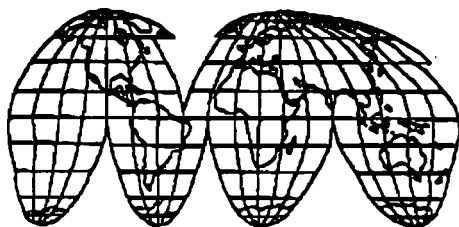


TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGETTRANSPORTATION,
COMMERCE, JUSTICE
& SERVICES DIVISIONTO: JOSE CERDAFROM: Ken Schwartz
Alan Rhinesmith
David Haun
Louisa Koch
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Jim BodenChris Brown
Ann Burget
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Meg DiBari
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Adrien Silas
Steve Swain
Dan Tangherlini
Desiree Thompson
David Tornquist
Vernetta Tanner
Trish Watson
Rebecca Wayne

PHONE: _____

Number of pages _____
(includes this page)

SUBJECT:

JUSTICE/JCCTF
BRIEFING MATERIALSREMARKS: _____
_____Phone:
202/395-4892
202/395-5704
202/395-3914
202/395-5090

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
(discretionary BA and OLs in millions of dollars)

Program	FY 1993 Actual		FY 1995 Estimate		FY 1996 Request		FY 1996 Request Less:			
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
							BA	OL	BA	OL
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,019	1,975	2,204	1,985	2,354	2,210	335	235	150	225
Federal Bureau of Investigation										
Digital Telephony (Wiretapping)*	--	--	--	--	[100]	[100]	[100]	[100]	[100]	[100]
Drug Enforcement Administration	742	782	757	690	810	738	68	(46)	53	46
Byrne Formula Grants	358	335	450	350	450	380	92	45	0	30
Federal Prison System	1,948	2,163	2,638	2,830	2,978	3,027	1,030	884	340	197
Immigration and Naturalization Service										
Discretionary Appropriation and VCRTF	978	1,016	1,359	1,288	1,789	1,552	811	538	430	288
[Mandatory Fees]	[526]	[526]	[872]	[872]	[799]	[799]	[273]	[273]	[127]	[127]
U.S. Attorneys	797	728	857	882	884	854	87	128	28	(27)
Litigating Divisions	498	503	533	510	552	541	58	38	19	30
Community Oriented Policing (Crime Bill) ...	--	--	1,300	288	1,882	908	1,882	908	582	622
Other Justice Department Crime Bill										
(if not included anywhere above)	--	--	339	108	1,378	616	1,378	616	1,039	510
All Other Discretionary Justice Department.	1,979	1,652	1,889	1,998	1,704	1,977	(275)	325	15	(19)
Total, Department of Justice	9,318	9,154	12,126	10,921	14,780	12,802	5,464	3,648	2,654	1,881
Note: DOJ Portion of VCRTF ----->			2,344	682	3,984	2,108	3,984	2,108	1,820	1,444

*Funded MANDATORY through a separate legislative proposal.

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Approved FTE (in thousands)	101,963	109,247	111,956	110,827	111,172	111,403

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- o **Federal Bureau of Investigation:** +\$150M, which is 7% over 1995. Of the increase, roughly +\$100M is for inflation-related cost increases and the continued employment of additional agents hired in 1995; +\$33M is for purchase of equipment and R&D to support continued wiretap capabilities; +\$5M is for training, technical assistance, and improvements at the Quantico training facility to benefit State, tribal, and local law enforcement; +\$4M for continued development of the combined DNA Index System (CODIS); +\$3M to support the development of a coordinated Federal wireless network for public safety and law enforcement entities; and +\$2M is for an international law enforcement training initiative to assist Eastern European countries with law enforcement needs.

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- o **FBI Telephone Carrier Compliance:** +\$100M. Program is funded through a surcharge of approximately 30% imposed on civil monetary penalties and criminal fines (authorizing legislation to be proposed). The program supports the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994 which authorizes the Attorney General to pay telecommunications carriers for costs directly associated with modifying equipment to allow law enforcement to perform court-authorized wiretaps. For 1996, the FBI will use \$100 million in increased fines and penalties to finance telephone carrier compliance with the Act.
 - o **Drug Enforcement Administration:** +\$53M, which is 7% over 1995. Of the increase, roughly +\$28M is for inflation-related cost increases and the continued hiring of additional agents added in 1995; +\$12M supports increased agent staffing levels as authorized in the Violent Crime Control Trust Fund, +\$8M is for operation and maintenance of upgraded office automation; +\$3M supports the wiretap program; and +\$2M is for various other initiatives.
 - o **Federal Prison System:** +\$340M, which is 13% over 1995. Of the increase, +\$72M is for opening new facilities in 1996 and \$195M finances the costs of the increased Federal prisoner population. Of the total funding, \$324M is for prison construction and repairs, including completion of one medium security facility in Beaumont, Texas (\$65M) and a second medium security facility with a camp in California (\$109M), partial funding for a contract facility in Hawaii (\$14M), and holding cell construction funds for the Marshals Service.
 - o **Immigration and Naturalization Service:** +\$557M, which is 27% over 1995 (includes discretionary, VCRTF, and fee financing). Of the increase, +\$269M is to hire over 1,500 new border control personnel (agents and inspectors) to deter unlawful entry, modernize border control systems, and upgrade infrastructure to facilitate legal crossings; +\$81M to improve employer sanctions enforcement to reduce the "magnet" effect of employment for illegal immigration and to pilot programs to verify immigration status of employees; +\$168M to double the number of deportations of criminal and other ineligible aliens (from 53,000 in 1995 to over 100,000 in 1996). +\$23M is for assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, immigration statistics and customer services.
 - o **U.S. Attorneys:** +\$28M, which is 3% over 1995. Of the increase, +\$9M is for expeditiously deporting persons denied asylum; +\$2M is for other immigration litigation; +\$8M is to monitor the election of Teamsters officers; +\$5M is for violent crime and gang prosecution.
 - o **Litigating Divisions:** +\$19M, which is 4% over 1995. Of the increase, +\$8M is for expedited deportation of persons denied asylum; and +\$1M is to initiate an employment discrimination testing program. Proposes +\$3M in new fees for Federal bankruptcy trustees.
 - o **Community Oriented Policing Services (100,000 Cops):** +\$582M, which is 45% over 1995. The increase fully funds the Violent Crime Trust Fund authorization for the COPS program and continues the Administration's plan to put 100,000 additional law enforcement officers on the streets of America by 1999. By the end of 1996, approximately 40,000 new officers will have been hired through this program.
 - o **Other Justice Department Crime Bill (If Not Included Anywhere Above):**

(Budget Authority in Millions of Dollars)

(Budget Authority in Millions of Dollars)	1995	1996
Prison Drug Treatment (Federal & State)	0	41
"Drug Courts" Grants	29	150
Brady Bill /Criminal Records Upgrade	100	25
State Criminal Alien Assistance (SCAAP)	130	300
State Prison Grants	25	500
Grants to Combat Violence Against Women	26	165
Other DOJ VCRTF Programs	29	197
	339	1378

ISSUES LIKELY TO BE RAISED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS DURING TESTIMONY:

- o **Republican Alternative Crime Bill (HR 3):** The Republicans wish to change the crime bill to increase its focus on prisons and law enforcement and eliminate the crime prevention programs enacted last year. The Republican version (H.R. 3) would eliminate the COPS program and replace it with a law enforcement block grant to localities and eliminate the prevention provisions to increase funding for prison grants to States and localities. The Department of Justice is currently preparing a views letter on the legislation.
- o **Byrne Formula Grants:** Level funding. Funds the Byrne formula grant program which provides grant assistance to States to develop and promote programs to fight drugs, crime, violence and gangs at the 1995 level. Of the total funding, \$260M is funded out of the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund and \$190 from non-trust fund resources.
- o **Prison Privatization:** The operation of most new detention and minimum and low security facilities opening in 1998 will be privately contracted. In 1998, three new prisons will be privatized.
- o **INS Border Service User Fee:** \$3.00 per car, \$1.50 per pedestrian, volume discounts and frequent crosser discounts will be available. \$100M of INS' +\$528M Initiative comes from a legislative proposal to collect a new Border Services User Fee. \$50 million of this amount is for start up construction and operation costs. The remaining \$50 million will be program increases (new inspectors and agents). Treasury's Customs Service will also collect \$100M in 1996 (i.e., the total INS/Customs collections will yield \$200M in 1996). This proposal has the support of members of Congress and the Commission on Immigration Reform as means to improve border management, especially in light of increasing cross border traffic due to NAFTA. However, it may have strong opposition in border communities because of its potential economic impact. The Administration is currently also in negotiations with the Mexican and Canadian governments.

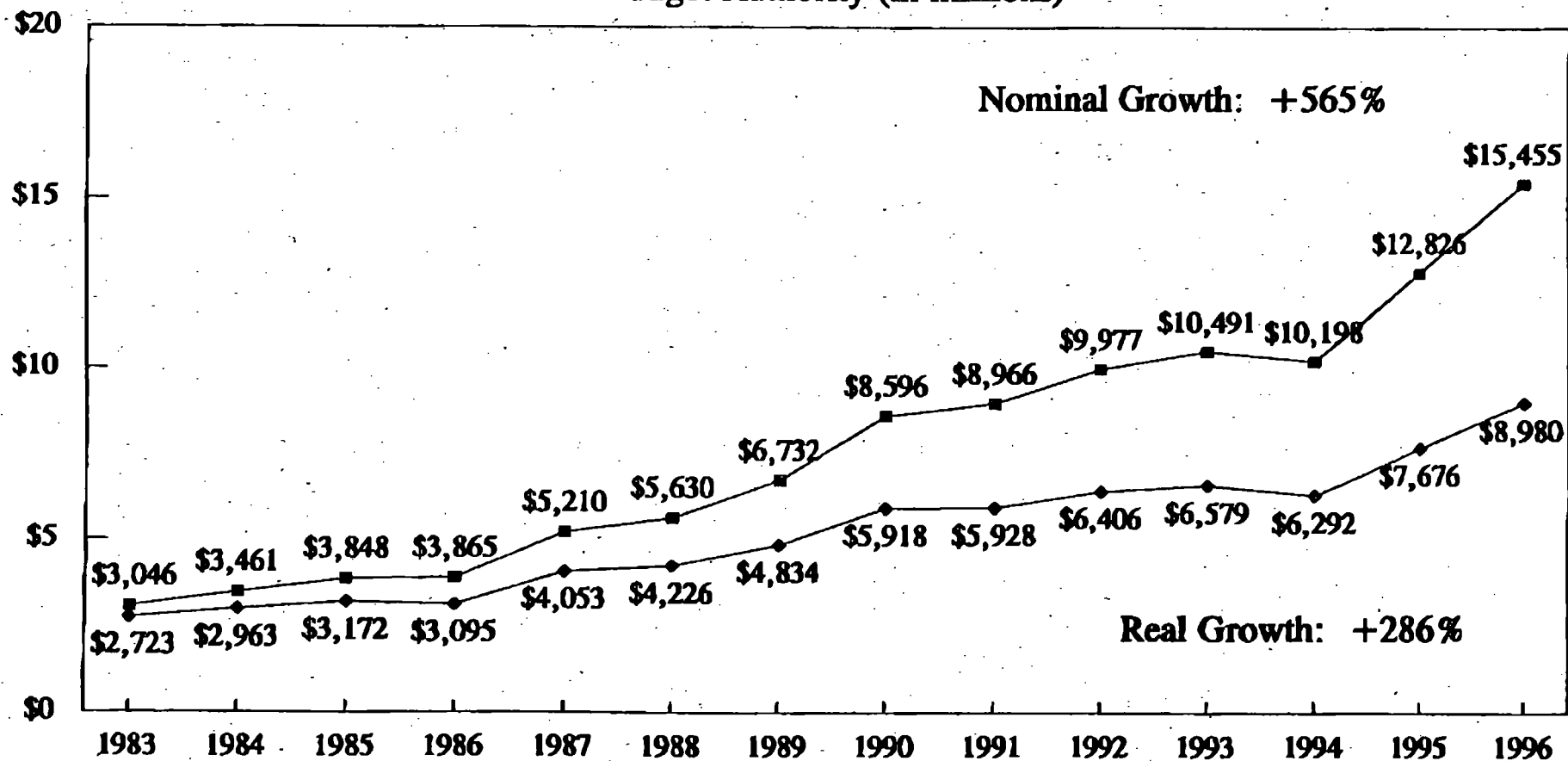
User Fee Revenue Estimates	(dollars in millions)					
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Justice Portion	0	100	213	219	226	233
Treasury Portion	0	100	213	219	226	233
Border Services User Fee Total ———>	0	200	426	438	452	466

BUDGET ISSUES IMPACTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

- o **Community Oriented Policing Services Grants:** See above
- o **State Criminal Alien Assistance (SCAAP):** The Administration proposes \$300 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) to reimburse States for costs associated with incarcerating criminal illegal aliens. This is the maximum level authorized in the Crime Act and an \$170 million increase from the 1995 level. California will likely receive over 70% of total funds. Other affected States are Florida, New York, Texas, New Jersey, Arizona, and Illinois.
- o **Other Crime Bill Grants:** See Above. From 1995 to 1996, the crime bill grant monies to States and localities will increase from \$2.1B to \$3.7B (with over 50 separate grant programs in 1996).

DOJ RESOURCE GROWTH

Budget Authority (in millions)



NOTE: Drop in 1994 is due to significantly lower payments in Civil Liberties and Radiation Exposure Activities.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND (VCRF)
(discretionary BA and OLs in millions of dollars)

Program	Department Responsible	FY 1995 Estimate ¹		FY 1996 Request		FY 1996 Request Less: FY 1995 Estimate		FY 1996 Authorization
		BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
CRIME PREVENTION								
Drug Courts	DOJ	29	6	150	44	121	38	150
Family & Community Endeavor Schools	HHS/ED	37	12	104	53	67	42	104
Domestic Violence Prevention	HHS	—	—	52	5	52	5	52
Gang Resistance Training (GREAT)	Treasury	9	4	7	5	-2	1	7
Ounce of Prevention Council	OIA	2	1	15	5	13	3	15
Prison Drug Treatment - State & Federal	DOJ	—	—	41	17	41	17	41
Grants to Combat Violence Against Women	DOJ/HHS	27	6	225	66	198	60	225
Local Partnership Act	HUD	—	—	3	3	3	3	270
Model Intensive Prevention Grants	DOJ	—	—	48	11	48	11	100
Community Economic Partnership Act	DOJ	—	—	10	1	10	1	45
Other Prevention Programs	DOJ	—	—	14	29	14	29	119
Total Prevention		104	29	667	239	563	210	1,126
STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT								
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	DOJ	1,300	286	1,882 /1	908	582	622	1,850
State Prison Grants	DOJ	25	2	500	60	476	57	750
Byrne Law Enforcement Grants	DOJ	450	99	260 /1	228	-190	129	130
State Criminal Alien Assistance (SCAAP)	DOJ	130	43	300	312	170	269	300
Criminal Records Upgrade - Brady	DOJ	100	22	25	44	-75	22	25
Police Corps/LE Officer Scholarships	DOJ	—	—	20	4	20	4	40
Other State & Local Law Enforcement	DOJ	—	—	51	16	51	16	106
Total State & Local Law Enforcement		2,005	452	3,038	1,571	1,033	1,119	3,201
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT								
Expedited Special Deportation	DOJ	54	38	55	53	1	15	54
Expedited Deportation - Asylum Reform	DOJ	49	40	85	78	36	38	90
Improving Border Controls	DOJ	181	120	232 /1	188	51	68	185
Justice Crime Fighting	DOJ	—	—	95	66	95	66	95
Treasury Crime Fighting	Treasury	30	26	70	53	40	26	70
Judiciary	Judiciary	—	—	31	29	31	29	31
Other Federal Law Enforcement	DOJ	—	—	15	6	15	6	14
Total Federal Law Enforcement		314	223	583	472	269	249	539
Total, Violent Crime Reduction.....		2,422	705	4,287	2,283	1,865	1,578	4,866

/1 Funding includes appropriations from accumulated authorizations carried over from 1995, as permitted by law.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- o Crime Act authorizations for 1995-1997 substantially exceed budget authority available from the VCRTF. For 1998-2000, funding available under the VCRTF grows to levels sufficient to ensure all authorizations can be funded. Total Crime Act authorizations (\$30.2B) equals total available funding from the VCRTF over the six year life of the Fund (\$30.2B).
- o Funding at full authorization levels has been provided for priority programs such as: Community Oriented Policing Services (100,000 COPS).

ISSUES LIKELY TO BE RAISED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS DURING TESTIMONY:

- TCU
- o Majority Members may oppose the Administration's VCRTF allocations in favor of recently introduced H.R. 3 which would essentially "gut" the COPS program in favor of a \$10B law enforcement block grant (1996-2000). In addition, H.R. 3 proposes replacing the current \$8B prisons grant program (1995-2000) with a new \$10.5B prison block grant that requires the full funding of the prison block before all other grants may be funded. Rep. McCollum will commence committee markups beginning on January 27th with possible Floor action as early as the second week in February.
 - o Protecting the Community Policing Program will be the Administration's highest priority as it is the core element of the Administration's strategy to fight crime and make neighborhood safe for every citizen.
 - o Rep. Conyers will likely object to the Local Partnership Act funding at \$3M. This formula based "revenue sharing" program is authorized at \$270M in 1996. However, HUD informs us that it lacks the statistical base to allocate the funds by formula. Therefore, \$3M will be used to get Census' assistance to develop the statistical data necessary to develop the formula allocations. Then, if deemed desirable, the program can be ramped up in 1997.
 - o Rep. Schumer will likely object to prevention program funding levels less than full \$1.1 billion authorized. Among Rep. Schumer's highest priorities are: Model Intensive Prevention Grants; Local Crime Prevention Block Grant; and Assistance for Delinquent & At-Risk Youth.
 - o Questions may be raised regarding what appears to be a drop in funding for Byrne Law Enforcement Grant funding at \$260M. This program has also been funded outside the VCRTF @ \$190M to ensure that the total program remains at 1995 levels (\$450M for both 1995 and 1996).
 - o Conservative Members may object to Prison grant funding at \$500M versus an authorization level of \$750M. Also, whereby the authorization permits funds to be expended for prison construction or prison operations, OMB has incorporated language to limit expenditure to funds primarily for prison construction (we want to avoid the "bottomless pit" of funding State/local prison operations).

BUDGET ISSUES IMPACTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

- o The VCRTF funds over \$3.7 billion in 1996 for 50 separate grant programs to State and local entities for crime prevention and law enforcement, compared to \$2.1B in 1995.
- o Less than 14 percent of 1996 VCRTF funding will go to support Federal Law Enforcement.

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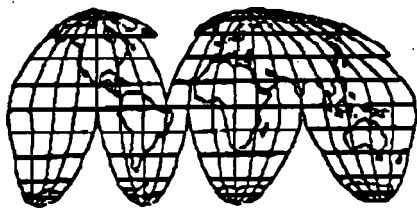
MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND (VCRTF) - AGENCY SUMMARY
(discretionary BA and OLs in millions of dollars)

Program	FY 1995 Estimate ¹		FY 1996 Request		FY 1995 Estimate	
	<u>BA</u>	<u>OL</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>OL</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>OL</u>
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	1,300	286	1,903	913	603	627
Office of Justice Programs	760	181	1,566	791	807	611
Administrative Review Office	--	--	33	25	33	25
General Administration	17	14	16	7	-2	-7
Criminal Division	5	4	8	7	3	3
Bureau of Prisons	--	--	14	11	14	11
Federal Bureau of Investigation	--	--	47	35	47	35
Drug Enforcement Administration	--	--	12	9	12	9
Immigration and Naturalization Service	255	171	335	281	80	110
U.S. Attorneys	7	6	15	13	8	7
U.S. Marshals	--	--	17	15	17	15
Total Justice	2,344	662	3,964	2,107	1,621	1,445
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Public Health Service	--	--	39	14	39	14
Administration for Children & Families	27	11	105	47	78	36
Total HHS	27	11	144	61	118	50
EDUCATION	11	1	31	11	20	10
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	--	--	3	3	3	3
TREASURY	39	30	78	59	40	28
TRANSPORTATION	--	--	5	0	5	0
INTERIOR	--	--	15	6	15	6
INDEPENDANT AGENCIES	2	1	15	5	14	4
JUDICIARY	--	--	31	30	31	30
Total, Violent Crime Reduction.....	2,422	705	4,287	2,283	1,865	1,578

¹ Includes supplementals and rescissions.

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TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

TRANSPORTATION,
COMMERCE, JUSTICE
& SERVICES DIVISIONTO: JOSE CEYDIAFROM: Ken Schwartz
Harry Meyers
Roger Adkins
David Haun

PHONE: _____

Number of pages _____
(includes this page)Sharon Barkeloo
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SUBJECT:

AM WORKING ON
DRUG COURT REWRITES
AS YOU CAN SEE HAAS
HAS FOLLOWED YOUR
TONE / PLACEMENT IDEAS!

REMARKS: _____

 Phone: 202/395-4892
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4. Controlling Violent Crime and Drug Abuse

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

not italic

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. Our crime fighting strategy contrasts sharply with prior Federal approaches that sought to fight crime largely by expanding the Federal law enforcement bureaucracy. In point of fact, the nation 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.

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 \$21.5 billion to fight crime in America, an increase of almost 80 percent in the last three years.

(discretionary and mandatory spending)

CONTROLLING CRIME

The Administration's proposed \$21.5 billion in discretionary spending in 1996 to control crime represents an increase of \$3.5 billion, or 19 percent, over 1995. As Chart 4-1 demonstrates, the largest share of this in-

crease would go to assist State and local law enforcement.

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-

4. CONTROLLING VIOLENT CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE

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Chart 4-1. 1996 BUDGET REFLECTS THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEW STRATEGY FOR FIGHTING CRIME

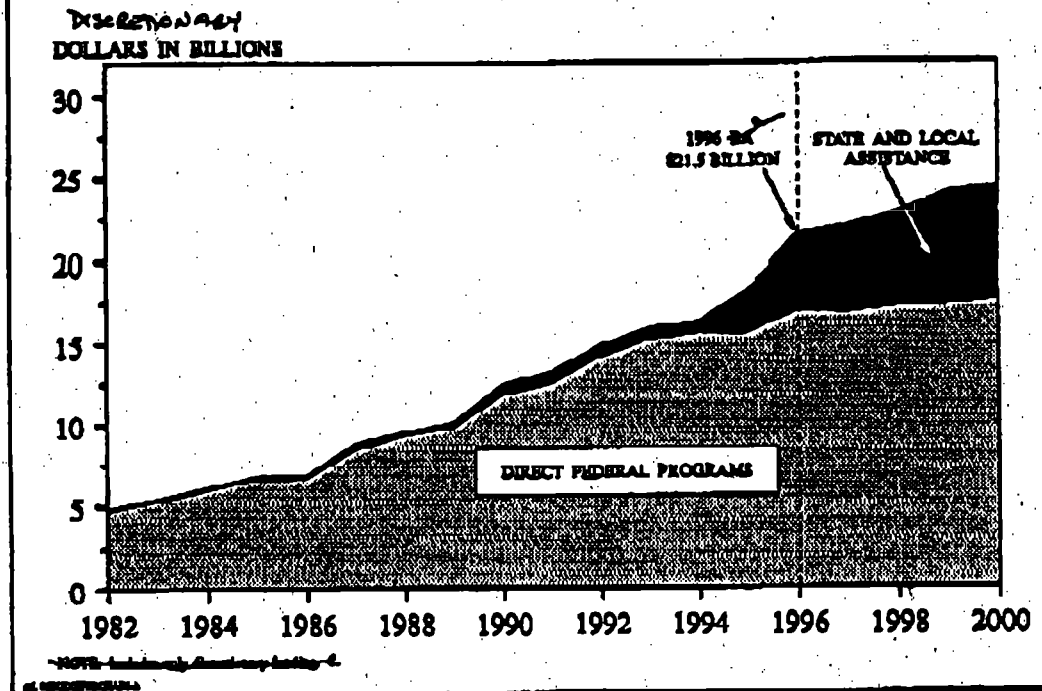


Table 4-3. MAJOR VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL INITIATIVES

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

	1993 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Proposed	Change: 1995 to 1996	Change: 1993 to 1996
Community policing/100,000 cops	1	1,300	1,882	+582	
Combating violence against women	—	27	229	+202	
Violent offender incarceration—prisons	—	26	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	—	28	150	+121	
Drug treatment (State and Federal)	—	—	41	+41	
All other crime initiatives	—	559	422	-137	
Total Crime Control	—	2,432	4,367	+1,935	

1 \$150 million was appropriated, but not from the VCRTF.

violent offenders serve at least 85 percent of their sentences behind bars.

Supporting Local Law Enforcement With Federal Resources: The budget proposes \$588 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 inter-state gun trafficking.

Combatting Violence Against Women: The budget proposes \$229 million in new State grants to combat gender-based crime. Over half, \$130 million, will go for programs to better investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate 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 show a desire to support 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 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.

Privatizing Federal Prisons—A New Way of Doing Business: The budget includes \$75 million to activate six new Federal prison facilities and expand capacity at five others. Also, the Federal Prison System 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 prison system wants 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. Three of five minimum and low security prisons and one detention facility scheduled to be built.

COMBATING 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. Communities are the 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

for treatment
and prevention

4. CONTROLLING VIOLENT CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE

enforcement, border enforcement, and international cooperation.

The budget proposes \$14.7 billion for drug abuse control—\$1.8 billion, or 12 percent, more than in 1985. The budget builds on initiatives begun in 1985 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 \$2.9 billion to treat drug abuse, \$400 million more than in 1985. The 1986 request, along with administrative savings achieved by consolidating many small grant programs, would fund treatment for a record 1.1 million addicts—great progress, but still short of 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 into a few large block grants. As described in Chapter 12, the budget proposes to consolidate over 100 categorical programs of the Public Health Service into 16 "Performance Partnerships." It also proposes

These partnerships include a \$1.3 billion for a new Substance Abuse Performance Partnership, \$60 million more than comparable appropriations in 1985, which will allow Partnership to consolidate all Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration funds into flexible funds through which can better provide substance abuse treatment and prevention. Concurrently, SAMHSA Abuse Training will be used to demonstrate findings national

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. Its 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; dollars in billions)

	1983 Actual	1985 Estimate	1986 Proposed	Change: 1985 to 1986	Change: 1983 to 1986
Treatment	2.3	2.9	2.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Prevention and Education	1.4	1.8	2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Criminal Justice	5.7	6.8	7.2	+ 0.9	+ 1.5
Interdiction	1.5	1.3	1.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
International	0.5	0.3	0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Intelligence and Research	0.7	0.9	0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total Drug Abuse Control	12.3	15.2	16.5	+ 1.3	+ 2.3
Supply Reduction Programs	2.0	2.3	2.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.3
Demand Reduction Programs	4.3	4.9	5.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.0

Less than \$0.1 million. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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 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, offering rehabilitative options 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 \$1.5 billion for drug prevention programs, \$1.1 billion more than in 1995. This increase comes largely from the many new, innovative, and community-oriented programs authorized by the 1994 crime bill.

- Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) grants, together with the Family and Community Endeavor Schools (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, 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 As Drug Prevention initiative includes \$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 \$2.2 billion for domestic drug law enforcement, an increase of \$400 million, or 22 percent, over 1995. It maintains 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. The funds would pay for two new metropolitan HDTAs in 1995, bringing the total to seven. 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.

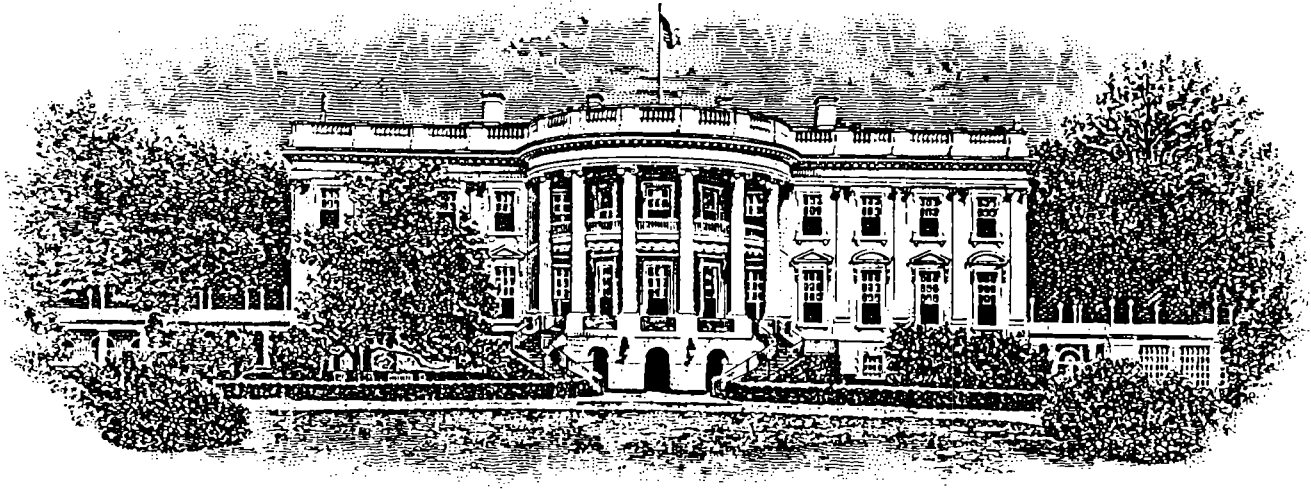
The budget proposes \$1.7 billion for international and interdiction programs, \$1.1 billion, or 7 percent, more than in 1995. National efforts to interdict drugs entering the U.S. have begun a gradual shift in the focus of operations from the transit zone to the

4. CONTROLLING VIOLENT CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE**9**

source country. By focusing on source country control and the availability of better intelligence to direct interdiction forces, the Federal

Government can more efficiently suppress and interdict supplies of illicit drugs entering our Nation.

The White House



DOMESTIC POLICY

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO:

Jim Duke

FAX NUMBER:

5-4797

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

FROM:

JOSE' CERDA

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

6-5568 / Fax 6-7028

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER):

COMMENTS:

Jim,

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ATTACHED PLEASE FIND
MY EDITS & 3 PARAGRAPHS FROM THE
DRUG COURT REGS THAT I BELIEVE
ARE MORE SUITABLE FOR THE BUDGET
THAN THE DRAFT LANGUAGE. ALSO, I'LL
SEND YOU AN E-MAIL TO RE-INFORCE
A FEW POINTS. PLEASE CALL IF YOU HAVE

Joe

DIFFICULTY MAKING OUT MY EDITS.

Author: Duke, r53451

1. CONTROLLING VIOLENT CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE

~~It~~ This budget, ~~which~~ ^{the} builds on ~~Administration's~~ ^{It} efforts to make our streets safe for all Americans, invests substantial sums in our communities for law enforcement and crime prevention, and commits the resources to ensure that dangerous criminals serve their full sentences. The budget provides resources to hire more state and local police, finances innovative new programs to prevent crime from becoming an attractive choice for first-time offenders from becoming career criminals, and continues the attack on hard-core drug abuse and drug-related crime with substantial new spending.

The Administration proposes to spend nearly \$22 billion in 1996 to fight crime in America, and increase of almost 50 percent in the past three years. This spending includes \$4.2 billion from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. This Fund will provide a total of \$30.2 billion in new spending through the year 2000 to enable communities to put more police on our streets, build more prison space for violent criminals, and launch major new efforts to prevent crime before it becomes a way of life for our youth.

Table x-3. LAW ENFORCEMENT SPENDING BY AGENCY
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	1993 Actual	1995 Enacted	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	1.9	2.2	2.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1.0	1.4	1.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
General Legal Activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	---	---
U.S. Attorneys	0.8	0.9	0.9	---	0.1
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	0.2	1.3	1.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Office of Justice Programs	0.8	0.9	1.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
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	+ 0.0
Judiciary	2.4	2.7	3.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
All Other Law Enforcement	2.1	2.7	3.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.4
Total Crime Control	14.6	18.1	21.6	3.5	7.0

The Administration proposes \$21.6 billion in discretionary spending for fiscal 1996 to control crime, an increase of \$3.5 billion or 19 percent over 1995. As Chart x-1 below shows, the largest share of this increase would go to assist state and local law enforcement. The Administration continues to focus on funding crime fighting at state and local levels.

CONTROLLING CRIME

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 of enforcement and prevention programs and tough new sanctions in federal criminal law, including the "three strikes and you're out" provision for violent criminals. The law provides:

- * New prosecutorial tools to combat the proliferation of firearms violations, violent gang activity, predatory sex offenders, and various fraud schemes;
- * 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 for the use of military style "boot camps", ~~alternatives to incarceration~~ and improved drug treatment programs; *LOCK UP VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND GENERALLY*
- * Adequately-funded immigration initiatives that will finally help control the border and help resolve the problem of criminal illegal aliens; and *TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING,*
- * 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 year growth path for the VCRTF is shown below on Table x.x. The budget authority and outlay ceilings for the fund differ somewhat from the funding authorizations contained in the new legislation, although the total for all six years is the same. ✓

Funding all crime control programs in the year authorized in the legislation is not possible due to the ceiling limitations in the early years. Therefore, hard choices had to be made as to which programs among many much needed initiatives could be fully funded and which were to be phased in over the first few years. This budget provides full or nearly full funding for the President's major crime fighting initiatives (see Table x below)

✓ priorities and attempts to balance resources among the three principal components of crime fighting: ~~prevention, state and local law enforcement support, and federal law enforcement support.~~

STATE, LOCAL & FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, PRISONS & OTHER CORRECTIONS OPTIONS; AND TARGETTED PREVENTION PREVENTION

Table x-1. VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND (VCRTF)

(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

EFFORTS.

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	Total
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 Authorizations	2.9	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.8	30.2

CRIME FIGHTING

✓ DON'T THINK WE WANT TO USE THE TITLE OF THE REPUBLICANS' BILL!

A New Strategy To Take Back Our Streets: At the heart of the President's strategy to make the streets safe for all Americans, this new law provides tough new sentencing provisions to incarcerate repeat violent offenders and increases the cost to criminals and youth for gun-related crime. It provides for programs to increase street-level law enforcement, grants to assist state and local law enforcement, grants to construct needed state prison space, and various innovative crime and drug prevention efforts to bring Federal, State, and local resources to bear in our communities. About 95 percent of the Administration's new crime fighting money will go to help State and local organizations in their anti-crime efforts.

OVERWHELMINGLY

[Insert Chart on S&L Law Enforcement]

Putting Federal Resources To Work Supporting Local Law Enforcement: The budget provides over \$3.7 billion to help State and local law enforcement officials, community groups, and local governments fight crime in their own neighborhoods -- an increase of \$1.6 billion over 1995. It envisions partnerships among the Federal government and State, local, and community law enforcement entities. The Administration recognizes crime control is a local responsibility, and that resources must go where they are most effective. The Administration's strategy contrasts sharply with prior Federal approaches that sought to fight crime largely by expanding ~~our~~ Federal law enforcement ~~presence~~ -- AND NOT BY DIRECTLY ASSISTING THOSE ON THE FRONT

LINES.

Nationwide, about 10 percent of crime fighting is a direct Federal responsibility. Thus, Federal resources must focus primarily on areas that are uniquely federal -- such as, forgery, espionage, interstate fraud and drug trafficking, and international crime activities.

→ BUT W/ ~~80% OF THE~~ CRIME ~~PROBLEM~~ LAW ENFORCEMENT OVERWHELMING STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST LEND SUPPORT AND PROVIDE RESOURCES TO THOSE CHARGED W/ ADDRESSING THE OTHER 90% OF THE CRIME PROBLEM.

Table x. MAJOR VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL INITIATIVES
(Discretionary budget authority from VCRTF; dollars amounts in millions)

	1993 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Change: 1995 to 1996	Change: 1993 to 1996
Community Policing/100,000 Cops	---	1,300	1,882	+ 582	n/a
Combating Violence Against Women	---	27	229	+ 202	n/a
Crime Prevention - Community Schools Program	---	37	104	+ 67	n/a
Drug Treatment (State & Federal)	---	---	41	+ 41	n/a
Drug Courts	---	29	150	+ 121	n/a
Crime Prevention Grants	---	2	93	+ 91	n/a
Violent Offender Incarceration	---	25	500	+ 476	n/a
Criminal Alien Incarceration Assistance	---	130	300	+ 170	n/a
Controlling Illegal Immigration	---	284	375	+ 91	n/a
Enhancing Federal Law Enforcement	---	30	193	+ 163	n/a
All Other	---	560	422	-138	n/a
Total Crime Control	---	2,423	4,287	1,864	n/a

Putting 100,000 Police On The Street: The budget proposes nearly \$1.9 billion in grants to hire more police officers and programs to support community policing programs. This proposal represents an increase of \$582 million, or 45 percent, over 1995 and is the next installment on the President's promise to put 100,000 more police on America's streets. Combined with prior appropriations, the proposal will provide the funds to hire and train over 40,000 new police officers by the end of 1996.

HELP COMMUNITIES

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) ^{PLAN} ~~Program~~ ^{INITIATIVE} is a ^{THE} cornerstone of the President's ~~program~~ to combat violent crime. Its goal is to increase police presence on our streets, expand cooperation between law enforcement agencies and ~~local~~ communities, and ~~thereby enhance public safety~~. Program grants may go to hire new officers, rehire officers laid off as a result of state and local budget cuts, and to procure equipment and technology to ~~enhance law enforcement~~. Future appropriations will bring total spending for police hiring to its authorized funding level of nearly \$9 billion.

REDUCE CRIME + THE FEAR OF CRIME.

TO INCREASE POLICE PRESENCE IN THE COMMUNITY

Combating Violence Against Women: The budget provides \$229 million in new state grant funds for a variety of programs to combat gender-based crime. Over half, or \$130 million, will go for programs to improve investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women. Another \$42 million will go for rape prevention and programs to prevent the sexual exploitation of runaway, homeless, and street youth.

Confronting Domestic Violence: To encourage State, local, and tribal governments to treat domestic violence as a serious crime, the proposal provides \$28 million for domestic violence enforcement to those governments that show a willingness to

INSERT PRISONS LANGUAGE BEFORE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PIECE. THIS IS A NEATER FIT & MORE ACCURATELY REFLECTS THE PRESIDENT'S OWN Rhetoric ON CRIME.

support strong arrest-oriented programs. Lastly, the proposal includes a number of new grant programs that address rural and community domestic violence through education, training, and enforcement programs: a National Domestic Violence Hotline, programs to aid the victims of child sexual and physical abuse, and grants for battered women's shelters.

^{HELP SO}
Incarcerating Violent Criminals: The budget proposes \$500 million of new grant funds to help states and localities build jail and prison cells, a \$475 million increase over 1995. At least half will go to states that have adopted "Truth in Sentencing Laws" that ensure that convicted violent offenders serve ~~at least 80 percent of~~ their sentences behind bars.

DOJ -- Please provide more rhetoric

Along with state prison grants, the Administration proposes to provide \$300 million to states burdened with the cost of incarcerating violent criminal aliens, a \$170 million increase over 1995. All states with criminal illegal aliens will receive a share of these resources, based on the number of criminal illegal aliens now incarcerated at state expense. California has the largest single share of criminal illegal aliens.

Funding Effective Crime and Violence Prevention Programs: The budget proposes \$93 million of new funds for programs that ~~target the causes of violence and crime. These crime prevention grants address a broad spectrum of conditions that breed crime and target those geographic and demographic populations most vulnerable to adopting criminal activity as a way of life. These grants include:~~

* ~~The Model Intensive Prevention Grants~~, that will target up to 15 chronic high-crime areas and involve a broad spectrum of community organizations and resources in the development of innovative crime-prevention methods. The budget proposes over \$48 million to fund this new program in 1996.

* ~~The Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) Program~~, that will provide over \$103 million in 1996, an increase of \$67 million over 1995, for grants to help local education agencies and community groups establish before, during, and after-school programs for youth. Managed and funded by the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, FACES will bring together the resources of local schools, community groups, and business and civic leaders to give our youth positive alternatives to the streets.

* COMMUNITY SCHOOLS - (THIS PROGRAM + FACES DESERVE THE MOST ATTENTION IN THE BUDGET; THEY ARE THE ONES WE'LL HIGHLIGHT IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE THE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.)

WILL HELP GIVE OUR YOUTH POSITIVE ALTERNATIVES
VS GANGS, GUNS + DRUGS.

INITIATIVES

NOT ONE OF
OUR PRIORITY
PROGRAMS +
LIKELY TO GET
KILLED ON THE
HILL.



* **The Local Crime Prevention Block Grant**, that will provide over \$30 million in new grants to local governments for 14 eligible crime prevention programs. This funding method will give localities maximum flexibility to select which prevention program is most needed and best suited to their specific community.

* **The Ounce of Prevention Council**, which will provide executive review of the Administration's crime prevention efforts. Chaired by Vice President Gore, the Council consists of the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor, Treasury, Agriculture, and Interior, and the Directors of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Office of Management and Budget. Along with planning and coordinating prevention programs, the Council may make grants for crime and drug prevention activities: mentoring, jobs, and employability programs. The budget requests \$15 million in 1996 for the work of the Council.

Drug Courts

Expanding & Improving Drug Courts: The budget proposes \$150 million to expand and improve the Drug Court Program, an increase of \$121 million. ~~Drug Courts provide an effective alternative to simply locking up non-violent, first-time drug offenders by offering rehabilitative option to incarceration. They are also a prudent alternative to costly litigation and incarceration.~~ Participants are required to comply with a program of intensive drug treatment, drug testing, case monitoring and management, and follow-on care. Those who fail to comply with the program are processed through the state or municipal criminal justice system and face incarceration.

Other State and Local Law Enforcement: The budget proposes \$xx million for new crime fighting grants to States for a host of law enforcement assistance programs. The grants provides funds to develop and improve technical and scientific tools to fight crime, help state courts and prosecutors deal with the rising demands of ensuring prompt adjudication of criminal cases, improve criminal record systems to support the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, and improve the quality and number of rural and urban police forces.

Supporting Local Law Enforcement With Federal Resources: The budget proposes \$583 million in new VCRTF funded crime fighting money to give Federal law enforcement agencies adequate resources to support state and local law enforcement efforts against violent crime. Of that, \$125 million will go to the Justice and Treasury Departments to bolster Federal crime fighting support. The FBI will use \$33 million to purchase equipment and conduct research and development to ensure its ability to conduct court-authorized wiretaps. Such wiretaps are an investigative technique of last resort, but often enable law enforcement to convict criminals who, in the absence of wiretaps, might avoid arrest and remain on the streets.

The Drug Enforcement Administration will use \$12 million to fund a total of 83 new agents. Of these, 15 will be devoted to fighting the growing trade in heroin, a deadly drug that's beginning to regain its popularity. Another \$70 million will go Treasury's law enforcement agencies, mostly to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms for Violence Reduction Alliances. These alliances will provide grants directly to state and local police and prosecutors, enabling them to work with Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms officials combatting firearms crime and inter-state gun trafficking.

Lin -- Please Provide short summary para on INS

Improving Technology -- Digital Telephony: On October 25, the President signed the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, ensuring the Government's continued ability to conduct court-authorized wiretaps for law enforcement or national security as the nation converts from analog to digital communications technology. The budget proposes \$100 million to reimburse telecommunications carriers for the costs of modifying equipment, facilities, and services to continue giving the government the means to conduct wiretaps. Funding will ensure that one of the most important tools of federal, state, and local law enforcement will not be compromised, and that criminals will continue to face efficient, technologically advanced investigative practices. The program will be financed through a 30 percent surcharge on civil monetary penalties and criminal fines.

Privatizing Federal Prisons - A New Way Of Doing Business: The budget includes \$73 million to activate six new Federal prison facilities and expand capacity at five existing ones. In addition, the Federal Prison System will launch a new initiative to expand capacity and cut costs through privatization. While the Bureau of Prisons already uses private facilities widely to house juvenile offenders and prisoners near the end of their sentences, the prison system wants to apply privatization to the management and operations of most future Federal facilities already funded and under construction.

Privatization candidates include most future pretrial detention, and minimum and low security facilities now under construction. Three of five minimum and low security prisons and one detention facility scheduled to open in 1996 will be privatized. The expected results are a consistent, high-quality, efficient delivery of services within the prison system, with the potential for substantial dollar and staff savings.

COMBATting DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Drug abuse and drug-related crime costs our society an estimated \$67 billion each year¹ and destroy the lives of a large portion 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. Communities most acutely feel the effects of drugs and drug-related crime. On many streets, drug dealers control their "turf" and make law-abiding citizens prisoners in their own homes.

The Administration's National Drug Control Strategy shows how the nation can respond. It seeks to ~~eliminate~~ ^{REDUCE} drug use by focusing resources in two ways: reduce demand by expanding effective treatment services and continuing to deliver an effective prevention message; and reduce supply through domestic law enforcement, border enforcement, and international cooperation.

Table x-4. DRUG TREATMENT AND PREVENTION SPENDING A PRIORITY
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	1993 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Change: 1995 to 1996	Change: 1993 to 1996
Treatment	2.339	2.818	2.874	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Prevention and Education	1.557	2.051	2.051	0.0	0.5
Criminal Justice	5.685	5.927	5.927	0.0	0.2
Interdiction	1.511	1.278	1.207	-0.1	-0.3
International	0.523	0.361	0.427	0.1	-0.1
Intelligence and Research	0.650	0.694	0.694	0.0	0.0
Total Drug Abuse Control	12.265	13.129	13.180	0.1	0.9
Supply Reduction Programs	7.963 65%	7.809 59%	7.809 59%	0.0	-0.2
Demand Reduction Programs	4.302 35%	5.371 41%	5.371 41%	0.0	1.1

¹Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem, Key Indicators for Policy, Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University (1993).

REINFORCING
SUPPORT FOR

The budget proposes \$13.x billion for drug control -- \$x billion, or x percent, more than in 1995. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 accounts for much of the increase. The budget builds on initiatives begun in 1995 by renewing the focus on drug treatment and prevention programs, while ~~holding the line on drug law enforcement~~, interdiction, and international efforts. (Chart x.x shows selected categories of drug control funding).

Improving and Targeting Drug Treatment: The drug control budget proposes a total of \$x.x billion to treat drug abuse, an increase of \$xx million, or xx percent, over 1995. Current funding could provide for the treatment of about xxx million addicts in 1995. The 1996 request, along with administrative savings, would provide for the treatment of a record xxx million addicts -- ~~good progress, but still short of the Administration's goal of making treatment available to all who want and would benefit from it.~~

A BIG STEP FORWARD IN MAKING TREATMENT AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO WOULD BENEFIT FROM IT.

*** Treating Hard Core Users is the Administration's top priority** in ridding the nation of drug addiction. Hard-core users consume two-thirds of the \$49 billion illicit retail drug trade; commit the largest share of drug-related crime; impose a huge burden, direct and indirect, on our public health system; have overwhelmed our criminal justice system; and have greatly burdened our federal and state prison systems. Economic burdens aside, the human cost of hard-core drug use is a national tragedy. To address this serious problem, the Administration is earmarking \$100 million for treatment programs that specifically target hard-core drug users. The drug treatment programs discussed below reflect the Administration's commitment to address drug abuse where the battle is toughest -- in the streets, jails, and urban and rural drug markets of America.

*** Prison Drug Treatment** helps ensure that prisoners return drug-free to society. The budget proposes \$23.9 [plus existing programs- add to total] million, an increase of \$1.7 million over 1995, for Federal prison drug treatment and grants to states for residential drug treatment.

*** Boot Camps** are a cost-saving alternative to standard incarceration for non-violent, first-time youth offenders. Programs offer rigorous discipline, physical conditioning, job training, counseling, and education to this group. Many camps include job placement after a six-month program that includes drug treatment and follow-up testing. While the cost of a six-month "boot camp" program compares favorably to the typical five-year average jail sentence imposed on many youthful drug offenders, society benefits even more by the return of potential taxpayers to society. The budget proposes to finance the construction of new Boot Camp prisons through the Administration's \$500 million request for state prison grants.

ESSENTIAL TO

RE-DO

ENTIRE

* **Drug Courts** provide an alternative for non-violent offenders who are willing to participate in rehabilitative drug treatment and would benefit from it. Drug court programs provide treatment, testing, and counseling services in lieu of trial and incarceration. The programs often give offenders their first adequate incentive to participate in drug treatment. Participants who comply with court mandates and pass periodic drug screening may avoid trial; the others return to be tried, sentenced, and incarcerated. The budget proposes \$150 million, an increase of \$121 million over 1995, for drug courts.

Healthy Partnerships: As part of its effort to cut the size and cost of government, the Administration proposes to consolidate the myriad of grant programs, reduce administrative costs, and put more drug treatment funds in the hands of state and local officials. The budget proposes consolidating over 100 categorical Public Health Service activities into 17 "Healthy Partnership Clusters" -- to maximize local flexibility, cut costs associated with grant funding, and maintain a strong federal leadership role in public health.

The budget proposes \$1.7 billion for the Substance Abuse Healthy Partnership, \$56 million more than in 1995. The Partnership grants consolidate all Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration funds into flexible blocks of money for states to use for substance abuse treatment and prevention. The grant funds also bring the elimination of many restrictions on how states may use existing Public Health Service grant funds, giving states more flexibility in targeting resources. The program will earmark a portion of the block grant funds for provider training, demonstration projects to test new ways of treating and preventing drug abuse, and the national dissemination of project findings.

Emphasizing Community-Based Prevention: The drug control budget provides \$x.x billion for drug prevention programs, \$xxx million more than in 1995. The increase comes largely from the many new, innovative programs authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

* **Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES)** grants give funds to community groups, schools, and other organizations for innovative in- and out-of-school programs that provide an alternative to drug use and idle time on the streets. Programs include mentoring, family counseling, parental training, and athletic activities. The budget proposes \$xxx million for the drug-related portion of FACES, an increase of \$xx million over 1995.

* **Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC)** grants give funds to school programs designed to prevent drug use and drug-related violence in schools. The prevention message begins in Kindergarten and continues through age-

COMMUNITY
SCHOOLS,
too.

specific curricula up to grade 12. SDFSC programs are augmented by many law-enforcement-supported programs like DARE, which seeks to build trust between police and school age youngsters. Together, these programs are the foundation of our nation's drug prevention effort. They provide teacher training and curriculum development to help integrate student assistance programs that offer drug-free activities with security services to address weapon and drug-related security problems on school grounds. The budget proposes \$500 million, an increase of \$28 million over 1995, for drug-free schools programs.

*** Community Policing As Drug Prevention.** The 1996 community policing initiative described above includes \$xx million for drug abuse prevention. Community law enforcement efforts that put "cops-on-the-beat" can help cut both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs, increase public awareness, and build bonds of cooperation between community groups and law enforcement officials.

Drug Law Enforcement: The drug control budget proposes \$x.x billion for domestic drug law enforcement, an increase of \$xx million, or xx percent, over 1995. It continues Administration efforts to ~~hold federal law enforcement spending constant~~ while expanding resources for community-based law enforcement. The Administration continues to view the federal role as one of providing leadership and training, fostering inter-governmental cooperation, and giving incentives to states and localities to adopt successful drug control methods.

MAINTAINING ESSENTIAL SUPPORT FOR
FED. LAW ENF. EFFORTS

*** Community Policing As Drug Law Enforcement.** The 1996 community policing initiative includes about \$xx million for drug law enforcement. The presence of new police officers on the street and in neighborhoods will have a significant impact on street crime and open-air drug dealing.

*** High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA).** The drug control budget requests \$110 million for HIDTA, \$3 million more than in 1995. The increase reflects the addition of two new metropolitan HIDTAs in 1995, bringing the total to seven. The seven receive direct support from federal law enforcement agencies and grants for local law enforcement agencies to target large drug trafficking organizations. The program also earmarks a portion of local grant funding to provide drug treatment services for addicted offenders.

Interdiction and International Programs: The budget proposes \$1.x billion for international and interdiction programs -- \$x million, or x percent, more than in 1995. By focusing on source country control and the availability of better intelligence to cue interdiction forces, the federal government can better suppress and interdict supplies entering the U.S.

FIRST DRAFT - 1-4-95

5C. RESTORING COMMUNITIES: CONTROLLING VIOLENT CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE

The 1996 budget builds on the Administration's initial efforts to fight violent crime, drug abuse related crime, and to make our streets safe for all Americans. This budget continues to hold the line on the growth of our Federal crime control bureaucracy, invests substantial sums in our communities for law enforcement and crime prevention programs, as well as commits the necessary resources to ensure that dangerous criminals serve their full sentences. The 1996 budget provides resources to hire additional State and local police, funds innovative new programs to ^{KEEP} prevent non-violent, first-time offenders from becoming career criminals, and continues the attack on hard-core drug abuse and drug-related crime ~~with substantial new spending for drug treatment programs.~~ BY HELPING TO GET MORE ADDICTS OFF THE STREET & INTO TREATMENT.

ENSURE
CERTAINITY
OF PUNISHMENT
AND

The Administration's commitment to fight violent crime is backed by over \$4.2 billion in 1996 spending from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) authorized by the recently enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The VCRTF will provide a total of \$30.2 billion through the year 2000 to enable communities to put more police on our streets, build more prison space to ensure that violent criminals remain off those streets, and establish major new efforts to prevent crime before it becomes a way of life for our youth and the drug addicted.

[Insert Table 5C-1]

CONTROLLING CRIME

The Administration's request to control crime in 1996 is \$xx.x billion, an increase of \$x.x billion or xx percent over 1995. As Chart X-1 shows, the largest share of the proposed increase for controlling crime goes to assist State and local law enforcement. This continues the Administration's emphasis on funding crime fighting at the State and local level.

A New Strategy To Take Back Our Streets

AND ILLEGAL DRUGS

The Administration's recently enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 marks a new beginning in the fight against violent crime. As the centerpiece for the President's strategy to make our streets safe for all Americans, the Act provides tough new sentencing laws to permanently incarcerate repeat violent offenders and increases the cost to criminals and youth for gun-related crime. The Act provides for a balance among measures to increase street level law enforcement, grants to assist State and local law enforcement, grants for the construction of needed State prison space, and a wide variety of crime and drug prevention efforts at the local level. These newly authorized grant programs will be supported by ~~backed~~ a Violent Crime Control Fund that will ~~help~~ assure that ~~needed~~ resources are available to back up the President's new initiatives. Over 95 percent of this Fund's \$30.2 billion to be spent over the next five years will go to assist State and local law enforcement efforts.

[Insert Chart 5C-1]

Putting Federal Resources To Work Supporting Local Law Enforcement

With the 1996 budget, the Administration continues the new direction it has taken for controlling violent crime. This budget puts over \$3.7 billion in the hands of state and local law enforcement, community groups, and local governments to help them fight crime in their own neighborhoods, an increase of \$1.6 billion over 1995. This strategy contrasts markedly to prior Federal approaches which sought to fight crime by ^{simply} expanding the Federal law enforcement bureaucracy. The 1996 budget focuses these crime fighting resources by creating partnerships with state, local, and community law enforcement entities. By putting significant new resources in the hands of State governors, units of local government, ^{police departments, county sheriffs,} and community groups, the Administration recognizes that fighting local crime is a local responsibility and that resources must be placed where they are most effective. Primarily

The Administration also recognizes that the Federal crime fighting needs to be focused on those areas that are uniquely Federal, such as, forgery, espionage, interstate trafficking, and international crime control. WHAT ELSE?

[Insert Table 5C-2]

Major New Crime Fighting Initiatives

MORE POLICE

Putting 100,000 Cops on the Street

The 1996 budget proposes over \$1.8 billion in grants to hire more police officer and support community policing programs across the country. The represents an increase of \$582 million or 45 percent over 1995 and a second installment on the President's promise to put 100,000 more police on the streets of America. Together with 1995 appropriations, the Administration will have provided sufficient funds to hire and train 45,000 new

police officers by the end of 1996. This initiative is the cornerstone of the President's program to combat violent crime. Future requests will bring the total spending for police hiring to over \$8 billion by the year 2000.

Combatting Violence Against Women

(I WOULD PUT THIS AT THE
END OF THIS CRIME TEXT)

The 1996 budget provides \$229 million in grants to states for a variety of programs to combat gender-based crime. Over half, or \$130 million will go for grants to states for programs to improve law enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women. An additional \$42 million is proposed for rape prevention and programs to prevent the sexual exploitation of runaway, homeless, and street youth. To encourage states and units of local and tribal governments to treat domestic violence as a serious crime, \$28 million will be made available for domestic violence enforcement to states and localities demonstrating willingness to support strong arrest-oriented programs. Lastly, a number of grant programs are provided that address rural and community domestic violence education, training, and enforcement programs: including a National Domestic Violence Hotline, programs to aid the victims of child sexual and physical abuse, and grants for Battered Women's Shelters.

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The 1996 budget proposes spending \$500 million for grants to build new jail and prison cells across the country. At least half of these funds will go to states that have adopted "Truth in Sentencing Laws" that ensure that convicted violent offenders serve at least eighty percent of the sentences behind bars.

In addition to state prison grants, the Administration is proposing to provide \$300 million to states who are burdened with

the cost of incarcerating violent criminal aliens. A total of xx States, including California, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Florida will receive a share of these resources based upon the number of criminal aliens currently incarcerated at State expense.

Funding Effective Crime and Violence Prevention Programs

WILL ~~HELP~~ ^{HELP} ~~PREVENT~~ ^{GIVE} OUR YOUTH POSITIVE ALTERNATIVES TO THE GANGS, GUNS + DRUGS THEY ENCOUNTER ON THE STREETS.

The 1996 budget proposes spending \$93 million for programs, that target the roots of violence and crime in our nation. These crime prevention grants address a broad spectrum of the root causes of crime and targets these geographic and demographic populations most vulnerable to adopting criminal activity as a way of life. The most significant of these grants are the following:

- The Model Intensive Prevention Grants will target 15 chronically high crime areas and involve a broad spectrum of community organization and resources in developing innovative new methods to prevent crime. Over \$48 million is proposed to fund this program in 1996. (not a priority)
- The Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) Program will provide over \$103 million in grants to local education agencies and community groups to establish before, during, and after school programs for school age youth. Managed jointly by the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, the FACES program will bring together the resources of the local schools, community groups, religious organizations, and business and civic leaders to provide our youth alternatives to the streets.
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will provide localities with maximum flexibility in selecting which prevention program is best suited to the needs of their specific community.

- The Ounce of Prevention Council provides executive review of the Administration's crime prevention efforts. Chaired by Vice President Gore, the Council is composed of the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor, Treasury, Agriculture, Interior, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In addition to its role in the planning and coordination of prevention programs, the Council may make grants for crime and drug prevention activities, such as; mentoring, jobs, and employability programs. A total of \$14.7 million is requested in 1996 for the work of the Council.

Expanding The "Drug Courts" Program

Re-do
~~The 1996 budget proposes \$150 million more to expand and build on the successes of the Drug Court Program. Drug Courts provide an alternative to incarcerating non-violent first-time drug offenders by offering intensive treatment and case management for those desiring a chance to rehabilitate themselves. Drug Courts are an alternative to costly litigation and incarceration for those who would benefit from treatment and counseling. Program participants are required to undergo intensive residential drug treatment followed by after-care and periodic drug testing. Participants who fail drug screening are subsequently processed through the state or municipal criminal justice system and incarcerated.~~

Assisting State and Local Law Enforcement

The 1996 budget proposes \$xx million for grants to States for law enforcement assistance. These grants provides funds for

developing and improving technical and scientific tools to fight crime, assisting State courts and prosecutors in dealing with the increasing demands of ensuring prompt adjudication of criminal cases, improving criminal records systems in support of the Brady Handgun Protection Act [title?], and improving the quality and number of both rural and urban police forces.

[Insert Info on Streamlining/Privatization]

COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Drug abuse and drug-related crime cost the American tax payer an estimated \$67 billion annually and effectively destroys the lives and futures of a significant portion of our most precious resource -- our youth. Illicit drug use breeds crime and corruption worldwide, facilitates the spread AIDS and other deadly diseases, and erodes our productivity as a nation. The negative effects of drugs and drug-related crime are felt most acutely in our communities and on our urban street corners. In many areas, street drug dealers virtually control their "territory" and keep law abiding citizens as prisoners in their own homes.

USE
The Administration's National Drug Control Strategy provides the details of how this Nation can respond to the imperative of reducing illicit drug. The strategy seeks to eliminate illicit drug use by focusing resources in two ways: reduce demand for illicit drugs by expanding effective treatment services and continuing to deliver an effective prevention message to potential users; and reduce the supply of available drugs through domestic law enforcement, border enforcement, and international cooperation.

7 REDUCE

Interdiction?
[Insert Table 5C-3]

The Administration's 1996 drug control budget request \$xx.x billion, an increase of \$x billion, or x percent more than 1995. Much of the increase in drug funding comes from the recently enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, that provides substantial sums for drug control programs. The 1996 budget builds on initiatives begun in 1995 by placing renewed emphasis on drug treatment and prevention programs. Chart 5C-2 shows the relationships of selected categories of drug control funding.

Improving and Targeting Drug Treatment

The 1996 drug control budget requests \$x.x billion to treat drug abuse, an increase of \$xx million, or xx percent over 1995. It is estimated that the Nation will have the capacity to treat approximately xxx million addicts in 1995.

- **Treating Hard Core Users....**

[Insert para re: new block grant structure]

- **Prison Drug Treatment** helps to ensure that prisoners return to society drug free. The 1996 budget requests \$x.x million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for Federal and State and local prison treatment.

CRIME-COMMITTING
ADDICTS

- **Boot Camp Prisons** provide a cost saving alternative to standard incarceration for non-violent first-time youthful offenders. Programs offer this select group rigorous discipline, physical conditioning, job training, and education. Many programs include job placement after completion of a six month program which includes drug treatment and follow up drug testing. The cost of a six month "boot camp" program compares favorably to the typical

IF WE DO NOT TREAT
DRUG-ADDICTED PRISONERS, IT
IS ESTIMATED
THAT SOME
200,000 DRUG-ADDICTED
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PER YEAR WILL
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NATIONS
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five year average jail sentence imposed drug offenders. The 1996 budget requests \$x.x million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for boot camps.

- *Drug Courts* provide an alternative for non-violent offenders who are willing to participate in rehabilitative drug treatment and would benefit from it. Drug court programs provide treatment, testing, and counseling services for arrestees in lieu of trial and incarceration. Participants who comply with court mandates and pass periodic drug screening may avoid trial, those who don't return, return to serve their sentence. The 1996 budget requests \$150 million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for drug courts.

Emphasizing Community-Based Prevention

The 1996 drug control budget provides \$x.x billion for drug prevention programs, and increase of \$xxx million over 1995. Much of this increase comes from new and innovative programs authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

- *Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES)* grants provide resources to community groups, schools, and religious organizations for innovative in- and out of-school programs that provide an alternative to drug use and street crime. The 1996 budget requests \$xxx million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for the FACES program.
- *Safe and Drug Free Schools* grants provide funding for school programs aimed at preventing drug use and drug-related violence in our schools. The prevention message begins in Kindergarten and continues through age-specific curricula up to grade 12. Many of these programs are augmented by the

law enforcement supported DARE Program which seeks to build a bond of trust among police and school age youngsters. These programs are the foundation of our Nation's drug prevention effort. They provide teacher training and curriculum development that allows for the integration of student assistance programs that offer drug-free activities and security services to address weapon and drug-related security problems on school grounds. The 1996 budget requests \$xxx million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for drug free schools programs.

- **Community Policing As Drug Prevention.** Approximately \$xx million of the 1996 community policing initiative described earlier is attributed to drug abuse prevention. Community law enforcement efforts that place "cops-on-the-beat" can help reduce both the supply and demand for illicit drugs, increase public awareness, and build bonds of cooperation between community groups and law enforcement officials.

Drug Law Enforcement

The 1996 drug control budget request for domestic drug law enforcement is \$x.x billion, an increase of \$xx million, or xx percent over 1995. This budget continues the Administration's efforts to hold Federal law enforcement spending constant while targeting new resources to support community-based law enforcement. This policy continues to define the Federal role in terms of providing leadership and training, fostering inter-governmental cooperations, and providing incentives to States and localities to adopt successful drug control methods.

Interdiction and International Programs

The 1996 drug control budget request \$1.x billion for international and interdiction programs, an increase of \$x million, or x percent more than 1995. Since 1993, spending for drug interdiction has declined by \$xxx, reflecting the growing realization that the best long-term approach to reducing the flow of drugs across our border is to reduce the demand for drug within our borders.

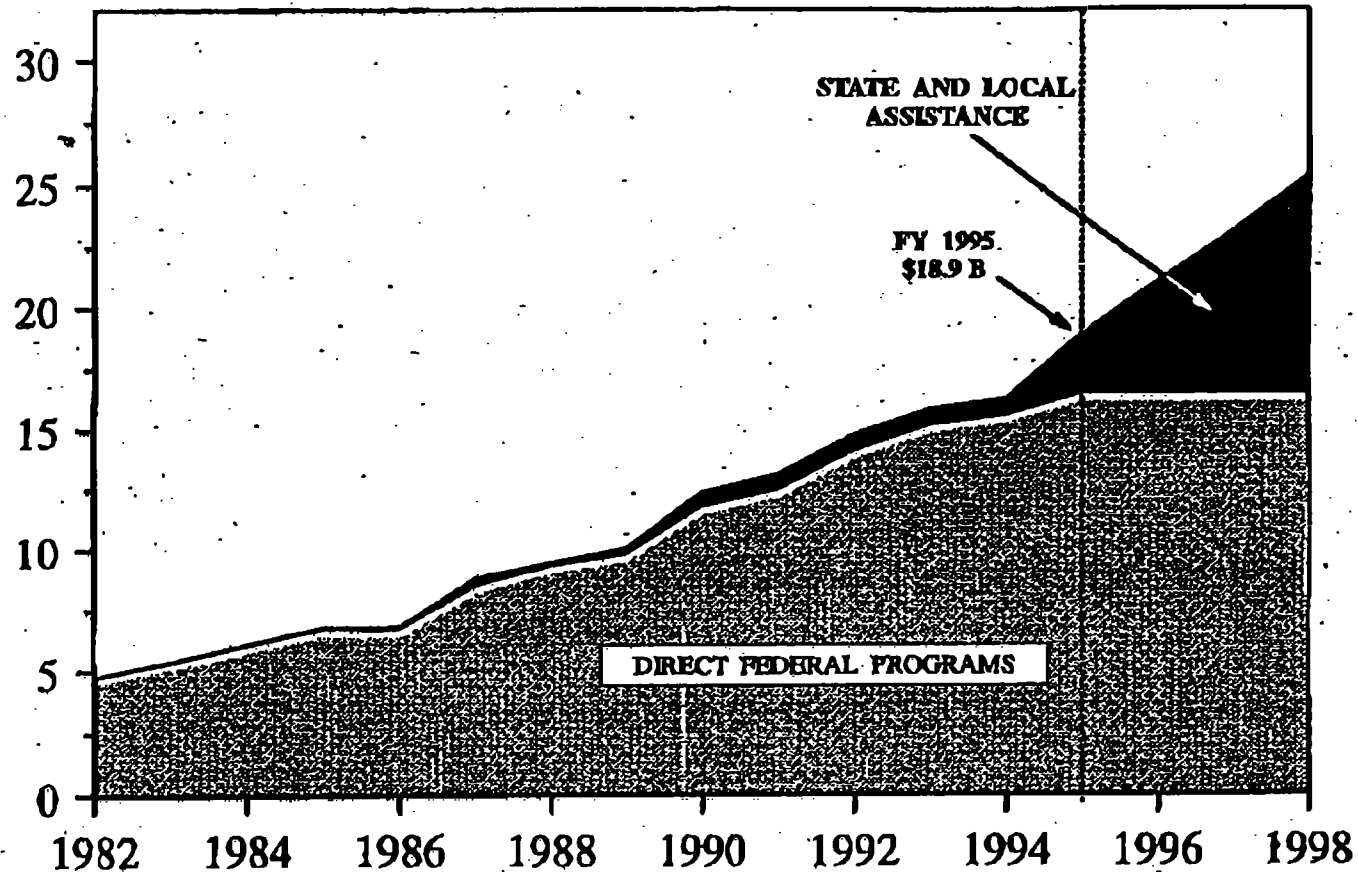
*Targeted interdiction better than
generalized - - -*

[Insert para describing current international programs]

CONCENTRATES RESOURCES
ON THE FRONT LINES

Chart 5-2. 1995 BUDGET REFLECTS A NEW DIRECTION IN FEDERAL CRIME FIGHTING

DOLLARS IN BILLIONS



NOTE: Includes both mandatory and discretionary funding.

del (GRAVEDGROUPE)

01/1994

**Chart 5-3. IN 1995, DEMAND PROGRAMS GROW
FASTER COMPARED TO OTHER PROGRAMS**

DOLLARS IN BILLIONS

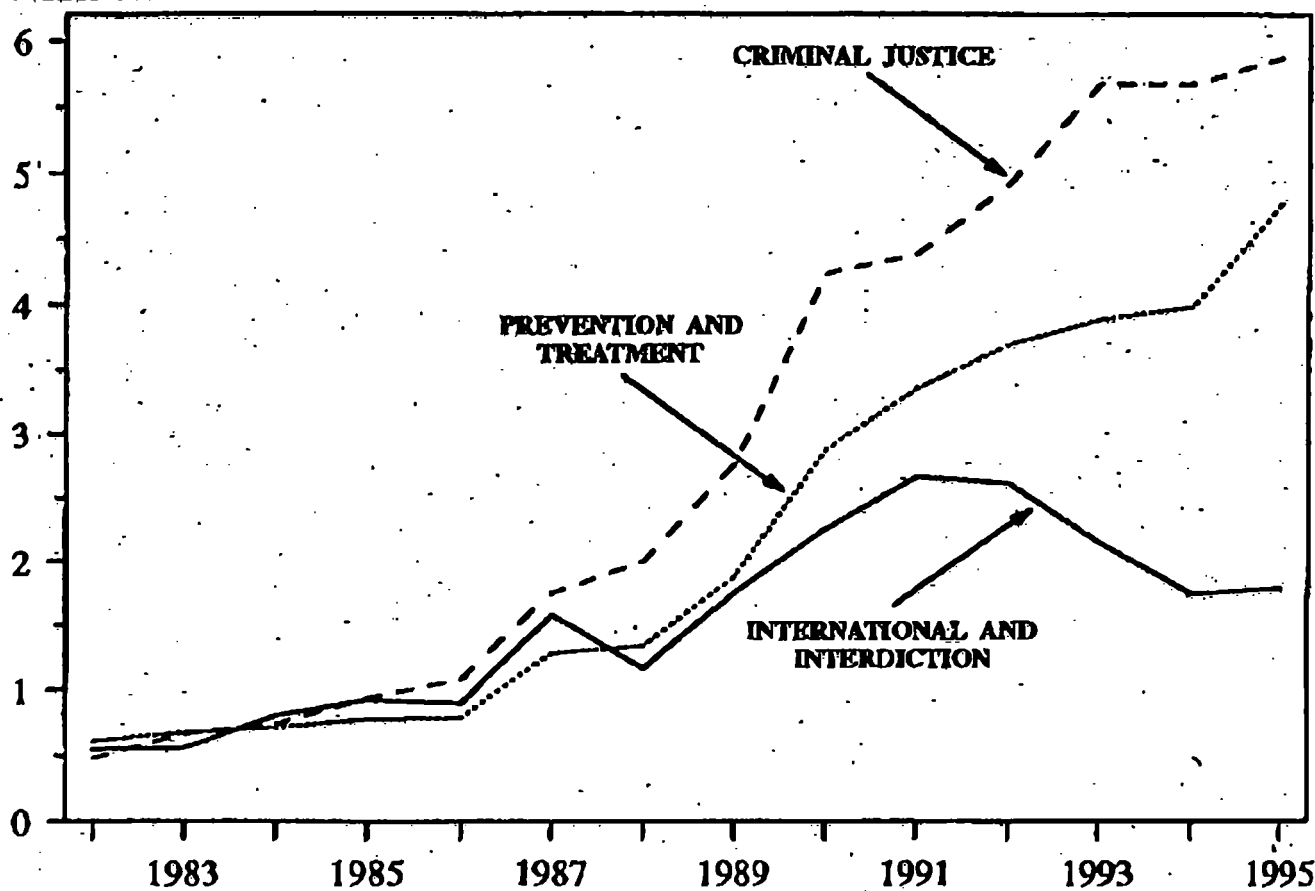


Table x-3. LAW ENFORCEMENT SPENDING BY AGENCY
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

Note: Some Double Counts of VCRTF

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Violent Crime Control Fund	---	---	2.423	4.287	1.9	77%
Bureau of Prisons	1.9	2.2	2.828	2.988	0.4	14%
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.7	0.7	0.757	0.797	0.0	5%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1.9	2.1	2.204	2.318	0.1	5%
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1.0	1.1	1.408	1.664	0.3	18%
General Legal Activities	0.4	0.4	0.421	0.442	0.0	5%
U.S. Attorneys	0.8	0.8	0.851	0.884	0.0	4%
U.S. Customs Service	1.5	1.5	1.600	1.600	0.1	7%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	0.4	0.4	0.400	0.500	0.1	25%
U.S. Secret Service	0.6	0.5	0.500	0.600	0.1	20%
Judiciary	2.4	2.6	2.654	3.081	0.4	16%
All Other Law Enforcement	3.1	2.8	2.554	2.338	-0.2	-8%
Total Crime Control	14.8	15.1	18.300	21.500	3.2	17%

Table x-4. DRUG TREATMENT AND PREVENTION SPENDING A PRIORITY
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Treatment	2.339	2.514	2.874	2.874	0.000	0%
Prevention and Education	1.557	1.602	2.051	2.051	0.000	0%
Criminal Justice	5.686	5.700	5.927	5.927	0.000	0%
Interdiction	1.511	1.300	1.207	1.207	0.000	0%
International	0.623	0.351	0.427	0.427	0.000	0%
Intelligence and Research	0.650	0.888	0.694	0.694	0.000	0%
Total Drug Abuse Control	12.265	12.136	13.180	13.180	0.000	0%
Supply Reduction Programs	7.963 65%	7.592 63%	7.809 59%	7.809 59%	0.000	0%
Demand Reduction Programs	4.302 35%	4.544 37%	5.371 41%	5.371 41%	0.000	0%

Table x-5. MAJOR CRIME CONTROL INITIATIVES
 (Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in millions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Community Policing	---	---	1,300	1,882	582	45%
Prevention Grants	---	---	2	93	91	4548%
Combating Violence Against Women	---	---	27	229	202	747%
Community Schools Programs	---	---	37	104	87	180%
Drug Treatment [State & Federal]	---	---	---	40.5	41	
Drug Courts	---	---	29	150	121	417%
Violent Offender Incarceration	---	---	25	500	476	1941%
Criminal Alien Incarceration Assistance	---	---	130	300	170	131%
Immigration Reform	---	---	284	375	91	32%
Federal Law Enforcement	---	---	30	193	163	542%
All Other	---	---	560	422	(138)	-25%
Total Crime Control	---	---	2,423	4,287	1,864	77%

Table x-1. VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND (VCRTF)
 (Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Budget Authority	2.423	4.287	5.000	5.500	6.500	6.500
Outlays	0.703	2.334	3.938	4.904	6.639	6.225

**Table x-2. ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
 CONTINUES TO GROW**
 (Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Law Enforcement	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	0.1	1%
Litigative and Judicial	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	0.1	2%
Corrections	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	0.2	8%
State and Local Assistance	0.8	0.7	2.8	3.8	1.0	36%
Total Crime Control	14.6	15.1	18.3	19.7	1.4	47%

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY-ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

DATE:

TO: José

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

FROM: Rebecca

TELEPHONE:

FAX: 202-622-1452 or 202-622-7493

MESSAGE/COMMENT:

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) _____

Suggestions for Crime Chapter

p. 3, replace para. 2 ("The Administration also...") with the following:

Strong Federal Law Enforcement Initiatives

While much of the anti-crime focus has been at the local level, there continues to be a great deal of criminal activity, particularly organized criminal activity, crossing state and international boundaries. These crimes include: drug trafficking and other smuggling; gun running; money laundering; a wide range of fraud schemes -- from tax fraud to insurance fraud to credit card fraud; racketeering and organized criminal activities; embezzlement; forgery; terrorism; and espionage. These crimes can swamp the capabilities of state and local law enforcement and have a devastating impact on local communities and businesses.

The blood of criminal organizations is green, as the motive for most crime is profit. The Federal government, through sophisticated financial investigations, bank regulations, tax law enforcement, intelligence, and asset forfeiture, is in a unique position to attack criminal organizations where it hurts them the most: their bank accounts. With the Treasury Department's expertise in financial crimes and regulations, and the Justice Department's skills in investigating criminal organizations, the Federal government is focusing on dismantling criminal enterprises that threaten American society. This budget ensures that we have the necessary resources to carry out our mission.

p. 4, insert new first paragraph under "Incarcerating Violent Criminals":

Fifteen percent of career criminals commit eighty percent of violent crime in America. A 1992 study of armed career criminals found such violent criminals committed an average of 160 crimes per year. These dangerous felons do not recognize state boundaries and must be a focus for Federal law enforcement. Armed with the new "Three Strikes and You're Out" law and the Armed Career Criminal Statutes, Federal law enforcement agencies will target these most violent individuals, getting them out of communities and into jail where they belong.

(continue with existing first paragraph)

p. 7, line 2, after "crime," insert:

establishing a new initiative for Violence Reduction Alliances in high crime cities to provide funding for police, prosecutors, ballistics technology, and firearms intelligence to reduce gun violence; ...

(This paragraph which begins on p. 6 is one sentence consisting of a long list. It may be more clear to the reader if the items are separated by semi-colons rather than commas.)

p. 10, section entitled "Drug Law Enforcement", add new para's. at end:

Much criminal activity has a drug nexus. Illicit gun trafficking, for example, is often closely linked with drug traffickers. Through newly funded initiatives at ATF against the illicit firearms market, we are attempting to keep these lethal tools of the trade away from drug traffickers, other criminals, and juveniles.

Like most other criminal organizations, drug traffickers peddle their deadly wares for one reason: greed. Financial investigations based on the development of good intelligence have become an important tool for law enforcement. Through new database links with state and local governments, Federal law enforcement is better able to work with state and local government in financial crimes investigations which go to the heart of the drug trafficking networks.

p. 11, first para., line 4, after "reflecting" omit rest of sentence and insert:

a more cost-effective approach to air and marine interdiction. Meanwhile, our border control efforts are being strengthened. Increased border violence, port running and drug smuggling are very serious concerns, with an estimated 60 to 70 percent of U.S. bound cocaine crosses our Southwest border. Both the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are improving their cooperative efforts, through a modernization of facilities, improved technology, increased investigative support and innovative new approaches to the law enforcement problems on the border.

FIRST DRAFT - 1-4-95

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- The Ounce of Prevention Council provides executive review of the Administration's crime prevention efforts. Chaired by Vice President Gore, the Council is composed of the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor, Treasury, Agriculture, Interior, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In addition to its role in the planning and coordination of prevention programs, the Council may make grants for crime and drug prevention activities, such as; mentoring, jobs, and employability programs. A total of \$14.7 million is requested in 1996 for the work of the Council.

Expanding The "Drug Courts" Program

The 1996 budget proposes \$150 million more to expand and build on the successes of the Drug Court Program. Drug Courts provide an alternative to incarcerating non-violent first-time drug offenders by offering intensive treatment and case management for those desiring a chance to rehabilitate themselves. Drug Courts are an alternative to costly litigation and incarceration for those who would benefit from treatment and counseling. Program participants are required to undergo intensive residential drug treatment followed by after-care and periodic drug testing. Participants who fail drug screening are subsequently processed through the state or municipal criminal justice system and incarcerated.

Assisting State and Local Law Enforcement

The 1996 budget proposes \$XX million for grants to States for law enforcement assistance. These grants provides funds for

developing and improving technical and scientific tools to fight crime, assisting State courts and prosecutors in dealing with the increasing demands of ensuring prompt adjudication of criminal cases, improving criminal records systems in support of the Brady Handgun Protection Act [title?], and improving the quality and number of both rural and urban police forces.

[Insert Info on Streamlining/Privatization]

COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Drug abuse and drug-related crime cost the American tax payer an estimated \$67 billion annually and effectively destroys the lives and futures of a significant portion of our most precious resource -- our youth. Illicit drug use breeds crime and corruption worldwide, facilitates the spread AIDS and other deadly diseases, and erodes our productivity as a nation. The negative effects of drugs and drug-related crime are felt most acutely in our communities and on our urban street corners. In many areas, street drug dealers virtually control their "territory" and keep law abiding citizens as prisoners in their own homes.

The Administration's National Drug Control Strategy provides the details of how this Nation can respond to the imperative of reducing illicit drug. The strategy seeks to eliminate illicit drug use by focusing resources in two ways: reduce demand for illicit drugs by expanding effective treatment services and continuing to deliver an effective prevention message to potential users; and reduce the supply of available drugs through domestic law enforcement, border enforcement, and international cooperation.

[Insert Table 5C-3]

The Administration's 1996 drug control budget request \$xx.x billion, an increase of \$x billion, or x percent more than 1995. Much of the increase in drug funding comes from the recently enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, that provides substantial sums for drug control programs. The 1996 budget builds on initiatives begun in 1995 by placing renewed emphasis on drug treatment and prevention programs. Chart 5C-2 shows the relationships of selected categories of drug control funding.

Improving and Targeting Drug Treatment

The 1996 drug control budget requests \$x.x billion to treat drug abuse, an increase of \$xx million, or xx percent over 1995. It is estimated that the Nation will have the capacity to treat approximately xxx million addicts in 1995.

- *Treating Hard Core Users....*

[Insert para re: new block grant structure]

- *Prison Drug Treatment* helps to ensure that prisoners return to society drug free. The 1996 budget requests \$x.x million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for Federal and State and local prison treatment.

- *Boot Camp Prisons* provide a cost saving alternative to standard incarceration for non-violent first-time youthful offenders. Programs offer this select group rigorous discipline, physical conditioning, job training, and education. Many programs include job placement after completion of a six month program which includes drug treatment and follow up drug testing. The cost of a six month "boot camp" program compares favorably to the typical

five year average jail sentence imposed drug offenders. The 1996 budget requests \$x.x million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for boot camps.

- *Drug Courts* provide an alternative for non-violent offenders who are willing to participate in rehabilitative drug treatment and would benefit from it. Drug court programs provide treatment, testing, and counseling services for arrestees in lieu of trial and incarceration. Participants who comply with court mandates and pass periodic drug screening may avoid trial, those who don't return, return to serve their sentence. The 1996 budget requests \$150 million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for drug courts.

Emphasizing Community-Based Prevention

The 1996 drug control budget provides \$x.x billion for drug prevention programs, and increase of \$xxx million over 1995. Much of this increase comes from new and innovative programs authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

- *Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES)* grants provide resources to community groups, schools, and religious organizations for innovative in- and out of-school programs that provide an alternative to drug use and street crime. The 1996 budget requests \$xxx million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for the FACES program.
- *Safe and Drug Free Schools* grants provide funding for school programs aimed at preventing drug use and drug-related violence in our schools. The prevention message begins in Kindergarten and continues through age-specific curricula up to grade 12. Many of these programs are augmented by the

law enforcement supported DARE Program which seeks to build a bond of trust among police and school age youngsters. These programs are the foundation of our Nation's drug prevention effort. They provide teacher training and curriculum development that allows for the integration of student assistance programs that offer drug-free activities and security services to address weapon and drug-related security problems on school grounds. The 1996 budget requests \$xxx million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for drug free schools programs.

- *Community Policing As Drug Prevention.* Approximately \$xx million of the 1996 community policing initiative described earlier is attributed to drug abuse prevention. Community law enforcement efforts that place "cops-on-the-beat" can help reduce both the supply and demand for illicit drugs, increase public awareness, and build bonds of cooperation between community groups and law enforcement officials.

Drug Law Enforcement

The 1996 drug control budget request for domestic drug law enforcement is \$x.x billion, an increase of \$xx million, or xx percent over 1995. This budget continues the Administration's efforts to hold Federal law enforcement spending constant while targeting new resources to support community-based law enforcement. This policy continues to define the Federal role in terms of providing leadership and training, fostering inter-governmental cooperations, and providing incentives to States and localities to adopt successful drug control methods.

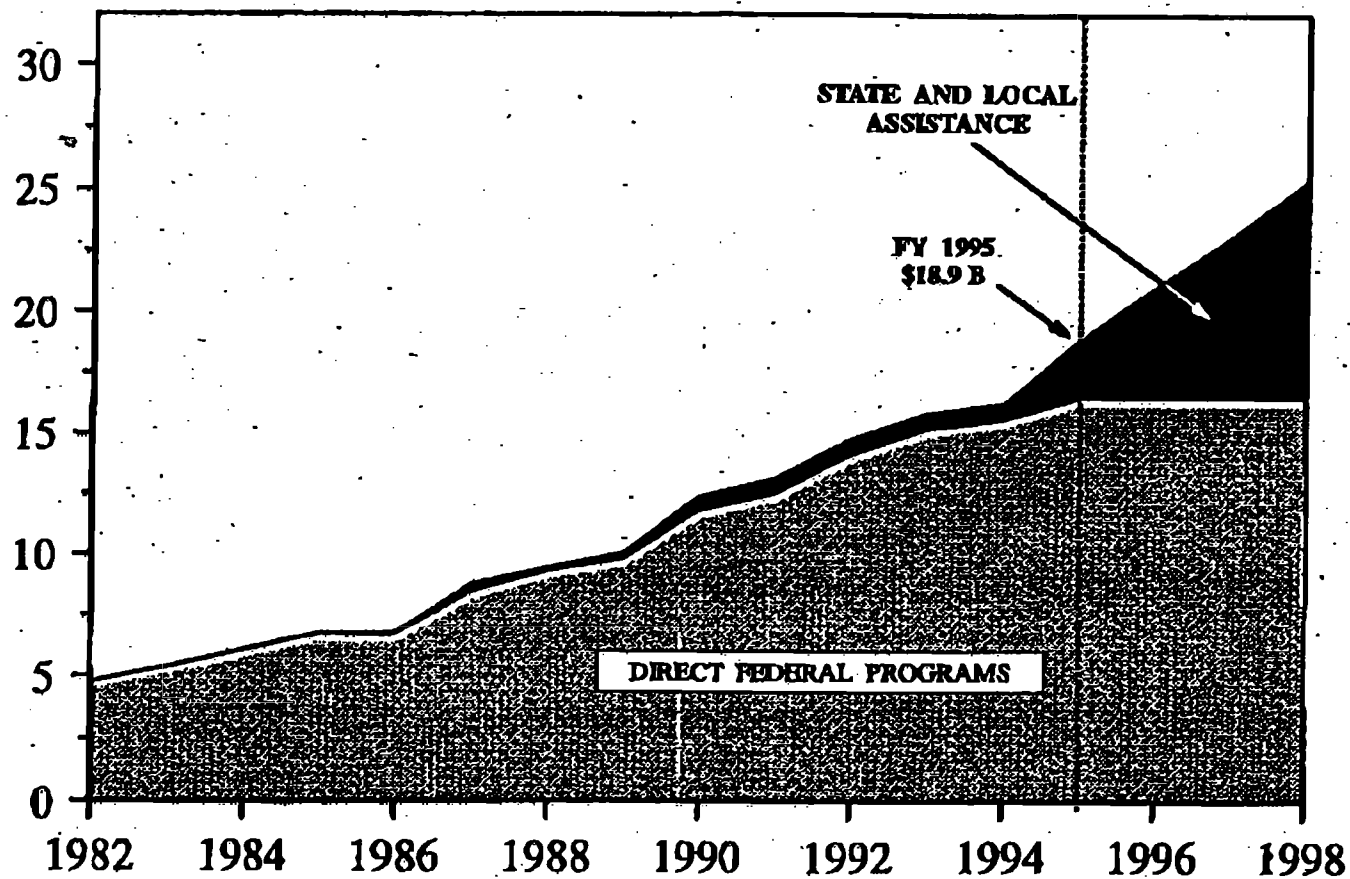
Interdiction and International Programs

The 1996 drug control budget request \$1.x billion for international and interdiction programs, an increase of \$x million, or x percent more than 1995. Since 1993, spending for drug interdiction has declined by \$xxx, reflecting the growing realization that the best long-term approach to reducing the flow of drugs across our border is to reduce the demand for drug within our borders.

[Insert para describing current international programs]

**Chart 5-2. 1995 BUDGET REFLECTS A NEW DIRECTION
IN FEDERAL CRIME FIGHTING**

DOLLARS IN BILLIONS



NOTE: Includes both mandatory and discretionary funding.

Chart 5-3. IN 1995, DEMAND PROGRAMS GROW FASTER COMPARED TO OTHER PROGRAMS

DOLLARS IN BILLIONS

Year	Criminal Justice (Dashed)	Prevention and Treatment (Dotted)	International and Interdiction (Solid)
1983	0.6	0.5	0.6
1985	0.8	0.8	0.9
1987	1.8	1.3	1.6
1989	2.8	2.0	1.8
1991	4.4	3.4	2.7
1993	5.7	4.0	2.2
1995	5.9	4.8	1.8

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDICTION

1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

01/19/94

The graph illustrates the relative emphasis on three strategies for combating drug trafficking over a 13-year period. The Y-axis represents a relative measure from 0 to 6. The X-axis shows years from 1982 to 1995. The 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE' strategy (dashed line) shows a steady increase, becoming the dominant strategy by the mid-1990s. 'PREVENTION AND TREATMENT' (dotted line) also shows a consistent upward trend. 'INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDICTION' (solid line) shows more fluctuation, peaking around 1991 before declining.

Year	Criminal Justice (Dashed)	Prevention and Treatment (Dotted)	International and Interdiction (Solid)
1982	0.6	0.5	0.6
1983	0.7	0.6	0.6
1984	0.8	0.7	0.8
1985	0.9	0.8	0.9
1986	1.0	0.8	0.8
1987	1.8	1.3	1.6
1988	2.0	1.4	1.2
1989	2.8	1.9	1.8
1990	4.3	3.0	2.3
1991	4.4	3.4	2.7
1992	5.0	3.7	2.6
1993	5.7	3.9	2.2
1994	5.7	4.0	1.8
1995	5.9	4.8	1.8

07/19/94

Table x-3. LAW ENFORCEMENT SPENDING BY AGENCY
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

Note: Some Double Counts of VCRTF.

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Violent Crime Control Fund	---	---	2.423	4.287	1.9	77%
Bureau of Prisons	1.9	2.2	2.828	2.888	0.4	14%
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.7	0.7	0.757	0.797	0.0	5%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1.9	2.1	2.204	2.318	0.1	5%
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1.0	1.1	1.408	1.864	0.3	18%
General Legal Activities	0.4	0.4	0.421	0.442	0.0	5%
U.S. Attorneys	0.8	0.8	0.851	0.884	0.0	4%
U.S. Customs Service	1.5	1.5	1.500	1.600	0.1	7%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	0.4	0.4	0.400	0.500	0.1	25%
U.S. Secret Service	0.5	0.5	0.500	0.600	0.1	20%
Judiciary	2.4	2.6	2.654	3.081	0.4	16%
All Other Law Enforcement	3.1	2.8	2.554	2.339	-0.2	-8%
Total Crime Control	14.8	15.1	18.300	21.500	3.2	17%

Table x-4. DRUG TREATMENT AND PREVENTION SPENDING A PRIORITY
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Treatment	2.339	2.514	2.874	2.874	0.000	0%
Prevention and Education	1.557	1.802	2.051	2.051	0.000	0%
Criminal Justice	5.885	5.700	5.927	5.927	0.000	0%
Interdiction	1.511	1.300	1.207	1.207	0.000	0%
International	0.523	0.351	0.427	0.427	0.000	0%
Intelligence and Research	0.650	0.888	0.684	0.694	0.000	0%
Total Drug Abuse Control	12.265	12.135	13.180	13.180	0.000	0%
Supply Reduction Programs	7.963 65%	7.592 63%	7.809 59%	7.809 59%	0.000	0%
Demand Reduction Programs	4.302 35%	4.544 37%	5.371 41%	5.371 41%	0.000	0%

Table x-5. MAJOR CRIME CONTROL INITIATIVES
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in millions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Community Policing	---	---	1,300	1,882	582	45%
Prevention Grants	---	---	2	93	91	4548%
Combating Violence Against Women	---	---	27	229	202	747%
Community Schools Programs	---	---	37	104	67	180%
Drug Treatment [State & Federal]	---	---	---	40.5	41	
Drug Courts	---	---	29	150	121	417%
Violent Offender Incarceration	---	---	25	500	476	1941%
Criminal Alien Incarceration Assistance	---	---	130	300	170	131%
Immigration Reform	---	---	284	375	91	32%
Federal Law Enforcement	---	---	30	183	163	542%
All Other	---	---	560	422	(138)	-25%
Total Crime Control	---	---	2,423	4,287	1,864	77%

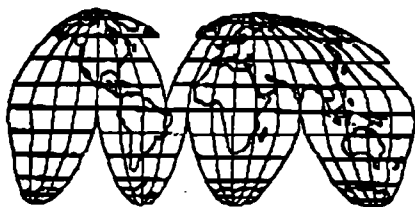
Table x-1. VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND (VCRTF)
 (Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Budget Authority	2.423	4.287	5.000	5.500	6.500	6.500
Outlays	0.703	2.334	3.938	4.904	6.639	6.225

**Table x-2. ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
 CONTINUES TO GROW**
 (Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Law Enforcement	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	0.1	1%
Litigative and Judicial	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	0.1	2%
Corrections	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	0.2	8%
State and Local Assistance	0.8	0.7	2.8	3.8	1.0	36%
Total Crime Control	14.6	15.1	18.3	19.7	1.4	47%

TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

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Harry Meyers
Roger Adkins
David HaunPHONE: 67028Number of pages _____
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Adrien Silas

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Draft Chapter

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202/395-5704
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202/395-3090

Author: Duke, J: x53451: Second Draft 1-6-95

5C. RESTORING COMMUNITIES: CONTROLLING VIOLENT CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE

The 1996 budget builds on the Administration's initial efforts to fight violent crime, drug abuse related crime, and to make our streets safe for all Americans. This budget invests substantial sums in our communities for law enforcement and crime prevention programs, as well as commits the necessary resources to ensure that dangerous criminals serve their full sentences. The 1996 budget provides resources to hire additional State and local police, funds innovative new programs to prevent non-violent first-time offenders from becoming career criminals, and continues the attack on hard-core drug abuse and drug-related crime with substantial new spending for drug treatment programs.

The Administration's commitment to fight violent crime is backed by over \$4.2 billion in 1996 spending from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund that was authorized by the recently enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The Fund will provide a total of \$30.2 billion through the year 2000 to enable communities to put more police on our streets, build more prison space to ensure that violent criminals remain off those streets, and establish major new efforts to prevent crime before it becomes a way of life for our youth and the drug addicted.

[Insert Table Crime Control Funding by Agency]

CONTROLLING CRIME

The Administration's request to control crime in 1996 is \$xx.x billion, an increase of \$x.x billion or xx percent over 1995. As Chart x-1 below shows, the largest share of the proposed increase for controlling crime goes to assist State and local law enforcement. This continues the Administration's emphasis on funding crime fighting at the State and local level.

New Crime Control Legislation

The recently enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 sent a strong and clear message to America about what our future law enforcement strategy. This landmark legislation provides a balanced array of enforcement and prevention programs and tough new sanctions in the Federal criminal law, including "three strikes, you're out." Because of this new law, we have:

- New prosecutorial tools to combat the proliferation of firearms violations, violent gang activity, predatory sex offenders, and various fraud schemes.
- Resources to put well-trained police officers on the street, where communities can and should expect to see results.
- Provisions to assist States to increase their prison capacities, including incentives for appropriate use of boot camps, alternatives to incarceration, and improved drug treatment programs.
- Adequately-funded immigration initiatives that will finally help control the border and provide assistance in resolving

the problem of illegal criminal aliens.

- Grants to assist State and local law enforcement agencies, as well as, involve community organizations in the process of developing and implementing effective crime prevention programs.

These newly authorized programs will be supported by a new trust fund, the Violent Crime Control Fund (VCRF) that will help assure needed resources are available to back up the President's new initiatives. Resources for this fund are shown on Table X.X below, and are to be generated from savings realized from Federal personnel reductions associated with the enactment of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994.

[Insert Table VCRF Funding]

A New Strategy To Take Back Our Streets

As the centerpiece for the President's strategy to make our Nation's streets safe for all Americans, the Act provides tough new sentencing laws to incarcerate repeat violent offenders and increases the cost to criminals and youth for gun-related crime. The Act provides for programs to increase street level law enforcement, grants to assist State and local law enforcement, grants for the construction of needed State prison space, and for a variety of innovative crime and drug prevention efforts at the local level. Approximately 95 percent of the Administration's new crime fighting money will go to assist State and local organizations in their anti-crime efforts.

[Insert Chart on S&L Law Enforcement]

Putting Federal Resources To Work Supporting Local Law Enforcement

With the 1996 budget, the Administration continues the new direction it has taken for controlling violent crime. This budget puts over \$3.7 billion in the hands of State and local law enforcement, community groups, and local governments to help them fight crime in their own neighborhoods, an increase of \$1.6 billion over 1995. This strategy contrasts markedly to prior Federal approaches which sought to fight crime largely by expanding the Federal law enforcement bureaucracy. The 1996 budget focuses these crime fighting resources by creating partnerships with State, local, and community law enforcement entities. By putting significant new resources in the hands of State governors, units of local government, and community groups, the Administration recognizes that fighting local crime is a local responsibility and that resources must be placed where they are most effective.

Nationwide, only ten percent of crime fighting is a direct Federal responsibility. Federal crime fighting resources, therefore, need to be focused primarily on those areas that are uniquely Federal, including forgery, espionage, interstate drug trafficking, and international crime control.

[Insert Table Major New Crime Initiatives]

Major New Crime Fighting Initiatives

Putting 100,000 Cops On The Street

The 1996 budget proposes over \$1.8 billion in grants to hire more police officers and support community policing programs across the country. This represents an increase of \$582 million,

or 45, percent over 1995 and is the second installment on the President's promise to put 100,000 more police on the streets of America. Together with prior year appropriations, the Administration will have provided sufficient funds to hire and train 45,000 new police officers by the end of 1996.

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program is a cornerstone of the President's program to combat violent crime. Its goal is to increase police presence on our streets, expand cooperation between law enforcement agencies and members of local communities, and enhance public safety. Grants provided under the program may be used for hiring new officers, rehiring officers laid off as a result of State and local budget cuts, and for procuring equipment and technology to enhance law enforcement. Future appropriations will bring the total spending for police hiring to nearly \$9 billion by the year 2000.

Combatting Violence Against Women

The 1996 budget provides \$229 million in new grant funds to States for a variety of programs to combat gender-based crime. Over half, or \$130 million will go for grants to States for programs to improve investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women. An additional \$42 million is proposed for rape prevention and programs to prevent the sexual exploitation of runaway, homeless, and street youth. To encourage States and units of local and tribal governments to treat domestic violence as a serious crime, \$28 million will be made available for domestic violence enforcement to States and localities demonstrating willingness to support strong arrest-oriented programs. Lastly, a number of grant programs are provided that address rural and community domestic violence through education, training, and enforcement programs: including a National Domestic Violence Hotline,

programs to aid the victims of child sexual and physical abuse, and grants for Battered Women's Shelters.

Incarcerating Violent Criminals

The 1996 budget proposes \$500 million of new grant funds to assist States and localities build jail and prison cells across the country. At least half of these funds will go to States that have adopted "Truth in Sentencing Laws" that ensure that convicted violent offenders serve at least eighty percent of the sentences behind bars.

In addition to State prison grants, the Administration is proposing to provide \$300 million to States who are burdened with the cost of incarcerating violent criminal aliens. All States with criminal illegal aliens will receive a share of these resources based upon the number of criminal illegal aliens currently incarcerated at State expense. California has the largest single share of criminal illegal aliens.

Funding Effective Crime and Violence Prevention Programs

The 1996 budget proposes spending \$93 million for programs that target the cause of violence and crime in our nation. These crime prevention grants address a broad spectrum of conditions that help breed crime and targets for assistance those geographic and demographic populations most vulnerable to adopting criminal activity as a way of life. The most significant of these new grants are the following:

- ***The Model Intensive Prevention Grants*** will target up to 15 chronically high crime areas and involve a broad spectrum of community organization and resources in developing innovative new methods to prevent crime. Over \$48 million

is proposed to fund this new grant program in 1996.

- **The Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) Program** will provide over \$103 million in 1996, an increase of \$67 million over 1995, for grants to local education agencies and community groups to establish before, during, and after school programs for school age youth. Managed and funded jointly by the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, the FACES program will bring together the resources of the local schools, community groups, religious organizations, and business and civic leaders to provide our youth positive alternatives to the streets.
- **The Local Crime Prevention Block Grant** will provide over \$30 million in new grants to units of general local government for fourteen specifically eligible crime prevention programs. This funding method will provide localities with maximum flexibility in selecting which prevention program is best suited to the needs of their specific community.
- **The Ounce of Prevention Council** provides executive review of the Administration's crime prevention efforts. Chaired by Vice President Gore, the Council is composed of the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor, Treasury, Agriculture, Interior, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In addition to its role in the planning and coordination of prevention programs, the Council may make grants for crime and drug prevention activities, such as; mentoring, jobs, and employability programs. A total of \$15 million is requested in 1996 for the work of the Council.

Expanding & Improving Drug Courts

The 1996 budget proposes \$150 million to expand and build on the successes of the Drug Court Program, an increase of \$121 million over 1995. Drug Courts provide an alternative to incarcerating non-violent first-time drug offenders by offering intensive treatment and case management for those desiring a chance to rehabilitate themselves. Drug Courts are an alternative to both costly litigation and incarceration for those who would benefit from treatment and counseling. Program participants are required to undergo intensive residential drug treatment followed by after-care and periodic drug testing. Participants who fail drug screening are subsequently processed through the State or municipal criminal justice system and incarcerated.

Other State and Local Law Enforcement

The 1996 budget proposes \$xx million in new crime fighting money for grants to States for a variety of law enforcement assistance programs. These grants provides funds for developing and improving technical and scientific tools to fight crime, assisting State courts and prosecutors in dealing with the increasing demands of ensuring prompt adjudication of criminal cases, improving criminal records systems in support of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, and improving the quality and number of both rural and urban police forces.

Supporting Local Law Enforcement With Federal Resources

The 1996 budget requests \$583 million in new crime fighting money to ensure that Federal law enforcement agencies have adequate resources to support the efforts of State and local law

enforcement against violent crime. Of that amount, \$125 million will go to the Department of Justice and Treasury to bolster Federal crime fighting support. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will use \$33 million to purchase equipment and conduct research and development to ensure continued ability to conduct court-authorized wiretaps. Such wiretaps provide an investigative technique of last resort, but often enable law enforcement to convict criminals who, in the absence of wiretaps, might avoid arrest and remain on the streets. The Drug Enforcement Administration will use \$12 million to hire 83 new agents. Fifteen of these new agents will be dedicated to fighting the heroin trade, a deadly drug that has begun to regain its popularity. An additional \$70 million will be used for Department of Treasury law enforcement agencies. Most of which will go to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms for Violence Reduction Alliances. These alliances will provide grants directly to State and local police and prosecutors to enable them to work with Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms officials combatting firearms crime and interstate gun trafficking.

Improving Technology -- Digital Telephony

On October 25, 1994, the President signed into law the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act. Absent this law, there would have been no assurance of continued ability to conduct court authorized law enforcement or national security wiretaps as the Nation converts from analog to digital communications technology. The 1996 budget requests \$100 million to reimburse telecommunications carriers for costs associated with modification of equipment, facilities, and services necessary to continue to provide the Government with means to conduct wiretaps. Funding will ensure that one of the most important tools of Federal, State and local law enforcement will

not be compromised and that hardened criminals will continue to face efficient and technologically advanced investigative practices. The initiative will be supported by a 30% surcharge levied on civil monetary penalties and criminal fines.

Privatizing Federal Prisons - A New Way Of Doing Business

The 1996 budget includes \$73 million to activate six new Federal prison facilities and to expand capacity at five existing facilities. While this new capacity is urgently needed, the Federal Prison System has embarked on a new initiative to expand capacity and cut costs through privatization efforts. While, the Bureau of Prisons already uses private facilities extensively to house juvenile offenders and prisoners nearing the end of their sentences, it is being expanded to the management and operations of a majority of Federal facilities already funded and under construction.

Privatization candidates include most future pretrial detention, minimum and low security facilities currently under construction. Three of four minimum and low security prisons scheduled to open in 1996 will be privatized. The expected results will be a consistent, high quality and efficient delivery of services within the prison system, but at a substantial dollar and staff savings.

COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Drug abuse and drug-related crime cost our society an estimated \$67 billion annually¹ and destroys the lives and futures of a significant portion of our most precious resource -- our youth. Illicit drug trafficking breeds crime and corruption worldwide, drug use facilitates the spread AIDS and other deadly diseases, and addiction erodes our productivity as a nation. The negative effects of drugs and drug-related crime are felt most acutely in our communities and on our urban street corners. In many areas, street drug dealers virtually control their "turf" and keep law abiding citizens as prisoners in their own homes.

[Insert Pie Chart on Cost of Drug Abuse To Society]

The Administration's National Drug Control Strategy provides the details of how this Nation can respond to the imperative of reducing illicit drug. The strategy seeks to eliminate illicit drug use by focusing resources in two ways: reduce the demand for illicit drugs by expanding effective treatment services and continuing to deliver an effective prevention message to potential new users; and reduce the supply of available drugs through domestic law enforcement, border enforcement, and international cooperation.

[Insert Table Federal Drug Control Funding]

The Administration's 1996 drug control budget request is \$13.x billion, an increase of \$x billion, or x percent more than

¹ Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem, Key Indicators for Policy, Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University (1993).

1995. Much of the increase in drug funding comes from the recently enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The 1996 budget builds on initiatives begun in 1995 by placing renewed emphasis on drug treatment and prevention programs, while holding the line on drug law enforcement, interdiction, and international efforts. Chart 5C-2 shows the relationships of selected categories of drug control funding.

Improving and Targeting Drug Treatment

The 1996 drug control budget requests a total of \$x.x billion from all sources to treat drug abuse, an increase of \$xx million, or xx percent over 1995. It is estimated that with existing funding the Nation will have the capacity to treat approximately xxx million addicts in 1995. The 1996 request together with administrative cost savings would make treatment available to a record xxx addicted Americans -- good progress, still far short of the Administration's goal of making treatment available to all who want and would benefit from it.

- *Treating Hard Core Users* is the Administration's top priority in our effort to rid the Nation of drug addiction. The rationale is straight forward: hard-core drug users consume two-thirds of the \$49 billion retail drug trade, commit the largest proportion of drug-related crime; they impose a huge burden on our public health system, both directly and indirectly; they have overwhelmed our criminal justice system; and they have placed a huge burden upon Federal and State prison systems. Economic burdens notwithstanding, the cost of hard-core drug use in human terms is a national tragedy. The drug treatment programs discussed below reflect the Administration's commitment to address drug abuse where the battle is toughest -- in the streets, jails, and urban and rural drug markets of America.

- **Prison Drug Treatment** helps to ensure that prisoners return to society drug free. The 1996 budget requests \$23.9 million, an increase of \$ 1.7 million over 1995, for Federal and State and local prison drug treatment.
- **Boot Camps** provide a cost saving alternative to standard incarceration for non-violent first-time youthful offenders. Programs offer this select group rigorous discipline, physical conditioning, job training, counseling, and education. Many programs include job placement after completion of a six month program which includes drug treatment and follow up drug testing. While the cost of a six month "boot camp" program compares favorably to the typical five year average jail sentence imposed on many youthful drug offenders, society benefits further by returning "tax payers" to society rather than "tax users" to jail. Funding for new Boot Camp prison construction is authorized through this budget's \$500 million request for State prison grants.
- **Drug Courts** provide an alternative for non-violent offenders who are willing to participate in rehabilitative drug treatment and would benefit from it. Drug court programs provide treatment, testing, and counseling services for arrestees in lieu of trial and incarceration. An experience with a Drug Court is often the first time drug addicted offenders are afforded an adequate incentive to participate in drug treatment. Participants who comply with court mandates and pass periodic drug screening may avoid trial; those who don't, return to be tried, sentenced, and incarcerated. The 1996 budget requests \$150 million, an increase of \$ 121 million over 1995, for drug courts.

Healthy Partnerships

As part of the Administration's effort to reduce both the size and cost of government, significant changes are being proposed to consolidate the myriad of grant programs, reduce administrative costs, and put more drug treatment funds in the hands of State and local officials. As part of the effort, the 1996 budget proposes consolidating over 100 categorical Public Health Service activities into 17 "Healthy Partnership Clusters." This consolidation will maximize local flexibility, reduce the costs associated with grant funding, and maintain a strong Federal leadership role in public health.

The 1996 budget proposes \$1.7 billion for the Substance Abuse Healthy Partnership, an increase of \$56 million over 1995. The Partnership grants consolidate all Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration funds into flexible blocks of money that States can use for substance abuse treatment and prevention. Along with these grant funds, will come the elimination of many restrictions on how States may use existing Public Health Service grant funds, thereby, giving the States more flexibility in targeting resources to areas of greatest need. A portion of the block grant funds will be designated for provider training, demonstration projects to test new ways of treating and preventing drug abuse, and the dissemination of project findings nationally.

Emphasizing Community-Based Prevention

The 1996 drug control budget provides \$x.x billion for drug prevention programs, an increase of \$xxx million over 1995. Much of this funding increase comes from the many new and innovative programs authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

- **Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES)** grants provide resources to community groups, schools, and religious organizations for innovative in- and out of-school programs that provide an alternative to drug use and idle time on the streets. Programs include mentoring, family counseling, parental training, and athletic activities. The 1996 budget requests \$xxx million for the drug-related portion of this program, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for the FACES program.
- **Safe and Drug Free Schools** grants provide funding for school programs aimed at preventing drug use and drug-related violence in our schools. The prevention message begins in Kindergarten and continues through age-specific curricula up to grade 12. Many of these programs are augmented by the law enforcement supported DARE Program which seeks to build a bond of trust among police and school age youngsters. These programs are the foundation of our Nation's drug prevention effort. They provide teacher training and curriculum development that allows for the integration of student assistance programs that offer drug-free activities and security services to address weapon and drug-related security problems on school grounds. The 1996 budget requests \$xxx million, an increase of \$ xx million over 1995, for drug free schools programs.
- **Community Policing As Drug Prevention.** Approximately \$xx million of the 1996 community policing initiative described earlier is attributed to drug abuse prevention. Community law enforcement efforts that place "cops-on-the-beat" can help reduce both the supply and demand for illicit drugs, increase public awareness, and build bonds of cooperation between community groups and law enforcement officials.

Drug Law Enforcement

The 1996 drug control budget request for domestic drug law enforcement is \$x.x billion, an increase of \$xx million, or xx percent over 1995. This budget continues the Administration's efforts to hold Federal law enforcement spending constant while targeting new resources to support community-based law enforcement. This policy continues to define the Federal role in terms of providing leadership and training, fostering inter-governmental cooperations, and providing incentives to States and localities to adopt successful drug control methods.

- ***Community Policing As Drug Law Enforcement.*** Approximately \$xx million of the 1996 community policing initiative described earlier is also attributed to drug law enforcement. The presence of new police officers on the street and in our neighborhoods will have a significant impact upon street crime and open-air drug dealing.
- ***High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA).*** The 1996 drug control budget requests \$110 million for the HIDTA program, an increase of \$3 million over 1995. This reflects the addition of two new metropolitan HIDTAs in 1995, bringing the total to seven. These seven areas receive direct support from Federal law enforcement agencies, as well as, grants for local law enforcement agencies to target large drug trafficking organizations. In addition, a portion of local grant funding is dedicated to providing drug treatment services for hard-core addicts in those areas.

Interdiction and International Programs

The 1996 drug control budget request \$1.x billion for international and interdiction programs, an increase of \$x million, or x percent more than 1995. Since 1993, spending for drug interdiction has declined by \$xxx, reflecting the growing realization that the trafficking cartels have shifted their method of operations from the traditional transit zones. An emphasis on source country control will permit a more effective program to suppress and interdict supplies of drugs entering the United States.

Table x-1. VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND (VCRTF)
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Budget Authority	2.423	4.287	5.000	5.500	6.500	6.500
Outlays	0.703	2.334	3.936	4.904	5.639	6.225

**Table x-2. ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
CONTINUES TO GROW**
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Law Enforcement	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	0.1	1%
Litigative and Judicial	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	0.1	2%
Corrections	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	0.2	8%
State and Local Assistance	0.8	0.7	2.8	3.8	1.0	36%
Total Crime Control	14.6	15.1	18.3	19.7	1.4	47%

Table x-3. LAW ENFORCEMENT SPENDING BY AGENCY
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

Note: Some Double Counts of VCRTF

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Violent Crime Control Fund	---	---	2.423	4.287	1.8	77%
Bureau of Prisons	1.9	2.2	2.628	2.988	0.4	14%
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.7	0.7	0.757	0.797	0.0	5%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1.9	2.1	2.204	2.318	0.1	5%
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1.0	1.1	1.408	1.664	0.3	18%
General Legal Activities	0.4	0.4	0.421	0.442	0.0	5%
U.S. Attorneys	0.8	0.8	0.851	0.884	0.0	4%
U.S. Customs Service	1.5	1.5	1.500	1.600	0.1	7%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	0.4	0.4	0.400	0.500	0.1	25%
U.S. Secret Service	0.5	0.5	0.500	0.600	0.1	20%
Judiciary	2.4	2.6	2.654	3.081	0.4	16%
All Other Law Enforcement	3.1	2.8	2.554	2.339	-0.2	-8%
Total Crime Control	14.6	15.1	18.300	21.500	3.2	17%

Table x-4. DRUG TREATMENT AND PREVENTION SPENDING A PRIORITY
(Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in billions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Treatment	2.339	2.609	2.818	2.874	0.058	2%
Prevention and Education	1.557	1.602	2.051	2.051	0.000	0%
Criminal Justice	5.685	5.700	5.927	5.927	0.000	0%
Interdiction	1.511	1.280	1.278	1.207	-0.071	-6%
International	0.523	0.331	0.361	0.427	0.066	18%
Intelligence and Research	0.650	0.668	0.694	0.694	0.000	0%
Total Drug Abuse Control	12.265	12.189	13.129	13.180	0.051	0%
Supply Reduction Programs	7.963 65%	7.592 62%	7.809 59%	7.809 59%	0.000	0%
Demand Reduction Programs	4.302 35%	4.544 37%	5.371 41%	5.371 41%	0.000	0%

Table x-5. MAJOR CRIME CONTROL INITIATIVES
 (Discretionary budget authority; dollars amounts in millions)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995 to 1996	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Community Policing	---	---	1,300	1,882	582	45%
Prevention Grants	---	---	2	93	91	4546%
Combatting Violence Against Women	---	---	27	229	202	747%
Community Schools Programs	---	---	37	104	67	180%
Drug Treatment [State & Federal]	---	---	---	40.5	41	
Drug Courts	---	---	29	150	121	417%
Violent Offender Incarceration	---	---	25	500	476	1941%
Criminal Alien Incarceration Assistance	---	---	130	300	170	131%
Immigration Reform	---	---	294	375	91	32%
Federal Law Enforcement	---	---	30	193	163	542%
All Other	---	---	560	422	(138)	-25%
Total Crime Control	---	---	2,423	4,287	1,864	77%



Department of Justice

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**JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SEEKS 20 PERCENT INCREASE IN FY 96 BUDGET
TO REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The Department of Justice today released a FY96 budget that seeks \$16.5 billion, a 20 percent increase, to fulfill its mission to reduce violent crime. The new resources will put 20,000 more police on the street, imprison more violent offenders, provide state and local government with much needed resources for anti-crime initiatives and reduce the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States.

"This increase reflects the federal government's unprecedented commitment to fight crime," Attorney General Janet Reno said. Today's budget request also helps to fulfill our pledge to provide crime fighting support and assistance at the state and local level," she added.

Nearly 25 percent of the budget, \$4 billion, will pay for grants to help states, communities, law enforcement, and citizens form partnerships to fight crime in their own neighborhoods -- a 67 percent increase over 1995. The majority of these grant funds

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will come from the 1994 crime bill trust fund, which is funded by savings realized by cutting the size of the federal government.

These crime bill grants and other Department funds will provide resources that are sorely needed to lock up violent offenders, crack down on gangs and assist local crime-fighting initiatives, such as:

Assistance to State & Local Governments:

- **Community Policing:** \$1.9 billion to add 20,000 more police to the nation's total police strength and promote community policing, a 45 percent increase in funding over 1995. This represents the next installment on the President's commitment to put 100,000 more police on the streets. Nearly 10,000 police have been funded already, and 40,000 will be funded by the end of 1996. \$20 million will be used for Police Corps and for scholarships for law enforcement officers.
- **Incarceration of Violent Criminals:** \$500 million in grants to build new state and local jails and prisons (including facilities for juvenile offenders), rehabilitate existing jails and prisons, and build alternative correctional facilities like boot camps for non-violent offenders in order to free space for violent offenders.
- **Criminal Alien Incarceration:** \$300 million, an increase of \$170 million over 1995, to reimburse States for incarcerating illegal criminal aliens.
- **Byrne Formula grants:** \$450 million in crime bill funds and direct appropriations for states to continue to use funds for more than 20 law enforcement purposes, including state and local drug task force efforts.
- **Violent Crime and Drug Prevention initiatives:** \$158 million to better investigate, prosecute and deter perpetrators of violent crimes against women; \$150 million to expand and build on the

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successes of the Drug Court Program; \$78 million to target high crime areas with promising crime-prevention programs.

"Today's budget request also allocates additional funding to boost federal law enforcement efforts to attack gang-related violent crime, drug trafficking and international organized crime," Reno said. These funds will provide the resources to:

Federal Law Enforcement Initiatives:

- **Build New and Expand Current Federal Prison Operations:** \$318 million to build three new federal prisons and fund the activation of seven new prisons, of which five will be privatized. Resources are also included for five expansion projects and to expand the use of alternatives to incarceration. New prisons scheduled to open in 1996 will add 9,197 beds, an increase of 13 percent over current levels.
- **Improve Wiretap Capability --** \$135 million to ensure the government's ability to conduct court-authorized wiretaps as the nation converts from analog to digital communications technology. A proposed 30 percent surcharge on civil monetary penalties and criminal fines will be used to fund \$100 million to reimburse telecommunications carriers for modifying equipment, facilities and services.
- **Crackdown on Violent Gangs:** \$5 million to hire 60 personnel, (40 attorneys and 20 support staff) for U.S. Attorneys' offices to aggressively and creatively use the full power of federal law enforcement to target and dismantle violent gangs. (DOJ)
- **Crackdown on Heroin Trafficking:** \$4 million to enable the DEA to hire 30 new agents to address recent increases in heroin trafficking. In recent years heroin purity levels have steadily risen.
- **Establish Eastern Europe Organized Crime Training Facility:** \$2 million for the FBI to establish an International Training Facility in Budapest, Hungary, to help stem the flow of, and to prevent

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future infusion of organized criminal activity into the U.S. from Eastern Europe, Russia and the former Soviet Republics.

- **Open Beijing Organized Crime Office:** \$1 million to open a joint FBI/DEA office in Beijing, People's Republic of China (PRC), so agents can work closely with PRC law enforcement to combat Asian organized crime and drug trafficking.
- **Expand Drug Treatment Programs:** \$1.7 million to add five residential drug treatment programs, providing additional drug treatment for up to 1,200 inmates in 1996 to ensure that federal inmates return to society drug-free.

The budget request also includes over \$1 billion for the Department and four other Executive Branch agencies to help control the border and help resolve the problem of criminal illegal aliens. These include:

- **Strengthen control of our nation's borders:** \$269 million to significantly enhance the border control activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). In total, almost 1,500 Border Patrol agents, inspectors and other law enforcement personnel will be assigned to areas of highest activity along the Southern border.
- **Remove thousands of criminal aliens from the United States:** \$178 million to implement a comprehensive detention and removal program -- the most intensive effort by any Administration to address a loophole in the immigration control system. These funds will enable INS to double the number of deportations, to a total of 111,280 in 1996.
- **Increase sanctions against employers who hire illegal aliens:** \$82 million is requested for the INS, the U.S. Attorneys, and the Executive Office of Immigration Review to strengthen enforcement of immigration laws to 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.

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"We have taken a fresh look at the functions and programs of our component organizations and headquarters operations, identifying many areas where we can restructure activities to better carry out our mission," Reno noted.

"Office automation has enhanced communications and information sharing between the FBI and the DEA, eliminating duplicative investigation efforts in the U.S. and in foreign countries. All Department components and divisions are reviewing the size and mission of their operations with a view to streamlining them wherever possible. The FBI is continuing its redeployment of agents from headquarters to the field, supervisory ratios will be increased in all the law enforcement bureaus to enhance field operations, automation systems in the litigation components has resulted in reduced support staffing requirements.

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95-067

FY 96 BUDGET REQUEST HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Justice's FY 1996 budget seeks \$16.5 billion to fight violent crime, fulfill its pledge to fund the crime bill, and control our borders. The budget will help put more police on the street, imprison more violent offenders, and fund numerous state and local anti-crime initiatives. It adds the necessary funding to further strengthen the Border Patrol, expand worksite enforcement, improve verification of employment status, and double the number of deportable aliens removed from the United States.

The budget provides a 20 percent increase (\$2.8 billion) over the 1995 appropriated levels. The \$16.5 billion budget includes \$4 billion from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund established in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

FUNDING THE 1994 CRIME BILL AND FIGHTING VIOLENT CRIME

STATE AND LOCAL:

- \$1.9 billion in grants to hire 20,000 more police officers and support community policing programs across the country. This represents an increase of \$582 million (45 percent) over 1995, and is the second installment on the President's commitment to put 100,000 more police on the streets. When combined with prior year appropriations, this will have provided sufficient funds to hire and train 40,000 new police officers.
- \$500 million in new grant funding to assist States and localities to build jail and prison cells across the country, including Boot Camps.
- \$130 million in grants to States to improve investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women.
- \$28 million to encourage State, local, and tribal governments to treat domestic violence as the serious crime it is.
- \$150 million to expand and build on the successes of the Drug Court Program, an increase of \$121 million over 1995.
- \$48 million for the Model Intensive Prevention Grants program. These grants will target up to 15 chronically high crime areas in developing new methods to prevent crime.

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- **\$30 million** in block grants to units of State and local governments for 14 specifically eligible crime prevention programs.
- **\$450 million** to maintain the current level of Byrne formula grants.

FEDERAL: (Program increases)

Prisons/Correctional Facilities:

The budget request seeks \$320 million to build three new prisons, fund the private operation of five facilities, activate two other prisons and five expansion projects, expand the use of alternatives to incarceration, and accommodate the ever-increasing size of the federal inmate population. In total, new prisons scheduled to open in 1996 will add **9,197 beds** (including 6,349 contract beds), an increase of **13 percent** over the current level.

In compliance with reinventing government measures, the request proposes the further utilization of private companies, where most appropriate, to manage federal inmates. This expands the private sector role in federal corrections by contracting for the management and operation of several federal prisons currently under construction. The majority of future pretrial detention, minimum and low security federal prisons will be privatized.

- **\$187.7 million** for construction of new prison facilities (**2,816 new beds**) in the Western Region of the U.S., and in Beaumont, Texas, and to secure contract funding for detention bedspace in Hawaii.
- **\$41.2 million** to activate a low and minimum security prison in Beaumont, Texas, and to activate expansion projects in Tallahassee, Florida; Milan, Michigan; Lompoc, California; Fort Worth, Texas; and Lexington, Kentucky. These activations will add **2,848 beds** to the federal prisons system.
- **\$31.4 million** to provide partial-year funding for private sector management and operation of five new facilities located in Taft, California; Brooklyn, New York; Forrest City, Arkansas; and Yazoo City, Mississippi. These five facilities will add **6,349 new beds** to the federal prisons system.
- **\$27.4 million** to enable the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to expand its use of a wide range of alternatives to incarceration in federally-operated or contract-operated facilities, such as Community Corrections Centers and state and local facilities.

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- **\$30.8 million** to provide expanded health care coverage to support control of infectious diseases and to support the increased expenses of food, clothing, etc., associated with a 10 percent increase in new inmates and to make life safety improvements and remove hazardous waste from federal prison facilities.
- **\$1.7 million** to add five residential drug treatment programs. Depending upon the treatment period (6-12 month programs), the additional programs could provide treatment for 600 and up to 1,200 inmates in Federal custody to ensure that when they return to society they are drug free.

\$49.3 million is allocated for the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) to construct 144 additional holding cells and provide security at 31 courthouses scheduled to be opened in 1996.

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION AND LITIGATION PRIORITIES

- **\$2 million** for the FBI to establish an International Training Facility in Budapest, Hungary to train 300 foreign law enforcement officers from Eastern Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet Republics to help stem the flow of and prevent future infusion of organized criminal activity into the U.S. from Eastern Europe. By training foreign law enforcement officers in the latest investigative techniques, the FBI will help foreign governments stop the development of criminal enterprises in their own jurisdictions, while developing effective counterparts to work with in the future. The training facility will begin instructing foreign law enforcement officials in late April 1995 with full-fledged training to commence following completion of facility upgrades in 1996. Budapest's accessibility to other Eastern European countries contributed substantially to it being selected as the site of the training center.
- **\$1 million** to open a joint FBI/DEA office in Beijing, People's Republic of China (PRC), enabling the U.S. Government to work more closely with PRC law enforcement officials on a full range of criminal activities, including many high profile Asian organized crime and drug trafficking cases based within the PRC. The establishment of a Beijing office is also necessary as Hong Kong reverts to the PRC in 1997.
- **\$4.8 million** to expand installation of the FBI's DRUGFIRE program to additional state and local law enforcement agencies and to enhance the FBI's DNA network. DRUGFIRE provides access to bullet casing data so that multi-state, gun-related crimes can be linked and more quickly solved. The DNA network enables speedier resolution of sex and violent serial crimes. Currently

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DRUGFIRE is installed in 27 crime laboratories in six states (Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Virginia, California, and D.C.). The FBI plans to install **DRUGFIRE** in another 18 crime laboratories in three states (New York, Ohio and Indiana) with the 1996 enhancement.

- **\$35 million** for the FBI and DEA to perform research and development as well as acquisition of digital telecommunications technology. This program will enable both agencies to continue performing court-authorized electronic intercepts in a digital telecommunications environment. These investigative techniques have consistently provided the evidence linking suspects to criminal acts, especially in organized crime, drug trafficking and other violent crime cases where recorded conversations provide irrefutable evidence in court and serve as the foundation for removing these criminals off the streets.
- **\$100 million** will be made available in 1996 to reimburse telecommunications carriers for their costs to modify equipment and facilities to ensure their digital telecommunications equipment meets the needs of law enforcement agencies. A proposed 30 percent surcharge on civil monetary penalties and criminal fines will be used to fund this reimbursement measure. It is the first time such a surcharge has been used directly to combat crime.
- **\$2.5 million** to begin developing wireless radio communications equipment that will be compatible with state and local equipment, an NPR initiative.
- **\$4 million** to expand and improve investigative and managerial training courses for State, Indian Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies.
- **\$1.2 million** to improve the firearms training facility at the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia.
- **\$10.8 million** for the purchase and maintenance of Automated Data Processing equipment for the FBI and DEA.
- **\$4 million** to enable the DEA to hire 30 new agents to address the resurgence of heroin availability which has steadily risen across the nation.
- **\$2.2 million** to enhance DEA's ability to conduct and translate court-authorized wire intercepts through the use of contract linguists and Title III investigations.
- **\$29.3 million** and 167 positions to enable the U.S. Marshals Service to provide security at 31 new Federal courthouses scheduled to open in 1996. ??

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- **\$4 million** to enable the USMS to provide security in extraordinarily high threat trials and to improve its computer security information systems.
- **\$11.1 million** to enable the USMS to purchase vehicles, provide training, and transfer staff to where they are most needed.
- **\$6 million** for the United States Attorneys (USAs) to supervise elections of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT). Over the past several decades, the Department of Justice has undertaken extensive efforts to rid North America's largest labor union of corruption, largely with the aim of returning control of the IBT union to the rank-and-file members, and of benefitting the national economy, which is affected by the IBT's influence.
- **\$5 million** increase for USAs for a violent crime and gang prosecution initiative to aggressively and creatively use the full power of Federal law enforcement resources and statutory authority to target and dismantle violent gangs.
- **\$4 million** for the Civil Division to provide essential resources for litigation anticipated by the Commercial Litigation Branch.
- **\$1.5 million** increase in reimbursable authority from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund (administered by the Department of Health and Human Services) to bring the level of reimbursement provided in line with the Civil Division's actual costs of implementing the Vaccine Program.
- **\$16.3 million** to permit the payment of all 525 expected Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund claims. The Trust Fund, which is administered by the Civil Division, makes payments to individuals exposed to radiation as a result of atmospheric nuclear tests and uranium mining.
- **\$3.3 million** for the U.S. Trustees to enhance Chapter 11 case supervision and to launch a Chapter 11 post-confirmation initiative; to be funded through an extension of quarterly fees into the post-confirmation phase of the financial restructuring process. The new fee structure would require Chapter 11 debtors to continue paying quarterly fees on disbursements until the case is either converted to Chapter 7 or dismissed.
- **\$8.8 million** for the Antitrust Division to maintain its criminal enforcement program, review increasingly numerous and complex proposed mergers, and expand enforcement efforts against sophisticated international price-fixing conspiracies and other anti-competitive conduct. This will be funded from

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increased Hart-Scott-Rodino pre-merger filing fee receipts that will be collected as a result of a 1994 raise in the filing fee.

BORDER CONTROL AND OTHER IMMIGRATION INITIATIVES

Border Control and Management

- **\$59.4 million** directed between the ports-of-entry to hire 700 border patrol agents.
- **\$67.7 million** directed at the ports-of-entry to hire 680 immigration inspectors and add additional Dedicated Commuter Lanes and Automated Permit ports.
- **\$52.3 million** for technology enhancements which includes: camera surveillance systems; Automated Fingerprint Information System equipment; a helicopter; sensors for monitoring illegal traffic between the ports-of-entry; border facility upgrades; and mobility resources to assist in re-deployment of Border Patrol agents to areas of increased traffic.
- **\$19.3 million** and 78 agents to expand anti-smuggling and intelligence gathering operations, create field intelligence groups at key Southern border locations, and conduct a pilot voluntary interior repatriation effort in the San Diego area.
- **\$8.9 million** for airport automation at selected air ports-of-entry.
- **\$8.9 million** for overseas deterrence of alien smuggling.

Worksite Enforcement and Verification

- **\$52 million** to expand employer sanctions pilots to seven States with the largest number of illegal aliens (CA, TX, AZ, NJ, NY, FL, and IL) and reduce fraudulent document production.
- **\$28.3 million** to expand INS' Verification Information System, expand INS' Telephone Verification System to almost 1,000 employers, and initiate several large-scale pilots with the Social Security Administration and Department of Labor to test a variety of verification approaches, including a national employment verification system.

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Detention and Removal of Criminal and Other Deportable Aliens

- **\$11.2 million** for "absconder removal teams" to remove aliens with final orders of deportation.
- **\$22.6 million** to fund 1,836 detention beds in State and local detention facilities.
- **\$59 million** to provide for a national detention and removal network which includes additional vehicles, infrastructure improvements, staff at INS Service Processing Centers to operate 976 additional INS detention beds; supplementary construction funding to support two new SPC's, and an automated decision support system to optimize the use of detention space and transportation resources.
- **\$20.3 million** for administrative deportation of aliens convicted of aggravated felonies and who are not legal permanent resident aliens, and those aliens denied asylum.
- **\$5.2 million** to expand the usage of the National Crime Information Center to include selected aliens who fail to appear for deportation.
- **\$42.3 million** to expand the Institutional Hearing Program from five to seven States, adding Arizona and New Jersey.

Assistance to States and Improving Customer Service

- **\$10 million** for a Center for Immigration Statistics.
- **\$4 million** to expand the use of the Law Enforcement Service Center that will give State and local law enforcement officers access to INS records.
- **\$300 million** to help States cover the cost of incarcerating violent criminal aliens.

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DOING MORE WITH LESS: DOJ IMPROVES THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Department of Justice has taken many steps to improve its own operations, which will have a direct impact on the rest of the Criminal Justice System. Most of these actions have cost nothing to implement, or have been done with existing resources. We have taken a fresh look at our organizations, identifying areas where we can restructure activities to better carry out our mission. We propose to reduce or eliminate excessive management layering, administrative overhead, and labor intensive practices wherever possible.

Better coordination:

The Attorney General established the Office of Investigative Agency Policies (OIAP) and appointed FBI Director Freeh its first director (DIAP). The office has been charged with coordinating specific activities of the Department's criminal investigative agencies that warrant uniform treatment and coordination.

Thus far, the DIAP has adopted ten resolutions that address many important law enforcement coordination priorities:

- Shared drug intelligence data base for use by DEA and FBI agents. Additional agencies will have access to the data base in the future;
- A study of violent crime resources in the Department to eliminate duplication and competition for resources in the field and determine the best way to serve State and local police agencies;
- Coordinate the budget process for law enforcement agencies, with the ultimate goal of a combined law enforcement budget for the Department;
- Establish a Justice Wireless (radio communications) Users Group to coordinate our participation in the Federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group established under the National Performance Review;
- Study the Department's field structure to examine ways to improve coordination among field offices of the various DOJ agencies, including the possibility of consolidating field offices;
- Enhance interagency coordination of drug investigations conducted in foreign countries; and

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- Coordinate and oversee aviation policy in the Department.

Greater Use of Automation:

- Collaborative efforts between the FBI and DEA in office automation will enhance communications and information sharing between the two agencies by avoiding duplication and incompatibility of office automation equipment.
- Another key project is the development of automated booking stations. Automation of the booking process will speed up prisoner processing, save thousands of hours of time now devoted to manual bookings, and improve the utilization and sharing of crucial law enforcement data.
- Similarly, to make documents more easily accessed through the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), a Document Processing System is being developed to automate what is currently an extremely cumbersome manual FOIPA process. The goal of this system is to provide faster, higher quality service to citizens.

Streamlining Operations and Reducing Overhead:

All the Department's components have reviewed the size and mission of their operations with a view to streamlining them wherever possible. For example:

- The FBI is transferring 600 agents from headquarters, or non-investigative positions in the field, to investigative assignments.
- The USMS will eliminate organizational layers and components within its headquarters and transfer many headquarters' functions and personnel to district offices.
- The INS has eliminated one of its four regions and restored the authority of regional managers over field operations. It has empowered field operational units to improve the delivery of services to its customers with support, not intrusion, from Washington.
- The BOP expects to reduce by 25 percent the number of personnel in select administrative categories by 1999. The USMS has committed to a 42 percent reduction of these positions.

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- Supervisory ratios will also be increased in all the law enforcement bureaus, reflecting a further enhancement of employee empowerment and delegation of authority.
- The litigating components of the Department have found that increasing their use of automated systems has permitted them to reduce the ratio of secretarial/clerical support to professional positions.
- In addition, several litigating components are in the process of implementing major reorganizations to reduce layers of bureaucracy, flatten management structure, and combine like functions to ensure adequate resources are available for core functions.

January 6, 1995

Mr. Robert T. Scully
Chair
Law Enforcement Steering Committee
Suite 200
1001 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Robert:

Thank you for your letter of December 8 regarding the fiscal 1996 budget. I appreciate knowing the Law Enforcement Steering Committee's concerns.

As you know, I am committed to building on the tremendous progress we've made in fighting crime and increasing law enforcement in communities across America. Surely, we couldn't have come this far without the guidance and assistance of the members of LESC.

My Administration has begun to review specific budget issues with a goal of creating a fiscally sound federal budget that invests in our nation's future and continues to reduce the deficit and streamline the federal government. As always, your concerns and advice are important to me, and I can assure you that they have been given every consideration. Once the final budget is released, I think you'll agree that the Steering Committee's concerns have been addressed and that my Administration is continuing its strong support for state, local, and federal law enforcement.

Sincerely, **BILL**

BC/MHM/MM/ws (Corres. #1980802)

✓(l.scully.rt)

cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB

cc: Monica Mullens, 93 OEOB

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH through John Podesta

CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee

1001 22nd St., N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20037

December 8, 1994

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC) has read the published reports that the Office of Management and Budget has proposed drastic reductions in the fiscal year 1996 budget for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. We could not be more dismayed or disheartened at these proposals.

The LESC is a nonpartisan coalition consisting of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, Fraternal Order of Police, Major City Chiefs, National Association of Police Organizations, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Troopers Coalition, the Police Executive Research Forum and the Police Foundation collectively representing over 500,000 law enforcement officers nationwide.

The LESC worked together for many years for passage of the Brady Law and the 1994 Crime Law, and with your strong leadership these important public safety laws were passed by the Congress and signed into law. Now, we are deeply concerned this proposal is a signal that the Administration may be backing away from its commitment to a tough and balanced approach to addressing the problem of crime.

We believe you can understand the extent of our concern when OMB proposes the following:

- *A more than 30% reduction in Federal firearms law enforcement.
- *Cutting the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program.
- *Cutting the ATF regulatory personnel just as they are implementing key reforms in the issuance of Federal firearms dealer licenses.
- *Eliminating or reducing key investigative support activity.

The OMB proposal states that monies purportedly saved would be converted to some form of grants to hire local police. We believe this signals a serious lack of

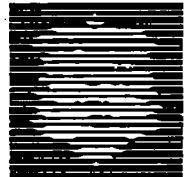
Steering Committee
Members

Federal Law Enforcement
Officers Association
Fraternal Order of Police

International
Brotherhood of
Police Officers
Major City Chiefs

National Association of
Police Organizations
National Organization of
Black Law Enforcement
Executives

National Sheriffs' Association
National Troopers Coalition
Police Executive Research
Forum
Police Foundation



Representing
Policing in
America

understanding of the clear distinction in the roles between Federal law enforcement and their peers in state and local agencies.

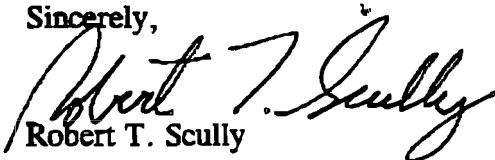
It signals a lack of attention to a point we have consistently stressed — ATF is a model of cooperation and support upon whom we rely for their unqualified expertise and capabilities. We recognize their leadership on issues relating to violent crime because they have worked alongside us for decades.

ATF's support for the men and women we represent throughout the country is well established. And, although we have stated it before, we would like to reiterate that we stand solidly behind ATF.

We concur in the comments of the National President of the Fraternal Order of Police who put it this way last week in a USA Today editorial, "Robbing Peter to pay Paul [is] absolutely a step in the wrong direction."

The members of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee cannot support such a proposal, and we ask respectfully that you put a quick end to it.

Sincerely,


Robert T. Scully
Executive Director, NAPO
LESC Chair

c.c. The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
The Honorable Janet Reno
The Honorable Lee Brown