in 1996. The budget also proposes resources to link the employer sanctions database in all INS offices, ensuring the timely, accurate sharing of information on all sanctions and document fraud cases.

Verification System Expansion: As quickly as possible, the Administration wants to develop a nationally available employment verification system. The budget proposes \$28 million for INS to continue overhauling its records database and infrastructure, in order to improve reliability and usefulness. These resources will support several verification pilots, including an expanded Telephone Verification system pilot project through which 1,000 employers in targeted industries can call INS to verify whether or not an employee is presenting a valid, INS-issued work document. Also, INS will initiate a pilot, working with the Social Security Administration, to determine how to use Social Security numbers to strengthen verification efforts. INS will continue to reduce the number of acceptable work authorization documents while making those documents more tamper proof and counterfeit-resistant.

Removing Deportable Aliens

The magnet of employment will remain strong if INS cannot enforce the immigration laws in our communities and at the border. Lacking adequate detention space, INS already faces a sizable problem in trying to reduce the population of resident illegal aliens. Many of them become a permanent part of the local communities and face little danger of deportation.

The budget, thus, proposes \$171 million to implement the Administration's comprehensive National Detention and Removal program—the first serious effort by any Administration to address the problem of resident illegal aliens. The funds will enable INS to double the numbers of deportations, from an estimated 53,000 in 1995 to over 100,000 in 1996. INS will increase its detention capacity to reduce the number of illegal aliens who abscond, locate and remove those who do, and speed the removal process.

HELPING WITH THE COSTS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

While it continues working to secure the border, the Administration recognizes that the legacy of previous inadequate enforcement unduly burdens some States with the costs of providing health care and education to

some undocumented immigrants and incarcerating others.

The Federal Government and the States must continue to share the responsibility for meeting these costs. The Administration believes that a strong partnership among the Federal and State governments, based on the notion of shared responsibility, can help address the problems. We have demonstrated our commitment to work with the States on solutions, and we pledge to continue helping to alleviate the burdens of States with the highest concentrations of illegal immigrants. This budget proposes \$450 million in State reimbursements, an increase of \$320 million over what Congress appropriated in 1995, and \$100 million for Immigrant Education, an increase of \$50 million over the 1995 level.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP): Interviews conducted through the Institutional Hearing Program verified a rise in the number of deportable criminal aliens in State correctional facilities. While the interviews alone cannot measure the precise number of illegal aliens in State facilities, the Administration recognizes its responsibility to work with the States to alleviate their growing burdens. The 1986 immigration law authorized reimbursements to States for the costs of incarcerating illegal criminal aliens. In the first step ever taken to implement that provision, the President proposed a State Criminal Alien Assistance Program in the 1995 budget. SCAAP provides

fiscal relief to States burdened by criminal illegal aliens in their correctional facilities. This budget proposes \$300 million for SCAAP, the maximum allowed in the Crime Bill and \$170 million more than the 1995 appropriation.

Medicaid Discretionary Grant: The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 required States to pay for emergency medical services, including childbirth, to undocumented immigrants who otherwise meet Medicaid eligibility criteria. The Administration proposes to create a grant program that provides \$150 million each year in discretionary funds to help States with a disproportionate burden of funding those emergency services.

Immigrant Education: States with large influxes of immigrants have sought Federal funds to reimburse them for the cost of educating illegal immigrants. Federal education programs do not directly reimburse States for those costs. But programs such as Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title I grants for the disadvantaged give States billions of dollars a year for the special needs of *all* students, including immigrants. This budget proposes \$100 million for the Immigrant Education Program, double the 1995 level, to provide grants to school districts that enroll large numbers of recent immigrant students. The budget also seeks to give States more flexibility to distribute the funds to local education agencies with the greatest need, the most effective programs, or both.

Table 5-3. INITIATIVES IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM FOR ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION COSTS

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	+170
Medicaid Discretionary Grants to States	+150
Immigrant Education Program	+50
Total	+370



Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1994

AG
(202) 616-2765
TDD (202) 514-1888

**JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SEEKS 24 PERCENT INCREASE IN FY 95 BUDGET
TO FIGHT VIOLENT CRIME AND CURB ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The Department of Justice's 1995 budget provides a 24.4 percent increase to implement a series of crime fighting strategies, to initiate comprehensive programs to reduce illegal immigration, and to reinvigorate enforcement of civil rights, antitrust and environmental laws.

"Nearly all of this new money will be spent to make America's communities safer and to protect our borders," Attorney General Janet Reno said. "While these new dollars are aimed toward public safety and immigration programs, we are also finding ways to do more with our existing resources," she added.

The Department's \$13.652 billion FY 95 budget is \$2.679 billion over total fiscal year 1994 levels, which includes \$2.423 billion from a Crime Control Fund the Administration is seeking through anti-crime legislation.

"Recognizing that 95 percent of violent crime is handled at the state and local level," Reno said "our budget increases aid to state and local law enforcement agencies by \$1.8 billion, a 300 percent increase, while maintaining the strength of federal

(MORE)

law enforcement agencies." These new funds will enable the Department to:

- **Put More Police on the Street:** \$1.7 billion to promote community policing and for 50,000 new police officers -- a big step toward the Administration's goal of placing 100,000 police officers on the beat;
- **Implement the Brady Law to Help Prevent Criminal Access to Guns:** \$100 million to help states improve their criminal history records and to develop a national instant check system;
- **Strengthen Control of Illegal Immigration:** \$398 million to implement new border control and immigration reform strategies, including efforts to stop the flow of illegal immigrants, expedited deportation of criminal aliens, a crack down on trafficking in fraudulent documents; and efforts to protect legal aliens from discrimination, as well as provide education grants and outreach programs on naturalization for legal aliens.

In addition, the Department's budget contains additional funds for incarcerating violent offenders.

- **Increased capacity of correctional facilities:** \$450 million to activate 9,673 new beds and pay for the increased costs of operating existing facilities, and \$83 million for construction (4,224 new beds) and leasing of new correctional facilities. \$57 million will cover costs of housing a 10 percent increase in pre-trial detainees in state and local facilities.

The budget also contains increased funds for combatting the growth in violent crimes committed by juveniles.

- **Juvenile Crime:** \$69 million for juvenile justice programs to provide grants to state and local jurisdictions for combatting violent juvenile crime and gangs, and for the treatment of juvenile offenders.

(MORE)

It adds vital resources to priority law enforcement areas in the Department of Justice that require new emphasis.

- **Civil Rights, Environment & Antitrust:** Division increases of \$12 million (20%), \$8 million (15%) and \$8.6 million (13%) respectively to reinvigorate enforcement of civil rights, environment and antitrust laws.

"In this era of ever tighter budget constraints," Reno said, "the Department is committed to developing cost-effective technological and personnel initiatives to improve productivity."

For example, while the the current level of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents remains at fiscal year 1994 levels, the FBI's crime-fighting capabilities will increase through a redirection of 600 FBI agents from desk jobs to the field to investigate violent crime and other high-priority areas. In addition, collaborative efforts in office automation have been undertaken to enhance communication and information sharing between several Department component agencies, including the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

###

**FY 95 ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
INCREASES MORE THAN 300%**

**AVAILABLE FUNDS TO ASSIST STATE
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

PROGRAM REDUCTIONS

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● \$2.1 billion
<u>Crime Control Fund Grant Programs</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">● Community policing--50,000 more police officers in 1995● Criminal history records upgrade to implement the Brady Law● Other crime control programs● 172 million (\$69 million increase)
<u>Juvenile Justice Programs</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">● Formula and discretionary grants to prevent and combat juvenile crime, and delinquency prevention initiatives● \$100 million (\$50 million increase)
<u>Edward Byrne Discretionary Grants</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">● Funding to assist states and localities for various criminal justice functions● \$16 million
<u>Asset Forfeiture Fund</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">● State and local law enforcement personnel overtime costs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● \$374.5 million reduction
<u>Edward Byrne Grant Program</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">● Includes elimination of formula block grants administered by states● \$14.4 million reduction
<u>Regional Information Sharing System</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provides regionally based intelligence sharing to state and local criminal justice agencies |
|---|---|
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● TOTAL: \$2.4 billion for assistance to state and local governments | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● TOTAL: \$388.9 million reduction |
|---|---|



Department of Justice

HIGHLIGHTS
OF
THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S
FY 1995 BUDGET

FY 95 BUDGET REQUEST HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Justice's (DOJ) FY 1995 budget provides a 24.4 percent increase. DOJ's \$13.62 billion budget, \$2.679 billion over total fiscal year 1994 levels, includes a \$2.423 billion from a Crime Control Fund (CCF) the Administration seeks through anti-crime legislation. Funding sources are noted at the end of each highlighted activity.

VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVES

State and Local:

Community Policing

- **\$1.703 billion** -- To provide grants to state and local governments for 50,000 police officers and to expand community policing programs. (CCF)
- **\$6 billion** in additional funds will be provided for 1996 through 1999 to meet the goal of putting 100,000 law enforcement officers on the state and local police rolls. This program will ultimately increase the number of police officers in our communities by over 15 percent. (CCF)

Brady Law:

- **\$100 million** in grants for states to improve their criminal history records and to develop a national instant check system for firearm purchasers. This system should eventually allow the immediate processing of criminal history records information throughout the nation. (CCF)

Additional State and Local Initiatives:

- **\$69 million** increase requested for the Office of Justice Program's Juvenile Justice Program which will be used to provide grants to aid in the prevention and reduction of violent juvenile crime and the treatment of youthful offenders. (DOJ)
- **\$100 million** for Edward Byrne discretionary grant funding. This is twice the amount requested in DOJ's 1994 budget. The Edward Byrne formula grant program will be eliminated as part of a reallocation of the Administration's crime-fighting resources (which includes a net increase of \$1.9 billion in state and local law enforcement assistance). (DOJ)

(MORE)

- Other Crime Control Funds may be used for programs such as boot camps, drug court programs, police corps, and law enforcement technology initiatives.

Prisons & Detention:

- **\$101 million** to activate prisons in Beckley, West Virginia; Coleman, Florida; Butner, North Carolina; Waseca, Minnesota; medical facilities in Carswell AFB, Texas and Ft. Devens, Massachusetts; a detention center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; detention units at FCI Sheridan, Oregon and FCI Seagoville, Texas; and a housing expansion in FCI Stafford, Arizona. These activations will provide 9,673 beds, which represents more than a 10 percent increase in available bed space. (DOJ)
- **\$83 million** for construction of new prison facilities (4,224 new beds) in Louisiana, Texas and California, and leasing a facility in Oklahoma. (DOJ)
- **\$28 million** increase to cover costs of projected increases in the average daily prison population to 92,667 in 1995, due to prosecution and conviction of violent offenders. This increase will provide funds to put more inmates in existing facilities. (DOJ)
- **\$16 million** increase for contracting out for secure bed space. These funds will be used to support an increase in the Community Corrections population, provide housing of Mariel Cubans, aid in the management of the joint FPS/INS Southwest contract facility in Eloy, Arizona and fund federal inmates housed in state and local jails. (DOJ)
- **\$57 million** to fund the costs associated with approximately 500,000 additional jail days in 1995 -- a projected increase in state and local jail days of 10 percent over the 1994 level. 1,370 more pre-trial detainees can be accommodated in state and local jails. Additional funds are included to cover inflation costs. (DOJ)

BORDER CONTROL AND IMMIGRATION REFORM INITIATIVES

- **\$398 million** to strengthen efforts to stop the flow of illegal immigrants at the border, reduce alien smuggling/illegal migration, expedite the removal of criminal aliens, and initiate comprehensive asylum reform programs. Funds will also be used to enhance INS's employer sanctions and naturalization

(MORE)

related activities. Resources for these activities will be through CCF (\$300 million) and DOJ appropriations (\$98 million).

- \$65 million to add more Border Patrol agents on the line through new agent hires, adding support personnel along the entire Southern border, increasing and redirecting agents on the line and improving their effectiveness in all sectors by providing automated booking processes and strengthened communications capabilities (1,010 agents added to the border by the end of FY 1995 using FY'94-FY'95 and CCF funds);
- \$32 million to control admissions at ports-of-entry by strengthening inspection capabilities and linking the State Department visa information system with an enhanced Interagency Border Inspection System (CCF).
- \$83 million to implement a proactive approach to investigations to prevent and dismantle illegal alien smuggling operations by linking data that INS collects for various functions (CCF).
- \$56 million to expedite the deportation of criminal aliens by: (CCF)
 - rapid and accurate response to identify criminal aliens through improved data link with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (\$28 million)
 - expansion of INS's Institutional Hearing Program in the five states that have the largest concentration of incarcerated aliens by adding investigators to identify deportable aliens in prisons. (\$18.0 million)
 - \$10 million for Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to complete the deportation orders of identified aliens before their sentences are complete.
- \$38.3 million to streamline the INS asylum reform program. This will enable INS to make timely asylum decisions that give legal status to real refugees by eliminating work authorization during the review process; and adding staff to INS to become current with incoming receipts and to handle backlogged cases.

(MORE)

- \$25.7 million for DOJ divisions and components whose workload will be impacted by the INS asylum reform program. (EOIR, U.S. Attorneys and the Civil Division.)
- Employer Sanctions -- (\$39 million) (DOJ)
 - \$10 million to increase security features of INS work authorization documents and expanding the Telephone Verification System, and adding investigators and lawyers to identify and prosecute counterfeiters;
 - \$23 million to target increased investigations of employers to industries that historically employ illegal labor and to increase education of employers;
 - \$5.7 million for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Office of Special Counsel (OSC) to ensure a comprehensive effort in enforcing employer sanction laws.
- Promotion of Naturalization -- (\$30 million) (DOJ)
 - \$15 million to establish cooperative agreements with community-based organizations, ethnic group networks and educational institutions to assist in preparation of applications for naturalization;
 - \$2.5 million to provide an "800" hot-line number to disseminate information to the public on naturalization requirements; and
 - \$12.5 million to expand application and fingerprint automation and adding 189 immigration examiners and support personnel in district offices where the naturalization workload is the greatest.
- \$29 million for inflation and other costs.

(MORE)

PRIORITY ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

Health Care Fraud:

- In concert with the President's health care reform initiative, health care fraud is a top DOJ enforcement priority. The Attorney General has pledged a vigorous enforcement effort to pursue and prosecute anyone attempting to profit from illegal health care fraud schemes. The Department estimates it will devote over \$54 million to health care fraud in FY 1995, an increase of almost 70 percent over those planned in 1994. In FY 1994, the Department expects to spend approximately \$32 million to identify and prosecute health care fraud and may redirect more resources this year.

Civil Rights Division:

- \$12 million increase. \$11 million will be earmarked to continue the fight against housing and lending discrimination, to enhance enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and to implement recently-enacted voting rights laws, such as the Voting Rights Language Assistance Act of 1992 and the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. 65 staff will be added to aid in these initiatives.

Environment Division:

- \$8 million increase. \$4.7 million to complete implementation of the Division's four-attorney-team initiative to provide support to each of the 10 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regions as well as to the U.S. Attorney offices; to defend against an expected increase in the number of federal facility liability and Clean Air Act Amendments cases; and to staff enforcement activities in natural resource damage claim cases and federal facility cases where the government seeks to recover cleanup costs. It will also allow the Division to increase litigation efforts in takings, water rights and royalty matters; to handle an increase in the number of general stream adjudications; and to address more matters filed under the Endangered Species Act. 78 staff will be added to aid these initiatives.

Antitrust Division:

- \$8.6 million increase. Over \$6 million of these funds will be used to enable the Division to vigorously enforce the antitrust laws to protect competition and consumers in increasingly global and technology-driven markets.

(MORE)

Consistent with Clinton Administration priorities, the Division will continue to place significant focus on the areas of telecommunications, health care, defense and high-tech industries. 86 staff will be added to examine the continued increase in the number of proposed mergers, to investigate and prosecute nationwide criminal conspiracies, civil conduct cases, and to monitor international antitrust issues.

NEW INITIATIVES USING EXISTING RESOURCES

As a result of budgets getting tighter and the Attorney General's commitment to getting the most out of every dollar, the Department is developing cost-effective technological and personnel initiatives to improve productivity.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

- The Department's budget maintains virtually the same number of FBI agents as fiscal year 1994 levels. Six hundred FBI agents are being shifted to the field from administrative functions to criminal investigations focusing on violent crime and other high priority areas. This shift will effectively increase the FBI's crime-fighting capabilities without substantial new funding requests.

Joint FBI/DEA Office Automation

- Duplication and incompatibility of office automation equipment of DEA and the FBI are of concern to the Attorney General. Collaborative efforts in office automation will enhance communication and information sharing between the two agencies. The Department will make funds available from existing resources for the purpose of a study, and initial design and development of a joint DEA/FBI office automation study.

Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System

- The Department's budget includes \$93 million to support continued development of the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS). IAFIS will be a rapid response, paperless system that will receive and process electronic fingerprint images, criminal histories, and related data on convicted felons. The system will be a major new component of our national law enforcement information system. This system, coupled with the FBI's DNA identification program and improved

(MORE)

wiretap technology will provide the nation's law enforcement community with the most effective law enforcement technology available.

Leading Indicators Crime Information System

- In response to the Attorney General's concern that existing statistical programs were not being adequately utilized to provide information useful in combatting crime, particularly violent crime, the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is developing a new indicators system to detect and measure chronic and emerging crime problems across the nation. Ultimately, national reports will be produced for distribution through the nation that will provide timely data that local law enforcement can use.

Automated Booking Station

- In order to put a halt to the tremendous duplication of effort and extensive processing time spent currently with regard to booking of federal prisoners, the Department will use existing resources to establish a joint automated booking station National Performance Review laboratory. This automated system will track the offender through the law enforcement system. The cost savings achieved in future years for the Department through the availability of a joint automated booking station are immeasurable.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Policy

- To follow through with the Administration's commitment to making documents more easily accessed through FOIA, the Department will use existing resources to develop a document processing system to deal with the increasing backlog of Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (FOI/PA) requests. It is anticipated that this system will serve as a prototype for other Department requirements in this area. The new FOIA policy, which encourages disclosure of more information, as well as directs the reexamination of handling requests, would be dramatically aided by this system.

(MORE)

DEFICIT-REDUCTION INITIATIVES

In keeping with the Administration's commitment to reduce the federal workforce by 252,000 employees by 1999 and to control the federal deficit through reductions in administrative expenses, the Department's 1995 budget includes 647 full-time equivalent (FTE) reductions and \$65 million related to those FTE reduction, and administrative savings totalling \$33 million. All FTE reductions will occur through attrition.

**NET CHANGES IN STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE
FROM 1994 TO 1995**

PROGRAM	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Request	Net Change
Office of Justice Programs			
Edward Byrne Grant Program			
Formula Grants			
Criminal Records Upgrade @ 5 percent	17,900	0	(17,900)
Crime & Drug Prevention Activities (approx.)	17,900	0	(17,900)
Law enforcement Activities (approx.)	322,200	0	(322,200)
Sub-Total - Formula Grants	358,000	0	(358,000)
Discretionary Program	50,000	100,000	50,000
Correctional Options Grants	12,000	0	(12,000)
State and Local Overtime	16,000	0	(16,000)
Community Policing Grants	25,000	0	(25,000)
Anti-Car Theft Grants	500	0	(500)
FBI's NCIC 2000 Program	13,000	0	(13,000)
Total - Edward Byrne Program	474,500	100,000	(374,500)
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	14,491	0	(14,491)
Juvenile Justice Program			
Formula Grants	58,310	68,600	10,290
Discretionary Grants	22,640	26,600	3,960
Part D - Youth Gangs	5,000	12,000	7,000
Part E State Challenge Activities	0	35,000	35,000
Part G - Juvenile Mentoring	4,000	0	(4,000)
Title V Delinquency Prevention Initiatives	13,000	30,000	17,000
Total - Juvenile Justice Programs	102,950	172,200	69,250
Total - Office of Justice Programs	591,941	272,200	(319,741)
Assets Forfeiture Fund			
State and Local Overtime	0	16,000	16,000
Crime Control Fund Grant Programs			
Community Policing	0	1,720,000	1,720,000
Criminal Records Upgrade	0	100,000	100,000
Other Crime Control Programs	0	303,000	303,000
Total - Crime Control Fund Programs	0	2,123,000	2,123,000
Total - State and Local Assistance	591,941	2,411,200	1,819,259

NET CHANGES IN STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE FROM 1994 TO 1995

Notes: The preceding table does not include all of the Department's State and local assistance grant programs. The table reflects only the OJP programs for which significant 1995 program increases or decreases are requested and other DOJ programs, which include requests for program increases that will offset the loss of the Byrne grant programs.

Overall, the 1995 request provides for a net increase in State and local assistance funds of approximately \$1.819 billion and in general, this increase is focused on crime prevention activities.

Key changes are summarized as follows:

- (1) The reduction of \$17.9 million within the Edward Byrne formula grant program for criminal records improvements is more than offset by the requested increase of \$100 million for criminal records upgrades under the Crime Control Fund.
- (2) The reduction of \$17.9 million within the Edward Program formula grant program for crime prevention activities is offset by an increase of \$52 million in the Juvenile Justice Program for Part E State Challenge activities and Title V programs specifically directed at juvenile crime prevention activities.
- (3) The reduction of \$322.2 million within the formula grant for law enforcement activities, the reduction of \$25 million for community policing grants, and the reduction of \$14.491 million for RISS are offset by the increase of \$1.720 billion in community policing grants under the Crime Control Fund.
- (4) State and local overtime costs of \$16 million, funder under OJP in 1994, is funded under the Assets Forfeiture Fund in 1995.
- (5) The Crime Control Fund includes \$303 million for other crime control programs that the Administration will support and may receive funding. These include programs such as "boot camps" and "drug courts", which would offset the reduction of \$12 million for correctional options grants, reflected under the Edward Byrne Program.