

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-3-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision	FY 1995		FY 1996							
	Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	PAD Estimate	PAD Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.
						New	Total			
<b>PREVENTION:</b>										
Model Intensive Prevention	—	—	48.216		48.216	43.394	43.394		100.000	100.000
Ounce of Prevention Council	2	2	7.088	14.700	14.700	3.234	3.759	15	14.700	14.700
FACES (Family & Community Endeavor Schools)										
Community Schools Youth Services Grants	26	26	29.581	72.450	72.450	15.939	25.004		72.350	72.350
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants	11	11	20.232	31.050	31.050	6.831	10.716		31.050	31.050
Local Crime Prevention Block Grants	—	—	36.615		30.000	27.000	27.000		75.940	75.940
Assist for Delinq'nt & At-Risk Youth [Youth Academies]	—	—	2.604		0.000	0.000	0.000		5.400	5.400
Local Partnership Act	—	—	130.184	270.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		270.000	270.000
Community Economic Partnership	—	—	21.697	45.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		45.000	45.000
GREAT (Gang Resistance Education & Training)	9	9	2.989	7.200	7.200	6.048	7.488	0	7.200	7.200
Missing Alzheimer's Patients	—	—	0.900		0.900	0.198	0.198		0.900	0.900
Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth	—	—	1.302		0.000	0.000	0.000		2.700	2.700
Prison Drug Treatment (State)	—	—	13.018		27.000	5.940	5.940		27.000	27.000
Prison Drug Treatment (Federal)	—	—	13.500		13.500	10.800	10.800		13.500	13.500
Violence Against Women Act										
Law Enforcement & Prosecution Grants	26	26	130.000		130.000	28.600	37.700		130.000	130.000
Rape Prevention	—	—	35.000	35.000	35.000	7.700	7.700		35.000	35.000
Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth	—	—	7.000	7.000	7.000	1.540	1.540		7.000	7.000
Domestic Violence Hotline	1	1	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.088	0.438		0.400	0.400
Encouraging Arrest Policies	—	—	28.000		28.000	6.160	6.160		28.000	28.000
Battered Women's Shelters	—	—	50.000	50.000	50.000	11.000	11.000		50.000	50.000
Rural Domestic Violence Enforcement	—	—	7.000		7.000	1.540	1.540		7.000	7.000
Community Programs On Domestic Violence	—	—	4.000	4.000	4.000	0.880	0.880		4.000	4.000
Youth Education & Domestic Violence	—	—	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.088	0.088		0.400	0.400
Number & Cost of Injuries Study	—	—	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.022	0.022		0.100	0.100
Victims of Child Abuse										
Court Appointed Special Advocates	—	—	6.000		6.000	1.320	1.320		6.000	6.000
Training For Judicial Personnel & Practitioners	—	—	0.750		0.750	0.165	0.165		0.750	0.750
Grants For Televised Testimony	—	—	0.250		0.250	0.055	0.055		0.250	0.250
Access To Federal Criminal Information - Stalker	—	—	1.500		1.500	0.330	0.330		1.500	1.500
Family Unity - State Grants	—	—	1.562		1.562	0.344	0.344		3.240	3.240
Safety For Women - Parks/Transit										
Capital Improvement - National Parks	—	—	10.000	10.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		10.000	10.000
Capital Improvements - Public Parks	—	—	15.000	15.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		15.000	15.000
Capital Improvements - Public Transportation	—	—	10.000	10.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		10.000	10.000
Misc. Provisions (Rpts, Training, Education)	—	—			0.000	0.000	0.000		1.600	1.600
Drug Courts	29	100	106.558		200.000	44.000	54.150		221.000	150.000
<b>Total Prevention</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,126</b>
<i>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</i>			<b>61.9%</b>	<b>970</b>		<b>= DOJ + Higher Agency Request</b>				

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## Crime Act Programs

Provision	FY 1995		FY 1996								
	Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agcy Requests	PAD Estimate	PAD Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.	
						New	Total				
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Community Policing Grants	DOJ	1,300	1,332	1,882.000		1,882.000	414.040	869.040	310	1882.000	1850.000
DNA Identification (State Grants)	DOJ	---	---	0.482		0.482	0.108	0.108		1.000	1.000
Police Recruitment	DOJ	---	---	0.964		0.964	0.212	0.212		2.000	2.000
State Courts Assistance	DOJ	---	---	11.090		11.090	2.440	2.440		23.000	23.000
Technical Assistance	DOJ	---	---							24.000	24.000
State Grants	OJP	---	---	4.822		4.822	1.061	1.061			
Quantico Training/Intelligence Gathering	FBI	---	---	4.000		4.000	0.880	0.880			
Techical Automation Improvement Quantico	FBI	---	---	10.000		10.000	2.200	2.200			
Brady - Criminal Records Upgrade	DOJ	100	100	12.054		25.000	5.500	40.500		25.000	25.000
Community Based Prosecutors & Functions	DOJ	---	---	3.375		3.375	0.743	0.743		7.000	7.000
Rural Law Enforcement											
Rural Law Enforcement Grants	DOJ	---	---	11.572		24.000	5.280	5.280		24.000	24.000
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	Treasury	---	---	0.482	1.000	1.000	0.220	0.220		1.000	1.000
Criminal Justice/Substance Abuse Training	DOJ	---	---			0.000	0.000	0.000		1.000	1.000
TB Prevention & Treatment In Correctional Institutions	DOJ	---	---	0.338		0.338	0.074	0.074		0.700	0.700
Police Corps	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Police Corps In Service Scholarships	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Family Support	DOJ	---	---	1.205		1.205	0.265	0.265		2.500	2.500
Byrne Grants	DOJ	450	580	260.000		260.000	57.200	214.700		260.000	130.000
Violent Repeat Offender Incarceration	DOJ	25	175	434.188		434.188	95.521	104.096		900.500	750.000
Certain Punishment for Youthful Offenders	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Criminal Alien Incarceration	DOJ	130	130	300.000		300.000	225.000	312.100		300.000	300.000
<b>Total State and Local Law Enforcement</b>		<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,201</b>
<i>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</i>				<b>84.4%</b>							

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	Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	PAD Estimate	PAD Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.
						New	Total			
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>										
Treasury Authorizations	Treasury	30	70.000	70.000	70.000	58.800	58.800	351	70.300	70.000
Office of Enforcement		2.4				0.000	0.360			
FinCEN		2.7				0.000	0.405			
BATF		7				0.000	1.050			
U.S. Customs		4				0.000	0.600			
Internal Revenue Service		7				0.000	1.050			
U.S. Secret Service		6.6				0.000	0.990			
Justice Authorizations	DOJ	---				0.000	0.000		40.000	40.000
Wireless Communications	FBI	---	8.000		8.000	1.760	1.760			
Automated Booking Stations	GA	---	11.000		11.000	2.420	2.420	4		
Freedom of Information Automation	GA	---	4.500		4.500	0.990	0.990			
U.S. Marshals - Courthouses	USMS	---	16.500		16.500	3.630	3.630	40		
FBI		---							35.000	35.000
Technical Support Center	FBI	---	16.100		16.100	12.880	12.880			
Advanced Telephony	FBI	---	18.900		18.900	15.120	15.120			
DEA (Annualization of 1995 Agents)	DOJ	---	8.035		8.035	6.428	6.428	58	12.000	12.000
Heroin Domestic Enforcement		---	3.965		3.965	3.172	3.172	15		
US Attorneys	DOJ	---	5.000		5.000	4.000	4.000		5.000	5.000
SCAMS - Telemarketing Fraud (FBI/USA)		---				0.000	0.000		2.000	2.000
FBI Agents	FBI	---	0.750		0.000	0.000	0.000			
U.S. Attorneys	USA	---	0.250		0.000	0.000	0.000			
Public Awareness & Prevention	OJP	---	0.500		0.500	0.400	0.400			
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	DOJ	---	1.500		1.500	1.200	1.200		1.500	1.500
Improving Border Controls	DOJ	181	228	232.000		232.000	92.800	165.200	810	232.000
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	DOJ	---	---	3.400		3.400	2.720	2.720	20	3.400
Expeditious Deportation - Asylum Reform	DOJ	49	64	84.400		84.400	67.520	74.870	754	105.000
Expanded Special Deportation	DOJ	54	55	55.000		55.000	44.000	52.100	380	55.000
DNA (FBI)	DOJ	---	---	4.600		4.600	3.680	3.680	30	5.500
Presidential Summit On Violence/Nat'l Commission	DOJ	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000
Anti-Gang/Drug Grants In Federally Assisted Housing	DOJ	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000
Family Unity - Federal Prisoners	OJP	---	---	0.360		0.360	0.288	0.288		0.360
Violence Against Women										
Federal Victim Counselors	USA	---	---	0.500		0.500	0.400	0.400		0.500
Training Programs	OJP	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000
State Databases Study	OJP	---	---	0.200		0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200
National Baseline Study on Campus Sexual Assault	OJP	---	---	0.200		0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200
The Judiciary	Judiciary	---	---	30.000	30.000	30.000	24.000	24.000	?	30.000
Training Judges/Court Personnel	Judiciary	---	---	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.040	1.040	?	1.300
<b>Total Federal Law Enforcement</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</b>				<b>96.3%</b>						
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>5,313</b>
<b>Total Trust Fund Available</b>		<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>4,287</b>		<b>4,287</b>		<b>2,334</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>4,287</b>
<b>Funds Under (Over) Allocated</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>(446)</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>(0)</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>(1,026)</b>	<b>(579)</b>
				<b>4,516</b>					<b>= DOJ + Higher Agency Request</b>	

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16-Nov-1994 12:01pm

TO: Kenneth L. Schwartz  
FROM: Jose Cerda, III  
Domestic Policy Council  
SUBJECT: Passback

Ken,

Here's the word from Carol's 10am crime meeting, which Chris was not able to make. I'll also get Bruce or Carol to reaffirm the budget-related decisions below:

1. Fully fund the Police Corps. Take 10 million from prisons and 10 million from prevention.
2. Raise the overall cops authorization to 1,882 from 1,850. I know Bruce and I said it was OK to go lower, but now cops is the strongest card we can play in the crime game. Again, take 16 million from prevention and 16 million from prisons. We need, however, to keep the overall prisons authorization at or above 500 million.
3. Fully fund Byrne. In no way -- and I know this it tough -- can a passback include a cut to Byrne. One of the Republican options is to replace our police and prevention programs with huge increases to Byrne (now that they have most of the governorships). Thus, any news that we will cut Byrne again will only reinforce their argument to revisit the crime bill programs. This means the money has to come from outside the trust fund, and I don't know how we get that done (how about those technology programs that the GOP will never fund?) If push comes to shove on this issue, it's better to put the Byrne money back in, cut nothing else now, and sweat the details later, than it is to send any paper to the agencies that cuts Byrne. Ideas?

Please don't circulate this e-mail. Again, I'll speak to Bruce and Carol about updating Chris on this immediately, but there was wide agreement at the crime meeting that this is how we needed to proceed for now.

Thanks,  
Jose'

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

16-Nov-1994 10:52am

TO:            Jose Cerda, III

FROM:         Bruce N. Reed  
               Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT:      money

Thanks for the good word about cops in schools. I think a no-parole, cop in every school message would keep us in the ballgame for next year.

On the budget, I think we need to do two things:

1. You should call Schwartz and tell him that we want to fully fund Police Corps. Take 10m from prevention and 10m from prisons.

2. Should we try to raise the overall cop authoriz back up to 1,882 from 1,850? Why don't you take that up with Schwartz (I told him before it was OK to go lower, but now cops is the only horse we have in this race)? Again, 16m from prevention and 16m from prisons -- although the overall prison money should stay at or above 500m if possible.

3. Get Carol the figures on Byrne, and ask her to call Edley and deliver the news. The money has to come from outside the Trust Fund, which means cutting 200m or so from any of the many commerce and technology programs that the GOPs will never fund. She can tell Edley that we can sweat the details later, but under no circumstances should a passback go out without fully funding Byrne.

Thanks. You're a friend to cops everywhere, and their love for you should keep them in our camp.

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

Return  
to Jose

REVISED: 11-2-94

Provision		FY 1995		FY 1996							
		Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	PAD Estimate	PAD Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.
							New	Total			
<b>PREVENTION:</b>											
Model Intensive Prevention	DOJ	---	---	48.216		48.216	43.394	43.394		100.000	100.000
Ounce of Prevention Council	DOJ	2	2	7.088	14.700	14.700	3.234	3.804	15	14.700	14.700
<b>FACES (Family &amp; Community Endeavor Schools)</b>											
Community Schools Youth Services Grants	HHS	26	26	29.581	72.450	72.450	28.980	42.189		72.350	72.350
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants	DofEd	11	11	20.232	31.050	31.050	6.831	11.049		31.050	31.050
Local Crime Prevention Block Grants	DOJ	---	---	36.615		30.000	27.000	27.000		75.940	75.940
Assist for Delinq'nt & At-Risk Youth [Youth Academies]	DOJ	---	---	2.604		1.604	0.353	0.353		5.400	5.400
Local Partnership Act	HUD	---	---	130.184	270.000	43.000	43.000	43.000		270.000	270.000
Community Economic Partnership	HHS	---	---	21.697	45.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		45.000	45.000
GREAT (Gang Resistance Education & Training)	Treasury	9	9	2.989	7.200	7.200	1.584	5.004	0	7.200	7.200
Missing Alzheimer's Patients	DOJ	---	---	0.900		0.900	0.198	0.198		0.900	0.900
Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth	DOI	---	---	1.302	2.700	2.700	0.594	0.594		2.700	2.700
Prison Drug Treatment (State)	DOJ	---	---	13.018		27.000	5.940	5.940		27.000	27.000
Prison Drug Treatment (Federal)	DOJ	---	---	13.500		13.500	11.475	11.475		13.500	13.500
<b>Violence Against Women Act</b>											
Law Enforcement & Prosecution Grants	DOJ/HH	26	26	130.000		130.000	28.600	38.480		130.000	130.000
Rape Prevention	HHS	---	---	35.000	35.000	35.000	7.700	7.700		35.000	35.000
Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth	HHS	---	---	7.000	7.000	7.000	1.400	1.400		7.000	7.000
Domestic Violence Hotline	HHS	1	1	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.200	0.675		0.400	0.400
Encouraging Arrest Policies	DOJ	---	---	28.000		28.000	6.160	6.160		28.000	28.000
Battered Women's Shelters	HHS	---	---	50.000	50.000	15.000	1.500	1.500		50.000	50.000
Rural Domestic Violence Enforcement	DOJ	---	---	7.000		7.000	1.540	1.540		7.000	7.000
Community Programs On Domestic Violence	HHS	---	---	4.000	4.000	4.000	0.400	0.400		4.000	4.000
Youth Education & Domestic Violence	HHS	---	---	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.060	0.060		0.400	0.400
Number & Cost of Injuries Study	HHS	---	---	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.022	0.022		0.100	0.100
<b>Victims of Child Abuse</b>											
Court Appointed Special Advocates	OJP	---	---	6.000		6.000	1.320	1.320		6.000	6.000
Training For Judicial Personnel & Practitioners	OJP	---	---	0.750		0.750	0.165	0.165		0.750	0.750
Grants For Televised Testimony	OJP	---	---	0.250		0.250	0.055	0.055		0.250	0.250
Access To Federal Criminal Information - Stalker	DOJ	---	---	1.500		1.500	0.330	0.330		1.500	1.500
Family Unity - State Grants	OJP	---	---	1.562		1.562	0.344	0.344		3.240	3.240
<b>Safety For Women - Parks/Transit</b>											
Capital Improvement - National Parks	DOI	---	---	10.000	10.000	5.000	1.100	1.100		10.000	10.000
Capital Improvements - Public Parks	DOI	---	---	15.000	15.000	7.500	1.650	1.650		15.000	15.000
Capital Improvements - Public Transportation	DOT	---	---	10.000	10.000	5.000	0.250	0.250		10.000	10.000
Misc. Provisions (Rpts, Training, Education)	DOJ/HH	---	---			0.000	0.000	0.000		1.600	1.600
Drug Courts	DOJ	29	100	106.558		150.000	33.000	44.020		221.000	150.000
<b>Total Prevention</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,126</b>
<i>FY96 PAD Recommendation As Portion of FY96 Authorizations</i>						<b>61.9%</b>					
<i>FY96 PAD Recommendation As Portion of Available FY96 Authorizations</i>						<b>58.2%</b>					

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			Request	Requests	Estimate	New	Total	FTE's	Auth.	Auth.	
			0.220								
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
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Technical Assistance	DOJ	---	---							24.000	24.000
State Grants	OJP	---	---	4.822		4.822	1.061	1.061			
Quantico Training/Intelligence Gathering	FBI	---	---	4.000		4.000	0.880	0.880			
Technical Automation Improvement Quantico	FBI	---	---	10.000		2.000	0.440	0.440			
Brady - Criminal Records Upgrade	DOJ	100	100	12.054		25.000	5.500	43.500		25.000	25.000
Community Based Prosecutors & Functions	DOJ	---	---	3.375		3.375	0.743	0.743		7.000	7.000
Rural Law Enforcement											
Rural Law Enforcement Grants	DOJ	---	---	11.572		12.000	2.640	2.640		24.000	24.000
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	Treasury	---	---	0.482	1.000	1.000	0.220	0.220		1.000	1.000
Criminal Justice/Substance Abuse Training	DOJ	---	---	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000		1.000	1.000
TB Prevention & Treatment In Correctional Institutions	DOJ	---	---	0.200		0.200	0.044	0.044		0.700	0.700
Police Corps	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Police Corps In Service Scholarships	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Family Support	DOJ	---	---	1.205		1.205	0.265	0.265		2.500	2.500
Byrne Grants	DOJ	450	580	280.000		280.000	57.200	228.200		260.000	130.000
Violent Repeat Offender Incarceration	DOJ	25	175	434.188		523.191	52.319	61.629 **		900.500	750.000
Certain Punishment for Youthful Offenders	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Criminal Alien Incarceration	DOJ	130	130	300.000		300.000	204.000	291.100		300.000	300.000
<b>Total State and Local Law Enforcement</b>		<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,028</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,201</b>
<i>FY96 PAD Recommendation As Portion of FY96 Authorizations</i>						<b>84.6%</b>					
<i>FY96 PAD Recommendation As Portion of Available FY96 Authorizations</i>						<b>86.2%</b>	<b>77.4322</b>				

\*\* Assumes 100% Of Funds Are For Prison Construction Only

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 11-2-94

Crime Act Programs Provision	FY 1995		FY 1996								
	Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	PAD Estimate	PAD Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.	
						New	Total				
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Treasury Authorizations	Treasury	30	70.000	70.000	70.000	58.800	58.800	351	70.000	70.000	
Office of Enforcement		2.400				0.000	0.380				
FinCEN		3.000				0.000	0.450				
BATF		7.110				0.000	1.087				
U.S. Customs		3.890				0.000	0.584				
Internal Revenue Service		7.000				0.000	1.050				
U.S. Secret Service		6.600				0.000	0.990				
Justice Authorizations	DOJ	---	---			0.000	0.000		40.000	40.000	
Wireless Communications	FBI	---	---	8.000		2.500	0.550				
Automated Booking Stations	GA	---	---	11.000		11.000	2.420	2.420	4		
Freedom of Information Automation	GA	---	---	4.500		4.500	0.990	0.990			
U.S. Marshals - Courthouses	USMS	---	---	18.500		16.500	14.850	14.850	40		
FBI		---	---						35.000	35.000	
Technical Support Center	FBI	---	---	18.100		0.000	0.000				
Advanced Telephony	FBI	---	---	18.900		23.500	18.800	18.800			
DEA (Annualization of 1995 Agents)	DOJ	---	---	8.035		8.035	6.428	6.428	58	12.000	
Heroin Domestic Enforcement		---	---	3.965		3.965	3.172	3.172	15		
US Attorneys	DOJ	---	---	5.000		5.000	4.400	4.400		5.000	
SCAMS - Telemarketing Fraud (FBI/USA)		---	---			0.000	0.000	0.000		2.000	
FBI Agents	FBI	---	---	0.750		0.000	0.000	0.000			
U.S. Attorneys	USA	---	---	0.250		0.000	0.000	0.000			
Public Awareness & Prevention	OJP	---	---	0.500		0.500	0.400	0.400			
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	DOJ	---	---	1.500		1.500	1.200	1.200		1.500	
Improving Border Controls	DOJ	181	228	232.000		232.000	153.698	187.524	810	232.000	
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	DOJ	---	---	3.400		3.400	2.700	2.700	20	3.400	
Expeditious Deportation - Asylum Reform	DOJ	49	64	84.400		84.400	67.530	72.920	754	105.000	
Expanded Special Deportation	DOJ	54	55	55.000		55.000	41.980	51.011	380	55.000	
DNA (FBI)	DOJ	---	---	4.600		4.600	3.680	3.680	30	5.500	
Presidential Summit On Violence/Nat'l Commission	DOJ	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	
Anti-Gang/Drug Grants In Federally Assisted Housing	DOJ	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	
Family Unity - Federal Prisoners	OJP	---	---	0.360		0.360	0.288	0.288		0.360	
Violence Against Women											
Federal Victim Counselors	USA	---	---	0.500		0.500	0.400	0.400		0.500	
Training Programs	OJP	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	
State Databases Study	OJP	---	---	0.200		0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200	
National Baseline Study on Campus Sexual Assault	OJP	---	---	0.200		0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200	
The Judiciary	Judiciary	---	---	30.000	30.000	30.000	24.000	24.000	?	30.000	
Training Judges/Court Personnel	Judiciary	---	---	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700		0.700	
Equal Justice For Women In Courts/Training Grants	SJI	---	---	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.480	0.480	?	1.300	
<b>Total Federal Law Enforcement</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>539</b>
<i>FY96 PAD Recommendation As Portion of FY96 Authorizations</i>						<b>104.3%</b>					
<i>FY96 PAD Recommendation As Portion of Available FY96 Authoriz</i>						<b>93.4%</b>					
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>4,866</b>
<b>Total Trust Fund Available</b>		<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>4,287</b>		<b>4,287</b>		<b>2,334</b>		<b>4,287</b>	<b>4,287</b>
<b>Funds Under (Over) Allocated</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>(446)</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>(1,026)</b>	<b>(579)</b>

DRUG CROSSCUT,  
VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND,  
AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
REVIEWS

October 28, 1994

*Budget - FY95 (DOJ)*

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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**I**

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## ***Federal Drug Control Programs Cross-Cut***

### ***I. Federal Drug Control Funding Grew \$1.1 Billion In FY 1995***

	(\$ in Millions)		
	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Agency Req
Drug Programs	\$12,134	\$12,299	\$13,965
VCRTF - Drug Portion	---	967	1,227
<b>Total Drug Funding</b>	<b>\$12,134</b>	<b>\$13,266</b>	<b>\$15,192</b>

*Funding For Drug Control Programs Is In Many Cases Derived From Agency Program Totals As An Estimate Of What Portion Can Be Attributed To Drug Abuse Control. Some estimates are "hard", others are "soft".*

### ***II. For FY 1995, Most Drug Funding Increases [Over \$960M] Came From Crime Act's VCRTF:***

The Administration requested \$13.2 Billion in fiscal year 1995 for drug control programs including initiatives for: Hard-Core Treatment (\$355M); School-Based Prevention (\$191M); and International Programs (\$68M). Only a small percentage of these investments were funded. Funding changes for drug categories in FY 1995 were:

- *Prevention & Treatment Funding Increased \$428M [or + 9%], But The Administration's Hard Core Drug User Initiative Was Largely Unfunded.*
- *State & Federal Law Enforcement Funding Increased \$794M [or + 14%]*
- *Interdiction & International Programs Funding Decreased \$ 93M [or -6%]*

### ***III. For FY 1996, Aggregate Drug Funding Will Also Be Appreciably Raised The Drug Portion Of The Crime Act [Over \$1.2 Billion].***

- *Drug Courts [@ \$200M]*
- *State & Federal Drug Prison Treatment [@ \$46M]*
- *Prison Grants/Boot Camp Programs [@ \$107M]*
- *Community Policing [@ \$628M]*
- *Law Enforcement Grants [@ \$277M]*

**IV. For FY 1996 Drug Control Agency Requests Are \$1.8 Billion Over The FY 1995 Enacted Level.**

***ONDCP Priorities For Funding Increases Over FY 1995 Levels Are:***

***Treatment & Prevention:***

Hard Core Treatment - Fully fund HHS's drug treatment request (+\$260M). This request level was negotiated by ONDCP with HHS -- under the threat of an ONDDCP "decertification" of the HHS Request -- during budget preparation. Thus, it represents ONDCP's "de facto" drug treatment request. This treatment funding would go to non-incarcerated addicts. Increases for prison-related drug treatment is funded through the VCRTF (+\$241M).

Prevention Program Growth - Add \$40M To HHS Prevention Request (+\$369M+\$40M)

***Law Enforcement:***

Marijuana Eradication - Add \$5M to DEA request (\$909M+\$5M)

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). ONDCP's own request asks for funds to add three "Diversion" HIDTAs to the existing list of seven HIDTAs. [two were added in FY 1995.] Fully funds ONDCP's HIDTA Request (+\$39M)

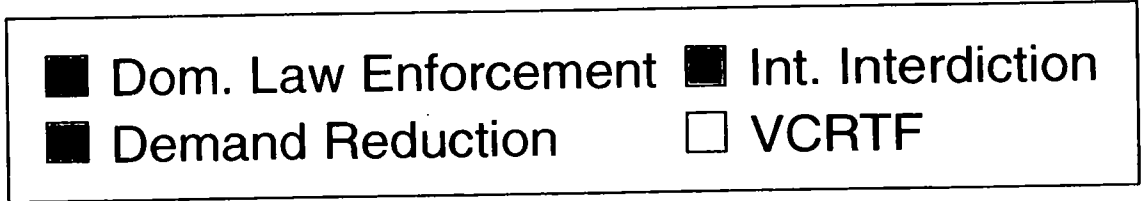
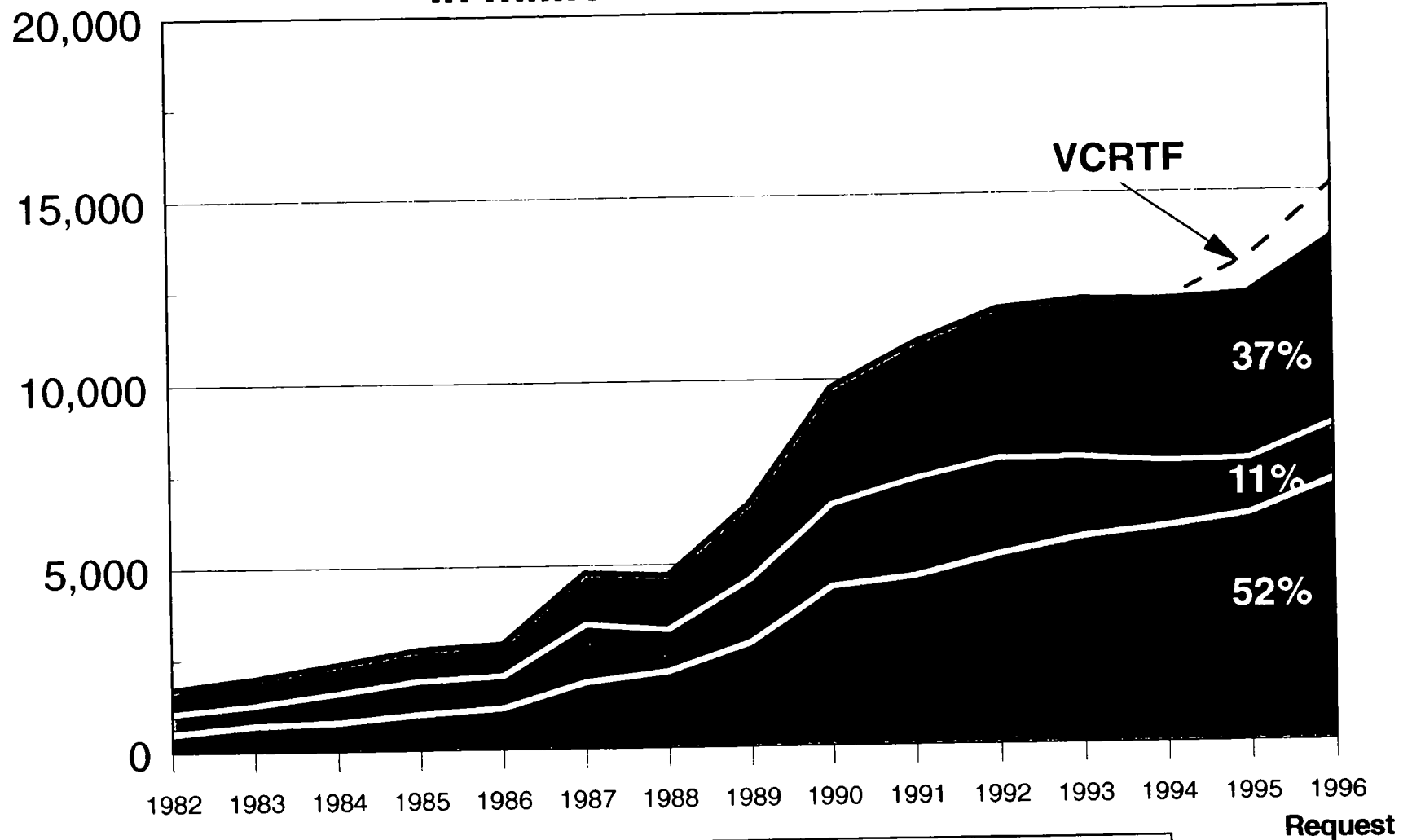
Byrne Grant Funding - Fully fund the DOJ Request (+\$50M)

***International:***

Source Country Programs - Fully Fund The State Department Request (+\$108M)

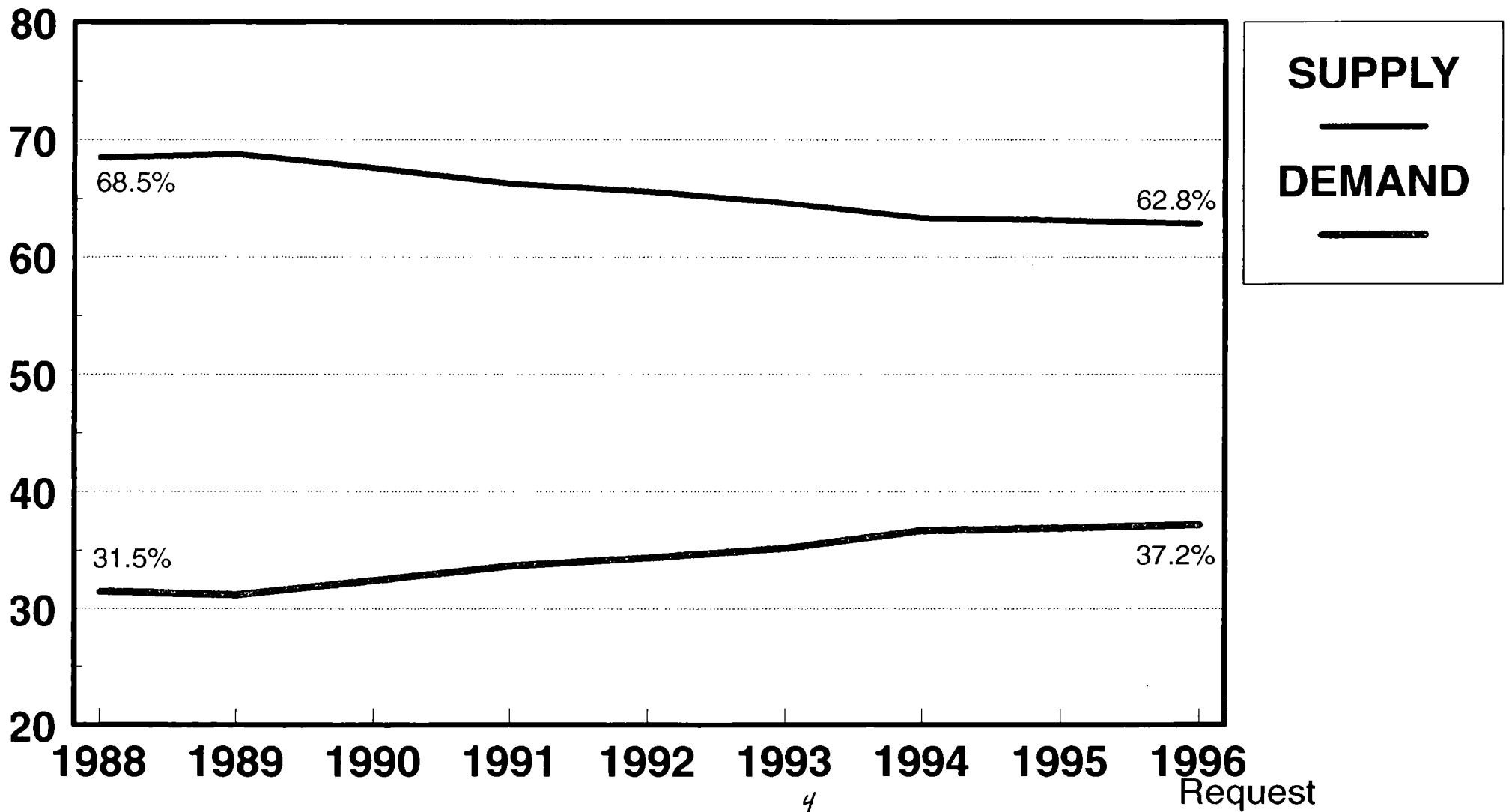
# FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING

In millions of dollars



# Historical Supply/Demand Ratios Fiscal Years 1988 to 1996

Percent



FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING

Agency Summary

(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	Req. Change	
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request			1995 - 1996 \$	%
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>								
Agricultural Research Service	6	6	6	6			-0.5	-7.6%
U.S. Forest Service	10	10	10	9			-0.4	-4.2%
Women, Infants, Children (WIC)	15	15	14	14		14	0.0	0.0%
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>
<b>Corp. For Nat'l &amp; Com'ty Service</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>			<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>838</b>			<b>-16.1</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>599.0</b>	<b>781.0</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>21.4%</b>
VCRTF Funding:								
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants			0.6	1.6	2	1.6	1.0	178.7%
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
<b>Dept. of Health and Human Services</b>								
Administration for Children and Families	90	90	89	90		90	1.0	1.1%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMSHA)	1,143	1,420	1,144	1,380	1,420	1,298	238.2	20.7%
National Institutes of Health	425	444	438	452		452	14.7	3.4%
Social Security Administration	20	23	119	119		119	0.0	0.0%
Centers for Disease Control	37	37	44	49		49	5.1	11.6%
Food and Drug Administration	7	7	7	7		7	0.4	5.7%
Health Care Financing Administration	262	292	292	330		330	37.8	12.9%
Indian Health Service	43	51	45	51		51	6.4	14.2%
Health Resources & Services Administration	33	39	36	38		38	2.0	5.6%
Co-Morbid Alcohol & Drug Treatment	218.0	183.0	229.0	228.0	228	232.0		
VCRTF Funding:								
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants			1.3	3.6		3.6	2.3	178.5%
<b>Total, HHS</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,750</b>		<b>2,434</b>	<b>305.0</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
<b>Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev.</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>								
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22	18	19	20			0.5	2.5%
Bureau of Land Management	5	5	5	5			-0.0	-0.2%
Fish & Wildlife Service	1	1	1	1			0.1	15.8%
National Park Service	9	9	9	9			0.0	0.0%
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1	1	1	0			-0.8	-80.0%
<b>Total, Interior</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
<b>The Judiciary</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>541</b>		<b>541</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>14.4%</b>

Description of Major Funding Issues

o Based Upon Preliminary Estimates Subject To Change

o DoEd: Adds (+ \$66M) For Safe and Drug Free Schools; Adds (\$27M) For Nat'l Programs  
Adds (+ \$25M) For Several Smaller Programs Education Programs

ONDCP: High Priority To Fully Fund DoEd Request

o RMO: Tentative Staff Mark Equals Sec. Riley's If Request Must Stay  
Planning Guidance

o HHS: Adds (+ \$257M) To Block Grant To Treat Hardcore Addicts  
ONDCP: #1 Priority - Adds (+ \$260M) To Fully Fund HHS Treatment Request  
RMO: Funds Hard-Core Treatment Increases @ \$200M Vs. Request (+ \$290M)

o HHS: Cuts (- \$11M) From Community Prevention Programs  
HHS: Cuts (- \$12M) From Pregnant Women & Infants Prevention Programs  
ONDCP: Adds (+ \$40M) For Targetted Prevention Programs @ SAMSHA  
RMO: Reduces Request To FY95 Levels For Prevention (- \$27M)

o HHS: Adds (+ \$16M) For Increased Prevention and Treatment Research  
o HHS: Adds (+ \$28M) For Drug Monitoring & Referral of SSI Recipients  
o HHS: Adds (+ \$5M) For AIDS Prevention  
o HHS: Adds (+ \$39M) To Address Increase MEDICAID Drug Related Costs  
o HHS: Increase (+ \$6.4M) Long-Term Treatment of Hard-Core Users Among Native Americans

o Scored 5% Drug Related

o HUD: Increase (+ \$10M) For Drug Elimination Grants

o Reflects Projected Growth In Judiciary Case Load

**FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING**  
**Agency Summary**  
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1995	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	Req. Change		Description of Major Funding Issue
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request			1995 - 1998 \$	%	
<b>Department of Justice</b>									
Assets Forfeiture Fund	578	487	477	477		477	0.0	0.0%	
U.S. Attorneys	208	209	213	226		213	12.7	6.0%	
Bureau of Prisons	1,408	1,670	1,684	2,142		1,922	448.2	26.5%	o DOJ: Reflects Increase (+\$448M) To Activate 12 New Prisons Includes (+\$6) For 600 Drug Treatment Beds With 3 New Facilities Started RMO: Reduces Prison Activations To 6 New Prisons
Criminal Division	19	19	19	22		20	2.3	11.8%	
Drug Enforcement Administration	768	767	800	808	14	828	108.4	13.7%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$33M) For Office Automation ONDCP: Fund Agency Request; Adds (+\$5M) For Expanded Marijuana Eradication RMO: Cuts (-\$30M) From Office Automation; Implements Streamlining (-\$50M)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	267	262	492	602		626	110.2	22.4%	o DOJ: Increase (+\$122M) For Adv. Telephony, Field Sup., Tactical Ops RMO: Reduces (-\$77M) Adv. Telephony To \$45M
Immigration and Naturalization Service	157	168	185	178		170	-6.3	-3.4%	
Interpol	2	2	2	2		2	0.5	29.4%	
U.S. Marshals Service	235	256	281	327		309	46.2	16.5%	
Office of Justice Programs	620	136	111	273	273	112	181.1	144.6%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$25M) To Support New Court Houses o DOJ: Reflects Increased Byrne Grants Direct Appropriations (+\$117M) ONDCP: Supports DOJ Request For Level Funding For Byrne Grants RMO: Cuts (-\$160M) In Grants; Byrne Funded Solely From VCRTF
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	382	370	370	389		376	19.3	5.2%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$19M) For Increased Costs Of Operations RMO: Reduces Request (-\$14M)
Support of U.S. Prisoners	222	263	229	257		229	27.8	12.1%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$10M) To Support Violent Crime Initiative
Tax Division	1	1	1	1		1	0.1	16.1%	
Weed and Seed Program Fund	7	7	7	7		0	0.0	0.3%	
<b>VCRTF Funding:</b>									
Community Policing (100,000 Cops)		567	429	628		628	199.0	46.4%	o Scored 33% Drug Related - Law Enforcement & Prevention
Prisons Grants				111		107	111.0		o Scored 20% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Drug Treatment For State & Federal Prisoners				27		41	26.5		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Treatment
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant				7		8	7.3		o Scored 20% Drug Related - Prevention
Model Intensive Grant Program				2		2	2.4		o Scored 5% Drug Related - Prevention
Drug Courts			29	107		200	77.6	267.4%	o Scored 100% Drug Related - Treatment
Improving Border Controls			15	24		35	8.0	60.5%	o Scored 5% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Rural Drug Trafficking				12		17	11.5		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Byrne Grants			450	260		260	-190.0	-42.2%	o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Additional DEA Agents				12		12	12.0		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Other VCRTF Funding				23		14	22.5		
<b>Total, Justice</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>7,024</b>		<b>6,502</b>	<b>1220.4</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	
<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>97</b>			<b>19.6</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	
<b>Off. of National Drug Control Policy</b>									
Operations	12	10	10	29	29		19.4	195.6%	o ONDCP: Adds (+\$18M) For Hard Core User Study; Provides (+\$4.5M, 21FTE) For Additional Staff To Perform Newly Mandated Activities
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86	98	107	146	146		39.0	39.4%	o ONDCP: Adds (+\$39M) To Support New Baltimore/Washington and Puerto Rico/VI HIDTA
Special Forfeiture Fund	13	53	42	88	88		44.1	105.3%	o ONDCP: Adds (+\$44M) For Unspecified Initiatives
<b>Total ONDCP</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	
<b>Small Business Administration</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	
<b>Agency for International Development</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>37</b>				<b>---</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	o FY 1995 Funding Estimate "Soft" And May Be Overstated By \$5M
<b>Department of State</b>									
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	International Narcotics Matters (INM), Politico/Military Affairs, & Diplomatic/ Consular Service Bureaus Merged Into An International Narcotics Control Program (INCP)
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
International Narcotics Control Program	115	232	122	213	213	213	91.2	74.6%	o State: Adds (+\$91M) To Restore Funding To Prior Levels RMO: Tentative Approval of State's Request
Emer. in the Dip. and Consular Service	0	0	0	0		0	0.0		
<b>Total, State</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	

**FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING**  
**Agency Summary**  
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	Req. Change	
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request			1995 - 1996 \$	%
<b>Department of Transportation</b>								
U.S. Coast Guard	315	263	259	251			-8.1	-3.1%
Federal Aviation Administration	26	17	17	20			4.0	24.1%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	34	28	29	28			-1.7	-5.8%
<b>Total, Transportation</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>299</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>								
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	154	154	157	162			5.6	3.6%
U.S. Customs Service	536	506	513	514			1.1	0.2%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20	18	22	20			-1.5	-7.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	15	18	18	11			-6.6	-37.0%
Internal Revenue Service	90	95	91	100			9.0	9.8%
U.S. Secret Service	57	57	58	65			7.6	13.0%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	230	209	209	209			0.0	0.0%
<b>Total, Treasury</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,082</b>			<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>U.S. Information Agency</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>940</b>			<b>52.5</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Total Federal Program</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>13,178</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>15,192</b>			<b>1,955.9</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
<b>Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund Summary (Non Add)</b>								
<b>PREVENTION &amp; TREATMENT</b>								
Model Intensive Prevention Grants	---	---	---	2.0		2.0	2.0	
FACES Grants	---	---	1.8	5.2		5.2	3.3	180.8%
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant	---	---	---	7.5		6.0	7.5	
Federal & State Prison Drug Treatment	---	---	---	27.0		41.0	27.0	
Drug Courts	---	---	29.0	107.0		200.0	78.0	269.0%
Other Prevention	---	---	9.0	7.2				
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>								
Community Policing Grants	---	429.0	429.0	628.0		628.0	199.0	46.4%
Bryne Grant Program	---	---	450.0	260.0		260.0	-190.0	-42.2%
Prison Grants	---	---	38.7	111.0		107.0	72.3	186.8%
Rural Law Enforcement	---	---	---	12.0		17.0	12.0	
Other S&L Law Enforcement	---	---	---	---				
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>								
Treasury Authorizations	---	---	---	17.5		17.5	17.5	
Justice Authorizations	---	---	---	7.0		7.0	7.0	
DEA Agents	---	---	---	12.0		12.0	12.0	
Improving Border Controls	---	---	8.0	24.0		35.0	15.0	166.7%
Other Federal Law Enforcement	---	86.0	---	---				
<b>TOTAL CRIME CONTROL ACT</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>515.0</b>	<b>966.6</b>	<b>1,227</b>		<b>1,338</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>27.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL DRUG CONTROL (Incl. Crime Control)</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>13,178</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>15,192</b>			<b>1,956</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
<b>Total Supply Programs</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>7,742</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>9,592</b>			<b>1,252</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
	<b>63.3%</b>	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>63.1%</b>				
<b>Total Demand Programs</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>6,419</b>	<b>4,896</b>	<b>5,599</b>			<b>704</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>				

**Description of Major Funding Issues**

o DOT: Reflects Reduction (-48M) In CG Anti-Drug Operations As The Result of Diversion of Effort To Haitian Refugee Problem

o Funds Public Diplomacy Activities Relating To Counter-Narcotics Efforts Overseas

o VA: Adds (+\$42.5) To Reflect Cost of Medical Care Inflation Adds (\$10M & 107FTE) For Substance Abuse Prevention Services

o REQ LEVEL: Increases Supply Programs By An Estimated + \$1.3B

o REQ LEVEL: Increases Demand Programs By An Estimated + \$704M

## ***Staff Analysis***

### ***The Drug Abuse Problem Remains With Us***

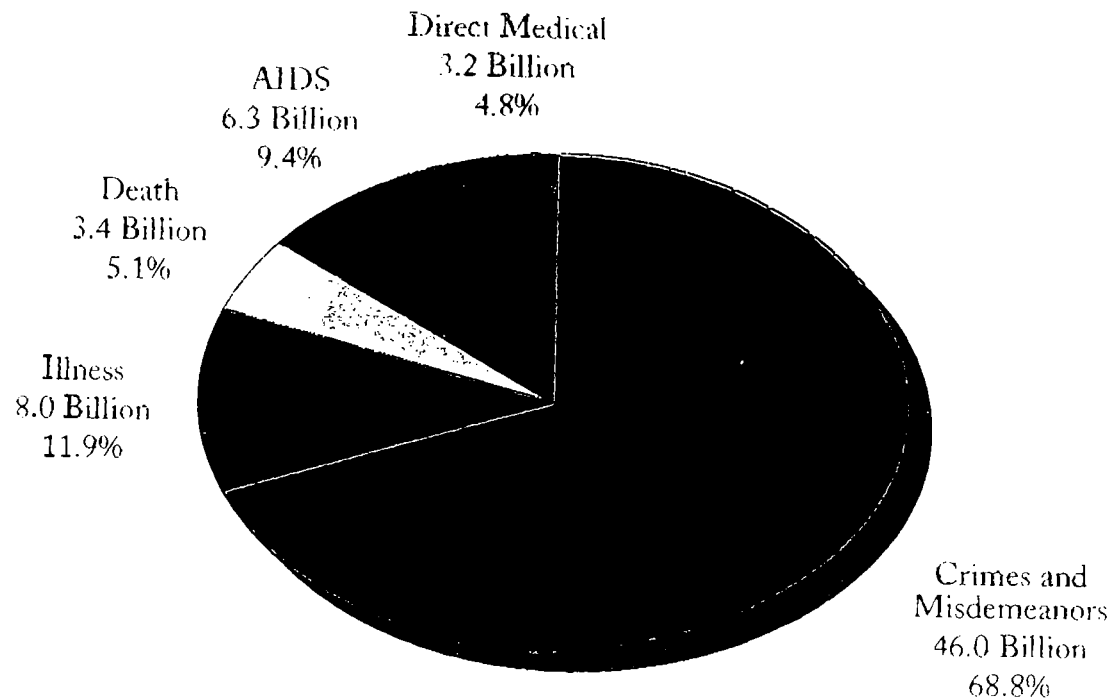
- ***It Is Estimated That 11.4 Million Americans Use Illicit Drugs and 3.1 Percent of Adults Over 18 Have Serious Substance Abuse Disorders***
- ***Drug Use Costs Society An Estimated \$67 Billion Annually [Rice & Miller, 1993]***
- ***Although Casual Use of Cocaine Has Dropped Since A Peak in 1985 --***
  - ***The Hard Core Abuser Population Remains Constant [Gfroerer & Brodsky, 1993]***
  - ***Hospital Emergency Room Drug Statistics Indicate Chronic Drug Use Consequences Are Up Dramatically (DAWN, SAMHSA, 1993)***
  - ***In 1993 There Were Signs That Marijuana, LSD, and Stimulants Use Was Increasing Among Eighth Graders (Johnston, et al, 1993)***

### ***Significant Progress Has Been Made Addressing Drug Abuse***

- ***Prevention Program Effectiveness Is Difficult To Measure, But the Dramatic Drop In Casual Drug Use Indicates The Prevention Message Is Getting Through***
  - ***Casual Use Of All Drugs Is Down Significantly***
  - ***Casual Use By All Age Groups Is Down Significantly***

# *Drug Abuse Takes a Heavy Economic Toll on Society*

## ESTIMATED ECONOMIC COSTS OF DRUG ABUSE



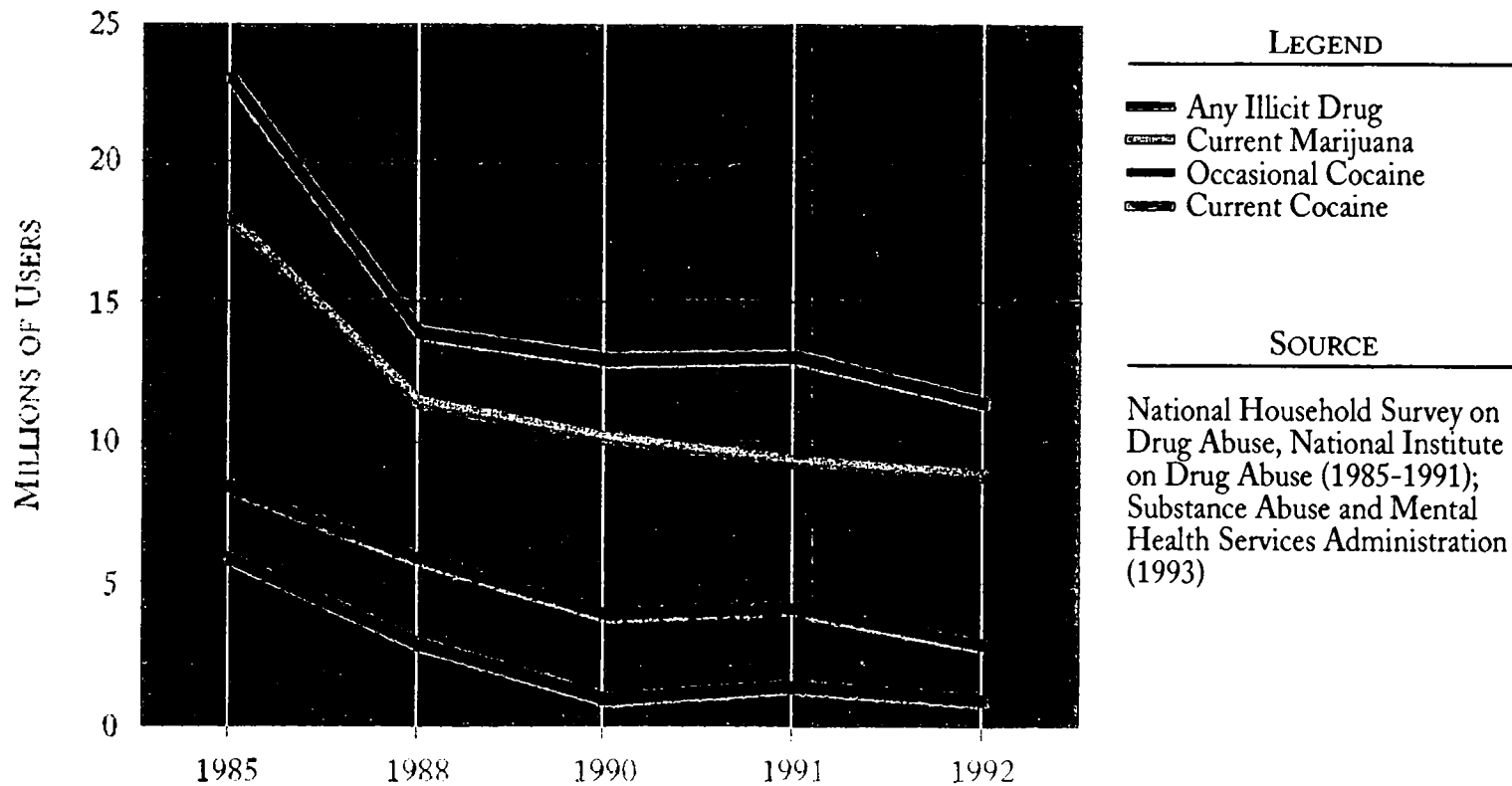
### SOURCE

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

**TOTAL ESTIMATED COST**

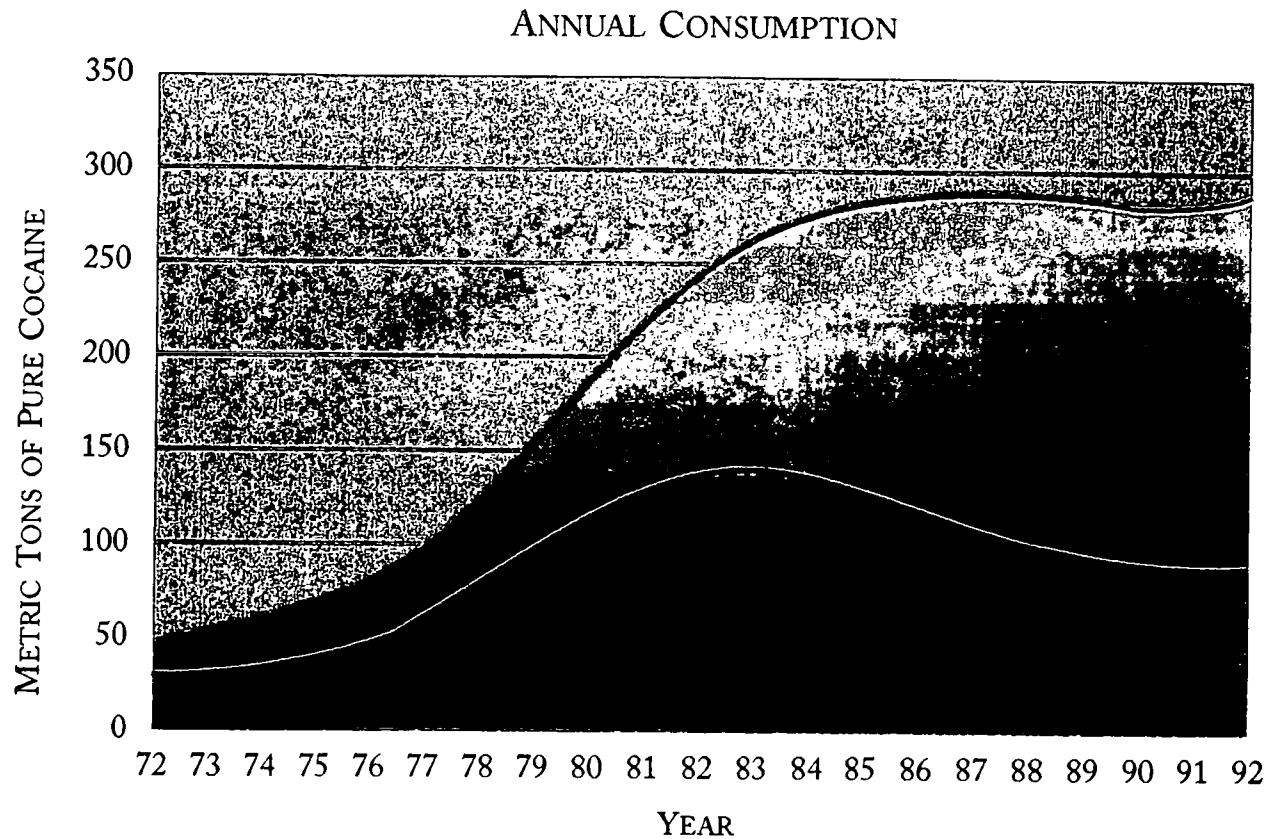
**\$66.9 BILLION**

## *Casual Use Is Down Significantly*



## *Hardcore Drug Users Are at the Heart of the Problem*

While the number of individuals using illicit drugs at least weekly is unchanged, these individuals consume a greater proportion of illicit drugs than ever.



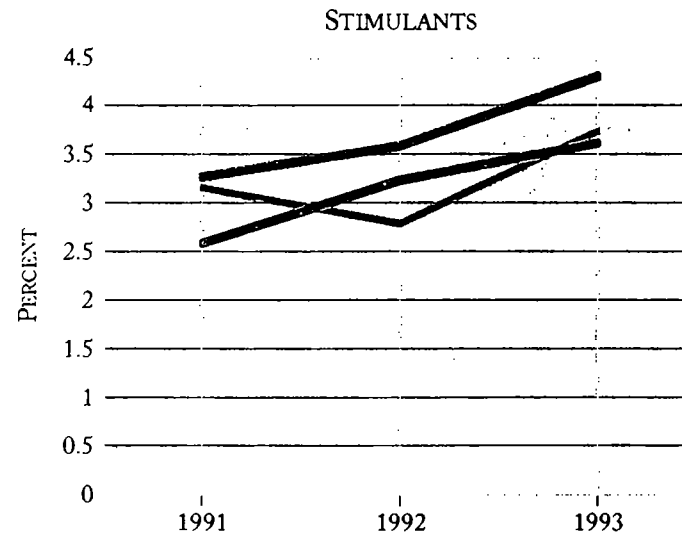
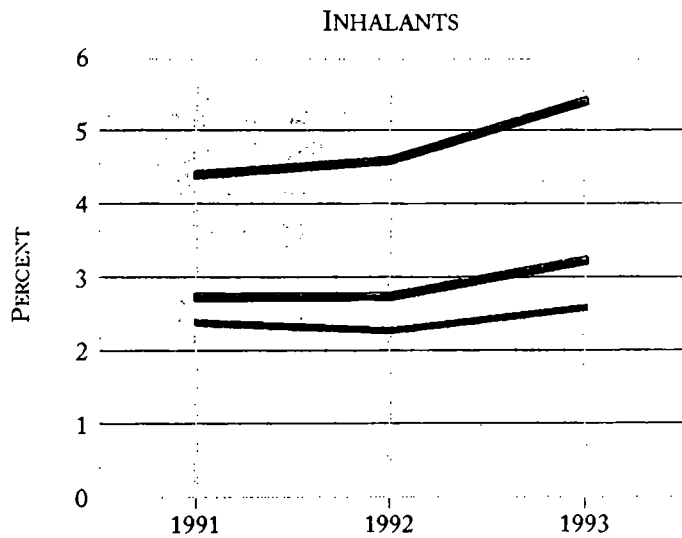
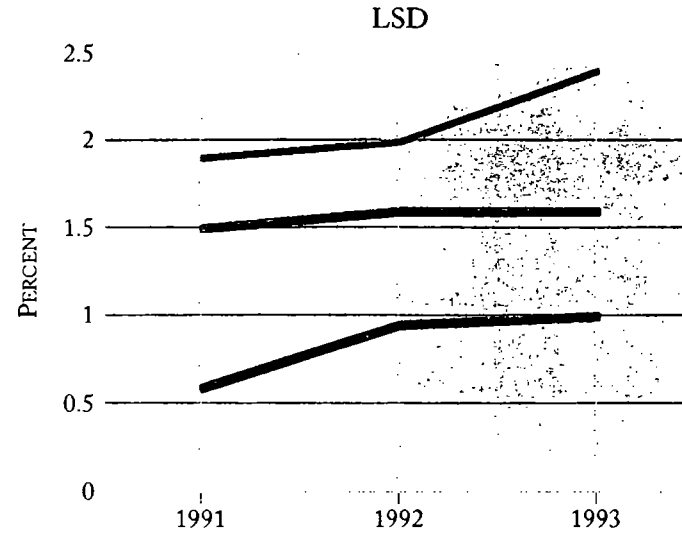
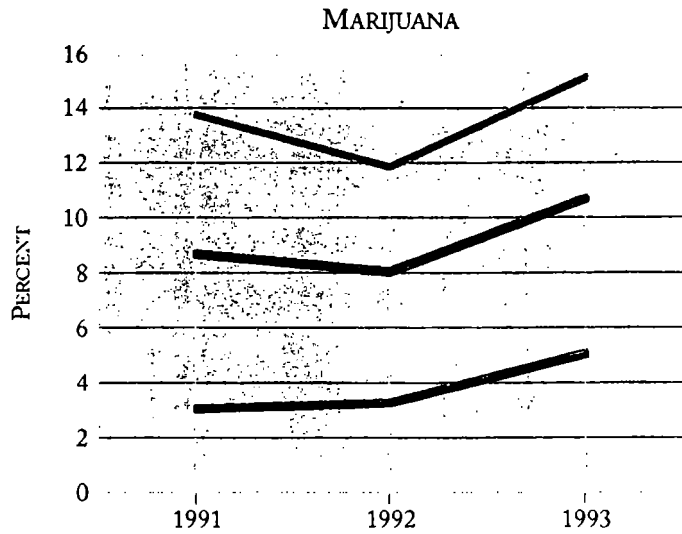
### LEGEND

- Hardcore User
- Casual User

### SOURCE

*Modeling the Demand for Cocaine,*  
RAND Corporation (1994)

# Drug Use Among Young People Is Increasing



**LEGEND**

— 8th Grade  
 — 10th Grade

**SOURCE**

Monitoring the Future study,  
 Institute for Social Research,

**NOTE**

Data are for past 30-day use

## ***Program Performance***

- ***Drug Abuse Treatment Works***

- Drug Use After Treatment Is Measurably Lower
- Recidivism Depends On Quality/Duration of Treatment and After Care
- Incidence of Predatory Crime Is Lowered After Treatment (Hubbard, et al., 1989)
- Studies Indicate That Crime, Job Problems, HIV Exposure Are Dramatically Lower As A Result of Drug Treatment (Harrison and Hoffman, 1989)

- ***Drug Abuse Treatment Has Been Demonstrated To Be Cost Effective***

- Residential Treatment Costs Average From \$2,400 to \$8,200 Per Addict
- Methadone Treatment For Heroin Addiction Costs \$3,500 Annually  
This Compares Favorably To:
- One Year of Untreated Addiction Costing Society \$43,200 Annually (NIDA, 1991)
- One Year of Incarceration Costing \$ 39,600 Annually (NIDA, 1991)

- ***Law Enforcement Has Been Expanding Its Role As A Partner In Treatment***

- Drug Courts Provide Treatment Alternatives To Costly Incarceration
- Growing Treatment Programs For Incarcerated Addicts Have Lowered Rearrest Rates
- Monitoring & After Care For Released Prisoners Appears To Improve Success Rates
- While The Jury Is Still Out On The Effectiveness of Boot Camps, They Do Reduce Incarceration Costs By Shortening Sentences For First-Time Nonviolent Offenders

- ***Community Partnerships Are Making A Difference***

- Active Community Groups Are Influencing The Level of Crime and Drug Activity
- Coalitions Are Influencing Local Legislation and Policies Aimed At Reducing Drug Use and Drug-Related Crime

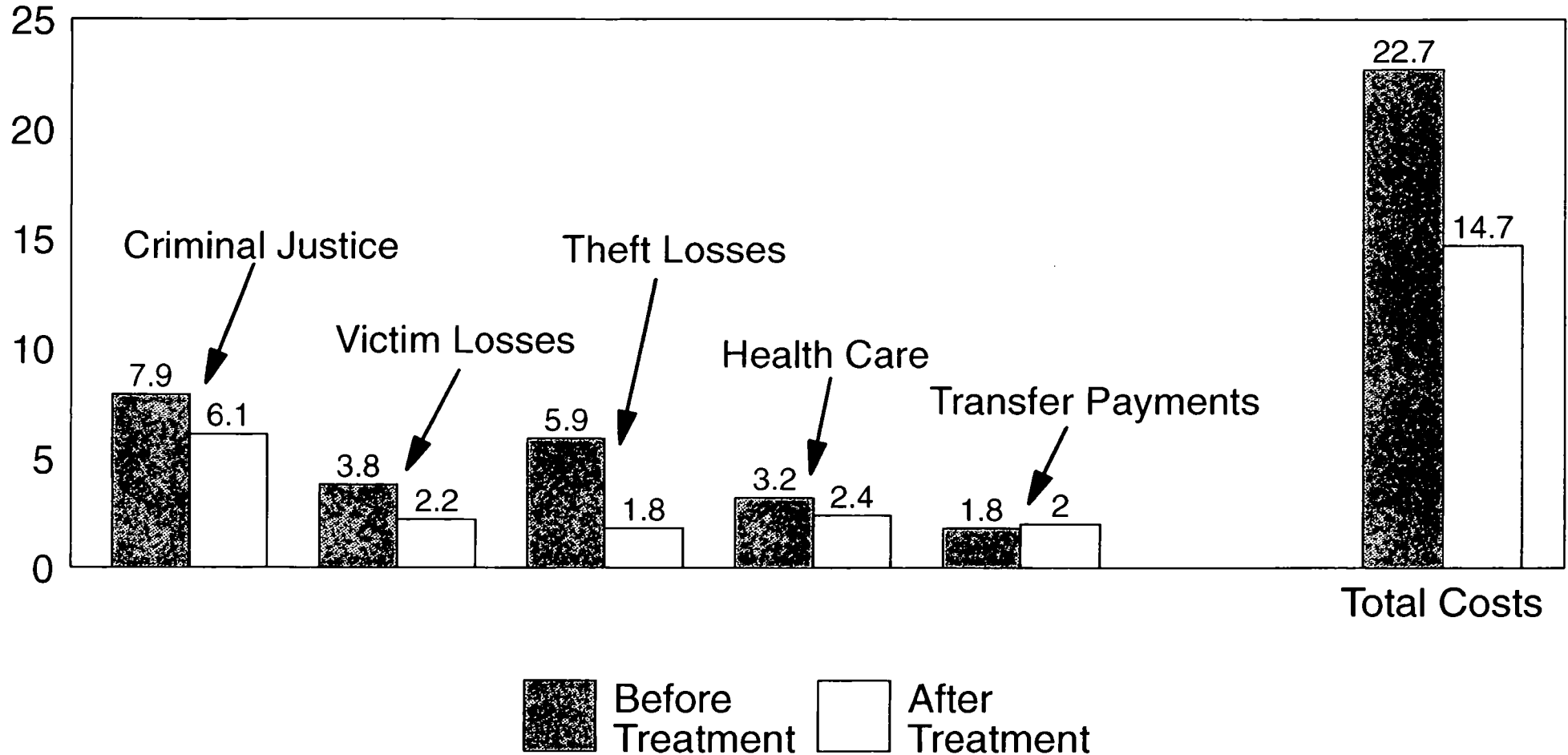
- ***Providing Effective Treatment For The Hard-Core User Is ONDCP's Number One Drug Priority***

- Appropriators Have Been Reluctant To Fund A Separate Hard-Core Initiative

# Costs To Society of Drug Addiction

## AVERAGE COST PER ADDICT

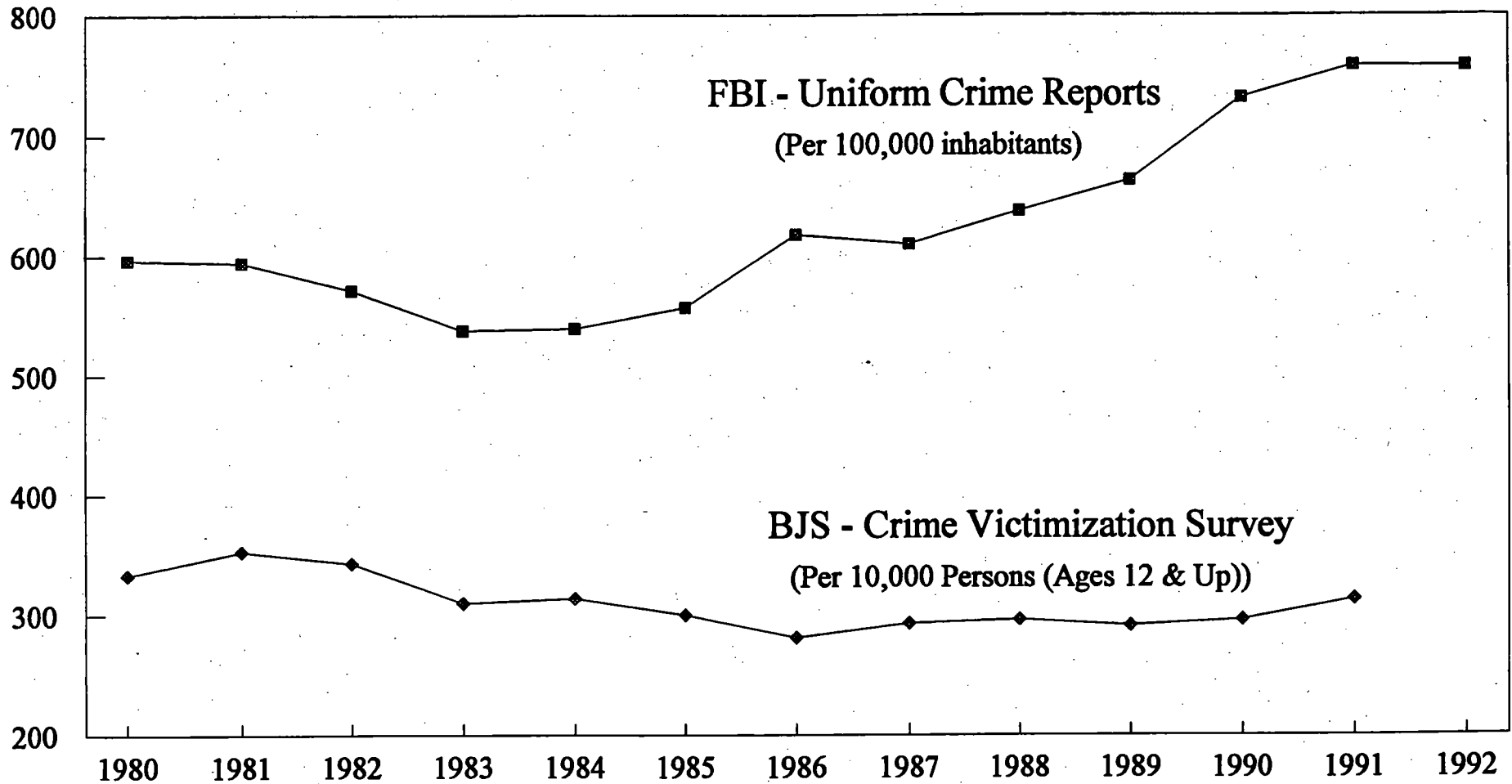
\$ IN  
Thousands



SOURCE: CONTRACTED STUDY BY THE NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER  
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

# Violent Crime Rates

FBI and BJS Data - Violent Crime in the U.S.



ELAINE -

How many LAWYERS ARE THERE IN THE  
FEDERAL GOVT?

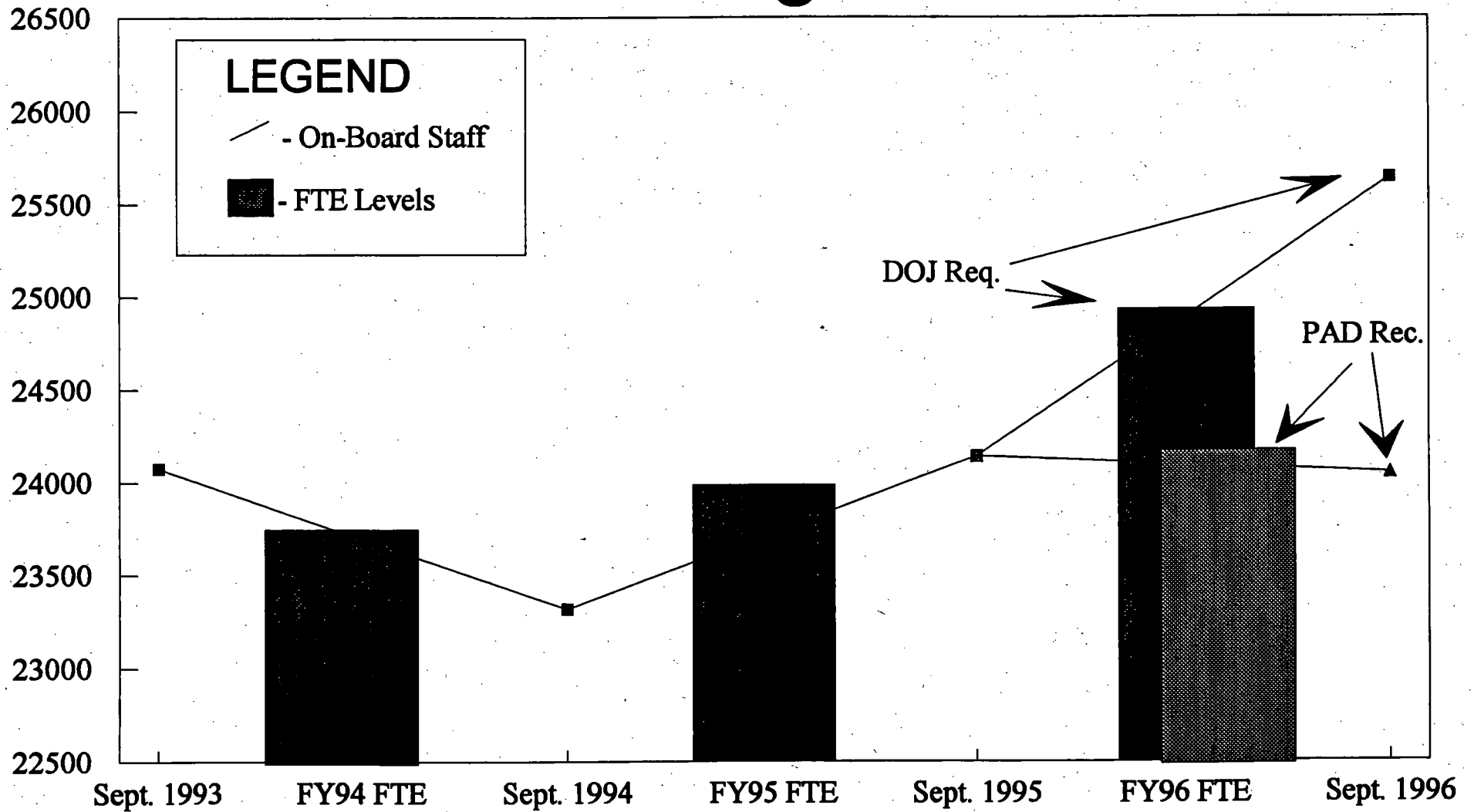
How ABOUT A 20-33% REDUCTION?

P.S. START WITH PAUL DIMOND, + GENE SPERLING.

when ~~to~~ where do I volunteer?

We'll make you Asst to the Pres. for Tennis yes!

# FBI Staffing and FTE



**Summary of Reductions to FY1996 DOJ Request**  
(\$ in Millions)

<b>Bureau</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b><u>Budget Authority</u></b>
<b>FBI</b>	Reduces funding for R&D and equipment purchases to support wiretaps	-77
	Imposes streamlining allowance on FBI	-76
	Eliminates additional FTE to combat Eastern European Crime (-126 FTE)	-27
	Eliminates field support staff enhancement (-164 FTE)	-27
	Reduces funding to upgrade computer workstations	-16
	Reduces funding for new automobiles	-19
	Does not fund State and local overtime request	-6
<b>DEA</b>	Imposes streamlining allowance on DEA	-33
	Reduces linguist support, equipment, and R&D in support of wiretaps	-10
	Reduces funding to upgrade computer workstations	-37
	Reduces Heroin initiative (-13 FTE)	-3
<b>INS</b>	Reduced personnel and inflation costs*	-23
	Do not fund technical base adjustment for Border Patrol (\$30M instead in BCF)	-10
	Do not fund training program	-3
	Do not fund expansion of ASK IMMIGRATION telephone program	-6
	Do not fund Administratively Determine Pay for attorneys	-8
	Do not fund deployment of Verification for Immigration Status (VIS) system	-1
	Do not fund expansion of research and development program	-2
	Do not fund expansion of IHP beyond VCRTF portion	-9
	Do not fund expansion of automation beyond VCRTF portion	-8
	Do not fund expansion of 92 inspectors (\$5M instead in BCF)	-4
Do not fund expansion of 1,010 detention bedspaces (\$17M instead in BCF)	-17	
<b>BOP</b>	Reduced personnel and inflation costs*	-61
	Assume a six month delay in opening of new prisons	-98
	Do not fund PHS physician loan repayment program	-1
	Freeze prison maintenance budget at the 1995 enacted levels	-61
	Do not fund CAP grants to States traded for detention bedspaces for Federal in	-20
	Do not fund expanded Federal boot camp program (-800 bedspaces)	-6
	Do not fund expanded modernization and repair of existing prisons	-33

	Do not fund expansions of 3 existing facilities (-273 bedspaces)	-15
	Freeze National Institute of Justice assistance to State and local correction agen	-5
Detention	Freeze funding for rental of detetnion bedspaces from State and locals at the 1995 <i>level</i>	-71
U.S. Attorneys	Fund only VCRTF portion of nation-wide anti-violence/gang plan	-2
	No increased affirmative civil litigation	-22
	No additional victim/witness assistants	-6
	No health care fraud initiative	-6
	No multi-disciplinary teams to prosecute crime on Indian land	-5
	Fund 60% cost of monitoring Teamsters election	-4
Litigating Divisions	No administratively determined pay	-28
	Fund 25% automated litigation support for A-12 lawsuit	-9
	Level-fund JCON automation procurement	-9
	Deny all civil rights litigation initiatives except employment testing	-4
	No environmental litigation initiatives (eco-system/multi-media based)	-6
	No modernization of Tax Division computer systems	-1
	No additional U.S. Trustee staff	-8
Justice Assistance	Reduces Byrne formula grants	-190
	Reduces Byrne discretionary grants	-50
	Eliminates expansion of juvenile justice programs	-43
	Reduces funding for development of national records check system	-50
	Eliminates increases for crime statistics and research	-8
GA	Freeze funding at the 1995 level and take streamlining savings	-15
	Do not fund administratively determined pay for attorneys	-3
	Do not fund increases for Offices of Policy Development Pardon Attorney, and Professional Responsibility	-2
OIG	Freeze funding at the 1995 level and take streamlining savings	-2

\* Reduced personnel and inflation costs includes (1) no increases requested by Justice to finance a 1996 pay raise, (2) requiring Justice to absorb within-grade-increases, and (3) requiring Justice to absorb anticipated 1996 inflation.

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## Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

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**II**

Divider Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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## ***Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund***

The Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) was established as a funding mechanism to support programs authorized in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 [P.L.103-322]. The Fund is sustained by annual deposits in amounts shown below derived from previously estimated savings generated by reductions in Federal FTEs. The Fund provides resources for six years [FY 1995 - FY 2000] at specific BA and Outlay levels. Rules governing the use of VCRTF resources require a sequester of funds should either BA or Outlay levels be exceeded. They also allow for unfunded authorizations to be carried forward if unused and for limited flexibility to adjust funding among programs within three major categories -- Prevention, State and Local Law Enforcement, and Federal Law Enforcement. FY 1995 to FY 1998 authorizations exceed the BA available in the VCRTF, but in FY 1999 and FY 2000 the reverse is true, as shown below. There are over 70 programs authorized for funding under the VCRTF (see pages 7-10). A summary can be found on page 6.

(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 1995-00
VCRTF Caps:							
BA	2,423	4,287	5,000	5,500	6,500	6,500	30,210
OL	703	2,334	3,936	4,904	5,639	6,225	23,741
Crime Authorizations	2,869	4,866	5,416	6,167	6,141	4,759	30,210
Diff. (Cap Less Auth)	- 446	- 579	- 416	- 667	+ 359	+1,741	0

### **Allocation of FY 1996 Programs**

**Department of Justice Request:** DOJ's request for the allocation of FY 1996 VCRTF amounts was generally even handed. DOJ requested, if not full funding, at least adequate funding for those programs administered by other departments. Justice requested full funding or close to full funding for the Community Policing Program (including FY95 carryover authorizations), Grants to Combat Violence Against Women, Byrne Formula Grants, Treasury

and Justice general authorizations, and Federal programs to address illegal immigration. After covering clear Administration priorities, Justice allocated sizable funding for the Local Partnership Act and spread the remaining available funds on a pro-rata basis. As a result, for FY 1996, Justice requested funding for 62% of prevention program authorizations, 84% of State and local law enforcement authorizations, and 96% of Federal law enforcement authorizations.

**PAD Changes To DOJ Request:** The PAD review of VCRTF allocations zeroed out two programs, the Local Partnership Act (LPA) and the Community Economic Partnership Program. These cuts, together with other small reductions to the Justice request, free more than \$150 million to beef up other more focused prevention and law enforcement programs. The resulting redistribution of funds (shown on the attached table) concentrates resources to support other top Administration priorities such as: Ounce of Prevention, drug courts, prison drug treatment, and school-based crime prevention programs.

**Sensitive Programs:** As noted above, authorizations for programs for 1995 through 1998 exceed available trust fund resources. As a result, some program funding must be delayed or reduced in the early years in order to accommodate higher priority spending. Some possible areas of contention with the PAD recommendations are:

The Local Partnership Act (LPA). This program is essentially a form of urban revenue sharing. It is strongly supported by Rep. Conyers [its author] and large city mayors who stand to benefit from it. The LPA, which is authorized at \$270 million for FY 1996 [\$1.6 billion over 5 years], is proposed to be funded at only \$3 million for FY 1996. The \$3 million is for Census to complete statistical surveys needed to accurately formulate funds distribution. Both HUD and OMB staff view the Act's formula mechanism as flawed and Census maintains that the statistical data to support funds distribution is inadequate. The delay in funding for one-year would provide sufficient time to ensure formula anomalies are addressed.

Violent Repeat Offender Incarceration Grants. This program provides discretionary grants to States and localities for prison construction and/or prison operations. It is strongly supported by "law and order" lawmakers. These grants are authorized at \$750 million for FY 1996. The PAD recommendation provides \$419 million, or 56 percent of the FY 1996 authorizations. Proponents of increased prison spending will likely be critical of the 44 percent shortfall.

Prevention Funding. In the aggregate, the PAD recommends funding sixty-two percent of authorized crime prevention funding, or \$740 million of \$1.1 billion in potential appropriations. Critics may maintain that the Administration is not funding the Crime Act in a balanced way, citing that the Administration is requesting nearly full funding (96%) of Federal law enforcement programs authorized under the Act. This difference, however, is driven largely by the desire to finance immigration programs and Justice and Treasury programs.

Byrne Formula Grants. This program has been in existence since 1988 and provides grants for State and local drug law enforcement. The PAD recommends the Byrne Program be funded at \$260 million for FY 1996, its full 1996 authorization level (\$130M) along with carryover 1995 authorizations (an additional \$130M). While this represents the maximum possible under the Act, the PAD recommendation does not provide any general fund, or non-VCRTF appropriations for this program. This means that the VCRTF would be the sole funding source for this program. Although over \$3.0 billion of other law enforcement grant will be requested through the VCRTF, the Administration would be criticized for allowing total funding for the Byrne Grant program to erode. To sustain the Byrne Grant Program at FY 1995 levels, \$190 million of non-VCRTF funding would be required. The PAD views this as unrealistic, as the DOJ request is \$2.0 billion above its planning guidance.

**Byrne Formula Grant Program  
(\$ in Millions)**

	<b>FY 1994 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 1995 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 1996 Request</b>	<b>PAD</b>
General Fund	\$ 358	\$ --	\$ 190	\$ 0
VCRTF	--	450	260	260
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>\$ 358</b>	<b>\$ 450</b>	<b>\$ 450</b>	<b>\$ 260</b>

### ***Funding Options:***

Option #1. Adopt a programmatic allocation as shown on the attached tables. Such an allocation places emphasis on Administration priorities and delays implementation of those programs where benefits are either suspect or unproven. Option #1 does carry the risk of criticism from advocates of those programs viewed as under funded.

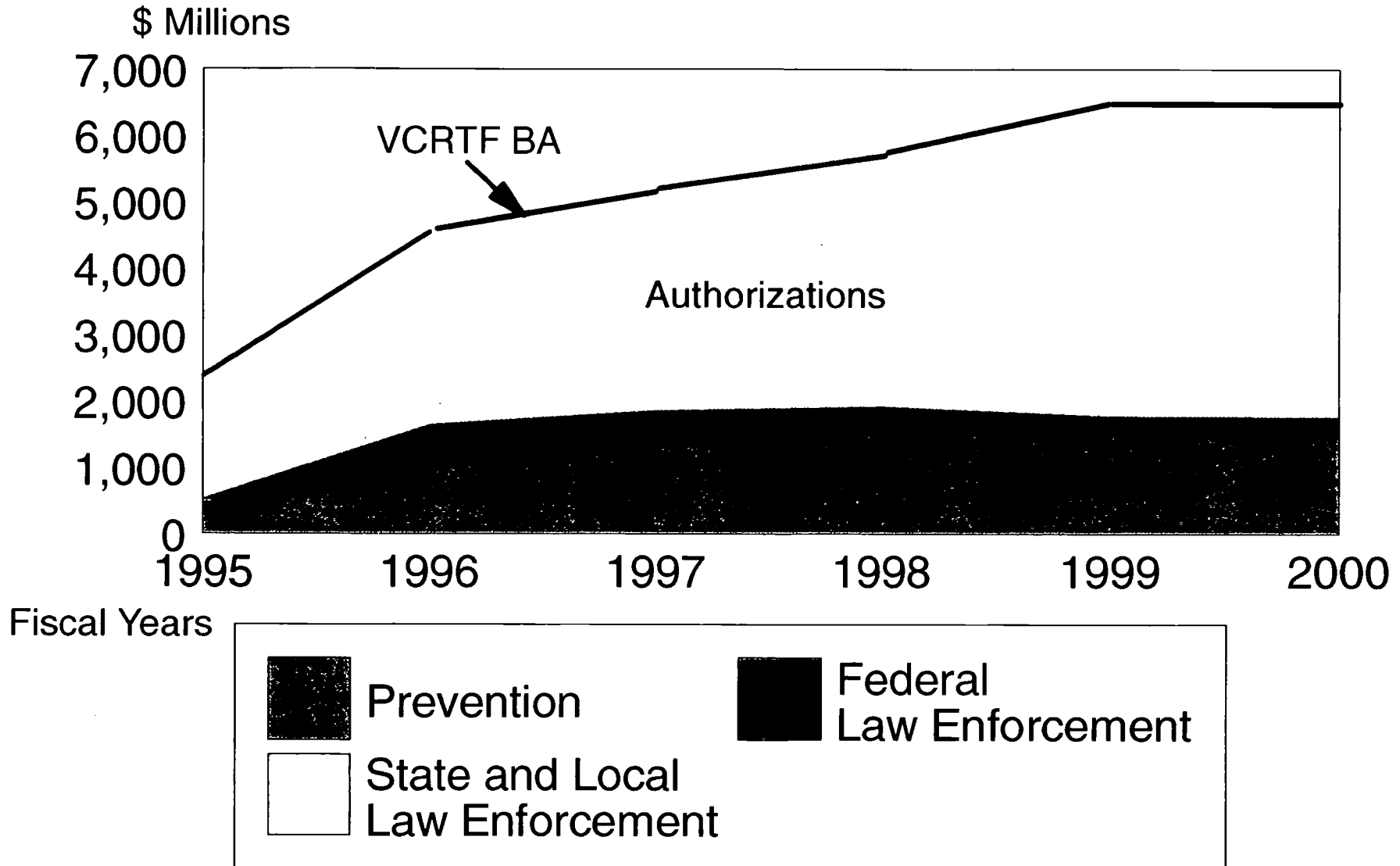
Option #2. Shift some funding from Administration priorities to address some sensitive programs identified above. This would enable programs to be allocated at least some funding for start-up, such as the Local Partnership Act, Community Economic Partnership operations, and increased funding for prison grants. Such a shift could require a reduction of approximately five percent to fully funded Administration priorities.

Option #3. Distribute all VCRTF funding on a strictly mechanical basis, providing each program with a pro-rata share of available budget authority. Such an allocation would provide each program with approximately 88% of its FY 1996 authorization. Under this option, all programs would receive some funding regardless of programmatic merit, timing, or public policy considerations. Option 3 would also address the issue of "fair" allocation of funding among the three major crime act categories - prevention, State & local law enforcement, and Federal law enforcement. Such an approach would however, result in significant cuts to Administration priorities. The option would also ignore the problem of how to address unused FY 1995 authorizations carried over to FY 1996.

### ***Staff Recommendation:***

Option #1.

# Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund Authorizations v. Available BA



**Summary**  
**Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund**  
**(\$ in Millions)**

	FY 1995		FY 1996			Comments
	Request	Enacted	DOJ Request	Other Agy Req.	PAD Recom	
<b>PREVENTION PROGRAMS:</b>						
Community Economic Partnership	---	---	21.7	45.0	0.0	Grants To Businesses In High Crime Areas - Kennedy Priority Delayed Funding Recommended - Least Direct Impact On Violent Crime
Drug Courts	---	29.0	106.6	---	200.0	Drug Treatment/Counseling For Non-Violent Offenders - DOJ/ONDCP Priority
Family & Community Endeavor Schools (FACES)	---	37.0	49.9	103.5	103.5	In- & After-School Mentoring/Jobs/Activities Programs - HHS/DofEd Priority
Gang Resistance Training (GREAT)	---	9.0	3.0	7.2	7.2	Grants For Teaching Violence Resistance Skills - Treasury Priority
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant	---	---	36.6	---	30.0	Merger of Smaller Prevention Programs - Seniors/Children/Juveniles
Local Partnership Act	---	---	130.2	270.0	3.0	Form of "Revenue Sharing" With Cities - Conyers Priority First Year Funding Delayed To Ensure Adequate Census Data Available [43M]
Model Intensive Grants Program	---	---	48.2	---	48.2	Targets 15 High Crime Areas - Schumer Priority
Ounce of Prevention	---	1.5	7.1	14.7	14.7	Lead Agency For Prevention Coordination - VP Chairs
Prison Drug Treatment - State & Federal	---	---	26.5	---	40.5	Grants & Funding For Drug Treatment of Incarcerated Offenders - ONDCP Priority
Safety For Women - Parks & Transit	---	---	35.0	---	17.5	Capital Improvement Projects To Enhance Parks/Transit Security
Violence Against Women Act	---	27.5	261.9	261.9	261.9	Programs To Prevent Violence Against Women - Biden Priority
Other	---	0.0	14.3	---	13.7	
<b>Total Crime Prevention</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>741.0</b>	<b>970.0</b>	<b>740.2</b>	
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>						
Byrne Grants	---	450.0	260.0	---	260.0	Formula Grants To State & Local Drug Enforcement - Sole Funding For Program
Certainty of Punishment for Violent Youth	---	---	9.6	---	9.6	Grants For Innovative Correctional Options For Youthful Offenders
Community Policing Grants	1,720.0	1,300.0	1,882.0	---	1,882.0	Puts 100,000 Cops On The Beat - Only A + + Presidential Priority
Criminal Alien Incarceration	---	130.0	300.0	---	300.0	Grants To States To Reimburse For Cost of Incarcerating Criminal Aliens
Criminal Records Upgrade - Brady	100.0	100.0	12.1	---	25.0	Grants To Improve Criminal Justice Record Keeping
Police Corps/Scholarships	---	---	19.3	---	19.3	Scholarship For Entering and In-Service Police Officer Education
Rural Law Enforcement	---	---	12.1	---	17.0	Grants To Support Rural Drug Task Forces
Violent Offender Incarceration	---	25.0	434.2	---	419.0	Grants For Prison Construction/Operation/Moderization
Other	---	0.0	36.8	1.0	35.9	
<b>Total State &amp; Local Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,820.0</b>	<b>2,005.0</b>	<b>2,966.0</b>	<b>2,967.0</b>	<b>2,967.8</b>	
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>						
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	---	---	3.4	---	3.4	Establishes A Criminal Alien Tracking Center
Expanded Special Deportation	64.0	54.0	55.0	---	55.0	Expands Programs For Deportation of Incarcerated Criminal Aliens At Release
Expeditious Deportation - Asylum Reform	55.0	49.0	84.4	---	84.4	Funding To Improve Alien Asylum Adjudication & Deportation Procedures
Improving Border Controls	181.0	181.0	232.0	---	232.0	Enhances Border Patrol Staffing & Operations
Judiciary	---	---	31.3	31.3	31.3	Offsets Judiciary Costs of Implementing The Act
Justice Authorizations	---	---	87.0	---	87.0	Funds Various Justice Law Enforcement Programs
Treasury Authorizations	---	30.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	Funds Various Treasury Law Enforcement Programs
Other	303.0	---	16.9	---	15.9	
<b>Total Federal Law Enforcement</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>314.0</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>579.0</b>	
<b>TOTAL VCRTF</b>	<b>2,359.0</b>	<b>2,423.0</b>	<b>4,287.0</b>	<b>4,517.0</b>	<b>4,287.0</b>	

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-17-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision	FY 1995		FY 1996								
	Enacted	Authorized	DOJ	Other Agency	PAD	PAD Outlays		Req. Add'l	Available	1996	
			Request	Requests	Estimate	New	Total	FTE's	Auth.	Auth.	
<b>PREVENTION:</b>											
Model Intensive Prevention	DOJ	---	---	48.216		48.216	43.394	43.394		100.000	100.000
Ounce of Prevention Council	DOJ	2	2	7.088	14.700	14.700	3.234	3.804	15	14.700	14.700
<b>FACES (Family &amp; Community Endeavor Schools)</b>											
Community Schools Youth Services Grants	HHS	26	26	29.581	72.450	72.450	15.939	25.781		72.350	72.350
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants	DofEd	11	11	20.232	31.050	31.050	6.831	11.049		31.050	31.050
Local Crime Prevention Block Grants	DOJ	---	---	36.615		30.000	27.000	27.000		75.940	75.940
Assist for Delinq'nt & At-Risk Youth [Youth Academies]	DOJ	---	---	2.604		0.000	0.000	0.000		5.400	5.400
Local Partnership Act	HUD	---	---	130.184	270.000	3.000	2.700	2.700		270.000	270.000
Community Economic Partnership	HHS	---	---	21.697	45.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		45.000	45.000
GREAT (Gang Resistance Education & Training)	Treasury	9	9	2.989	7.200	7.200	1.584	5.004	0	7.200	7.200
Missing Alzheimer's Patients	DOJ	---	---	0.900		0.900	0.198	0.198		0.900	0.900
Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth	DOJ	---	---	1.302	2.700	2.700	0.594	0.594		2.700	2.700
Prison Drug Treatment (State)	DOJ	---	---	13.018		27.000	5.940	5.940		27.000	27.000
Prison Drug Treatment (Federal)	DOJ	---	---	13.500		13.500	11.475	11.475		13.500	13.500
<b>Violence Against Women Act</b>											
Law Enforcement & Prosecution Grants	DOJ/HH	26	26	130.000		130.000	28.600	38.480		130.000	130.000
Rape Prevention	HHS	---	---	35.000	35.000	35.000	7.700	7.700		35.000	35.000
Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth	HHS	---	---	7.000	7.000	7.000	1.540	1.540		7.000	7.000
Domestic Violence Hotlines	HHS	1	1	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.088	0.468		0.400	0.400
Encouraging Arrest Policies	DOJ	---	---	28.000		28.000	6.160	6.160		28.000	28.000
Battered Women's Shelters	HHS	---	---	50.000	50.000	50.000	11.000	11.000		50.000	50.000
Rural Domestic Violence Enforcement	DOJ	---	---	7.000		7.000	1.540	1.540		7.000	7.000
Community Programs On Domestic Violence	HHS	---	---	4.000	4.000	4.000	0.880	0.880		4.000	4.000
Youth Education & Domestic Violence	HHS	---	---	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.088	0.088		0.400	0.400
Number & Cost of Injuries Study	HHS	---	---	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.022	0.022		0.100	0.100
<b>Victims of Child Abuse</b>											
Court Appointed Special Advocates	OJP	---	---	6.000		6.000	1.320	1.320		6.000	6.000
Training For Judicial Personnel & Practioners	OJP	---	---	0.750		0.750	0.165	0.165		0.750	0.750
Grants For Televised Testimony	OJP	---	---	0.250		0.250	0.055	0.055		0.250	0.250
Access To Federal Criminal Information - Stalker	DOJ	---	---	1.500		1.500	0.330	0.330		1.500	1.500
Family Unity - State Grants	OJP	---	---	1.562		1.562	0.344	0.344		3.240	3.240
<b>Safety For Women - Parks/Transit</b>											
Capital Improvement - National Parks	DOI	---	---	10.000	10.000	5.000	1.100	1.100		10.000	10.000
Capital Improvements - Public Parks	DOI	---	---	15.000	15.000	7.500	1.650	1.650		15.000	15.000
Capital Improvements - Public Transportation	DOT	---	---	10.000	10.000	5.000	0.250	0.250		10.000	10.000
Misc. Provisions (Rpts, Training, Education)	DOJ/HH	---	---			0.000	0.000	0.000		1.800	1.800
Drug Courts	DOJ	29	100	106.558		200.000	44.000	55.020		221.000	150.000
<b>Total Prevention</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,126</b>
<i>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</i>				<b>61.8%</b>	<b>873</b>		<b>= DOJ + Higher Agency Request</b>				

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-17-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision	FY 1995		FY 1996								
	Enacted	Authorized	DOJ	Other Agcy	PAD	PAD Outlays		Req. Add'l	Available	1996	
			Request	Requests	Estimate	New	Total	FTE's	Auth.	Auth.	
					0.220						
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Community Policing Grants	DOJ	1,300	1,332	1,882.000		1,882.000	414.040	908.040	310	1882.000	1850.000
DNA Identification (State Grants)	DOJ	---	---	0.482		0.482	0.108	0.108		1.000	1.000
Police Recruitment	DOJ	---	---	0.964		0.964	0.212	0.212		2.000	2.000
State Courts Assistance	DOJ	---	---	11.090		11.090	2.440	2.440		23.000	23.000
Technical Assistance	DOJ	---	---							24.000	24.000
State Grants	OJP	---	---	4.822		4.822	1.061	1.061			
Quantico Training/Intelligence Gathering	FBI	---	---	4.000		4.000	0.880	0.880			
Technical Automation Improvement Quantico	FBI	---	---	10.000		10.000	2.200	2.200			
Brady - Criminal Records Upgrade	DOJ	100	100	12.054		25.000	5.500	43.500		25.000	25.000
Community Based Prosecutors & Functions	DOJ	---	---	3.375		3.375	0.743	0.743		7.000	7.000
Rural Law Enforcement											
Rural Law Enforcement Grants	DOJ	---	---	11.572		16.000	3.520	3.520		24.000	24.000
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	Treasury	---	---	0.482	1.000	1.000	0.220	0.220		1.000	1.000
Criminal Justice/Substance Abuse Training	DOJ	---	---			0.000	0.000	0.000		1.000	1.000
TB Prevention & Treatment In Correctional Institutions	DOJ	---	---	0.338		0.338	0.074	0.074		0.700	0.700
Police Corps	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Police Corps In Service Scholarships	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Family Support	DOJ	---	---	1.205		1.205	0.265	0.265		2.500	2.500
Byrne Grants	DOJ	450	580	280.000		260.000	57.200	228.200		260.000	130.000
Violent Repeat Offender Incarceration	DOJ	25	175	434.188		418.988	92.177	101.487		900.500	750.000
Certain Punishment for Youthful Offenders	DOJ	---	---	9.643		9.643	2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Criminal Alien Incarceration	DOJ	130	130	300.000		300.000	204.000	291.100		300.000	300.000
<b>Total State and Local Law Enforcement</b>		<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,201</b>
<i>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</i>				<b>84.4%</b>							

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-17-94

<b>Crime Act Programs</b>		<b>FY 1995</b>		<b>FY 1996</b>							
Provision		Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	PAD Estimate	PAD Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.
							New	Total			
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Treasury Authorizations	Treasury		30	70.000	70.000	70.000	58.800	58.800	351	70.000	70.000
Office of Enforcement		2.400					0.000	0.360			
FinCEN		3.000					0.000	0.450			
BATF		7.110					0.000	1.067			
U.S. Customs		3.890					0.000	0.584			
Internal Revenue Service		7.000					0.000	1.050			
U.S. Secret Service		6.600					0.000	0.990			
Justice Authorizations	DOJ	---	---				0.000	0.000		40.000	40.000
Wireless Communications	FBI	---	---	8.000		2.500	0.550	0.550			
Automated Booking Stations	GA	---	---	11.000		11.000	2.420	2.420	4		
Freedom of Information Automation	GA	---	---	4.500		4.500	0.990	0.990			
U.S. Marshals - Courthouses	USMS	---	---	16.500		16.500	14.850	14.850	40		
FBI		---	---							35.000	35.000
Technical Support Center	FBI	---	---	16.100		0.000	0.000	0.000			
Advanced Telephony	FBI	---	---	18.900		40.500	32.400	32.400			
DEA (Annualization of 1995 Agents)	DOJ	---	---	8.035		8.035	6.428	6.428	58	12.000	12.000
Heroin Domestic Enforcement		---	---	3.965		3.965	3.172	3.172	15		
US Attorneys	DOJ	---	---	5.000		5.000	4.400	4.400		5.000	5.000
SCAMS - Telemarketing Fraud (FBI/USA)		---	---				0.000	0.000		2.000	2.000
FBI Agents	FBI	---	---	0.750		0.000	0.000	0.000			
U.S. Attorneys	USA	---	---	0.250		0.000	0.000	0.000			
Public Awareness & Prevention	OJP	---	---	0.500		0.500	0.400	0.400			
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	DOJ	---	---	1.500		1.500	1.200	1.200		1.500	1.500
Improving Border Controls	DOJ	181	228	232.000		232.000	151.879	188.595	810	232.000	185.000
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	DOJ	---	---	3.400		3.400	2.720	2.720	20	3.400	3.400
Expeditious Deportation - Asylum Reform	DOJ	49	64	84.400		84.400	67.520	74.870	754	105.000	90.000
Expanded Special Deportation	DOJ	54	55	55.000		55.000	44.000	52.100	380	55.000	54.000
DNA (FBI)	DOJ	---	---	4.800		4.800	3.680	3.680	30	5.500	5.500
Presidential Summit On Violence/Nat'l Commission	DOJ	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000
Anti-Gang/Drug Grants In Federally Assisted Housing	DOJ	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000
Family Unity - Federal Prisoners	OJP	---	---	0.360		0.360	0.288	0.288		0.360	0.360
Violence Against Women											
Federal Victim Counselors	USA	---	---	0.500		0.500	0.400	0.400		0.500	0.500
Training Programs	OJP	---	---	1.000		1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000
State Databases Study	OJP	---	---	0.200		0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200	0.200
National Baseline Study on Campus Sexual Assault	OJP	---	---	0.200		0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200	0.200
The Judiciary	Judiciary	---	---	30.000	30.000	30.000	24.000	24.000	?	30.000	30.000
Training Judges/Court Personnel	Judiciary	---	---	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700			
Equal Justice For Women In Courts/Training Grants	SJI	---	---	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.480	0.480	?	1.300	1.300
<b>Total Federal Law Enforcement</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>539</b>
<b>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</b>				<b>96.3%</b>							
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>4,866</b>
<b>Total Trust Fund Available</b>		<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>4,287</b>		<b>4,287</b>		<b>2,334</b>		<b>4,287</b>	<b>4,287</b>
<b>Funds Under (Over) Allocated</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>(446)</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>(0)</b>		<b>(2)</b>		<b>(1,026)</b>	<b>(579)</b>
<b>4,518 = DOJ + Higher Agency Request</b>											

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**III**

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FY 1996 DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

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## Department of Justice Overview

Reconciling crime control with reducing the size of the Federal government requires difficult choices that must be addressed this year. The recent crime bill and Congressional reluctance to reduce crime-related programs complicates these choices. Additionally, any proposed reduction in crime control resources may make the Administration vulnerable to charges of being "soft on crime." The Justice Department's 1996 request exceeds budget authority ceilings by \$2 billion, outlay ceilings by \$.8 billion, and FTE ceilings by 6,000. With some difficulty, the Department can reach 1996 outlay ceilings. However, dramatic policy changes and painful reductions will be necessary to slow the Department's growth trends.

The PAD recommendation is slightly under the outlay ceiling, but exceeds budget authority ceilings by \$.6 billion and FTE ceilings by 3,300. Essentially, it would continue 1995 policies and eschew initiatives beyond those which the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) could support. Most of the increases are associated with staffing up newly constructed prisons. The second largest current services increase is associated with the second year costs associated with the Administration's 1995 immigration reform initiatives. The third largest current services increase is associated with staff increases provided by Congress in the context of the 1995 Commerce, Justice, and State Department appropriations bill. Namely, the Congress increased 1995 staffing for FBI, U.S. Attorneys and DEA (by almost 2,000 FTEs). When these increases are "annualized" in 1996 (i.e., full year employment of staff that are hired part way through 1995), the 1996 FTEs must rise higher than the 1995 levels.

Of particular importance is the issue of Federal prison privatization. In particular, we are pressing DOJ to contract out prison operations in select circumstances: 1) for prisons yet-to-be-opened, not existing prisons; 2) for minimum and low security prisons, not medium or high security prisons. If this were accomplished, we could save over 4,000 FTEs by 1999. Admittedly sparse data suggest that privatization could be expected to save about 20% of Federal costs. Issue paper #1 discusses this issue in more detail.

Finally, there are two issues that are not part of Justice's request but may be perceived as "commitments" by the Administration: funding for digital telephony and a new international law enforcement center in Eastern Europe. These issues are mentioned in the increases above planning guidance.

AGENCY SUMMARY  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996	
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL
<b>DISCRETIONARY</b>								
FY 1993 Actual/FY 1994 Actual/FY 1995 Enacted.....	9,391	9,325	9,397	9,721	12,178	10,558	N/A	N/A
April 21st Planning Guidance (Includes \$4,287 in BA and \$2,334 in OL from VCRTF).....							13,573	12,535
FY 1996 Agency Request (Includes \$3,846M in BA and \$2,163M in OL from VCRTF for DOJ).....							15,555	13,375
FY 1996 PAD Recommended Level (Includes \$3,955M in BA and \$2,167M in OL from VCRTF for DOJ).....							14,170	12,505
Percentage Change PAD Rec. from:								
FY 1993 Actual.....							51%	34%
FY 1994 Actual.....							51%	29%
FY 1995 Enacted.....							16%	18%
April 21st Planning Guidance.....							4%	-0%
Agency Request.....							-9%	-7%
<b>MANDATORY</b>								
FY 1993 Actual/FY 1994 Actual/FY 1995 Enacted.....	1,099	844	894	1,210	1,375	1,427	N/A	N/A
FY 1996 Agency Request.....							1,446	1,519
FY 1996 PAD Recommended Level.....							1,433	1,510
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>								
FY 1993 Actual/FY 1994 Actual/FY 1995 Enacted.....	10,491	10,169	10,291	10,931	13,553	11,985	N/A	N/A
FY 1996 Agency Request.....							17,001	14,894
FY 1996 PAD Recommended Level.....							15,603	14,015

All estimates exclude "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund" (VCRTF) programs outside the jurisdiction of DOJ (e.g. Treasury, HHS, ED). For these estimates, refer to separate presentation on Crime Bill funding.

STREAMLINING PLAN STATUS  
FTE SUMMARY  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
FY 1993/ FY 1994 FTE/ FY 1996 Budget Request.....	94,650	97,230	103,511	110,110	114,877	117,902	119,460
Planning Guidance.....			93,748	103,800	102,600	101,400	100,200
PAD Recommendation.....				107,046	107,209	108,404	108,181
Streamlining Plan.....			103,511	107,385	108,918	107,359	103,514
Buyouts DOJ would like (No. of separations, FY 1995 only).....			*382				

Difference between Budget Request and:

Planning Guidance.....				6,310	12,277	16,502	19,260
PAD Recommendation.....				3,064	7,668	9,498	11,279

Explanation:

84% of the PAD recommended FTE increase is attributable to growth in FTEs associated with federal prisons. 16% of the increase is attributable to growth in Border Patrol and INS (1996 only). DOJ indicates that is is unable to cut FTE any further given Crime Bill responsibilities.

DOJ's streamlining plan is divorced from its 1996 budget request, as explained in the Summary Assessment of DOJ's plan. The streamlining request estimates cannot be directly compared with the PAD recommendation.

\* None allowed by OMB to date. However, we understand that Civil Division has processed about 100 unathorized 1995 buyouts (begun in 1994, but offered in 1995).

**STREAMLINING PLAN STATUS  
SUMMARY ASSESSMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**SUMMARY ASSESSMENT**

The streamlining plan keys off a current services baseline, exclusive of requested 1996 program increases. However, DOJ's 1996 budget request includes substantial increases to the 1995 enacted level. Therefore, a "disconnect" exists between DOJ's 1996 request and its proposed streamlining plan. Any program increase would require offsetting reductions in addition to those contained in the streamlining plan.

The plan does not offer substantial FTE savings from automation /information technology enhancements, nor does it offer substantial FTE savings from delayering or field structure reorganization. For example, INS states that it will automate some of its inspection tools and application processing operations, resulting in a savings of 85 FTE in 1996. As far as delayering, the Department states that it is conducting a major field study that will "examine possible areas of fragmentation or duplication among field offices." In general, when DOJ references a streamlining initiative, whether enhancing automation, delayering or shifting staff from administrative roles to the front line, they leave out specific, substantial associated savings.

The plan delays the bulk of reductions -- and the hard decisions -- until the outyears. For example, the plan for the FBI provides few specifics and delays over 1,300 of its cumulative 1,850 FTE reduction allocation to FY 1999.

The Justice Department has made some improvements to its initial streamlining submission, but the plan does not bring DOJ resources in line with OMB ceilings for budget authority, outlays, or FTE. The new plan is filled with references to studies that will be undertaken to determine if streamlining measures are appropriate and what savings, if any, might be realized. The plan relies heavily on steps already taken or in progress, such as the transfer of agents to the field or establishment of a single office to coordinate the FBI and the DEA. The Department continues to assert that due to its responsibilities under the crime bill it will be unable to meet resource ceilings under any reasonable set of circumstances.

The plan does not meet the NPR goal of 50% reduction in headquarters staff. The U.S. Marshals, Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and Executive Office for Immigration Review plan reductions ranging from 16% to 42% in accounting, auditing, budget and personnel staff. But most components do not reflect any reductions in headquarters staff. The plan makes only passing reference to procurement reform.

Under the plan, the Department never reaches NPR's target supervisory ratio of 1:15. By 1999, the Department reaches only 1:8.5.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

*Each of these recommendations is explained in greater detail in subsequent exhibits:*

DOJ could privatize new low and minimum security prisons coming on line in 1996. (See Issue Paper on Prisons)

DOJ could redirect resources to higher level crime fighting and crime-fighting technology improvements. (See Exhibit 10 on FTE Growth)

## **RECOMMENDATIONS, con't.**

DOJ could reduce the need for prison hiring by linking prosecution policy to incarceration policy. (See Exhibit 10 on FTE Growth)

DOJ could aggressively delegate civil litigation to attorneys based in other agencies. (See Exhibit 10 on FTE Growth)

## **KEY FEATURES OF PLANS AND DISCUSSION**

BOP would decrease prison overcrowding from 132% now to 115% by 1999; however, this would fall short of BOP's goal of no overcrowding by 1999. This would result in a savings of 1,328 FTE annually. This number is largely due to constructing fewer prisons in the outyears. The plan does not address consolidating administrative personnel outside of prison facilities, a measure that would save FTE.

The U.S. Marshals have made the firmest commitment to take specific steps to reduce workyear consumption on a non-trivial basis. The Service will save 141 FTE annually by eliminating all intermittent Deputies and temporary staff. Through normal attrition, the Service will reduce its headquarters staff by 159 FTE on an annual basis.

The INS and BOP will "explore" privatization of detention facilities as an FTE savings measure. However, BOP remains basically opposed to privatizing anything other than detention facilities. Privatization of prison facilities would save FTE if DOJ--and BOP in particular--would commit to this effort. See "Recommendation" section.

DOJ is developing an Automated Booking Station that will speed prisoner processing, improve utilization of law enforcement data and track an offender through the entire criminal justice system. However, DOJ does not link this proposal or many of its other automation proposals to any substantial FTE reductions.

The recently created Office of Investigative Agency Policies (OIAP) (under Director Freeh) coordinates criminal investigative agencies. DOJ has highlighted the creation of this office as a streamlining measure, but it may be simply an additional layer of bureaucracy. DOJ's plan lists "potential" areas for consolidation of procedures in addition to the OIAP, but lists very few actual savings.

The INS and the Customs Service are establishing joint performance standards to measure and track effectiveness of cross-designations and to maximize staffing.

DISCRETIONARY INVESTMENT PROPOSALS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(Includes Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund)  
(in millions of dollars)

Discretionary:		FY 1993	FY1994	FY 1995		FY 1996				
		Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY95 BUD)	Enacted	President's Request (FY95 BUD)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Recom. less Request	
Community Policing.....	BA	150	25	1720	1300	2070	1882	1882	--	
	OL	8	88	444	348	1074	924	924	--	
<p>Recommendation fully funds the investment at maximum level authorized in the Crime bill. Will provide adequate resources to continue the path towards 100,000 new police officers on the street by 1999. Only A++ investment.</p>										
Criminal Records Upgrades (Brady Bill).....	BA	--	--	100	100	100	100 *	25	-75	
	OL	--	--	22	22	57	60	44	-16	
<p>Recommendation fully funds the investment at maximum level authorized in the Crime bill. \$25 million should be sufficient funding to fully support the initiative in 1996, for three reasons: 1) drawdown of available funds has been slow (actual needs still unclear); 2) Byrne grants are eligible for this purpose, and 3) Crime Bill provides another \$25M in FY 1997.</p>										
Border Security and Illegal Immigration Initiatives.....	BA	--	--	300	284	350	375	375	--	
	OL	--	--	255	165	328	308	308	--	
<p>Recommendation fully funds investment at maximum level authorized in the Crime Bill. Includes \$325M for INS, \$33M for the Executive Office of Immigration Review, \$9M for the US Attorneys and \$8M for the Civil Division.</p>										
Other Justice Crime Bill Programs.....	BA	--	--	303	661	1767	1588	1673	87	
	OL	--	--	44	126	883	899	889	-10	
<p>This item represents the remaining Department of Justice Crime bill programs supported from the VCRTF. See VCRTF presentation for listing of specific programs. Does not include Non-DOJ agency funding from VCRTF.</p>										
Total, Discretionary.....	BA	--	--	2423	2345	4287	3943	3955	12	
	OL	--	--	765	661	2342	2191	2165	-26	

\* Justice requested \$11 million for Criminal Records Upgrade from the VCRTF and \$88 million from non-Trust Fund sources (in base budget).

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(INCLUDES VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND RESOURCES)  
(in millions of dollars)

Discretionary:		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			Recom. less Request
		Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	
<b><u>Federal Prison System and Detention</u></b>									
Prisons Salaries and Expenses.....	BA	1743	1950	2407	2352	2839	2887	2664	-224
	OL	1702	1878	2267	2220	2764	2706	2516	-190
Prisons Construction.....	BA	194	270	191	276	141	401	326	-75
	OL	449	604	589	598	613	527	520	-8
Support of U.S. Prisoners.....	BA	268	313	370	297	370	367	297	-71
	OL	267	230	337	293	360	356	314	-42
<b><u>Justice Assistance</u></b>									
Byrne Grants.....	BA	408	408	125	500	125	550	310	-240
	OL	375	390	280	360	240	355	300	-55
All Other	BA	409	272	240	265	240	1639	1564	-75
Office of Justice Programs.....	OL	275	456	300	209	215	956	933	-23
<b><u>Law Enforcement and Criminal Investigations</u></b>									
Federal Bureau of Investigation....	BA	2019	2062	2159	2204	2085	2588	2316	-271
	OL	1975	2008	2012	1985	2096	2324	2121	-204
Drug Enforcement	BA	742	737	724	757	772	876	792	-84
Administration.....	OL	783	621	665	690	785	786	722	-63
Organized Crime Drug	BA	385	382	370	375	350	389	375	-14
Enforcement Task Forces.....	OL	463	376	403	406	355	413	402	-11
U.S. Marshals.....	BA	338	341	366	397	366	469	460	-9
	OL	314	368	370	398	366	470	462	-8

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(INCLUDES VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND RESOURCES)  
(in millions of dollars)

Discretionary:		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			Recom. less Request
		Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	
<b><u>Immigration</u></b>									
Immigration and Naturalization.....	BA	978	1051	1499	1407	1450	1547	1453	-94
	OL	1016	1073	1330	1243	1324	1407	1332	-75
<b><u>Major Litigating Divisions</u></b>									
U.S. Attorneys.....	BA	797	818	830	844	830	938	884	-54
	OL	728	823	815	827	830	916	867	-49
General Legal Activities.....	BA	496	519	540	520	433	514	437	-77
	OL	503	509	530	513	433	504	436	-68
Antitrust Division.....	BA	42	50	42	41	42	47	43	-4
	OL	40	51	40	39	43	43	40	-3
<b><u>Other</u></b>									
Radiation Exposure	BA	171	---	---	---	30	16	16	-0
Compensation Trust Fund.....	OL	59	43	30	30	80	46	46	-0
Other.....	BA	2611	2384	4471	4187	4471	4972	4392	-581
	OL	2813	2605	3267	3162	3267	4087	3839	-248
<b>Total, Discretionary.....</b>	BA	9391	9397	12513	12176	12714	15555	14170	-1385
	OL	9325	9721	10890	10556	11296	13370	12505	-865
<b>Discretionary Planning</b>									
<b>Guidance.....</b>	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13573	---	---	---
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12535	---	---	---

POTENTIAL INCREASES  
TO DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(in millions of dollars)

		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
		Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Potential Increases

**Discretionary:**

**Priority #1:**

<b>Increase Border Enforcement</b>	BA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	+52
	OL		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	41	+41

PAD recommends this program increase to fund immigration initiatives if the Administration decides not to adopt the Border Crossing Fee recommendation to collect the fee and to fund enforcement programs with this fee. PAD recommends + \$34M to hire 350 new border patrol agents and 100 new inspectors. PAD also recommends + \$18M to fund 1,010 additional detention bedspaces to detain 15,000 additional apprehended aliens; purchase 370 sensors and 6 night vision viewing devices. These investments would increase INS' illegal immigration control capability and facilitate legal crossings.

**Priority #2:**

<b>FBI Digital Telephony</b>	BA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	230	+230
	OL		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	230	+230

Provides full funding required for FBI digital telephony initiative. Would include \$230M estimated by the FBI to be necessary in 1996 for carrier reimbursement as authorized in telephony legislation. More Measured Alternative: \$125M or one-fourth of four year \$500M authorization.

**Priority #3:**

<b>Immigration Emergency Fund</b>	BA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	+75
	OL		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The Administration has experienced several immigration-related emergencies such as Chinese alien smuggling, Haitian and Cuban mass migrations. A potential source of funding increased costs due to unforeseen emergencies is the Immigration Emergency Fund. The Fund also provides for reimbursements to States for certain authorized activities.

**Priority #4:**

<b>Increase Byrne Formula Grants</b>	BA	358	358	75	450	75	450	260	450	450	+190
	OL	358	358	250	365	230	362	320	362	362	+42

Provides \$190M to increase Byrne formula grant funding to 1995 enacted levels. Alternative: \$98M increase over PAD Rec. (+ \$22M in OL) to fund the formula program at 1994 enacted levels.

Priority #5:

<b>Open Additional Prisons</b>	BA	1743	1950	2407	2352	2839	2874	2670	2738	+98
	OL	1702	1878	2267	2220	2764	2706	2497	2577	+80

Provides full funding for DOJ request for agency new prisons in 1996.

Priority #6:

<b>Upgrade JCON Procurement</b>	BA	27	22	23	23	23	31	23	31	+9
	OL	24	23	22	22	23	30	23	30	+7

The Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) procures software, hardware and services to consolidate existing three separate office automation systems in the litigating organizations. All three systems are obsolete and nearing the end of contract and useful life. JCON will include word processing, electronic mail, calendar/scheduling, access to legal research services and access to expanded databases. With the increase, conversion to JCON would be complete in May 1996.

Priority #7:

<b>Increase Prison Construction</b>	BA	194	270	191	276	141	401	326	381	+55
	OL	449	604	589	597	613	527	520	526	+6

Provides additional \$15M for prison expansion, \$6M for boot camps, and \$33M for general modernization of existing facilities.

Priority #8:

<b>Increase Detention Funding</b>	BA	270	312	370	297	370	367	297	367	+70
	OL	267	230	337	293	360	356	314	356	+42

Provides full funding for DOJ request for rental of jail space from State and local government jails. PAD recommendation based on use of carryover balances that may not be sufficient to sustain detention space rental without transfers from other DOJ appropriations.

Priority #9:

<b>International Law</b>	BA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	+10
<b>Enforcement Training Center</b>	OL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	+8

Provides funding to support an international law enforcement training center consistent with the President's comments to the U.N. General Assembly on September 26, 1994. DOJ is currently developing this proposal. It has not yet been requested.

POTENTIAL REDUCTIONS  
TO DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(in millions of dollars)

		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996					
		Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Potential Reductions	Potential Reduc. less Pad Recom.	
<b>Discretionary:</b>											
<b>Priority #1:</b>											
<b>Border Crossing Fee</b>	BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-50	-50
	OL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-40	-40
<p><b>Rationale:</b> If the Administration imposes a Border Crossing Fee in 1996, DOJ is estimated to receive \$50M. Rather than using the \$50M for program increases, this amount can potentially be used to support ongoing INS programs.</p>											
<b>Priority #2:</b>											
<b>Discretionary Byrne Grants</b>	BA	50	50	50	50	50	100	50	--	--	-50
	OL	50	50	50	50	50	66	50	39	39	-11
<p><b>Rationale:</b> In light of numerous anti-crime programs authorized in the Crime bill, this proposal would eliminate \$50M Byrne discretionary grant program. Currently the program is used by Congress to earmark grant programs and by the AG to promote special anti-crime initiatives.</p>											
<b>Priority #3:</b>											
<b>Prison Halfway Houses</b>	BA	132	136	192	192	192	224	224	192	192	-32
	OL	127	133	144	144	144	196	196	175	175	-27
<p><b>Rationale:</b> DOJ request is over 15% enacted level to move Federal inmates from prisons to halfway houses. GAO has stated that DOJ has underutilized halfway house space, and that considerable efficiencies could be realized within existing arrangements.</p>											

**MAJOR OUTYEAR CHANGES FROM A HARD FREEZE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(in millions of dollars)**

Proposal		FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Planning Guidance.....	BA	13,573	14,297	14,708	15,110	N/A
	OL	12,535	13,811	14,778	15,713	N/A
Agency Request.....	BA	15,555	16,985	17,296	18,196	17,398
	OL	13,375	16,130	17,474	18,018	18,126
PAD Recommended Level.....	BA	14,150	14,947	15,128	15,555	14,564
	OL	12,503	14,324	15,262	15,661	15,625
<b>Differences between PAD Recommended Level and Planning Guidance:</b>						
Adjustment #1.....	BA	577	650	420	445	N/A
	OL	-32	513	484	-52	N/A

**Rationale:** The 1997 levels reflect a hard freeze on PAD recommendation for 1996 programs. In addition, amounts have been added to support growth in unavoidable prisoner population growth and the opening of new prisons (approximately +\$300M in each year through 2000). Also, an additional amount has been provided to increase border enforcement activities if the Border Crossing Fee proposal is not enacted (approximately +\$50M in each year through 2000).

**DISCRETIONARY ISSUE PAPER #1**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
(in millions of dollars)

**ISSUE:** Prison Growth and Privatization

**PREPARER/EXT:** Brad Kyser ext. 54818

	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>			
			Pres. Request (FY95BUD)	Enacted	Pres. Request (FY95BUD)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Recom. less Request
BA.....	<u>Actual</u> 1,948	<u>Actual</u> 2,230	2,608	2,638	2,990	3,304	3,000	-304
OL.....	2,143	2,488	2,864	2,658	3,389	3,248	3,048	-200
FTEs.....	23,539	25,964	28,420	28,657	32,344	31,900	31,525	-375
<b>Performance Measures:</b>								
Overcrowding	38%	33%	N/A	27%	16%	15%	22%	
Prison Capacity	62,532	62,237	N/A	76,692	88,971	90,724	85,816	

**OPTION 1: PAD Recommends:**

- Consistent with prior experience, presume significant delays in the opening of six of the 12 prisons under construction with current estimated opening dates in the latter half of 1996.
- Contracting out the operations (i.e., FTEs) of all new prisons beginning in 1996, except those classified as medium and high security.
- No new starts in prison construction, but provide construction funding for the remainder of those projects initiated with 1995 design funding (\$164M in construction funds).

**OPTION 2: DOJ Requests:**

- Opening in 1996 all 12 facilities currently scheduled for opening in 1996. Assume no significant slippages.
- Continuing to staff all prisons with Federal employees.
- Complete funding for those new construction projects for which design funding was provided in 1996.

**DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE:** The three basic components of the prison issue that require decisions for the 1996 Budget: (1) funding levels for opening new prisons in 1996; (2) whether to save dollars and/or FTE by privatizing all or part of the operations of prisons under construction but not yet opened; and (3) how much the 1996 Budget should propose for new prison construction.

**Funding levels:** The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has sustained huge increases in prisoner population, requiring increasingly large amounts of resources to house and feed. Over \$2B has been provided for the construction of new prison space since 1990. About 30 new prisons have already been funded and are in various stages of completion in the 1995-1996 period. Over the next five years these prisons are scheduled to incarcerate over 28,500 additional inmates, expanding Federal prison space by about 35%. The costs of opening these prisons is considerable because it requires not only equipping the new prisons but it also requires staffing, training and other related personnel costs. In 1996 Justice has requested \$195M to open twelve facilities near completion. Also, \$177M is required in 1996 to annualize the costs of facilities that will be opened in 1995.

**Privatization:** The companion issue to the costs of opening these 30 prisons is the FTE requirements. These 12 prisons alone require over 2,400 new FTE by 1997. To help meet the overall requirement to reduce the Federal workforce, contracting out the operations of these and other yet-to-be-opened prisons would, in the view of OMB staff, achieve both funding and FTE savings.

**Construction:** The last part of the prison question is new prison construction beyond the 30 new facilities already funded.

**ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**Funding levels:** BOP has been slow to open new prisons for which construction funding has been provided. On average, prison openings are delayed over 9 months compared to the estimates provided in the annual DOJ budget submissions. The PAD recommendation to "delay" the opening of the prisons more realistically reflects that new prisons scheduled to open in the last half of the fiscal year will probably slip to 1997. The 1996 savings compared with the DOJ request, is \$98M. The recommendation is not intended to keep prisons from opening. Rather, it represents a technical reestimate. The risk, of course, is that prisons that are ready to open could stand vacant for up to six months.

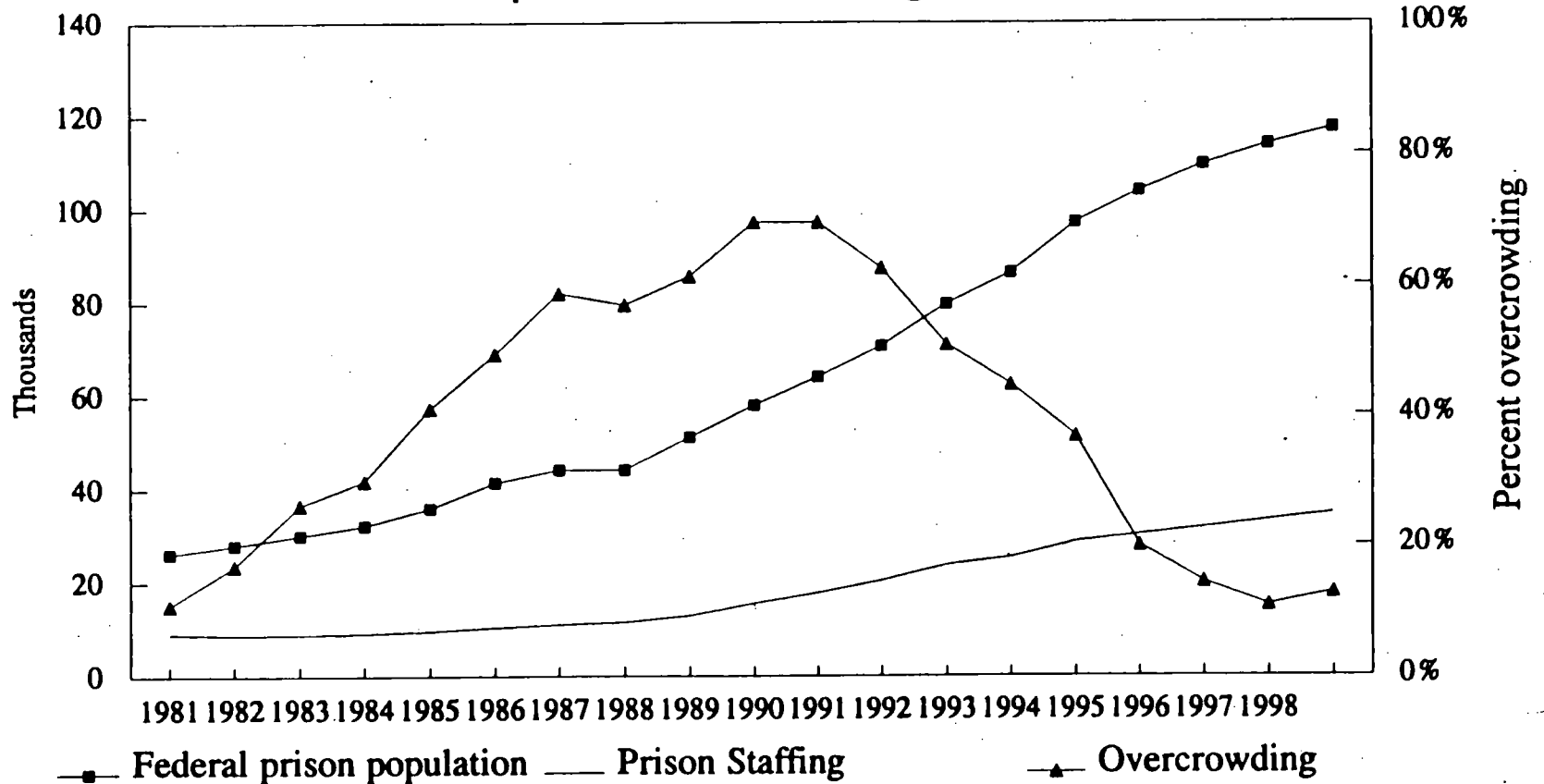
**Privatization:** Many States have contracted with private firms specializing in incarceration. Their experience indicates that private operation of Federal prisons may cost up to 20% less than staffing the prison with Federal employees. (See attached discussion paper on this topic.) BOP is a very traditional organization that believes the culture it has created and the security it has sustained would be vulnerable if operations were to be contracted out. It contends that its good management record for sentenced prisoners stems from an almost military point of view that all staff are corrections officers foremost, and it is following the prescribed rules and regulations that ensure discipline and order. Accordingly, BOP strongly resists privatizing the operations of new prisons.

**Under pressure to streamline, BOP has agreed to a pilot privatization of one new detention facility rather than privatize any of the 30 new prison opening in the next several years to house sentenced inmates. BOP would prefer privatization detention space, in part, because it believes that its primary mission is securing sentenced prisoners. BOP fears that some of its good management record may be imperiled if prison operations are contracted out. (Note: Detention space houses inmates prior to their sentencing. As a result, detention spaces are not grouped by security levels as in regular prisons, and different population management issues are involved.)**

The argument for privatization is based on dollar and FTE savings, and is not intended to reflect on BOP's operations. It is true that BOP has an excellent record in population management. The PAD recommendation is to request BOP to contract out the staffing of all minimum and low security prisons that are due to open between 1996 and 1999. The FTE savings by the year 2000 would be about 4,000 FTE. These reductions are assumed in the PAD FTE recommendations. No funding reductions are yet assumed, however. Medium and high security prison would be excluded from this mandate. DOJ/BOP is likely to react strongly and negatively to this recommendation.

**Construction:** As stated above, BOP has 30 new prisons in the pipeline. In the past several years, some construction projects have been recommended in the budget with two stage funding: architecture and design funding, followed a year later with construction funding. The 1995 Budget recommend two of these projects (in California, \$108M and in Texas, \$65M). No new federal prisons would be presumed for 1997-2000. Comparatively, DOJ requests five new facilities costing nearly \$300M.

## Federal Prison Population, Staffing, and Overcrowding

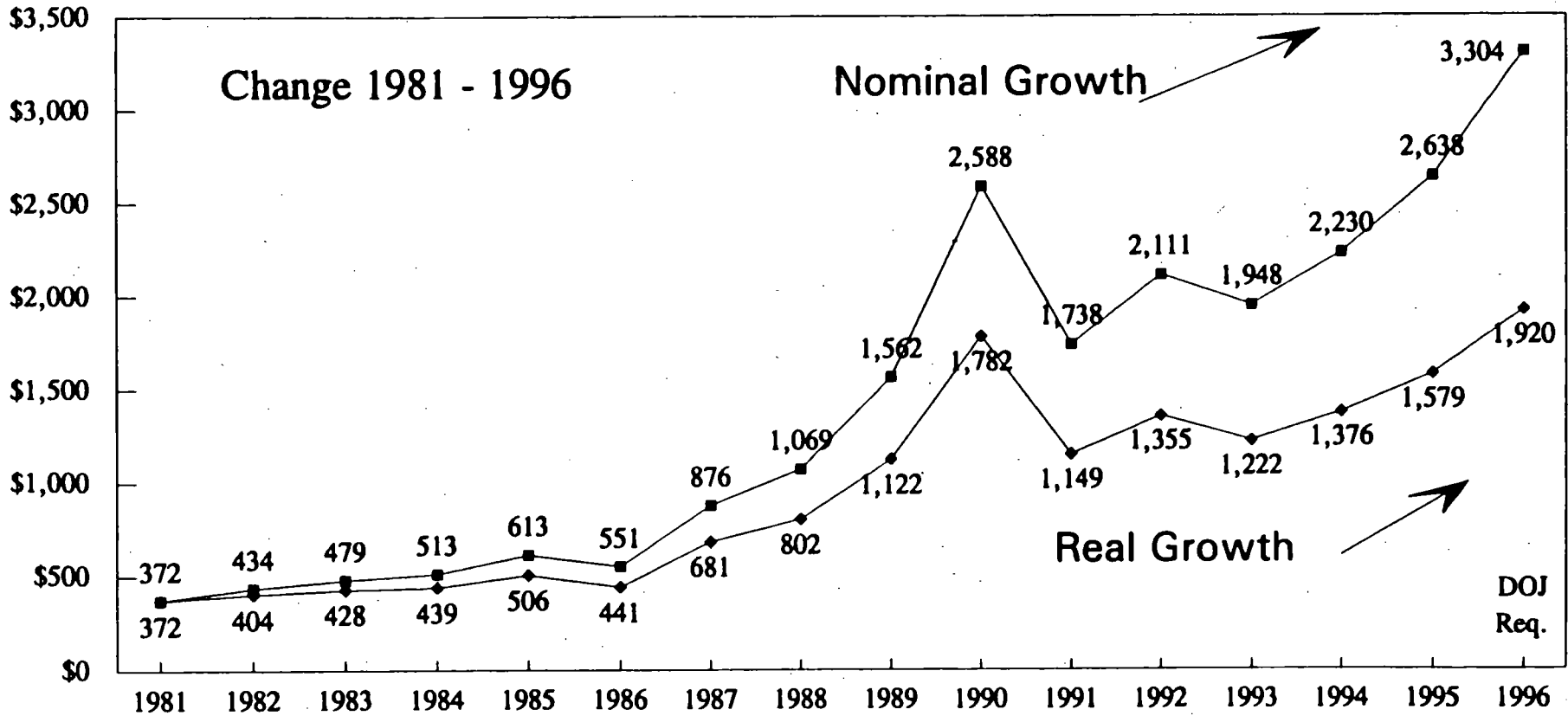


Assumes that all prisons will open upon completion of construction.  
Does not reflect the impact of the crime bill on inmate population.

Source: 1996 Department of Justice Budget Submission to OMB

# PRISONS RESOURCE GROWTH

Direct Budget Authority (in millions)



**PRISONS OPERATIONS**

[ \$3,000M: \$2,664 for Prison Operations, \$326M for Prison Construction, and \$10M for Assistance to States.]

**PRISONS OPERATIONS**

(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

1994 Enacted	1,950	
1995 Pres. Bud.	2,407	
1995 Appropriations	2,352	
	<b>FY 1996</b>	
	<b>DOJ Request</b>	<b>TCJ Recomm</b>
Mandatory Adjustments	280	219
Population Increase	15	15
All Activations	195	97
Contract Confinement	27	27
Medical Increases and Other Initiatives	18	-47
Total Program Changes	<u>535</u>	<u>312</u>
Agency Grand Total	2,887	2,664
1996 BA in the 1995 Budget		2,839

Funding increases for BOP S&E has four major components: (1) the full second year costs of prisons opening in the previous year, (2) the costs of new prisons opening during the budget year, (3) the costs of care and feeding of the increased population, and (4) the costs of confinement arrangements outside regular prisons in halfway houses.

The \$55M reduction from the request shifts more full year costs for opening prisons to the second year.

The mandatory adjustments are largely the full year costs of the 1995 enacted level for opening new prisons in 1995. The full year costs of the \$120M for opening prisons in 1995 is \$177M. The remaining increases are mainly for inflation (\$20M) and a separate inflation amount for increases in contract and other medical costs. The large full second year costs of opening a prison is a result of delaying the opening until late in the fiscal year, and paying the full amount in the second year. Although it creates false savings in the first year, the second year effect is uncontrollable.

This cost is based on a prisoner population increase of 8,700, from 91,890 in 1995 to 100,627 in 1996. BOP estimates of population growth have been quite accurate over the past several years. The current population is nearly 87,000.

The \$98M reduction assumes a six month delay in activations. The BOP track record has been quite poor on estimating the timing of construction completion.

The full amount is provided for halfway houses as a means to relieve prison overcrowding by releasing inmates nearing the completion of their sentences into facilities to reintegrate them into the community.

Recommendation includes a freeze at the 1995 level for institution maintenance; shifts \$13.5M for drug treatment programs to the VCRTF; increases medical services by \$11.2M.

**CONSTRUCTION AND ASSISTANCE TO STATES**

The construction budget includes over \$130M in modernization and repair, and funding for completion of two prisons in the design phase, as well as funding for holding cells in new courthouses. (See issue paper #1 discussion). The assistance to States is for training and planning assistance to State and local correctional agencies through Prison's National Institute of Corrections.

Brad Kyser  
Mark Wasserman

## **PRIVATIZATION OF PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS**

### **Summary**

Based on experience of States and localities and a comparison of BOP and private contractor costs, contracting out the operation of the three detention centers and the 17 minimum and low security prisons (14,750 beds) that will be funded during FY 1996-99 could reduce outlays for these facilities by at least 20 percent and lower FTEs by 4,000. Privatization could be achieved while maintaining the current high quality of confinement.

### **Trends in Privatization**

During the past decade, private firms have played a growing role in the operation of detention facilities and prisons. In 1983, the private prison industry did not even exist. By June 1994, private firms operated 40,329 beds in 78 secure adult correctional facilities in the United States. Rapid growth is expected to continue in the coming years as governments turn to private firms to provide prison space quickly and at a lower costs than the public sector [see chart].

By mid-1994, 19 firms provided private corrections. Correction Corporation of America (CCA) has the largest market share (30 percent of all privately operated beds), followed by Wackenhut Corrections (22 percent), a subsidiary of Wackenhut Corporation, the world's largest provider of security services, and Concept Inc. (11 percent). Industry revenues in 1994 are about \$400 million. Typically, firms have upper management who have held high level positions in the corrections field, including a former director of the Bureau of Prisons, as well as former directors of state and military corrections systems and prison wardens at various governmental levels.

Texas leads the privatization movement, with nearly 20,000 beds under private operation, followed by Florida (3,200) and Tennessee (3,000). Florida's privatization efforts will be expanded in the coming months as bids are solicited on proposals for four prisons with a total of 2,370 bed spaces. Other states are also likely to expand private operations of secure facilities next year.

States and counties have contracted out the operation of detention and all levels of secure prison facilities: Although most of the privatized facilities are low security, contracts have been awarded to private firms to operate medium security prisons in Puerto Rico, Tennessee, Florida and Louisiana. Detention centers contain a variety of security levels, including maximum security cells, as does a privately operated women's prison in New Mexico.

In contrast to States and localities, the Federal Government has restricted its use of privately operated secure facilities almost exclusively to detention facilities or INS processing centers. Only one Federal prison contract has been awarded, the 1,000 bed medium security INS/BOP prison at Eloy, Arizona that began operations in July 1994.

## Cost Savings

It is likely that private firms can operate new prisons and detention centers less expensively than the Federal government. That conclusion is based on comparisons of the costs of recent private prison contracts of States with BOP prison costs as well as evaluations of the cost-savings achieved from contracting in Texas and Florida.

Cost Comparisons: The attached table presents the operating costs for 14 private prisons in four states and the average operating cost for BOP facilities with comparable levels of security. The daily operating cost per prisoner for medium security privately operated prisons ranges from \$23 to \$45. The average FY 1993 BOP cost of confinement for all medium security prisoners was \$42.72 plus an average BOP overhead of \$8.67 per day for regional and central offices for a total of \$51.39. Thus, the highest private sector contract for a new medium security facility (\$45.24) is 12 percent less than the BOP cost for operating existing facilities when overhead is included.

The daily operating cost per prisoner for low security prisons in the private contracts surveyed ranges from \$26 to \$30. By comparison, the average FY 1993 BOP cost was \$43.69 plus \$8.67 for overhead, for a total of \$52.67. Thus, the highest cost in private contracts for operating a low security facilities (\$29.58) is 44 percent less than those of BOP for existing low security prisons.

-- The cost advantage in favor of private operation is even more favorable in a comparison of two similar security level prisons in the same geographic area. The BOP low security prison in Beaumont, Texas with 1,536 beds that will be opened in mid-1996 has an average prisoner cost of \$59 per day assuming no overcrowding. Concept Inc. will operate a 1,000 bed low security prison in Williamson County, Texas beginning in early 1995 at a daily cost to the state of \$27.

Additional costs that are hard to quantify are not included in the private contracts or in BOP cost figures. If they were included, the cost advantage would probably tilt even more in favor of the private contracts.

-- On the one hand, private contracts still require governmental authorities to exercise supervision of the private contractor's performance. Typically, one or two prison oversight personnel are assigned to a privately operated prison to ensure appropriate performance by the contractor. On the other hand, average BOP costs do not include the full retirement outlays for their employees covered by the Federal Government Retirement Systems. These missing costs are estimated to be about 11 percent of CSRS employees' wages. In addition, retiree health benefits are not now counted anywhere in the budget but add another 4-5 percent to the wage and salaries of BOP employees.

**Texas and Florida Experience:** The two States with the most private prison beds, Texas and Florida, require that private contracts achieve cost savings compared with state operation of at least 10 percent in the former state and seven percent in the later. The contracts awarded have actually achieved even greater savings.

-- The Texas Sunset Advisory Commission studied contracts awarded to CCA and Wackenhut in 1988 for operation of two 500 bed minimum security prisons and concluded that "the private prisons were operating at close to 10 percent below the cost of a hypothetical equivalent unit run by the state." The savings were 14 percent after inclusion of the firms' tax payments to local governments.

-- In Florida, 12 proposals were submitted in early 1994 for the two 750 bed medium security prison. Each proposal achieved at least the 7 percent cost savings. The two winning proposals, one by CCA and one by Wackenhut, each had a 10 percent cost saving, not including the tax payments to the state and local governments.

On the basis of these and other cost comparisons, one recent analysis concluded that "... the evidence unequivocally demonstrates that -- presupposing it exercises reasonable judgment in the preparation of procurement documents, contract preparation, and contract monitoring -- government can realistically anticipate operating cost savings in the range of 10-20 percent by contacting with the added benefit of an improvement in the caliber of services it receives." [Charles Thomas, Private Adult Correctional Facility Census, seventh edition, June 30, 1994]

### **FTE Savings from Privatization**

Three detention centers and 17 low and minimum security Federal prisons for which construction has been funded will open in 1996-99 and will require funding for equipment and staff. BOP estimates that these facilities will require about 4,077 FTEs for the 14,763 beds. Assuming that BOP would have 77 supervisors overseeing the private contractors (a high estimate) privatization would still result in a savings of 4,000 FTEs.

## **Quality of Confinement**

Discussions with corrections experts suggest that privatizing the 20 facilities would not strain the industry's ability to provide high quality management. That conclusion is based, in part, on the experience of the last 4-1/2 years when the number of beds under private contract increased by 30,000, a nearly four-fold rise.

Although the evidence is limited, it appears that private firms have been able to provide lower cost incarceration than State and local governments without falling short on the quality of the services provided. According to the Private Adult Correctional Facility Census, June 1994, 32 percent of the 78 privately operated secure facilities in the United States have been accredited by the American Correctional Association and another 34 percent are in the process of obtaining accreditation or will do so when construction of the facility is completed. All of the 14 prisons surveyed in the attached cost table have or will obtain ACA accreditation.

Studies comparing the quality of confinement in private and public facilities are few, but have been favorable to the private firms. A 1987-88 study conducted by the Urban Institute of two privately operated and two publicly operated facilities concluded that private facilities provided better quality confinement measured by a range of performance indicators. A 1992 study by Charles Logan of a private prison, a state prison and a Federal prison using the BOP Prison Social Climate Survey concluded that the private prison provided higher quality of confinement than either the State or Federal prisons.

## **Reasons Not to Privatize**

Three plausible arguments might be made as to why the Federal government might not want to privatize the operation of prisons and detention centers. First, there has not yet been a thorough evaluation of cost savings that might be achieved by privatization. A preliminary evaluation by Justice (not yet officially released) provides limited evidence that private costs might be lower, but the analysis is far from complete and primarily relies on BOP costs of existing facilities rather than the costs of new facilities. On May 6, 1994, OMB requested the Assistant Attorney General for Administration to undertake a study of the savings that might be achieved by privatization, but no response has been forthcoming. Second, the evidence that private firms can provide high quality confinement, such as that currently provided by BOP, is even more limited. There have been very few such studies. The fact, however, that Texas and Florida have expanded their use of private contractors suggests that authorities in those states are satisfied with the cost and quality of service that they are purchasing.

Third, it has been argued that, as a matter of principle, prison guards and administrators must be public employees. As one widely regarded expert wrote, "The administration of prisons and jails involves the legally sanctioned exercise of coercion by some citizens over others. This coercion is exercised in the name of the offended public. The badge of the arresting police officer, the robes of the judge, and the state patch of the corrections officer are symbols of the inherently public nature of crime and punishment." [John DiIulio, No Escape: The Future of American Corrections, 1992] It can be argued, however, that currently the Federal government uses privately operated detention centers, halfway houses and even a prison. What matters is not whether the employees of these institutions are on private or public payrolls. What matters is that they are properly carrying out the incarceration orders of the courts.

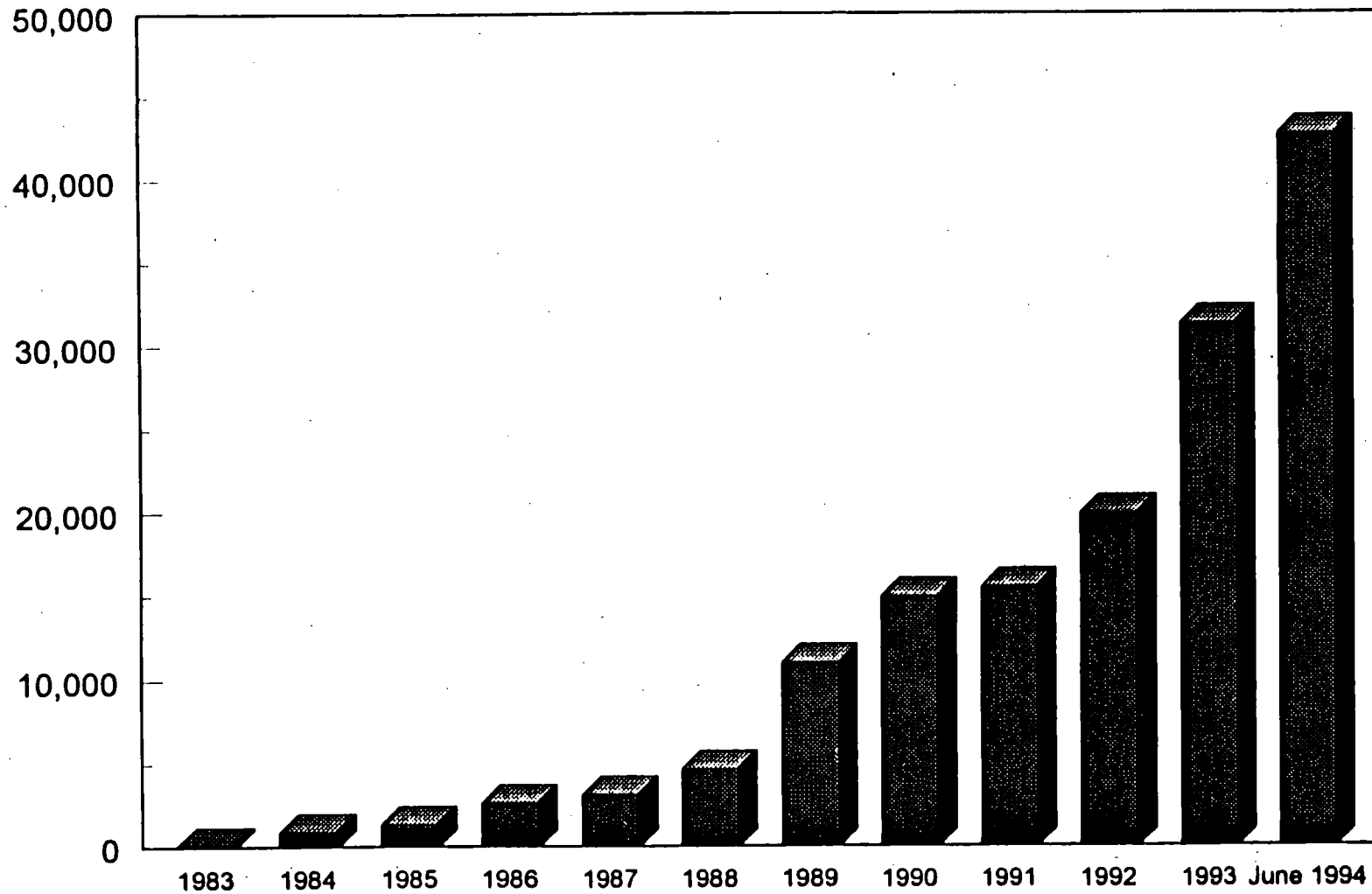
A final reason for not privatizing the operation of Federal prisons is that such a change would be strenuously opposed by BOP and by unions. Both organizations would lose some of the jobs, power and control that accompany staffing of Federal correctional facilities. They would argue that BOP currently provides high quality of confinement in a cost-efficient manner. The single integrated structure of BOP assures uniformity of prisoner treatment throughout the Federal system. This single uniformity of treatment could not be assured, it could be argued, if some prisoners and prisons were managed by private firms while others were managed by BOP.

## **Conclusion**

Privatization of the operation of new Federal prisons and detention centers can reduce spending, as well as FTEs, while delivering high quality confinement. Privatization, however, will require a change in the goals of the BOP. It would need to relinquish the responsibility for directly operating these prisons and take on the new role of overseeing, evaluating, and, if need be, correcting the operations of private contractors. Based on the experience and evidence available, considerable benefits can be realized by privatizing future BOP facilities.

# Secure Private Corrections Facility Beds

(Federal, State and Local Detention Centers and Prisons)



**Survey of Prison Operating Costs**  
(Daily Cost per Prisoner)

<b>Costs</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Medium Security</b>		
\$42.72	BOP/Federal Prison System	Average cost FY 93, excluding Central and Regional Office overhead
\$28.50	Concept Inc.	Contract with BOP/INS, Eloy, Az. 1000 beds opened 7/94
\$45.24	Wackenhut	Glades Cnty, Fl. 750 beds opens 6/95
\$43.79	CCA	Panama City, Fl. 750 bed opens 7/95
\$32.36	CCA	Clifton, Tn. 1336 beds opened 3/92
\$23.68	CCA	Winnfield, La. 1,274 beds opened 3/92
\$22.81	Wackenhut	Kinder, La. 1,282 beds opened 12/90
<b>Low Security</b>		
\$43.69	BOP\Federal Prison System	Average cost FY 93, excluding Central and Regional Office overhead
\$29.58	Wackenhut	Kyle, Tx., 520 beds opened 6/89 Bridgeport, Tx. 520 beds opened 8/89
\$29.18	CCA	Venus, Tx. 520 beds opened 9/89 Cleveland, Tx. 520 beds opened 9/89
\$28.00	Concept	Overton, Tx. 500 beds opens 2/95
\$27.55	Wackenhut	Lockhart, Tx. 500 beds opened 9/93
\$26.63	Concept	Williamson Cnty, Tx. 1,000 beds opens 2/95
\$25.53	Wackenhut	Lockhart, Tx. 500 beds for women opens 10/94

Source: Data provided by CCA, Wackenhut and Concept Inc. Operating costs include loose furniture, fixtures and equipment. BOP costs do not include overhead or the full costs of retirement and health benefits.

**DISCRETIONARY ISSUE PAPER #2**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
(in millions of dollars)

**ISSUE:** Byrne Grants  
**PREPARER/EXT:** Chris Brown x53730

	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
			Pres. Request (FY95BUD)	Enacted (FY95BUD)	Pres. Request (FY95BUD)	Agency Request	Recom. PAD	Recom. less Request
<b>Byrne Grant Program</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>						
BA.....	408	408	125	500	125	550	310	-240
OL.....	375	390	280	360	240	355	300	- 55
BA-Formula.....	358	358	75	450_/1	75	450_/2	260_/2	-190
BA-Discretionary.	50	50	50	50	50	100	50	- 50

/1 All of which is derived from the VCRTF.  
/2 DOJ requests \$260M from the VCRTF and \$190M from general funds. PAD recommends only the VCRTF component.

**OPTION 1: PAD RECOMMENDATION**

Cuts Byrne grants by \$190M from 1995 enacted. \$260M is provided for the formula portion of the program to allow States to continue support of top priority enforcement programs, particularly law enforcement task forces. The \$260M is provided from the VCRTF and fully funds the Byrne authorization contained in the Crime bill. \$50M is provided to support the discretionary component of the program to allow the AG to continue development of innovative crime and drug control programs.

**OPTION 2: AGENCY REQUEST**

The request funds the formula program at \$450M, last year's appropriated level. \$100M is requested for discretionary grants (+\$50M over 1995 enacted). The request is intended to avoid Congressional criticism by funding the formula grants at last year's level and provide the AG additional resources to support innovative crime control programs (discretionary increase).

**DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE:** In the FY 1995 budget, the Administration proposed the virtual elimination of the Byrne formula program. Its non-targeted nature, the provision of \$1.7B for the Community Policing/100,000 Cops program, and tight budget constraints made Byrne grant cuts logical in order to meet 1995 DOJ funding ceilings.

Congress did not take kindly to the Byrne elimination proposal. The main Congressional concern was the lack of support for multi-jurisdictional law enforcement task forces. These task forces (about \$130M annually) are particularly popular in rural areas. In the end, the 1995 CJS Appropriations bill appropriated \$450M for formula grants, a +\$92M increase over the 1994 level and +\$375M over the President's request.

The Department of Justice is very wary of again proposing a reduction in the Byrne program. DOJ thinks it unfairly got "beat up" in appropriations hearings and therefore, will vehemently oppose a reduction in Byrne funding in 1996. Finally, because of the anti-drug focus of these grants, ONDCP has been a strong supporter of the program.

**PERFORMANCE INFORMATION AND BACKGROUND:**

**Formula Grant Portion**

In 1995, \$450M was appropriated for the Byrne program to provide formula grants to States. All states receive a minimum allocation with the remaining resources distributed based on population. A percentage of these grants must be used for local projects in each State. Although much discretion is given to the States in how to use grant monies, formula grant resources primarily fund programs that include:

- crime and drug task forces (37%)
- corrections/drug treatment (16%)
- demand reduction/crime prevention (9%)
- improved information/technology (8%)

The formula grant program evaluation currently focuses on ensuring that States develop and/or enhance their capacity to monitor, measure, and evaluate the impact of Byrne dollars on their State-wide drug strategies. IG reports have consistently concluded, however, that the extent of the evaluation program is inadequate. Other than ensuring that States are spending Byrne grant dollars in ways consistent with authorizing statutes, DOJ itself does little in the way of effectiveness measurement or evaluation for

the Byrne program as a whole. Since extensive flexibility is given to States in their use of formula grants, comparing the effectiveness of funding between individual programs and even among States would be difficult.

#### Discretionary Portion

The remaining \$50M is used to support new and proven innovative programs that can have a nationwide effect on State and local criminal justice systems. Extensive Congressional earmarking, however, has always limited the ability of the AG to effectively use these grants. Approximately 50-60% of the funding is used to continue projects initiated in previous years. Remaining funds are used to address emerging problems and promote a national crime/drug strategy. Some examples of discretionary programs funded in 1995 are "Weed and Seed", intermediate sanctions/corrections options, and drug prevention and education programs. As the purpose of discretionary Byrne grants is to evaluate and promote programs which have a national impact on criminal justice systems, the discretionary program has been much more successful at developing performance measures from which to evaluate programs. The measures are generally small in scale and pertain only to the individual program being funded.

**ANALYSIS/RECOMMENDATION:** Similar to last year, the budget environment within the Department of Justice suggests reducing the Byrne program. This year the pressure may be even greater, insofar as Justice is having excessive problems meeting its funding ceilings. Perhaps more importantly, the Crime bill supports a wide variety of programs which largely replicate those traditionally funded through Byrne. For example, the PAD recommendations for the VCRTF provide for \$3.0 billion in new law enforcement assistance grants and \$240 million for drug courts, prison treatment, and rural drug enforcement.

The PAD recommendation attempts to diffuse Congressional and Department objections to reducing Byrne grants by proposing \$260M for the formula grants and \$50M for the discretionary grants. Simply, the PAD recommendation represents OMB staff's belief of the minimum resources necessary for Byrne to avoid excessive criticism of the Administration.

**DISCRETIONARY ISSUE PAPER #3**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
(in millions of dollars)

**ISSUE:**                    **FBI Programs and Funding**

**PREPARER/EXT:**        **Chris Brown x53730**

	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Pres. Request</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Pres. Request (FY95BUD)</u>	<u>OPT. 1 Agency Request</u>	<u>OPT. 2 PAD Recom.</u>	<u>OPT. 3 Current Services</u>
BA.....	2,063	2,139	2,204	2,085	2,588	2,316	2,335
OL.....	2,007	1,997	1,985	2,094	2,370	2,121	2,135
FTE.....	23,986	23,121	24,091	23,121	24,953	24,103	24,583

**OPTION 1: AGENCY REQUEST**

- Current Services:     \$123M (480 FTE) for annualization of 1995 program in 1996.
- Program Increases:   \$122M ( 40 FTE) for internal FBI advanced telephony needs, \$112M (216 FTE)\* for infrastructure and other needs, and \$ 27M (126 FTE) to combat Eastern European crime.

**OPTION 2: PAD RECOMMENDATION**

- Current Services:     \$123M ( 480 FTE) for annualization of 1995 program in 1996.
- Program Increases:    \$ 45M (  0 FTE) for internal digital telephony needs, \$ 18M ( 12 FTE)\* for infrastructure and other needs, and \$  0M (  0 FTE) to combat Eastern European Crime.
- Streamlining:         -\$ 74M (-480 FTE) to implement streamlining.

**OPTION 3: Current Services Only**

- Current Services:     \$123M ( 480 FTE) for annualization of 1995 program.
- Program Increases:    \$  8M ( 12 FTE)\* for infrastructure and other needs.

\* Includes \$8M and 12 FTE from VCRTF for programs specifically authorized in Crime bill.

Note: Although this paper only deals with FBI, DEA would receive comparable budget treatment.

**DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE:** In 1995, the Administration provided modest funding increases over 1994 enacted levels to the DEA and FBI (less than 5%). These increases translated into FTE reductions for both agencies because DOJ insisted that it needed to increase substantially facilities and equipment for its staff. Congressional action restored virtually all the Administration's reductions and provided significant funding and FTE enhancements as well. The 1995 CJS Appropriation Conference Report specifically provided for FTEs comparable with peak agent levels reached in 1992. Overall, Congress provided an increase of approximately 970 FTE in FBI and 284 FTE in DEA over proposed 1995 levels.

The Department of Justice was roundly criticized for this "lack of support for Federal law enforcement." Attached is a letter from Rep. Mollohan, Chairman of the House CJS Appropriations Committee, summarizing Congressional sentiment regarding the preparation of the 1996 Federal law enforcement budget.

**PERFORMANCE INFORMATION:** The FBI and DEA have started development of performance measures but have little information currently available for analysis. Traditionally, Federal law enforcement has focused on numbers of arrests as the central measurement of performance. As these old measures are simply functions of the resources put into law enforcement, they tell us little about the effectiveness of law enforcement programs. Much additional work is needed. Unfortunately, during budget hearings, FBI provided only a lukewarm response when asked about future efforts to measure performance in law enforcement. DEA was slightly more receptive.

Currently, FBI and DEA have pilot programs (four and one, respectively) participating in the GPRA pilot initiative. In general, their efforts have been successful. However, the pilots represent the smaller service-oriented functions of the agencies, such as laboratory services. As these service-oriented functions represent only a small portion of the agencies, they are only minimally important when measuring overall agency performance. The larger question, how to measure the performance of agencies with as broad a mandate as Federal law enforcement, still remains largely undeveloped.

**ANALYSIS/RECOMMENDATIONS:** The issue at hand pits many of the reinventing government initiatives promoted by the Administration against the realities of appearing strong against crime. The FBI does not feel that government-wide funding or FTE ceilings should apply to them. On numerous occasions, Director Freeh has expressed the view that the 1995 President's Budget for FBI was insufficient. He believes that successful crime fighting is not consistent with the previously mentioned Administration priorities. His argument is simple -- crime must be addressed and the FBI is the one to do it.

**FBI Request:** \$122M is requested for FBI operation of an advanced telephony program. This program includes R&D and equipment for telephony and related costs. The program is requested to allow law enforcement continued capability to conduct wiretaps, one of the most effective law enforcement investigative techniques. Recent technology changes in the telecommunications industry have made wiretaps difficult. The \$122M initiative supports new FBI R&D and equipment purchases to overcome this problem, but not a reimbursement of the telecommunications industry for equipment modifications, as authorized in the recently passed digital telephony legislation. A detailed description of the telephony issue is contained in the attachment to this paper. Given the difficulty in accurately determining FBI needs due to future technological changes, \$16M in unused carryover balances for telephony, and the flexibility to reprogram within the DOJ, a scaled back initiative appears justified. **PAD REC: \$45M for telephony related costs.**

The FBI is also requesting \$112M and 216 FTE for an infrastructure initiative to hire more support staff, purchase computer workstations and automobiles, and improve its foreign language program. The FBI argues that it has insufficient support staff to maximize the effectiveness of its agents. However, within the law enforcement community, the FBI has one of the highest support staff-to-agent ratios. The addition of numerous support staff is also inconsistent with the Administration's streamlining intentions. **PAD REC: \$18M for improved automation/computers and other small technology initiatives.**

The final major FBI initiative includes \$27M and 126 FTE (largely agent FTE) to combat emerging Eastern European organized crime (EEOC). A small portion of the request would be used to support the establishment of a Legal attache office in Beijing. Recent statements from Director Freeh, and in a more limited manner from the President (September 24th in front of the General Assembly of the United Nations and October 17th to the International Chiefs of Police Conference in Albuquerque) have highlighted U.S. interest to increase the focus on international criminal groups. Realistically, however, this focus on EEOC could be accomplished by the FBI through an internal reprogramming of resources. EEOC is really no different than white collar crime, South American drug gangs, or Italian crime syndicates. As there is no loss for crime to fight, the EEOC initiative should be analyzed in tandem with the other crime programs and within the context of overall funding available for Federal law enforcement. Also, as approximately \$44M and 300 FTE were allocated by the FBI to combat EEOC from the 1995 Congressional enhancement, the FBI appears to have sufficient growth to successfully incorporate the targeting of EEOC into current operations. **PAD REC: \$0M.**

The FBI has been very opposed to implementing any kind of streamlining which reduces overall funding or FTE levels. The FBI believes in reengineering existing practices and reinvesting any savings or efficiencies into ongoing operations. A prime example of this

belief is last year's initiative to reallocate 600 agents from headquarters to the field. Following this action, the FBI argued for additional support FTE to fill the vacated headquarters positions. Congress provided the FTE. FBI has discussed but not committed to any further streamlining savings proposals. PAD REC: Imposes a -\$74M and -480 FTE streamlining allowance on the FBI.

VCRTF Impact on the Requests: \$63M of the above initiatives are recommended from the VCRTF. The VCRTF would support major initiatives including: \$40M for advanced telephony, a \$5M DNA initiative, and \$18M for various other programs authorized in the Crime Bill.

**ATTACHMENT TO ISSUE #3**  
**Discussion of Digital Telephony Problem**

Telecommunications systems and networks are universally used by the criminal element for the furtherance of criminal activities. In turn, one of the most effective tools in the investigation of crime by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies is Title III court-authorized electronic surveillance or "wiretaps".

Since 1968, Federal law enforcement agencies have had the authority, as an investigative tool of last resort, and with judicial approval, to conduct wiretaps. As telecommunications signal technology remained relatively constant over the years (analog technology), law enforcement had little trouble intercepting communication signals. However, the recent introduction of faster, cheaper, and more efficient digital technology by the telecommunications industry has made communications much more difficult and expensive to intercept.

Following an extensive review of the potential difficulties of conducting wiretaps within the limitations of the new digital technology, the Administration proposed legislation to mandate that the telecommunications industry assist law enforcement in ensuring wiretap capabilities. The **Digital Telephony and Communications Privacy Improvement Act of 1994** passed Congress in early October, after extensive negotiations with industry.

The Act requires telecommunications carriers to provide for law enforcement access to the content and origin of targeted communications, in an unobtrusive manner, so targets are not made aware of the interception. The Act allows industry the flexibility to develop the standards to implement this requirement. In addition, the Act expands privacy and security protection for telephone and computer communications.

In recognition of the fact that some existing equipment, services or features will have to be retrofitted by the industry to ensure continued wiretap capability, the legislation provides that the Federal government compensate industry carriers for "just and reasonable costs" incurred in modifying existing equipment during a four year transition period following enactment of the bill. Following this transition period, industry is then responsible for the costs associated with meeting law enforcement wiretap needs. Specifically, the Act authorizes a total of \$500 million for fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 and "such sums as are necessary for each year thereafter" for this reimbursement purpose.

The \$500M reimbursement poses a special problem to the Administration. None of the interests involved in the telephony initiative, neither the intelligence nor law enforcement communities, wish to initiate funding requests for the \$500 million reimbursement. Undoubtedly, they fear that requesting a large initiative like this would exacerbate the already heavy pressure on meeting funding and FTE ceilings. Currently, the FBI and DOJ refuse to even initiate discussions on how the \$500M carrier reimbursement will be supported. In effect, they are saying that it is an OMB problem to find the resources. The PAD recommendation does not include this initiative within our ceilings for DOJ, nor can we find room to fund it given the many other law enforcement priorities. Preliminary estimates suggest approximately \$230M is required for the reimbursement in 1996. The table below summarizes the estimated need for the reimbursement.

**PERFORMANCE INFORMATION:** There is little doubt that the increasing use of digital technology will pose a threat to the ability of law enforcement to conduct court authorized wiretaps. With only the recent focus on the telephony issue, however, little performance information is available on the topic. As with performance measures in general for the FBI, OMB will need to continue pressure to ensure that appropriate measures are being developed in support of this initiative.

**Estimated Requirements for Industry Reimbursement:**

	(\$ in millions)					
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
BA.....	40	230	210	20	- -	- -
OL.....	40	230	210	20	- -	- -

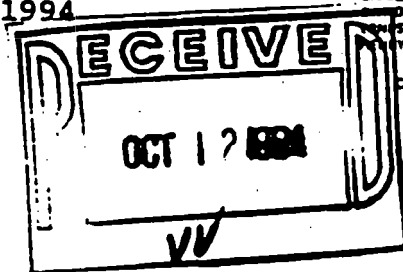
Note: Preliminary Estimates based on FBI projections.

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Congress of the United States  
 House of Representatives  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Washington, DC 20515-6015

September 28, 1994



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TELEPHONE:  
 (202) 225-3771

Honorable Alice M. Rivlin  
 Acting Director  
 Office of Management and Budget  
 Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Ms. Rivlin:

I am writing to ask for your personal assistance in ensuring that there will not be a repeat in fiscal year 1996 of, what I believe was, an ill advised decision in the fiscal year 1995 budget request to recommend reduced funding for Federal law enforcement.

As you know, the Congress not only rejected the Administration's proposed reductions in fiscal year 1995, but provided sufficient funds for the FBI and DEA to restore agent staffing back up to the peak levels reached in 1992. The Congress also added funds above the request for the U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Attorneys, and the Byrne Formula Grant Program. I would note that no other program in our appropriations bill received as much attention from other Members as did the Byrne Grants. Unfortunately, the funding to restore these law enforcement efforts came from other programs in the bill, including the President's Technology Initiatives. It was a difficult decision, personally, to reduce funding for programs to produce high tech jobs; however, there was no support whatsoever for the proposed reductions to Federal law enforcement.

I can appreciate the difficulty you face in balancing the overall Federal discretionary budget; however, I can not emphasize enough the critical importance of maintaining the funding levels for our Federal law enforcement agencies. The men and women on the front line of our efforts against drugs and violent crime must receive the necessary resources to perform their critical mission.

111-35

Honorable Alice M. Rivlin  
September 28, 1994  
Page 2

I want to congratulate you on your nomination. Like you, I am also in an "Acting" capacity, but I look forward to working with you. I hope that, together, we can find the means to continue the outstanding efforts of our law enforcement agencies.

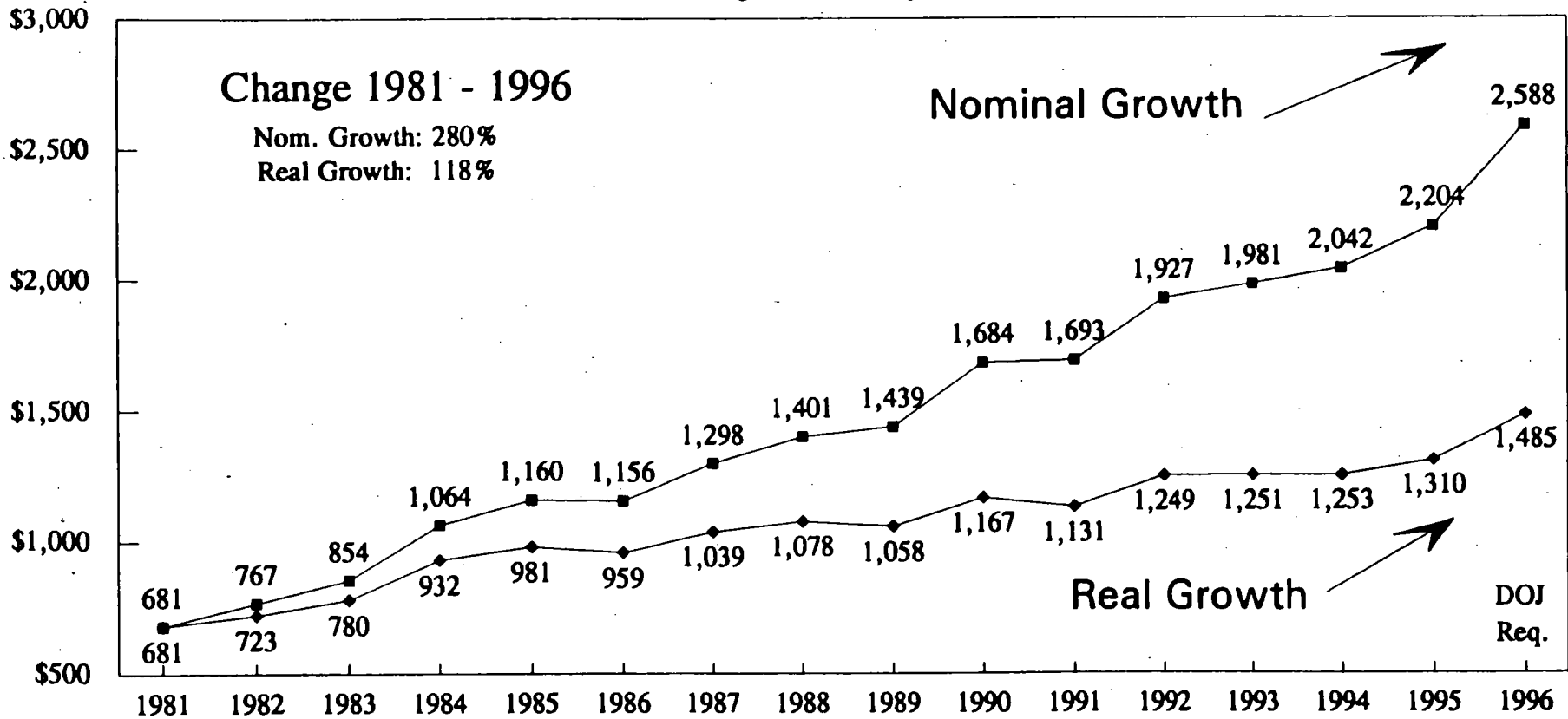
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alan Mollohan", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Alan B. Mollohan  
Subcommittee on the Departments  
of Commerce, Justice and State,  
the Judiciary and Related Agencies

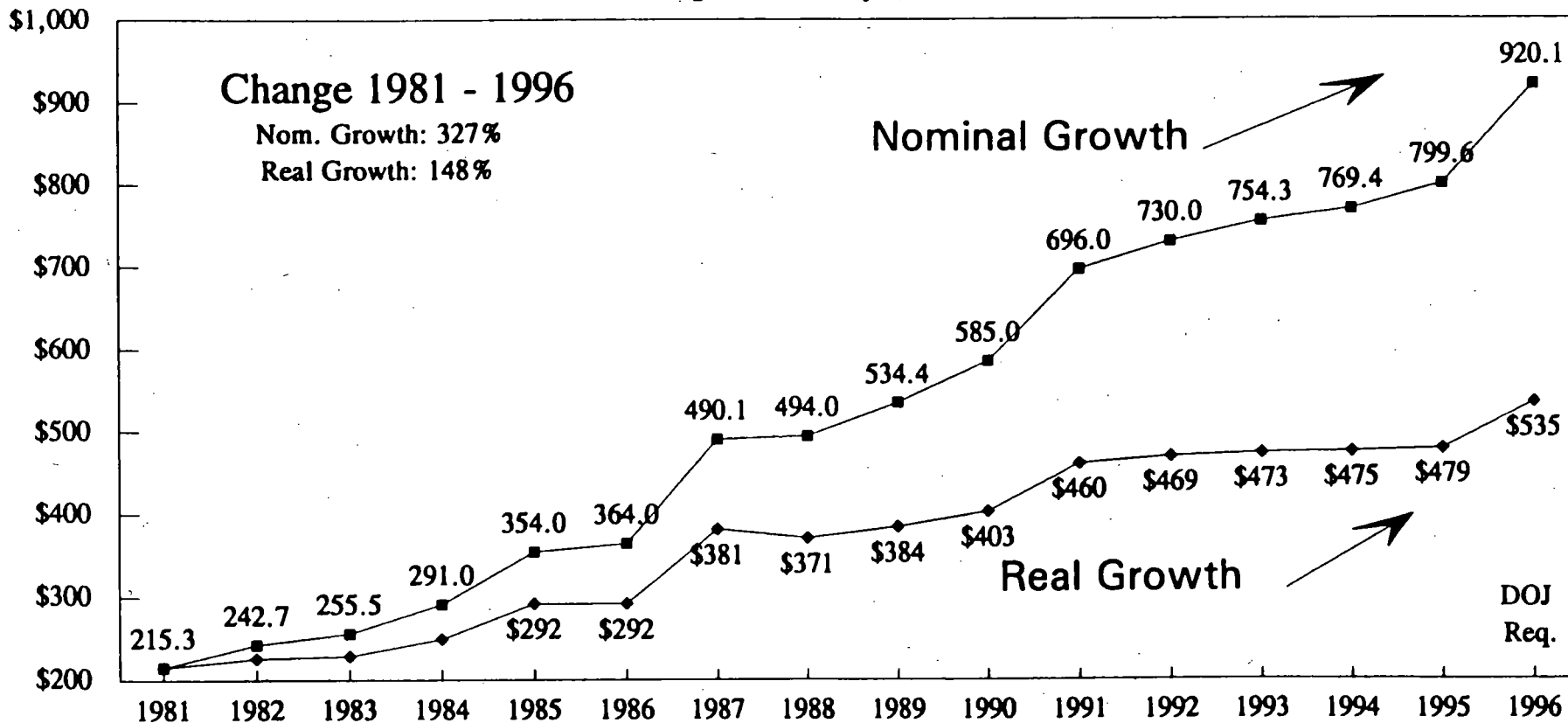
# FBI RESOURCE GROWTH

Direct Budget Authority (in millions)



# DEA RESOURCE GROWTH

Budget Authority (in millions)



**DISCRETIONARY ISSUE PAPER #4**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
(in millions of dollars)

**ISSUE:** Immigration and Naturalization Service

**PREPARER/EXT:** Lin Liu / ext. 53442

	<u>FY1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>			
	Actual	Actual	Pres. Req. (FY95Bud)	Enacted	Pres. Req. (FY95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Rec.	Rec. less Request
BA*.....	1,514	1,650	2,116	2,126	2,188	2,239	2,197	-42
OL.....	1,551	1,670	1,990	1,790	2,100	2,092	2,075	-17
FTEs.....	18,179	18,331	20,732	20,582	20,125	21,626	21,450	-176

\* BA total includes four sources of funds: discretionary, VCRTF, existing mandatory, and new mandatory Border Crossing Fees (BCF). (See attachment 1 for separate discussion of the new BCF proposal and attachment 2 for summary of sources of funds and program levels).

**OPTION 1 Agency Request:** DOJ requests \$2,239M for INS. It requests +\$144M and 299 FTEs in program increases for: border controls, asylum reform, criminal alien deportations, immigration status verification, training, research and development, and attorney pay increases.

**OPTION 2 PAD Recommendation:** PAD recommends \$2,197M for INS. This is a 3% increase over its 1995 appropriations and a 25% increase over its 1994 budget. It includes +\$136M and 434 FTEs in program increases for the following three major initiatives in 1996: (see analysis/recommendation section for discussion)

- I. +\$98M to strengthen border management and enforcement efforts through personnel, automation, and equipment enhancements.
- II. +\$19M to deport an additional 16,400 criminal aliens and link State and local law enforcement agencies with INS.
- III. +\$19M to remove up to 20,000 aliens denied asylum and deter organized crime and alien smuggling rings.

### DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE:

- o Immigration is and will continue to be a "hot button" issue. The 104th Congress is expected to focus even more attention on immigration problems. The September 30th Jordan Commission Immigration report highlighted employer verification and border security issues which the Administration will need to continue addressing in the next few months.
- o The Administration has requested, and Congress has provided, sizable increases for immigration activities. In 1995, the President proposed major immigration initiatives to improve border controls, reform asylum, deport criminal aliens, expand employer sanctions investigations, and promote naturalization. Congress appropriated most of the President's requested increases for immigration initiatives (\$255M) through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF).

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION:

- o INS has lacked adequate performance measures to assist in its improvement efforts. While it is making some efforts to identify better performance indicators and to quantify outcomes based on resources provided, these efforts are still in the beginning stages. Historical data for analysis is lacking. INS is focused on developing measurements on how it is doing with regard to management coordination with Customs, asylum adjudication, and illegal migration prevention efforts.
- o A recent study by a University of Texas research team provided for the first time a comprehensive review of border controls, linking INS activities to outcomes. This team studied the results of "Operation Hold the Line" in El Paso (400 additional agents were provided through overtime funds to strengthen deterrence efforts along the El Paso/Juarez area) in terms of levels of illegal crossings, local crime rate, pressures on ports, etc. The study suggests that this operation was successful in reducing the ability of routine illegal crossers to penetrate the border patrol "line" and in reducing the level of petty crimes associated with illegal aliens in the El Paso area. However, the study suggests that the operation was not as effective in deterring the illegal crossings of longer term migrants who travel beyond the border area. The study also suggests that the operation's effectiveness is reduced over time.
- o INS' recently established Policy Division is in the process of contracting out with independent researchers to evaluate "Operation Gatekeeper" in San Diego (an operation similar to the El Paso experiment in pursuing the goal of "deterrence through prevention" but with a different concentration of resources to take into account the different terrain and crossing patterns in the San Diego/Tijuana area). This operation was announced by the Attorney General in September 1994. The independent analysis is expected to be completed by April, 1995.

## ANALYSIS/RECOMMENDATION:

The PAD recommendation for INS' 1996 budget continues the Administration's strong commitment to immigration as a priority issue. The 1996 funding initiatives total \$136M (\$107 of this amount is requested by DOJ and \$29M is a PAD initiative) in program increases and are focused on strengthening INS' immigration law enforcement capabilities in the following areas:

### **I. Enhancing Border Management and Immigration Law Enforcement: +\$98M.**

**A. 350 New Border Patrol Agents and New Equipment (\$30M from BCF).** Illegal crossings at the SW borders are considered to be the number one immigration problem, especially for border States such as California and Texas. The Administration has sought significant resources to strengthen border controls with personnel, automation and equipment. The 1994 and 1995 enhancements (+1,000 new agents, modern encrypted voice radios, fingerprint identification system, etc.) have enabled INS to put in place "Operational Hold the Line" in El Paso, "Operation Gatekeeper" in San Diego, and "Operation Safeguard" in Arizona. In 1996, PAD recommends creating an elite and mobile Special Border Patrol Corp through the hiring of 350 new agents (+\$29M) to focus especially on high risk crossing points in between areas where current enforcement operations are underway. (This is a PAD initiative -- DOJ did not request funding for new agents in 1996.) PAD also recommends purchase of 370 sensors and 6 night vision viewing devices (+\$1M) to help agents locate and track illegal entrants more efficiently.

**B. 100 New Inspectors (+\$5M from BCF).** The major enforcement operations at SW borders have increased incidence of illegal crossers attempting to enter through ports using fraudulent documents. (El Paso ports saw a 520% increase in fraud intercepts right after the Operation Hold the Line began in September 1993. By March 1994 this leveled off to a 67% increase in intercept rates). These new inspectors are expected to increase INS' ability to scrutinize border crossing documents carefully to prevent unauthorized entries and at the same time facilitate the inspections process to better serve legal entrants.

**C. 1,010 Additional Detention Bedspaces (+\$17M from BCF).** Apprehended aliens should not be released to the community if the border control strategy is to present an effective deterrence against further illegal immigration. Because of shortage of detention space, INS currently releases aliens who would otherwise be held while awaiting deportation. These aliens are likely to abscond prior to their deportation hearings. Over 1,000 INS detention bedspaces are not used currently due to inadequate operational funds. By making 1,010 additional bedspaces available with \$17M, INS could detain an additional 15,000 apprehended aliens annually.

D. Automation Enhancements (+\$46M from VCRTF and mandatory appropriations). Resources will be allocated to develop and deploy systems used to process apprehended illegal aliens, enhance overall access to INS' corporate database, and modernize INS' infrastructure. New technology will enhance border enforcement also at the airports and overseas visa issuance offices which are as critical as gaining control over the SW borders for the purposes of controlling illegal immigration. INS estimates that computerized processing systems can eventually improve overall administrative efficiency by 75%, thereby freeing Border Patrol agents and others to concentrate on critical enforcement activities.

**II. Tracking and Deporting Criminal Aliens: +\$19M.**

A. Institutional Hearing Program (+\$15M from VCRTF). INS can save detention resources and ensure immediate removal of criminals by processing these aliens for deportation while they serve their sentences in Federal, State or local incarceration facilities. The estimated numbers of removals are: 6,000 in 1994, 13,000 in 1995, and 16,400 in 1996.

B. Law Enforcement Service Center (+\$4M from VCRTF). The pilot project started in July 1994 to allow Arizona State to access INS databases to check on the status of aggravated felons. In 1996, INS plans to expand this service to law enforcement agencies nationwide. This system will enable INS to quickly identify and track criminal aliens and to ensure their expedited removal through the Institutional Hearing Program.

**III. Deterring Asylum Abuse and Alien Smuggling: +\$19M.**

A. Removal of Denied Asylum Applicants (+\$10M from VCRTF). Regulatory reform and 1995 resource enhancements will enable INS to double its ability to adjudicate asylum cases by the end of 1995. As asylum cases are completed, those denied asylum need to be removed to ensure the integrity of the asylum system and to act as a deterrence measure. New resources will support the removal of up to 20,000 aliens denied asylum.

B. Disruption of Organized Crime and Alien Smuggling Rings (+\$9M from mandatory appropriations). Overseas organized crime organizations threaten our border integrity by smuggling aliens through the use of fraudulent travel documents. These activities are on the rise because of their tremendous profit potential. INS is an active participant in efforts with other US government offices, airline officials, and host country governments to pursue an international immigration law enforcement strategy to identify, deter, and reduce illegal activities.

PAD does not recommend funding requested increases for the following INS initiatives: training (+\$6M), attorney pay (+\$8M), research and development (+\$2M), and the Verification for Immigration Status (VIS) system (+\$1M). PAD strongly recommends funding the research and development and VIS programs from the INS base.

**Attachment 1**  
**Border Investment Program/Border Crossing Fee Proposal**

Problem Statement/Potential Solution

- Growth in legal and illegal cross-border traffic is taxing existing border infrastructure and law enforcement capabilities. This problem is expected to grow, in part as a result of NAFTA.
- Investments by INS and Customs in agents, inspectors, equipment, automation, and infrastructure, would address the problems at the border caused by the growth in cross-border traffic. These investments could help stem illegal immigration, facilitate cross-border commerce and foster economic growth, and reduce cross-border drug smuggling. (See below table for an illustrative listing of the potential components of a border investment program.)

Possible Financing Source

- It would be difficult to fund a substantial new border investment program under the caps. However, a border crossing fee could collect \$200 to \$500 million annually to support needed border investments when fully implemented in 1998.
- A \$1 per vehicle or pedestrian would collect \$200 million in gross revenues; a fee of \$3 per car; and \$1.50 per pedestrian would collect \$500 million.
- INS and Customs already collect user fees for other purposes. Charging a fee is consistent with the principle applied to other public infrastructure financing, i.e., facility users support a portion of construction, operation, and upkeep, through tolls or other charges.

Support/Opposition

- A border investment program has received support from Sen. Feinstein, Simpson and Reid; the Congressional Border Caucus; the Jordan Commission on Immigration Reform; and the NEC's Task Force on Border Infrastructure and Facilitation. All, except for the Border Caucus endorsed a border crossing fee or similar innovative funding source.
- In general, Californians support the fee proposal because they are primarily concerned about illegal immigration. Texans object the proposal because they are concerned about cross-border commerce.

- Treasury opposes the fee because they foresee an adverse economic impact on border communities, operational difficulties in its implementation, and political concerns.
- State Department believes the imposition of a fee would negatively impact on our relationships with Mexico and Canada, and result in reciprocal fees.

**Potential Components of a 1996 Border Investment Program**  
(in millions of dollars)

<u>INS:</u>	– 350 new Border Patrol agents	\$30
	– 100 new INS inspectors	5
	– 1,010 detention bedspaces to detain 15,000 apprehended aliens	<u>16</u>
	Subtotal, INS	\$51
<u>Customs:</u>	– Automation to speed inspections	\$15
	– Construct new inspection lanes at land ports	21
	– New inspectors to man new lanes	<u>20</u>
	Subtotal, Customs	\$56
	TOTAL	\$107

Note: In 1996, net receipts are estimated to be \$107M for the \$3 per car/\$1.50 per pedestrian fee after \$100M in start up costs. Proposed INS components are described in more detail in the Analysis/Recommendation section of this issue paper.

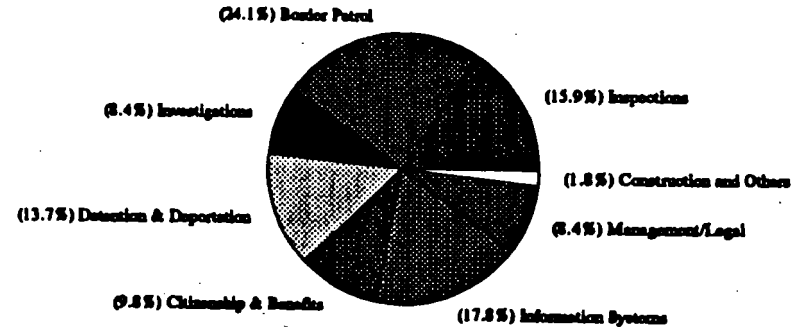
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE - 1996 BUDGET REVIEW

Attachment 2

FY 1996

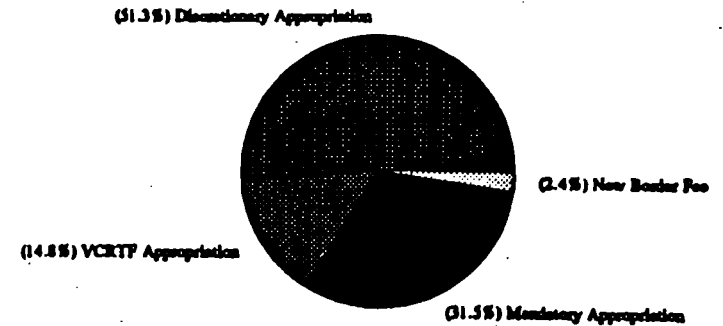
Summary of Program Levels	FY 94		FY 95		FY 1996		Delta from Rec.	
	Actual	Enacted	DOJ Request	PAD Rec.	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Rec.	Change	%
	<b>TOTAL INSIDE</b>	1,450	2,126	2,239	2,197		71	3%
<b>TOTAL INSIDE</b>	1,431	2,058	2,162	2,145		868	4%	
<b>A. Inspections</b>	253	314	347	347		33	9%	
Inspectors staff land, sea, and air ports to facilitate legitimate and prevent unauthorized entries.								
<b>B. Border Patrol</b>	385	459	507	527		68	13%	
Border Patrol agents secure the border between land ports to prevent the entry of illegal crossers.								
<b>C. Investigations</b>	157	174	186	186		12	6%	
Investigators support the INS' employer sanctions, criminal alien, and alien smuggling control activities.								
<b>D. Detention &amp; Deportation</b>	233	260	313	299		40	13%	
INS detains aliens likely to abscond to ensure their eventual deportation.								
<b>E. Citizenship &amp; Benefits</b>	167	193	216	216		23	11%	
Adjudication of various benefits (naturalization, adjustment of status, etc.) and asylum applications.								
<b>F. Information Systems</b>	244	380	412	392		12	3%	
INS systems (CLAIMS, ENCATS, RAPS, etc.) support the various enforcement and benefits programs.								
<b>G. Manage/Legal/IEF</b>	175	260	211	194		-66	-34%	
Overall INS management and legal support. Immigration Emergency Fund provides contingency funds.								
<b>H. Others</b>	36	87	47	36		-51	-141%	
Construction, training, and intelligence components in support of INS programs.								

USES OF FUNDS  
PAD RECOMMENDATION



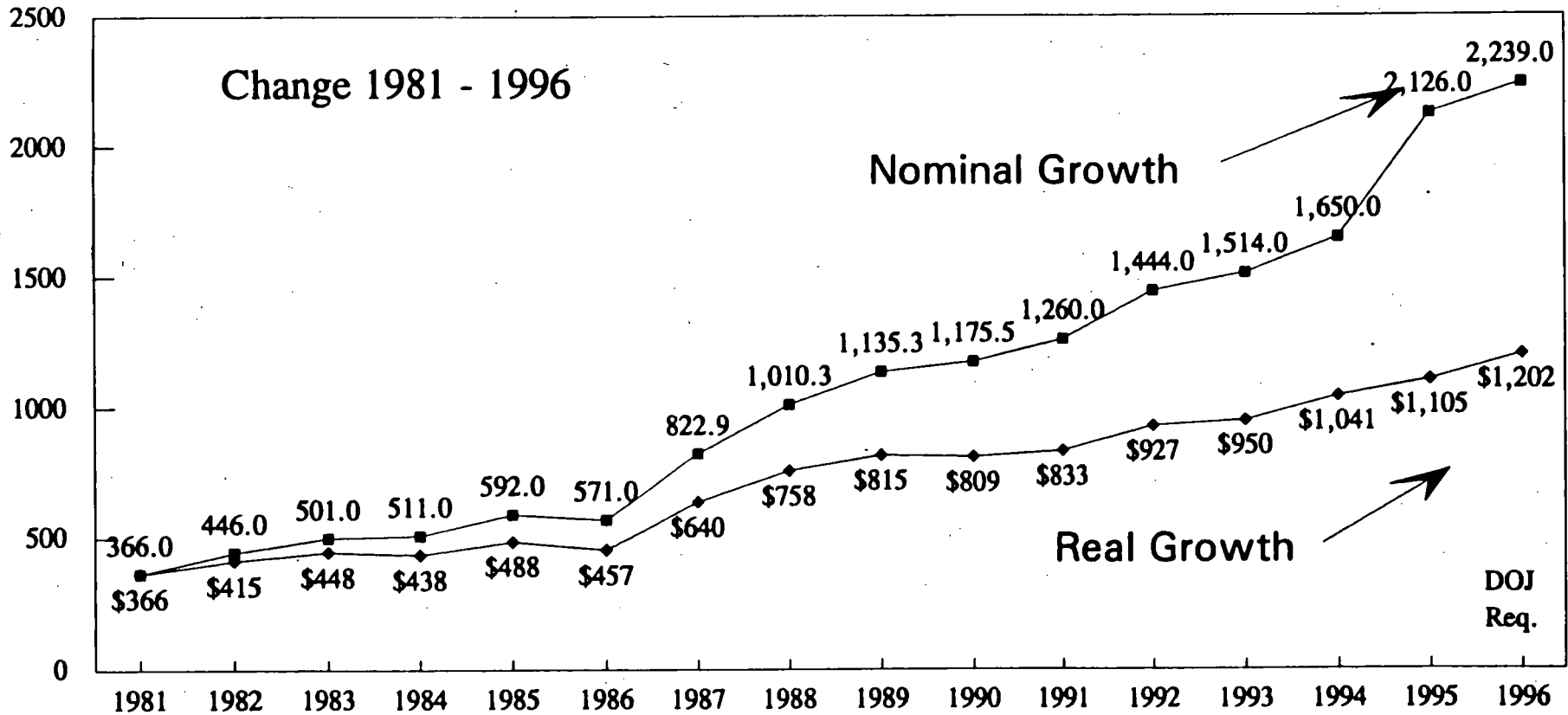
SOURCES OF FUNDS  
PAD RECOMMENDATION

Summary of Funding Sources	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	
			Request	Rec.
Discretionary	1,051	1,152	1,222	1,128
Existing Mandatory	593	644	692	692
VCRTF	0	255	325	325
Immigration Emergency	6	75	0	0
New Border Crossing Fee	0	0	0	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>2,197</b>



# INS RESOURCE GROWTH

Direct Budget Authority (in millions)



**DISCRETIONARY ISSUE PAPER #5**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
(in millions of dollars)

**ISSUE:** Growth in Justice Department Workyears

**PREPARER/EXT:** Adrien Silas ext. 53589

	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>			
	<u>Actual</u>	Request <u>(FY95BUD)</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	FTE <u>Ceiling</u>	Agency <u>Request</u>	PAD <u>Recom.</u>	Less <u>Req.</u>
FTE.....	97,230	101,940	103,511	103,800	110,110	107,046	-3,064

**OPTION 1: Agency Request:** The Agency requests a total increase of approximately 6,600 workyears over 1995 and 6,300 above ceiling. Includes 4,200 to annualize FTE associated with initiatives funded in 1995, including 2,473 FTE associated with prisons. The major programmatic workyear increases would staff 1996 newly activated prisons (+750 FTE for Federal Prisons); increased investigation of emerging organized crime and increased law enforcement support staff (+383 FTE for the FBI); increased prosecution of violent crime, health care fraud, and affirmative civil litigation (+245 FTE for the U.S. Attorneys); and strengthening border management and establishing an institutional hearing program to expedite removal of criminal aliens from Federal and State prison (+272 FTE for the INS).

**OPTION 2: PAD Recommendation:** The staff recommendation would hold FTE to aggregate 1995 levels in most accounts other than those in the prison system (annualizations and 414 in new FTE, associated primarily with staffing up newly constructed prisons) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (annualizations and 434 new FTE, most of which is associated with staffing up the Border Patrol). This would mean few workyear program increases for the FBI and the DEA.

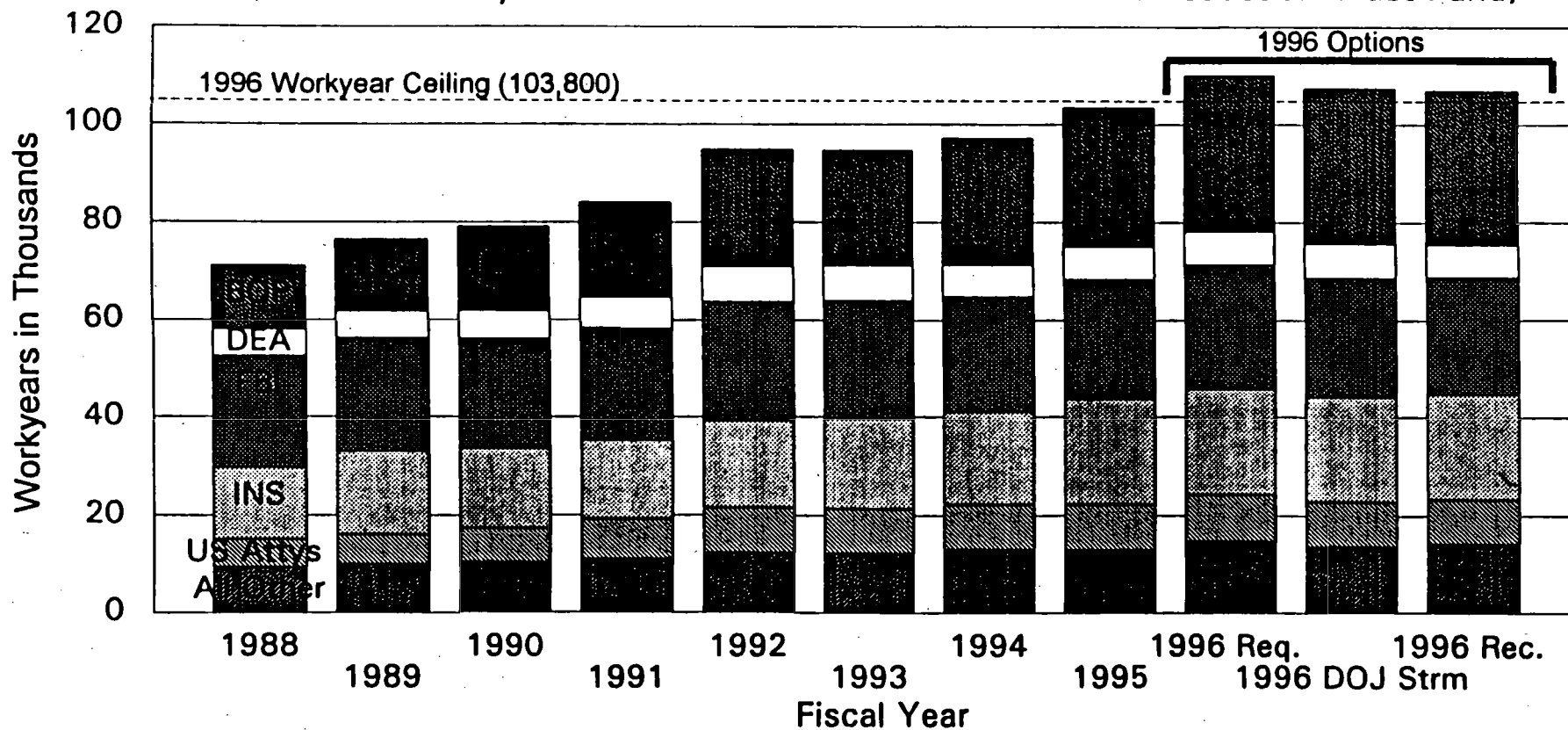
For the outyears, option 2 assumes substantial savings through aggressive and dramatic actions to restructure the Department and control workyear consumption. The staff assumes incremental savings of 500 workyears each year, beginning in 1997. We also assume that the Department would privatize most bankruptcy trustee functions, beginning in 1997. By the year 2000, the savings would be 2,000 FTE, compared to a rising FTE baseline. Major categories of savings would include:

- **Shifting resources to pursue only Federal interests:** curtailing efforts against low-level, ordinary crime where concurrent State and Federal criminal jurisdiction exists. The Department would aggressively triage these cases, pursuing only those having truly Federal implications. For example, in 1992, of the 4,500 criminal fraud cases the U.S. Attorneys declined, they declined over 1,200 of them (26%) because of minimal Federal interest. Almost one-third of all Federal criminal cases involve controlled substances. But of the 3,900 drug possession or dealing cases declined, they declined only 178 (less than one-half of one percent) for this reason. Likewise, the U.S. Attorneys declined 12,000 of the cases referred to them by sources other than the Justice Department or the Secret Service. Of these, only 910 (7% and the most from any reported source) were declined for lack of a Federal stake. The Department's standards for a significant Federal interest may be so well understood by even those outside of the Federal law enforcement community that they rarely refer a case not meeting the standards. Alternatively, standards may be so low that Federal prosecutors are pursuing many cases that should proceed in State and local justice systems. An aggressive triage would reduce the number of Federal prisoners and result in processing a consistently higher level offender in the Federal criminal justice system.
- **Considering prison capacity:** reducing the need for prison hiring by linking prosecution policy to incarceration policy. The Department would adjust prosecution thresholds--which are not public--periodically to accommodate projected prison space
- **Using attorneys in other agencies:** aggressively delegating civil litigation--subject to Department control--to attorneys based in other agencies, and recasting the role of the Department's civil attorneys to controlling civil litigation and providing oversight and possibly training. Client agencies would internalize more of the cost of litigation and make efficient tradeoffs between litigation and other activities which accomplish their mission. This measure either could save or shift from the Department up to 1,000 FTE by 1999
- **Privatizing bankruptcy functions:** privatizing the functions of the U.S. bankruptcy trustees, saving 1,000 FTE. OMB staff proposed this measure during the 1995 budget process. The Department is just initiating a study which would produce results sometime next year. Option 2 assumes privatization in 1997, saving 1,000 workyears.

**ANALYSIS:** Federal prison staffing is the primary--but not the sole--engine driving Departmental FTE dramatically upward. Immigration initiatives and the recent crime bill will make meeting staffing targets even more difficult to reach. The Department has been very reluctant to commit to any measures to control growth. The Congress rejected staffing reductions the Administration proposed for 1995 and funded a net 1,640 FTE above the President's request. In particular, the Congress increased staffing above the 1995 President's request for the following bureaus partially offset by reductions in others: FBI (+1,470 FTE), DEA (+284 FTE), U.S. Attorneys (+161 FTE). See law enforcement issue paper. These increases are explicitly provided in the Commerce, Justice and State appropriations conference report narrative.

Any effort to reduce the Federal crime control bureaucracy may make the Administration vulnerable to charges of being "soft on crime." However, policy responses which only increase the efficiency of current operations are highly unlikely to stem dramatic, long term FTE growth.

**Justice Department Historic Workyears**  
 (Includes Workyears Associated with the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund)



Note: 1995 includes 1,640 unrequested workyears that Congress funded.

## **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

DOJ's progress in financial management is good. Out of six required 1992 audited financial statements, covering 13 percent of DOJ's total budget authority, four received unqualified audit opinions. Authority was provided to the working capital fund (WCF) to retain certain amounts to be used as a reliable funding source for essential financial management needs. The Department revised its strategy and will migrate bureaus one at a time to the Department's FMIS rather than phase (parallel) the implementation of modules. However, corrective action for older, pending management control problems should be accelerated. Accountable focal points are needed to coordinate the correction of high risk areas that cross organizational lines (specifically financial litigation enforcement).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment <sup>1</sup>
<p>Departmental debt collection information systems are inadequate to support management of litigation and collection activity on an estimated \$15.1B inventory. In 1994, Justice collected over \$1 billion.</p> <p>More than \$15.1B (1993 estimate) in pending civil claims receivables are in Justice's inventory, including approximately \$14.1B in receivables outstanding that were referred to Justice by other agencies for litigation and/or collection action. <i>At risk:</i> non-collection of up to 5% of total (representing potential additional collections from improved management information).</p>	<p>In 1993, future funding issues were resolved by passage of law allowing Justice to retain and use up to 3% of amounts collected pursuant to civil debt collection litigation activities to pay the costs of processing and tracking such litigation. In November 1993, Justice awarded a contract for development and implementation of departmental financial litigation and collection management information system. The implementation of the system in the U.S. Attorney's office is off schedule.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> (1) Revise schedule and begin nationwide implementation of the system; implement in U.S. Attorney's office in 1995. (2) Activate interagency advisory group on the central intake facility reporting.</p>	<p>2</p>

<sup>1</sup>Assessment Codes: 1 – Significant progress. 2 – Active efforts underway to improve progress. 3 – Reservations about adequacy of progress and/or plan; A – Added to the High Risk List. D1 – Deleted: has been corrected. D2 – Deleted: no longer sufficiently serious to warrant the "high risk" designation and receiving appropriate attention at the agency. D3 – Deleted: does not belong on a list of agency operational problems.

<p>Departmental asset forfeiture information systems are inadequate to ensure program integrity or achieve full revenue-generating potential of the Asset Forfeiture program.</p> <p>Seized Asset Forfeiture inventory valued at \$1.9B at end of 1993.</p> <p><i>At risk:</i> \$25-\$30M annually in increased revenue and cost savings.</p>	<p>Asset Forfeiture continues to be an important law enforcement tool in combating crime, particularly drug trafficking and drug-related money laundering. Through a cooperative venture with the Treasury Department, the Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) has been built to operate at a Justice data center using the Treasury telecommunications network. Under this partnership, CATS will not only serve the agencies in the Justice Asset Forfeiture program but also serve the asset tracking needs of three Treasury law enforcement agencies. As of September 30, 1994, CATS was fully operational on a pilot basis in four western states. Full activation of CATS is essential to improve operational efficiency, provide stronger internal controls over the handling of seized assets and sales of proceeds, provide enhanced analysis in support of asset seizure and disposal decisions, and provide complete and credible reporting on program activity.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> After a review of operational performance, CATS will be implemented nationwide throughout 1995. A formal post-implementation evaluation will be conducted in 1996. Also in 1995, steps will be taken to reach a feasibility decision regarding use of CATS to meet the asset tracking needs of the Customs Service. Work will also commence on development of a module in CATS to support Asset Forfeiture case tracking in U.S. Attorneys' Offices. Once CATS is fully implemented, a program of recurring analysis can be established to identify operational weaknesses, to project probable outcomes of various decision options, and to support new, outcome-based program performance measures.</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Executive Office of U.S. Trustees (EOUST): Need to increase oversight to prevent fraud, misappropriation, and breach of fiduciary standards by private trustees.</p> <p>Estimated amounts in bankruptcy accounts is \$29B. No risk to Federal funds but private funds are subject to potential loss or fraud.</p>	<p>Progress was made in 1994 to rid the court dockets of backlogged bankruptcy cases and to uncover wrong doing by private trustees, their employees, and debtors. A substantial number of criminal referrals was made in 1994. Enforcement priorities were established. Attention was given to reallocation of cases, particularly those in which there was little creditor activity, and reallocation of positions to offices with highest caseloads is planned. Detailed analyses of field operations were conducted. Resources are being targeted to areas requiring attention, e.g. audit and audit resolution, closure of old cases, criminal enforcement and greater oversight of private trustees.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> (i) Redesign case management systems pilot by September 1995. (ii) Design more complete bankruptcy fraud task force process. (iii) Increase the returns to unsecured creditors and debtors by reducing professional fees and Trustee administrative expenses. (iv) Establish a publications program to educate debtors and creditors about their rights in the bankruptcy system. (v) Complete a study on alternative models for increasing program delivery.</p>	<p>2</p>

<p>Bureau of Prisons (BOP) overcrowding affects safety and security.</p> <p>1994 budget provides \$2.2B for BOP. <i>At risk:</i> the safety and security of prison staff, inmates and surrounding communities.</p>	<p>BOP has already reduced prison overcrowding, ensuring safe and secure conditions for community, staff and inmates through new construction and modernization of prisons. The inmate population in the Federal Prison System was 33% over rated capacity as of September 30, 1994. Since 1989, the capacity of BOP has increased by over 33,000 beds and overcrowding has dropped from 70%. BOP plans to add over 39,000 beds by 1999. The plan will be monitored because inmate population may increase faster than capacity due to increased levels of criminal litigation in the judicial system.</p> <p>Funding for new construction in 1995 will increase capacity by 6,984 beds. The BOP plan projects achieving design capacity of 107,429 beds by the end of 1999.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> Resolution of this high risk area is predicated on availability and use of the funds provided in previous budgets. All funds are committed for construction projects, but are not technically "obligated" until a procurement award is made. These have been delayed by community opposition and/or environmental impact studies in some cases.</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>Department: Inadequate security over department ADP sites and systems.</p> <p><i>At risk:</i> effectiveness of litigation action and law enforcement programs as a result of loss or unauthorized access to sensitive information, as well as control of financial assets.</p>	<p>Within INS, FY 94 was a year of intensive program establishment. INS established a Computer System Security Office that developed its operating structure. Computer system security officers were designated for major sites and training was conducted, using two new reference books. Training was conducted at headquarters and Laguna Niguel, CA on risk analysis, contingency planning, risk management, and LAN Security. Briefings were presented to senior executive staff and end users, among others, and an Awareness and Training Toolkit was distributed to the security officers for their use. Risk Analyses were completed for four mainframe operating systems. Analyses are in process for eight other mainframe operating systems.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> FY 95 and FY 96 will be years of program development and implementation. Audit strategies will be developed for mainframe and distributed environments. To increase field assistance, customer service representatives will be appointed and more awareness training held, including a conference for security officers. A virus prevention strategy will be developed. The risk analysis goals will be to complete all mainframe applications and then address the distributed environment, including international offices. Guidelines on infrastructure security and how to integrate computer security into normal business practices will be distributed.</p>	<p>2</p>

<p>Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS): Poor management controls and inadequate financial system.</p> <p>Accounting system processes \$1.5B annually. <i>At risk:</i> assurance that funds are accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion.</p>	<p>In 1994, the new Commissioner conducted an in depth organizational review to further streamline the staff and functions and to improve the management controls. Final recommendations will be issued in the nearest future.</p> <p>Substantial progress has been made in the Financial Management area. INS has continued to correct weaknesses in the fee account which generated a disclaimer in an audit of 1993 financial statements. INS reevaluated the fees it charges for providing various services and concluded that fee increases are warranted and it therefore, has implemented the recommended fee increases in July 1994 following a public rule making. INS has made regulatory changes that mandated the major air and sea passenger carriers to report the user fees collected on a monthly basis to better assist INS in forecasting revenues due.</p> <p>INS has implemented the Debt Collection System (DCOS) in 1994 and recently in concert with Agriculture, Plant, Health Inspection service has entered into an agreement to jointly audit the air carriers and steamships for substantiation of user fee collection.</p> <p>As a result of a recent decision by DOJ to let INS seek its own core accounting system, a reimbursement agreement has been signed with the Financial Management Service of the Department of the Treasury to initiate a preliminary review of systems requirements.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> (i) Further enhancements to DCOS (ii) Implement Bonds Management System (iii) Implement new accounting system.</p> <p>\$2.1M for the above initiatives.</p>	<p>2</p>
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<p>U.S. Marshals Service (USMS): inadequate financial management system; non-conformance in fund control and asset value reporting.</p> <p>Accounting system processes \$1B annually. <i>At risk:</i> assurance that funds are accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion.</p>	<p>USMS keeps to its decision to migrate to the Department's Financial Management Information System (FMIS). In the past, USMS implemented a distributed budgeting module at headquarters and developed modifications to FMIS' general ledger and other modules to meet USMS specific needs. During 1993 and 1994, district business practice reviews focusing on control matters were completed in a sample of districts, and a new separation of duties policy was issued. Other district business practices reviews were performed, including some on fact witness program to develop new procedures.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> During 1995, complete requirements analysis, design and development, testing and recording, training and documentation, data conversion, and implementation of USMS field FMIS migration.</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>USMS, INS and BOP: Shortage of detention facilities.</p> <p>1994 budget provides \$87M for detention facilities. <i>At risk:</i> ability to meet demands of increasing prisoner population.</p>	<p>In 1994, additional beds were provided for INS and USMS in a 300-bed contract facility in Elizabeth, NJ and a 1,000 bed contract facility in Eloy, AZ. The USMS Cooperative Agreement Program funded 9,000 beds in 129 Federal court cities.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> USMS will continue to provide approximately 9,000 slots per year. BOP and INS will complete construction and expansion of a 300-bed facility in San Francisco, CA and a 250-bed facility in Buffalo, NY by 97-98, El Paso, TX and Krome, FL facilities by a total of 500 beds in 96-97, and Florence, AZ for 155 beds and El Centro, CA for 200 beds during 1995.</p>	<p>2</p>

INS and U.S. Customs Service: the dual management structure providing land border inspections and clearance is inadequate.

\$150M to \$180M spent annually by INS and Customs on land border inspection. *At risk:* impact on U.S. economic and social welfare resulting from illegal entry of people and drugs and other contraband.

The INS and Customs Service have undertaken a cooperative and coordinated effort to develop initiatives addressing the GAO concerns of ineffective border management. The initiatives include: coordinated shift scheduling and special operations, cross training, joint performance standards and the development of port quality improvement committees. The Headquarters offices of both agencies have proposed to test these concepts at six ports of entry; Calexico, CA; Brownsville, TX; El Paso, TX; Eagle Pass, TX; Nogales, AZ; and Port Huron, MI. These five initiatives are described further below.

To ensure that inspectors are evaluated on their cross-designated functions, the INS and USCS have developed a critical "cross-designated" element to be incorporated into performance appraisals. INS and USCS have developed a unified program of continuing training and education for cross-designated inspectors that enhances enforcement, facilitation, strengthens skills and increases knowledge.

*Next steps:* In FY 95, 12 Federal law enforcement training center courses are proposed as combined training for INS and USCS. The three areas of training are: national refresher, national update, and local. The formal quality improvement committees to be established at ports of entry will be responsible for initiating, monitoring, and steering cooperative initiatives at the ports, with various tiers of management and the bargaining unit also involved. These committees have been established at the six test sites. The port directors and labor representatives were trained in TQM awareness, implementation, and problem-solving. After investigation of factors which facilitate and hinder coordinated shift scheduling, the INS/USCS working group developed guidelines for implementing it at 6 test sites in FY 95. Both agencies conduct special operations, using specialized teams, to accomplish their respective missions. INS and USCS have selected sites to test a coordinated approach and have surveyed field managers to identify existing procedures or special factors that may adversely impact cooperative special operations. Policy and procedures have been developed and tests have been conducted at two ports.

<p>INS and Justice components: asylum system is unable to process asylum claims in a timely manner.</p> <p>1994 budget provides \$43.6M for Justice asylum processing. <i>At risk:</i> increasing vulnerability of asylum system to abuse by ineligible asylum applicants.</p>	<p>INS had over 400,000 backlogged asylum applications at the end of FY 94 and in FY 95, INS may receive an additional 10,000 applications per month. With the resource enhancements received, the asylum corps will more than double from 150 to 334 officers. The number of Immigration judges will increase by approximately 80%, from 84 to 150. Once the reforms are fully in effect, the Asylum Corps will process a projected 100,000 to 150,000 asylum applications. The Strategy includes a priority system to guide decisions about which individuals to detain. Publicity programs will be developed to communicate the adverse consequences of illegal entry. A plan will be developed to offer and operate voluntary returns to the home country. A minimum number of cases at selected sites will be prosecuted and publicized. Involvement in interagency and intercountry coordination will be expanded. Use of video teleconferencing in expulsion and deportation hearings will be increased.</p> <p>The Department of Justice published a proposed rule on Asylum Reform on March 30, 1994. The INS and the Executive Office for Immigration Review have reviewed the comments submitted and have discussed revisions to the rule. Final changes are expected to be published by November 1994. Coupled with resource increases, the Asylum system is expected to be fully operational by the end of 1995.</p> <p><i>Next steps:</i> The Asylum Office plans to upgrade computers and to install LANs to access information. This concept will be expanded to link district offices, EOIR offices, and asylum offices. With increased funding in FY 95, the asylum officer corps will be doubled. Customer service will be improved by the restoration of travel funds for "circuit rider" asylum officers to travel to interview applicants rather than requiring the applicants to travel to the asylum office for the interview. The Service Centers will increase the use of the automated system to identify persons in the deportation proceedings process to ensure that these persons are not also applying for asylum benefits. The speed and efficiency of the asylum application processing in Service Centers will be improved. The 1996 Budget includes a program increase of \$10M to increase INS' ability to deport up to 20,000 aliens denied asylum.</p>	<p>2</p>

SUMMARY OF PAD LEVEL DECISIONS NOT COVERED IN ISSUE PAPERS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(in millions of dollars)

Discretionary:		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			Recom. less Request
		Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	
<b><u>Federal Prison System &amp; Detention</u></b>									
Prisons Salaries and Expenses.....	BA	1743	1950	2407	2352	2839	2887	2664	-224
	OL	1702	1878	2267	2220	2764	2706	2516	-190
See issue paper #1.									
Prisons Construction.....	BA	194	270	191	276	141	401	326	-75
	OL	449	604	589	598	613	527	520	-8
See issue paper #1.									
Support of U.S. Prisoners.....	BA	268	313	370	297	370	367	297	-71
	OL	267	230	337	293	360	356	314	-42

Program provides for incarcerating Federal prisoners in State and local prisons.

Request includes a 5% increase in the number of jail days rented from State and local governments, along with an 8% increase in the daily rate cost.

Recommendation freezes funding at the 1995 enacted level due to past inaccurate (too high) projections of prison population. It allows unforeseen increases to be financed by unobligated balances currently estimated at \$50M, or through reprogramming from other programs.

**Justice Assistance**

Byrne Grants .....	BA	408	408	125	500	125	550	310	-240
	OL	375	390	280	360	240	355	300	-55
See issue paper #2.									
All Other Office of Justice Programs.....	BA	409	272	240	265	240	1639	1564	-75
	OL	275	456	300	209	215	956	933	-23

SUMMARY OF PAD LEVEL DECISIONS NOT COVERED IN ISSUE PAPERS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(in millions of dollars)

Discretionary:	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996		
	Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.

Request supports \$42M increase for juvenile justice programs similar to that proposed in last year's budget. Proposes small increases for crime statistics +\$3.8M (Bureau of Justice Statistics) and crime studies +\$1.7M (National Institute of Justice) over 1995 levels.

Recommendation level funds all bureaus within OJP at 1995 levels given extensive resources provided for like programs in Crime Bill.

**Law Enforcement and Criminal Investigations**

Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	BA	2019	2062	2159	2204	2085	2588	2316	-271
	OL	1975	2008	2012	1985	2096	2324	2121	-204

See issue paper #3.

Drug Enforcement Administration..	BA	742	737	724	757	772	876	792	-84
	OL	783	621	665	690	785	786	722	-63

Request includes +\$119 and 180 FTE over 1995 enacted level. Includes \$53M and 152 FTE to annualize 1995 enhancements in 1996, \$8M and 28 FTE request for an anti-heroin initiative, \$45M to upgrade automation, and \$5M for various other small initiatives, such as \$8M for contract linguistic support (to support wiretaps).

Recommendation includes \$35M and 27 FTE over 1995 enacted. Includes \$53M and 152 FTE to annualize 1995 enhancements in 1996, \$5M and 15 FTE for heroin initiative (from VCRTF), \$8M to upgrade automation, \$4M for various other small programs, and imposes -\$34M and -140 FTE of streamlining savings.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces.....	BA	385	382	370	375	350	389	375	-14
	OL	463	376	403	406	355	413	402	-11

Program provides reimbursement to Federal law enforcement agencies for their coordination in drug investigations (primarily includes DOJ and Treasury). Request includes only adjustments to base to account for inflation (+\$14M).

Recommendation level funds program at 1995 levels. As Congress accepted proposed reductions in 1995, this proposal should not be controversial.

SUMMARY OF PAD LEVEL DECISIONS NOT COVERED IN ISSUE PAPERS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(in millions of dollars)

Discretionary:		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
		Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Recom. less Request
U.S. Marshals.....	BA	338	341	366	397	366	469	460	-9
	OL	314	368	370	398	366	470	462	-8

Request includes program increases of \$54M and 120 FTE. Major increases include security for new and renovated Federal courthouses (+\$29M and 119 FTE); security for high threat trials (+\$3M); information systems, operational equipment and ADP (+\$15M and one FTE); and permanent changes of station (+\$3M); and other misc. administration (\$4M).

Recommendation is the same as the request with minor downward adjustments to squeeze out overestimates for inflation costs. Marshals' workload for the Judiciary has been rapidly expanding.

**Immigration**

Immigration and Naturalization.....	BA	978	1051	1499	1407	1450	1547	1453	-94
	OL	1016	1073	1330	1243	1324	1407	1332	-75

See issue paper #4.

**Major Litigating Divisions**

U.S. Attorneys.....	BA	797	818	830	844	830	938	884	-54
	OL	728	823	815	827	830	916	867	-49

Request includes program increases of +\$54M and 245 FTE. Major increases include a national anti-violence and gang plan (+\$2M and 38 FTE and +\$5M from the VCRTF); monitoring the 1997 International Brotherhood of Teamsters election of officers; prosecuting health care fraud (+\$6M and 33 FTE); and affirmative civil litigation (+\$22M and 134 FTE).

Recommendation includes +\$22M (40 FTE) for inflationary adjustments. Program increases are for supervision of the election of Teamsters (\$6M) and implementing a nation-wide anti-violence and gang plan (+\$5M and 30 FTE from the VCRTF). Recommendation would convert \$10M of Salaries and Expenses money to grants for States and localities to hire violent crime prosecutors (corresponding staffing reduction of -160 FTE). Would eliminate 80 Federal prosecutors and add more than 80 State and local prosecutors (who cost less).

General Legal Activities.....	BA	496	519	540	520	433	514	437	-77
	OL	503	509	530	513	433	504	436	-68

SUMMARY OF PAD LEVEL DECISIONS NOT COVERED IN ISSUE PAPERS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(in millions of dollars)

		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			Recom. less Request	
		Actual	Actual	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.		
<b>Discretionary:</b>	<b>Total, Discretionary.....</b>	BA	9391	9397	12513	12176	12713	15555	14170	-1385
		OL	9325	9721	10890	10556	11295	13370	12505	-865
<b>Discretionary Planning</b>										
<b>Guidance.....</b>	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13573	---	---	---
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12535	---	---	---

Note: In accordance with OFPP initiatives in procurement reform, DOJ totals include an undistributed savings allowance of \$16M in BA and \$8M in OL.

**SUMMARY OF SMALL AGENCY DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS**  
**FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION, STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE**  
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>			
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Recom. less Request</u>

**Discretionary:**

<b><u>Federal Trade Commission</u></b>	BA	66.1	65.9	62.7	61.1	62.7	79.1	60.1	(19.0)
	OL	64.4	64.0	62.5	60.5	62.7	77.7	60.2	(17.4)

Agency request includes a program increase of + \$10M and +86 FTE to enforce disclosure requirements under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA). The FTC would withdraw this request if the Administration continues to support appropriations language prohibiting the FTC from enforcing FDICIA. The FTC also requests + \$2M for new and enhanced automated information systems.

Recommendation includes requested inflationary adjustments and an increased estimate of pre-merger filing fees (+ 8M), which decrease the FTC's budget authority. Program increases include + \$2M for new and enhanced automated information systems.

<b><u>Legal Services Corporation</u></b>	BA	357.0	415.2	500.0	415.0	500.0	525.0	440.0	(85.0)
	OL	388.9	405.1	482.6	412.4	500.0	505.9	435.7	(70.2)

Agency request includes program increases of + \$110M for increasing services to clients, especially basic field programs (+ \$80M).

Recommendation includes program increases of + \$25M. Senator Hollings has concerns about the fundamental role of the LSC.

<b><u>State Justice Institute</u></b>	BA	13.5	6.8	1.3	13.6	---	15.0	1.2	(13.8)
	OL	13.6	13.4	10.6	13.5	15.7	13.9	10.2	(3.7)

The SJI is a non-profit corporation, established by Congress in 1987, to award grants to improve the administration of justice in State courts. It is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. SJI has strong backing from Congressman Neil Smith and numerous State and local judiciaries.

The recommended level of \$1.2 million proposes to phase out SJI in 1996. Our crime bill recommendations (VCRTF) include \$30.7M in funding for judiciary assistance, largely duplicating the role of SJI.

STREAMLINING PLANS: NPR TARGET POPULATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY1999
Total FTES.....	94,650	97,230	103,511	107,385	108,918	107,359	103,514
Number of positions:							
Supervisors.....	14,528	14,148	14,211	14,012	13,309	12,109	10,956
Supervisory Ratio.....	1:5.78	1:5.90	1:6.28	1:6.66	1:7.18	1:7.87	1:8.45
Headquarters Staff.....	20,194	19,518	19,012	18,416	17,728	16,953	16,022
Personnel Specialists.....	1,854	1,812	1,783	1,820	1,728	1,606	1,464
Budget Specialists.....	448	457	448	447	431	412	388
Acquisition Specialists.....	708	739	733	772	746	695	634
Accountants & Auditors.....	1,596	1,658	1,649	1,698	1,616	1,512	1,394
Organizational Layers*.....	*Note: No numbers were provided for this exercise.						

**FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING**  
**Agency Summary**  
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	Req. Change	
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request			1995 - 1996 \$	%
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>								
Agricultural Research Service	6	6	6	6			-0.5	-7.6%
U.S. Forest Service	10	10	10	9			-0.4	-4.2%
Women, Infants, Children (WIC)	15	15	14	14		14	0.0	0.0%
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>
<b>Corp. For Nat'l &amp; Com'ty Service</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>			<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>838</b>			<b>-16.1</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>599.0</b>	<b>781.0</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>21.4%</b>
VCRTF Funding:								
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants		—	0.6	1.6	2	1.6	1.0	179.7%
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
<b>Dept. of Health and Human Services</b>								
Administration for Children and Families	90	90	89	90		90	1.0	1.1%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMSHA)	1,143	1,420	1,144	1,380	1,420	1,298	236.2	20.7%
National Institutes of Health	425	444	438	452		452	14.7	3.4%
Social Security Administration	20	23	119	119		119	0.0	0.0%
Centers for Disease Control	37	37	44	49		49	5.1	11.6%
Food and Drug Administration	7	7	7	7		7	0.4	5.7%
Health Care Financing Administration	262	292	292	330		330	37.8	12.9%
Indian Health Service	43	51	45	51		51	6.4	14.2%
Health Resources & Services Administration	33	39	36	38		38	2.0	5.6%
Co-Morbid Alcohol & Drug Treatment	218.0	183.0	229.0	228.0	228	232.0		
VCRTF Funding:								
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants		—	1.3	3.6		3.6	2.3	179.5%
<b>Total, HHS</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,750</b>		<b>2,434</b>	<b>305.0</b>	<b>12.5%</b>

**Description of Major Funding Issues**

o Based Upon Preliminary Estimates Subject To Change

o DoEd: Adds (+\$68M) For Safe and Drug Free Schools; Adds (\$27M) For Nat'l Programs  
Adds (+\$35M) For Several Smaller Programs Education Programs  
ONDCP: High Priority To Fully Fund DoEd Request  
o RMO: Tentative Staff Mark Equals Sec. Riley's If Request Must Stay  
Planning Guidance

*Rivlin: Do they work? Why are we doing this?*

o HHS: Adds (+\$257M) To Block Grant To Treat Hardcore Addicts  
ONDCP: #1 Priority - Adds (+\$260M) To Fully Fund HHS Treatment Request  
RMO: Funds Hard-Core Treatment Increase @ \$200M Vs. Request (+\$260M) —

o HHS: Cuts (-\$11M) From Community Prevention Programs  
HHS: Cuts (-\$12M) From Pregnant Women & Infants Prevention Programs  
ONDCP: Adds (+\$40M) For Targetted Prevention Programs @ SAMSHA  
RMO: Reduces Request To FY95 Levels For Prevention (-\$27M)

o HHS: Adds (+\$16M) For Increased Prevention and Treatment Research  
o HHS: Adds (+\$29M) For Drug Monitoring & Referral of SSI Recipients  
o HHS: Adds (+\$5M) For AIDS Prevention

o HHS: Adds (+\$38M) To Address Increase MEDICAID Drug Related Costs  
o HHS: Increase (+\$6.4M) Long-Term Treatment of Hard-Core Users Among Native Americans

o Scored 5% Drug Related

*\$500m on Hard-core → 140,000 users*

**FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING**  
**Agency Summary**  
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	Req. Change 1995 - 1996		Description of Major Funding Issues
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request			\$	%	
<b>Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev.</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	o HUD: Increase (+\$10M) For Drug Elimination Grants
Department of the Interior									
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22	18	19	20			0.5	2.5%	
Bureau of Land Management	5	5	5	5			-0.0	-0.2%	
Fish & Wildlife Service	1	1	1	1			0.1	15.8%	
National Park Service	9	9	9	9			0.0	0.0%	
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1	1	1	0			-0.8	-80.0%	
<b>Total, Interior</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	
<b>The Judiciary</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>541</b>		<b>541</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	o Reflects Projected Growth In Judiciary Case Load
Department of Justice									
Assets Forfeiture Fund	576	487	477	477		477	0.0	0.0%	
U.S. Attorneys	208	209	213	226		213	12.7	6.0%	
Bureau of Prisons	1,408	1,670	1,694	2,142		1,922	448.2	26.5%	o DOJ: Reflects Increase (+\$448M) To Activate 12 New Prisons Includes (+\$5) For 800 Drug Treatment Beds With 3 New Facilities Started RMO: Reduces Prison Activations To 6 New Prisons
Criminal Division	19	19	19	22		20	2.3	11.8%	
Drug Enforcement Administration	768	767	800	909	914	825	109.4	13.7%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$33M) For Office Automation ONDCP: Fund Agency Request; Adds (+\$5M) For Expanded Marijuana Eradication RMO: Cuts [-\$30M] From Office Automation; Implements Streamlining [-\$50M]
Federal Bureau of Investigation	257	262	492	602		525	110.2	22.4%	o DOJ: Increase (+\$122M) For Adv. Telephony, Field Sup., Tactical Ops RMO: Reduces [-\$77M] Adv. Telephony To \$45M
Immigration and Naturalization Service	157	168	185	178		170	-6.3	-3.4%	
Interpol	2	2	2	2		2	0.5	29.4%	
U.S. Marshals Service	235	256	281	327		309	46.2	16.5%	o DOJ: Adds (+25M) To Support New Court Houses <i>Rivlin: What are we doing to make sure Byrne is spent more effectively?</i>
Office of Justice Programs	520	136	111	273	273	112	161.1	144.6%	o DOJ: Reflects Increased Byrne Grants Direct Appropriation (+\$117M) ONDCP: Supports DOJ Request For Level Funding For Byrne Grants RMO: Cuts [-\$160M] In Grants; Byrne Funded Solely From VCRTF
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	382	370	370	389		375	19.3	5.2%	DOJ: Adds (+\$19M) For Increased Costs Of Operations RMO: Reduces Request (-\$14M)
Support of U.S. Prisoners	222	263	229	257		229	27.8	12.1%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$10M) To Support Violent Crime Initiative
Tax Division	1	1	1	1		1	0.1	16.1%	
Weed and Seed Program Fund	7	7	7	7		0	0.0	0.3%	

**FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING**  
**Agency Summary**  
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	Req. Change		Description of Major Funding Issues
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request			1995 - 1996 \$	%	
<b>VCRTF Funding:</b>									
Community Policing (100,000 Cops)		567	429	628		628	199.0	46.4%	o Scored 33% Drug Related - Law Enforcement & Prevention
Prisons Grants				111		107	111.0		o Scored 20% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Drug Treatment For State & Federal Prisoners				27		41	28.5		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Treatment
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant				7		6	7.3		o Scored 20% Drug Related - Prevention
Model Intensive Grant Program				2		2	2.4		o Scored 5% Drug Related - Prevention
Drug Courts			29	107		200	77.6	267.4%	o Scored 100% Drug Related - Treatment
Improving Border Controls			15	24		35	9.0	60.5%	o Scored 5% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Rural Drug Trafficking				12		17	11.5		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Byrne Grants			450	260		260	-190.0	-42.2%	o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Additional DEA Agents				12		12	12.0		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Other VCRTF Funding				23		14	22.5		
<b>Total, Justice</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>7,024</b>		<b>6,502</b>	<b>1220.4</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	
<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>97</b>			<b>19.8</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	
Off. of National Drug Control Policy Operations	12	10	10	29	29		19.4	195.6%	o ONDCP: Adds (+ \$15M) For Hard Core User Study; Provides (+ \$4.5M, 21FTE) For Additional Staff To Perform Newly Mandated Authorities
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86	98	107	146	146		39.0	36.4%	o ONDCP: Adds (+ \$39M) To Support New Baltimore/Washington and Puerto Rico/VI HIDTA
Special Forfeiture Fund	13	53	42	86	86		44.1	105.3%	o ONDCP: Adds (+ \$44M) For Unspecified Initiatives
<b>Total ONDCP</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	
<b>Small Business Administration</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	
<b>Agency for International Development</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	o FY 1995 Funding Estimate "Soft" And May Be Overstated By \$5M
<b>Department of State</b>									International Narcotic Matters (INM), Politico/Military Affairs, & Diplomatic/ Consular Service Bureaus Merged Into An International Narcotics Control Program (INCP)
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	o State: Adds (+ \$59M) To Restore Funding Country Programs
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	RMO: PAD Has Not Yet Reviewed
International Narcotics Control Program	115	232	154	213	213	TBD	59.2	38.5%	
Emer. in the Dip. and Consular Service	0	0	0	0		0	0.0		
<b>Total, State</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>		<b>59.2</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	

**FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING**  
**Agency Summary**  
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	Req. Change	
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request			1995 - 1996 \$	%
<b>Department of Transportation</b>								
U.S. Coast Guard	315	263	259	251			-8.1	-3.1%
Federal Aviation Administration	25	17	17	20			4.0	24.1%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	34	28	29	28			-1.7	-5.8%
<b>Total, Transportation</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>299</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>								
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	154	154	157	162			5.6	3.6%
U.S. Customs Service	536	506	513	514			1.1	0.2%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20	18	22	20			-1.5	-7.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	15	16	18	11			-6.6	-37.0%
Internal Revenue Service	90	95	91	100			9.0	9.8%
U.S. Secret Service	57	57	58	85			7.6	13.0%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	230	209	209	209			0.0	0.0%
<b>Total, Treasury</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,082</b>			<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>U.S. Information Agency</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>940</b>			<b>52.5</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Total Federal Program</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>13,178</b>	<b>13,231</b>	<b>15,192</b>			<b>1960.9</b>	<b>14.8%</b>

**Description of Major Funding Issues**

o DOT: Reflects Reduction (-\$8M) In CG Anti-Drug Operations As The Result of Diversion of Effort To Haitian Refugee Problem

o Funds Public Diplomacy Activities Relating To Counter-Narcotics Efforts Overseas

o VA: Adds (+\$42.5) To Reflect Cost of Medical Care Inflation  
Adds (\$10M & 107FTE) For Substance Abuse Prevention Services

**FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING**  
**Agency Summary**  
(\$ Millions)

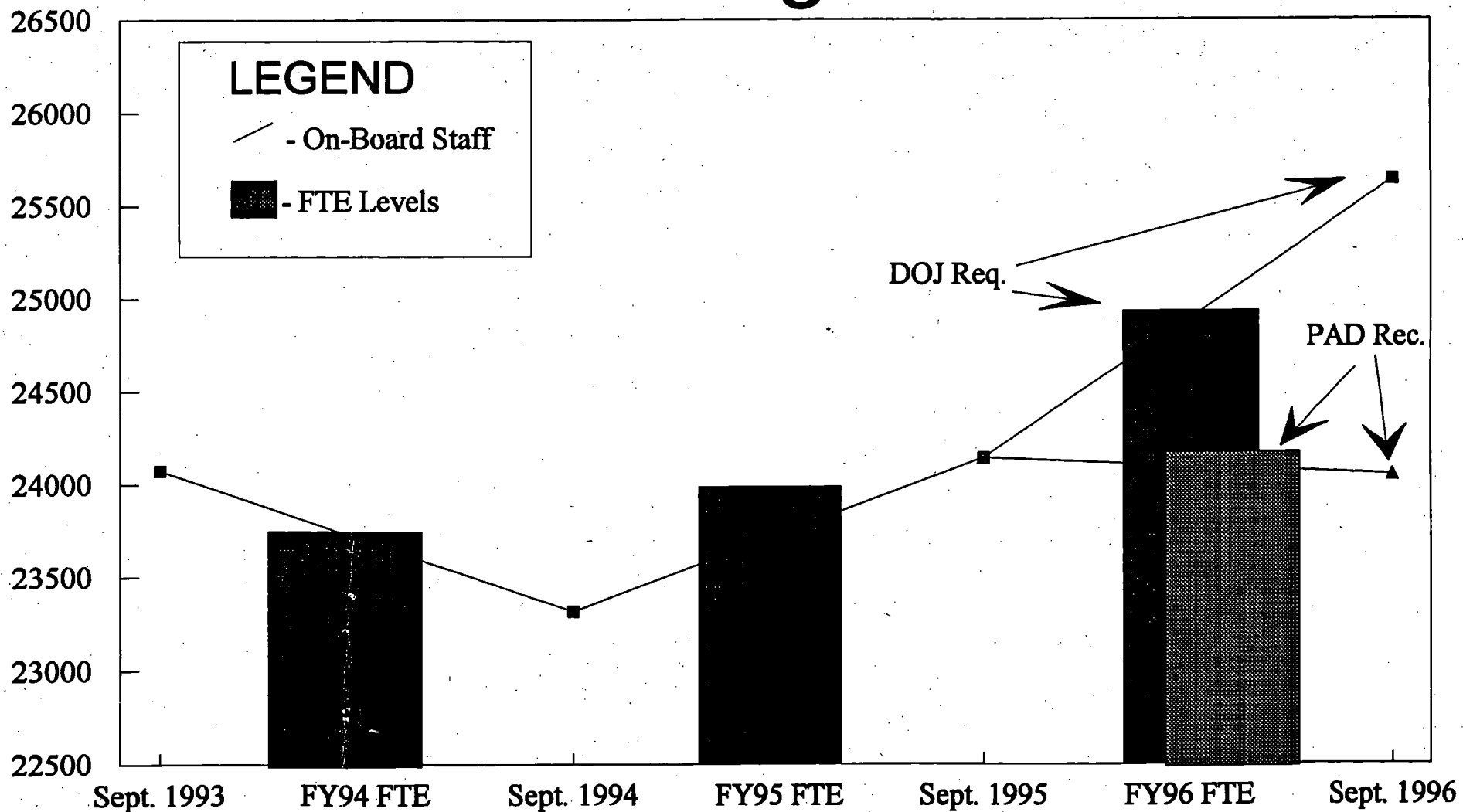
	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996			Req. Change	
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	1995 - 1996 \$	%
<b>Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund Summary [Non Add]</b>								
<b>PREVENTION &amp; TREATMENT</b>								
Model Intensive Prevention Grants	---	---	---	2.0		2.0	2.0	
FACES Grants	---	---	1.9	5.2		5.2	3.3	180.9%
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant	---	---	---	7.5		6.0	7.5	
Federal & State Prison Drug Treatment	---	---	---	27.0		41.0	27.0	
Drug Courts	---	---	29.0	107.0		200.0	78.0	269.0%
Other Prevention	---	---	9.0	7.2				
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>								
Community Policing Grants	---	429.0	429.0	628.0		628.0	199.0	46.4%
Bryne Grant Program	---	---	450.0	260.0		260.0	-190.0	-42.2%
Prison Grants	---	---	38.7	111.0		107.0	72.3	186.8%
Rural Law Enforcement	---	---	---	12.0		17.0	12.0	
Other S&L Law Enforcement	---	---	---	---				
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>								
Treasury Authorizations	---	---	---	17.5		17.5	17.5	
Justice Authorizations	---	---	---	7.0		7.0	7.0	
DEA Agents	---	---	---	12.0		12.0	12.0	
Improving Border Controls	---	---	9.0	24.0		35.0	15.0	166.7%
Other Federal Law Enforcement	---	86.0	---	---				
<b>TOTAL CRIME CONTROL ACT</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>515.0</b>	<b>966.6</b>	<b>1,227</b>		<b>1,338</b>	<b>260.8</b>	<b>27.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL DRUG CONTROL [Incl. Crime Control]</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>13,178</b>	<b>13,231</b>	<b>15,192</b>			<b>1,961</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
<b>Total Supply Programs</b>	<b>7,683</b>	<b>7,742</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>9,592</b>			<b>1,252</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
	<b>63.3%</b>	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>63.1%</b>				
<b>Total Demand Programs</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>4,891</b>	<b>5,599</b>			<b>709</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>				

**Description of Major Funding Issues**

o REQ LEVEL: Increases Supply Programs By An Estimated + \$1.3B

o REQ LEVEL: Increases Demand Programs By An Estimated + \$704M

# FBI Staffing and FTE



# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-3-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision	Six Year Authorization Totals	FY 1995		FY 1996							
		Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.	
						New	Total				
<b>PREVENTION:</b>											
Model Intensive Prevention	DOJ	626	--	--	48.216		43.394	43.394		100.000	100.000
Ounce of Prevention Council	DOJ	90	2	2	7.088	14.700	1.559	2.084	15	14.700	14.700
FACES (Family & Community Endeavor Schools)											
Community Schools Youth Services Grants	HHS	567	26	26	29.581	72.450	6.508	15.573		72.550	72.450
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants	DofEd	243	17	11	20.232	31.050	4.451	8.336		30.950	31.050
Local Crime Prevention Block Grants	DOJ	377	--	--	36.615		32.954	32.954		75.940	75.940
Assist for Delinq'nt & At-Risk Youth [Youth Academies]	DOJ	36	--	--	2.604		0.573	0.573		5.400	5.400
Local Partnership Act	HUD	1,620	--	--	130.184	270.000	117.166	117.166		270.000	270.000
Community Economic Partnership	HHS	270	--	--	21.697	45.000	4.773	4.773		45.000	45.000
GREAT (Gang Resistance Education & Training)	Treasury	45	9	9	2.989	7.200	2.391	3.741	7	7.200	7.200
Missing Alzheimer's Patients	DOJ	3	--	--	0.900		0.198	0.198		0.900	0.900
Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth	DOI	5	--	--	1.302		0.286	0.286		2.700	2.700
Prison Drug Treatment (State)	DOJ	270	--	--	13.018		2.864	2.864		27.000	27.000
Prison Drug Treatment (Federal)	DOJ	113	--	--	13.500		10.800	10.800		13.500	13.500
<b>Violence Against Women Act</b>											
Law Enforcement & Prosecution Grants	DOJ/HH	800	26	26	130.000		28.600	37.700		130.000	130.000
Rape Prevention	HHS	205	--	--	35.000	35.000	7.700	7.700		35.000	35.000
Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth	HHS	30	--	--	7.000	7.000	1.540	1.540		7.000	7.000
Domestic Violence Hotline	HHS	3	7	1	0.400	0.400	0.088	0.438		0.400	0.400
Encouraging Arrest Policies	DOJ	120	--	--	28.000		6.160	6.160		28.000	28.000
Battered Women's Shelters	HHS	325	--	--	50.000	50.000	11.000	11.000		50.000	50.000
Rural Domestic Violence Enforcement	DOJ	30	--	--	7.000		1.540	1.540		7.000	7.000
Community Programs On Domestic Violence	HHS	10	--	--	4.000	4.000	0.880	0.880		4.000	4.000
Youth Education & Domestic Violence	HHS	0	--	--	0.400	0.400	0.088	0.088		0.400	0.400
Number & Cost of Injuries Study	HHS	0	--	--	0.100	0.100	0.022	0.022		0.100	0.100
<b>Victims of Child Abuse</b>											
Court Appointed Special Advocates	OJP		--	--	6.000		1.320	1.320		6.000	6.000
Training For Judicial Personnel & Practitioners	OJP		--	--	0.750		0.165	0.165		0.750	0.750
Grants For Televised Testimony	OJP		--	--	0.250		0.055	0.055		0.250	0.250
Access To Federal Criminal Information - Stalker	DOJ	6	--	--	1.500		0.330	0.330		1.500	1.500
Family Unity - State Grants	OJP	19	--	--	1.582		0.344	0.344		3.240	3.240
<b>Safety For Women - Parks/Transit</b>											
Capital Improvement - National Parks	DOI	10	--	--	10.000	10.000	2.200	2.200		10.000	10.000
Capital Improvements - Public Parks	DOI	15	--	--	15.000	15.000	3.300	3.300		15.000	15.000
Capital Improvements - Public Transportation	DOT	10	--	--	10.000	10.000	2.200	2.200		10.000	10.000
Misc. Provisions (Rpts, Training, Education)	DOJ/HH	7	--	--			0.000	0.000		1.600	1.600
Drug Courts	DOJ	1,000	29	100	108.558		23.443	33.593		221.000	150.000
<b>Total Prevention</b>		<b>6,904</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,126</b>
<b>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</b>					<b>61.9%</b>	<b>970 = DOJ + Higher Agency Request</b>					

62% of Auth.

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-3-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision	Six Year Authorization Totals	FY 1995		FY 1996							
		Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.	
						New	Total				
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Community Policing Grants	DOJ	8,800	1,300	1,332	1,882.000		414.040	869.040	310	1882.000	1850.000
DNA Identification (State Grants)	DOJ	40	---	---	0.482		0.106	0.106		1.000	1.000
Police Recruitment	DOJ	24	---	---	0.964		0.212	0.212		2.000	2.000
State Courts Assistance	DOJ	150	---	---	11.090		2.440	2.440		23.000	23.000
Technical Assistance	DOJ	130	---	---						24.000	24.000
State Grants	OJP		---	---	4.822		1.061	1.061			
Quantico Training/Intelligence Gathering	FBI		---	---	4.000		0.880	0.880			
Technical Automation Improvement Quantico	FBI		---	---	10.000		2.200	2.200			
Brady - Criminal Records Upgrade	DOJ	150	100	100	12.054		2.652	37.652		25.000	25.000
Community Based Prosecutors & Functions	DOJ	50	---	---	3.375		0.743	0.743		7.000	7.000
Rural Law Enforcement											
Rural Law Enforcement Grants	DOJ	240	---	---	11.572		2.546	2.546		24.000	24.000
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	Treasury	5	---	---	0.482	1.000	0.106	0.106		1.000	1.000
Criminal Justice/Substance Abuse Training	DOJ	1	---	---			0.000	0.000		1.000	1.000
TB Prevention & Treatment In Correctional Institutions	DOJ	5	---	---	0.338		0.074	0.074		0.700	0.700
Police Corps	DOJ	100	---	---	9.643		2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Police Corps In Service Scholarships	DOJ	100	---	---	9.643		2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Family Support	DOJ	25	---	---	1.205		0.265	0.265		2.500	2.500
Byrne Grants	DOJ	1,000	450	580	260.000		57.200	214.700		260.000	130.000
Violent Repeat Offender Incarceration	DOJ	7,895	25	175	434.188		95.521	104.098		900.500	750.000
Certain Punishment for Youthful Offenders	DOJ	150	---	---	9.643		2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Criminal Alien Incarceration	DOJ	1,800	130	130	300.000		89.000	141.900		300.000	300.000
<b>Total State and Local Law Enforcement</b>		<b>20,665</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,201</b>
<b>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</b>					<b>84.4%</b>						

*Planned up?*  
*84 million in base*

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-3-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision	Six Year Authorization Totals	FY 1995		FY 1996							
		Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.	
						New	Total				
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Treasury Authorizations	Treasury	550	30	70.000	70.000	58.000	58.000	351	70.300	70.000	
Office of Enforcement			2.4			0.000	0.360				
FinCEN			2.7			0.000	0.405				
BATF			7			0.000	1.050				
U.S. Customs			4			0.000	0.800				
Internal Revenue Service			7			0.000	1.050				
U.S. Secret Service			6.8			0.000	0.990				
Justice Authorizations	DOJ	199	---	---	---	0.000	0.000		40.000	40.000	
Wireless Communications	FBI		---	---	8.000	6.400	6.400				
Automated Booking Stations	GA		---	---	11.000	8.800	8.800	4			
Freedom of Information Automation	GA		---	---	4.500	3.600	3.600				
U.S. Marshals - Courthouses	USMS		---	---	16.500	13.200	13.200	40			
FBI		245	---	---	---	---	---		35.000	35.000	
Technical Support Center	FBI		---	---	16.100	12.880	12.880				
Advanced Telephony	FBI		---	---	18.900	15.120	15.120				
DEA (Annualization of 1995 Agents)	DOJ	150	---	---	8.035	6.428	6.428	58	12.000	12.000	
Heroin Domestic Enforcement			---	---	3.985	3.172	3.172	15			
US Attorneys	DOJ	50	---	---	5.000	4.000	4.000		5.000	5.000	
SCAMS - Telemarketing Fraud (FBI/USA)		20	---	---	---	0.000	0.000		2.000	2.000	
FBI Agents	FBI		---	---	0.750	0.600	0.600				
U.S. Attorneys	USA		---	---	0.250	0.200	0.200				
Public Awareness & Prevention	OJP		---	---	0.500	0.400	0.400				
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	DOJ	5	---	---	1.500	1.200	1.200		1.500	1.500	
Improving Border Controls	DOJ	675	181	228	232.000	185.600	212.750	810	232.000	185.000	
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	DOJ	18	---	---	3.400	2.720	2.720	20	3.400	3.400	
Expeditious Deportation	DOJ	338	49	64	84.400	67.520	74.870	754	105.000	90.000	
Expanded Special Deportation	DOJ	180	54	55	55.000	44.000	52.100	380	55.000	54.000	
DNA (FBI)	DOJ	25	---	---	4.600	3.680	3.680	30	5.500	5.500	
Presidential Summit On Violence/Nat'l Commission	DOJ	1	---	---	1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000	
Anti-Gang/Drug Grants In Federally Assisted Housing	DOJ	1	---	---	1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000	
Family Unity - Federal Prisoners	OJP		---	---	0.360	0.288	0.288		0.360	0.360	
Violence Against Women			---	---	---	---	---		---	---	
Federal Victim Counselors	USA		---	---	0.500	0.400	0.400		0.500	0.500	
Training Programs	OJP		---	---	1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000	
State Databases Study	OJP		---	---	0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200	0.200	
National Baseline Study on Campus Sexual Assault	OJP		---	---	0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200	0.200	
The Judiciary	Judiciary	200	---	---	30.000	30.000	24.000	?	30.000	30.000	
Training Judges/Court Personnel	Judiciary	1	---	---	1.300	1.300	1.040	?	1.300	1.300	
<b>Total Federal Law Enforcement</b>		<b>2,643</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>539</b>
<i>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</i>					<b>96.3%</b>						
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>30,212</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>4,866</b>
<b>Total Trust Fund Available</b>		<b>30,210</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>4,287</b>		<b>2,334</b>		<b>4,287</b>	<b>4,287</b>	
<b>Funds Under (Over) Allocated</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>(446)</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>85</b>		<b>(1,028)</b>	<b>(579)</b>	

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-3-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision		Six Year Authorization Totals	FY 1995		FY 1996					Available Auth.	1996 Auth.	
			Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's			
							New	Total				
<b>PREVENTION:</b>												
Model Intensive Prevention	DOJ	626	--	--	48.216		43.394	43.394			100.000	100.000
Ounce of Prevention Council	DOJ	90	2	2	7.088	14.700	1.559	2.084	15		14.700	14.700
<b>FACES (Family &amp; Community Endeavor Schools)</b>												
Community Schools Youth Services Grants	HHS	567	26	26	29.581	72.450	6.508	15.573			72.550	72.450
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants	DofEd	243	11	11	20.232	31.050	4.451	8.336			30.950	31.050
Local Crime Prevention Block Grants	DOJ	377	--	--	36.815		32.954	32.954			75.940	75.940
Assist for Delinq'nt & At-Risk Youth [Youth Academic	DOJ	36	--	--	2.804		0.573	0.573			5.400	5.400
Local Partnership Act	HUD	1,620	--	--	130.184	270.000	117.166	117.166			270.000	270.000
Community Economic Partnership	HHS	270	--	--	21.897	45.000	4.773	4.773			45.000	45.000
GREAT (Gang Resistance Education & Training)	Treasury	45	9	9	2.989	7.200	2.391	3.741	0		7.200	7.200
Missing Alzheimer's Patients	DOJ	3	--	--	0.900		0.198	0.198			0.900	0.900
Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth	DOI	5	--	--	1.302		0.286	0.286			2.700	2.700
Prison Drug Treatment (State)	DOJ	270	--	--	13.018		2.864	2.864			27.000	27.000
Prison Drug Treatment (Federal)	DOJ	113	--	--	13.500		10.800	10.800			13.500	13.500
<b>Violence Against Women Act</b>												
Law Enforcement & Prosecution Grants	DOJ/HH	800	26	26	130.000		28.600	37.700			130.000	130.000
Rape Prevention	HHS	205	--	--	35.000	35.000	7.700	7.700			35.000	35.000
Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth	HHS	30	--	--	7.000	7.000	1.540	1.540			7.000	7.000
Domestic Violence Hotline	HHS	3	1	1	0.400	0.400	0.088	0.438			0.400	0.400
Encouraging Arrest Policies	DOJ	120	--	--	28.000		6.160	6.160			28.000	28.000
Battered Women's Shelters	HHS	325	--	--	50.000	50.000	11.000	11.000			50.000	50.000
Rural Domestic Violence Enforcement	DOJ	30	--	--	7.000		1.540	1.540			7.000	7.000
Community Programs On Domestic Violence	HHS	10	--	--	4.000	4.000	0.880	0.880			4.000	4.000
Youth Education & Domestic Violence	HHS	0	--	--	0.400	0.400	0.088	0.088			0.400	0.400
Number & Cost of Injuries Study	HHS	0	--	--	0.100	0.100	0.022	0.022			0.100	0.100
<b>Victims of Child Abuse</b>												
Court Appointed Special Advocates	OJP	38	--	--	6.000		1.320	1.320			6.000	6.000
Training For Judicial Personnel & Practitioners	OJP		--	--	0.750		0.165	0.165			0.750	0.750
Grants For Televised Testimony	OJP		--	--	0.250		0.055	0.055			0.250	0.250
Access To Federal Criminal Information - Stalker	DOJ	6	--	--	1.500		0.330	0.330			1.500	1.500
Family Unity - State Grants	OJP	19	--	--	1.562		0.344	0.344			3.240	3.240
<b>Safety For Women - Parks/Transit</b>												
Capital Improvement - National Parks	DOI	10	--	--	10.000	10.000	2.200	2.200			10.000	10.000
Capital Improvements - Public Parks	DOI	15	--	--	15.000	15.000	3.300	3.300			15.000	15.000
Capital Improvements - Public Transportation	DOT	10	--	--	10.000	10.000	2.200	2.200			10.000	10.000
Misc. Provisions (Rpts, Training, Education)	DOJ/HH	7	--	--			0.000	0.000			1.600	1.600
Drug Courts	DOJ	1,000	29	100	106.558		23.443	33.593			221.000	150.000
<b>Total Prevention</b>		<b>6,904</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,128</b>
<b>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</b>					<b>61.9%</b>		<b>970 = DOJ+Higher Agency Request</b>					

# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-3-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision	Six Year Authorization Totals	FY 1995		FY 1996							
		Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.	
						New	Total				
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Community Policing Grants	DOJ	8,800	1,300	1,332	1,882.000		414.040	869.040	310	1882.000	1850.000
DNA Identification (State Grants)	DOJ	40	---	---	0.482		0.108	0.108		1.000	1.000
Police Recruitment	DOJ	24	---	---	0.984		0.212	0.212		2.000	2.000
State Courts Assistance	DOJ	150	---	---	11.090		2.440	2.440		23.000	23.000
Technical Assistance	DOJ	130	---	---						24.000	24.000
State Grants	OJP		---	---	4.822		1.061	1.061			
Quantico Training/Intelligence Gathering	FBI		---	---	4.000		0.880	0.880			
Technical Automation Improvement Quantico	FBI		---	---	10.000		2.200	2.200			
Brady - Criminal Records Upgrade	DOJ	150	100	100	12.054		2.652	37.652		25.000	25.000
Community Based Prosecutors & Functions	DOJ	50	---	---	3.375		0.743	0.743		7.000	7.000
Rural Law Enforcement											
Rural Law Enforcement Grants	DOJ	240	---	---	11.572		2.548	2.548		24.000	24.000
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	Treasury	5	---	---	0.482	1.000	0.108	0.108		1.000	1.000
Criminal Justice/Substance Abuse Training	DOJ	1	---	---			0.000	0.000		1.000	1.000
TB Prevention & Treatment In Correctional Institutions	DOJ	5	---	---	0.338		0.074	0.074		0.700	0.700
Police Corps	DOJ	100	---	---	9.643		2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Police Corps In Service Scholarships	DOJ	100	---	---	9.643		2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Family Support	DOJ	25	---	---	1.205		0.265	0.265		2.500	2.500
Byrne Grants	DOJ	1,000	450	580	260.000		57.200	214.700		260.000	130.000
Violent Repeat Offender Incarceration	DOJ	7,895	25	175	434.188		95.521	104.098		900.500	750.000
Certain Punishment for Youthful Offenders	DOJ	150	---	---	9.643		2.121	2.121		20.000	20.000
Criminal Alien Incarceration	DOJ	1,800	130	130	300.000		89.000	141.900		300.000	300.000
<b>Total State and Local Law Enforcement</b>		<b>20,865</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,201</b>
<i>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</i>					<b>84.4%</b>						

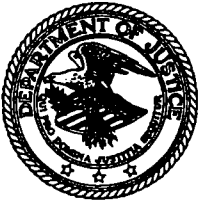
# Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - P.L. 103-322

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

REVISED: 10-3-94

## Crime Act Programs

Provision	Six Year Authorization Totals	FY 1995		FY 1996							
		Enacted	Authorized	DOJ Request	Other Agency Requests	Outlays		Req. Add'l FTE's	Available Auth.	1996 Auth.	
						New	Total				
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Treasury Authorizations	Treasury	550	30	70.000	70.000	56.000	56.000	351	70.300	70.000	
Office of Enforcement			2.4			0.000	0.360				
FinCEN			2.7			0.000	0.405				
BATF			7			0.000	1.050				
U.S. Customs			4			0.000	0.600				
Internal Revenue Service			7			0.000	1.050				
U.S. Secret Service			6.6			0.000	0.990				
Justice Authorizations	DOJ	199	---	---		0.000	0.000		40.000	40.000	
Wireless Communications	FBI		---	---	8.000	6.400	6.400				
Automated Booking Stations	GA		---	---	11.000	8.800	8.800	4			
Freedom of Information Automation	GA		---	---	4.500	3.600	3.600				
U.S. Marshals - Courthouses	USMS		---	---	16.500	13.200	13.200	40			
FBI		245	---	---					35.000	35.000	
Technical Support Center	FBI		---	---	16.100	12.880	12.880				
Advanced Telephony	FBI		---	---	18.900	15.120	15.120				
DEA (Annualization of 1995 Agents)	DOJ	150	---	---	8.035	6.428	6.428	58	12.000	12.000	
Heroin Domestic Enforcement			---	---	3.965	3.172	3.172	15			
US Attorneys	DOJ	50	---	---	5.000	4.000	4.000		5.000	5.000	
SCAMS - Telemarketing Fraud (FBI/USA)		20	---	---		0.000	0.000		2.000	2.000	
FBI Agents	FBI		---	---	0.750	0.600	0.600				
U.S. Attorneys	USA		---	---	0.250	0.200	0.200				
Public Awareness & Prevention	OJP		---	---	0.500	0.400	0.400				
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	DOJ	5	---	---	1.500	1.200	1.200		1.500	1.500	
Improving Border Controls	DOJ	675	181	228	232.000	185.600	212.750	810	232.000	185.000	
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	DOJ	18	---	---	3.400	2.720	2.720	20	3.400	3.400	
Expeditious Deportation	DOJ	338	49	64	84.400	67.520	74.870	754	105.000	90.000	
Expanded Special Deportation	DOJ	160	54	55	55.000	44.000	52.100	380	55.000	54.000	
DNA (FBI)	DOJ	25	---	---	4.600	3.680	3.680	30	5.500	5.500	
Presidential Summit On Violence/Nat'l Commission	DOJ	1	---	---	1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000	
Anti-Gang/Drug Grants In Federally Assisted Housing	DOJ	1	---	---	1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000	
Family Unity - Federal Prisoners	OJP		---	---	0.360	0.288	0.288		0.360	0.360	
Violence Against Women											
Federal Victim Counselors	USA		---	---	0.500	0.400	0.400		0.500	0.500	
Training Programs	OJP		---	---	1.000	0.800	0.800		1.000	1.000	
State Databases Study	OJP		---	---	0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200	0.200	
National Baseline Study on Campus Sexual Assault	OJP		---	---	0.200	0.160	0.160		0.200	0.200	
The Judiciary	Judiciary	200	---	---	30.000	30.000	24.000	7	30.000	30.000	
Training Judges/Court Personnel	Judiciary	1	---	---	1.300	1.300	1.040	7	1.300	1.300	
<b>Total Federal Law Enforcement</b>		<b>2,643</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>539</b>
<i>FY96 DOJ Request As Portion of FY96 Available Authorizations</i>					<b>86.3%</b>						
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>30,212</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>4,866</b>
<b>Total Trust Fund Available</b>		<b>30,210</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>4,287</b>			<b>2,334</b>		<b>4,287</b>	<b>4,287</b>
<b>Funds Under (Over) Allocated</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>(446)</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>85</b>		<b>(1,026)</b>	<b>(578)</b>
											<b>4,516 = DOJ + Higher Agency Request</b>



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

September 22, 1994

The Honorable Alice M. Rivlin  
Acting Director  
Office of Management and Budget  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Alice:

I have the pleasure of submitting to you the 1996 budget request for the Department of Justice (DOJ). This 1996 budget totals \$17.5 billion, of which \$16.0 billion is for discretionary programs, including \$4.287 billion in funding from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) (\$440.8 million of which is for non-DOJ programs), to enable us to perform our critical missions for Fiscal Year 1996. This represents a \$3.8 billion increase above the \$12.2 billion in discretionary authority recently enacted by the Congress for the Department's 1995 appropriation. However, excluding the effects of the Crime bill, the vast majority of which supports State and local law enforcement programs, the actual growth for the Department from 1995 to 1996 in discretionary programs is \$1.9 billion.

Our 1996 budget request for discretionary programs reflects a \$2.1 billion increase above the \$13.9 billion planning ceiling for discretionary spending (including VCRTF funding) that was outlined in former Director Panetta's letter of April 21, 1994. A more detailed descriptive narrative and chart supporting this 1996 budget request are enclosed. In addition, a chart is enclosed which reflects the items in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act that would be funded from the VCRTF.

In view of the bi-partisan support the President has recently received from Congress for the historic passage of the Crime bill and the support Congress has also shown for DOJ within the 1995 appropriations act, this budget seeks to both maintain and build on the anti-crime momentum by providing resources for vital initiatives facing DOJ in 1996 and beyond. The Crime bill certainly provides valuable resources; however, as mentioned earlier, the bill largely funds State and local programs and does not meet many of DOJ's needs. In fact, for specific areas, the

passage of the Crime bill drives us to increase our resources in 1996, outside those funded through the VCRTF. While \$4.3 billion is funded of the \$4.9 billion authorized in 1996 in the Crime bill -- 88 percent of the authorizations, we recognize that there is more than a \$575 million difference between the 1996 authorizations contained in the Crime bill and the funding available in the VCRTF. Given this fact, we have, of course, allocated only what is available in the fund for VCRTF programs. Because the Crime bill is a top priority of the Administration, we believe that the Administration should search for full funding for all the programs authorized by the bill, including prevention programs, within the 1996 domestic discretionary ceiling. As you know, expectations regarding the Crime bill are very high, and funding the programs below the authorized levels may reinforce existing skepticism about the prospects of the Crime bill's success.

At a rally on July 28, 1994, for the Crime bill in the Great Hall of the Main Justice Building, President Clinton clearly articulated the effect that crime has in all aspects of American society. The President said, "look at the cost of crime to the economy. Look at the cost of crime to our sense of community and to the idea that we are an American family. Look at the cost of crime to our efforts to empower every individual, including all these young people that are growing up in terribly difficult circumstances." There will be continuing demands upon and challenges to the Department beyond the Crime bill itself to which this 1996 budget request attempts to respond.

While I recognize our budget request is above the 1996 ceiling set by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), I firmly believe the initiatives within our request are consistent with the priority the President has placed on the Federal Government's anti-crime efforts. It should be noted that this budget request does not reflect the effects of our streamlining review currently being prepared. Our streamlining plan will be submitted to you by October 3, 1994, as per my staff's discussions with Christopher Edley. Furthermore, we are also sending you a list of reductions to our request that would get us down to the 1996 ceilings.

In a brief form, I would like to summarize the five major initiatives included in our 1996 budget request, some of which would be funded from the VCRTF.

For the Department's responsibilities regarding detention of unsentenced prisoners as well as incarceration of sentenced offenders, a total of \$555 million is being requested. Of these funds, \$195 million is being requested for activation of six new prison facilities and five prison expansions. The total number of beds that would be activated under this request is 9,197. The

activation of new facilities as they are completed is critical to the effort of lowering overcrowding. As of August 25, 1994, the overcrowding rate was 36 percent above rated capacity. Using single bunking standards as done in the State systems, the Federal Prison System's overcrowding would exceed 70 percent. In acknowledgement of tight budget times, the Department has decided to amend its overcrowding goal to a rate of 15 percent, rather than the previous goal of 2 percent.

To address long-term housing needs, and to support efforts to reduce overcrowding and provide adequate detention housing, \$286 million is being requested for prison construction. The resources for prison construction would be used for new facilities in the Western region and at Beaumont, Texas. Further, \$20 million is being requested for site acquisition and contract costs related to housing Federal detainees and sentenced inmates in Hawaii, \$20 million for the Cooperative Agreement Program, and \$20 million to fund construction of holding cells and related court house facilities required by the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS). In addition to costs related for sentenced prisoners, \$14 million is being requested to support the number of jail days expected for 1996.

In 1996, one of my top priorities will be continuance of existing and implementation of new comprehensive measures that protect against illegal immigration and promote legal immigration. A total of \$148.6 million is being requested for four Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) initiatives. These include: (1) strengthening border management; (2) reducing incentives for illegal immigration while improving delivery of customer services; (3) promoting professional development of INS personnel; and (4) continuing the Institutional Hearing Program (IHP) initiative.

Under an initiative endorsed by the Director of Investigative Agency Policies, \$78.1 million is requested for the Department's efforts, under the auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), to maintain our ability to perform vital, court-authorized, Title III electronic surveillance intercepts. These efforts are performed within our Advanced Telephony Program. Continuing advances in the telecommunications industry have put law enforcement in a catch up position. Law enforcement agencies are already experiencing instances where an approved Title III could not be conducted because our equipment could not contend with today's technology. The Advanced Telephony Program needs this influx of resources to support continuing research, development and equipment acquisition in digital telecommunications.

As a part of "reinventing" law enforcement, a goal of the National Performance Review, a total of \$419.3 million is requested for infrastructure needs of our law enforcement agencies. Many of these infrastructure requests, such as automation, obviate the need to request full-time equivalent (FTE) workyears, which can be more costly over the long term. I believe we must give our law enforcement agents the tools necessary for them to do their jobs. These infrastructure needs of the Department for 1996 include the following: automated booking stations, Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Document Processing System, tactical operations; Federal wireless communications and other radio system equipment upgrades; office automation in the FBI, DEA, INS, and the USMS, as well as the Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON); automobiles; antenna lease sites; contract linguists; and deoxyribonucleic acid testing research and development in the FBI Laboratory, among others.

In support of State and local law enforcement, an additional \$1.107 billion is requested. We are seeking continuation of the \$450 million funding level provided for the Edward Byrne formula grants in 1995 (\$260 million of which will come from the VCRTF) and an increase of \$50 million in Edward Byrne discretionary grants. We are seeking an enhancement of \$42.5 million in juvenile justice program funding. In addition, our request includes an increase of \$220 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), all from the VCRTF. As you may recall, the Administration submitted a 1995 amendment of \$350 million for SCAAP; however, Congress provided only \$130 million in the 1995 appropriation. Other program increases cover programs authorized through the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act programs, most of which were funded in 1995. But over \$193 million is requested for authorized programs that were not funded in 1995.

I would like to call your attention to two new exhibits, to be included in some of our detailed budget submissions, that respond to the emphasis OMB is placing on performance information detailed in your August 5, 1994, memorandum and the Circular A-11 instructions. The Mission Statement and General Goals and Objectives Exhibit and the Performance Goals and Indicators Exhibit represent the Department's first attempt to provide additional performance information in preparation for full implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act.

I am pleased overall with the quality of this initial effort. For example, the Executive Office for Immigration Review has stated as a goal that it will complete 91 percent of its criminal alien deportation cases prior to the aliens' earliest possible release date. One of the Environmental and Natural

The Honorable Alice M. Rivlin

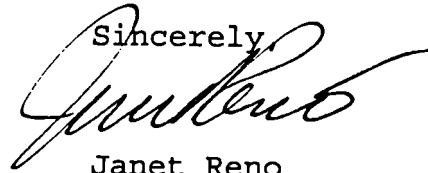
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Resources Division's goals is to recover at least \$25 in civil recoveries, penalties and natural resource damages for every \$1 spent by the Environmental Enforcement Section. The USMS has set as a goal that less than 50 percent of forfeited real property will remain in its inventory pending disposal for more than 12 months.

As this is the first time many components have tried to articulate specific performance goals, we recognize there is room for improvement, and we intend to continue to refine the performance measures. Exhibits from most of those components are included in this package, and we anticipate that exhibits from several others will be forwarded to you shortly.

I look forward to continuing to work with you on the 1996 budget for the Department of Justice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Janet Reno", written in a cursive style.

Janet Reno

Enclosures

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FY 1996 BUDGET SUBMISSION TO THE  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET**

The Department of Justice is requesting a 1996 budget of \$17,540,970,000 in budget authority, 94,935 permanent positions, and 110,115 FTE. This includes 94,935 permanent positions, 101,476 FTE, and \$15,997,557,000 in discretionary budget authority (including \$4,287,000,000 from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) (of which \$440,758,000 is for non-DOJ programs)). A chart is enclosed which reflects the items in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act that would be funded from the VCRTF.

The request includes funding for initiatives relating to prison construction and activation, immigration, infrastructure, advanced telephony, and State and local assistance.

We have included a request of \$53,073,000 for Administratively Determined pay as a program increase. The Department is requesting this funding to bring attorneys salaries in all departmental components up to the level of the Administratively Determined pay scale used for the U.S. Attorneys. The attorneys in these components perform similar functions, and this would create a more uniform internal compensation system. This request would require a legislative change for compensation of employees currently under the General Schedule. This request includes the annual cost of the conversion to Administratively Determined pay.

**General Administration**

The 1996 budget request includes enhancements that support Administration program priorities and management improvements. The General Administration appropriation is requesting a total of 1,525 positions, 1,613 FTE (including 110 reimbursable FTE), and \$188,201,000 in the 1996 budget request. Program enhancements totalling \$29,466,000 are being requested to support all decision units within the General Administration appropriation. The request also reflects mandatory increases totalling \$21,702,000, including 112 FTE and \$8,431,000 for the annualization of the FY 1995 positions associated with the President's Immigration Initiative.

The Department Leadership decision unit is requesting \$11,000,000 to support the Department's joint Automated Booking Station (ABS) initiative. Under the auspices of the Office of the Deputy Attorney General (ODAG), this request is being made to support recurring laboratory and initial acquisition costs associated with the Miami laboratory and other possible expansion labs. Innovative solutions to improve current booking procedures identified by the Department's working group will be tested in the Miami laboratory environment. An additional lab(s) will be considered for implementation in FY 1995. Based on favorable

analysis and supporting benefit-cost analyses, an effective Department-level strategy will be developed to identify and consolidate the requirements of participating law enforcement components into a joint ABS acquisition.

The Executive Support decision unit is requesting \$4,500,000 to support the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (FOIPA) Laboratory initiative. The purpose of the laboratory is to eliminate unnecessary and redundant search and retrieval procedures and increase cooperation and research sharing both within the Department and with other federal agencies. This request is being made to support a contract, to be competitively awarded, for a FOIPA Document Processing System based on the findings of the Department's working group, including the Office of Information and Privacy (OIP), and the use of the laboratory.

Also, within the Executive Support decision unit, a program enhancement of \$50,000 is being requested for the Office of Policy Development (OPD). This request is being made to support OPD's increased automated legal research requirements associated with the large number of judicial candidates being reviewed.

The Intelligence Policy and Professional Responsibility decision unit includes a program increase of 4 positions, 2 FTE, and \$264,000 for the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR). This request will enable OPR to hire the necessary support personnel so that attorneys can spend more time investigating allegations of attorney misconduct and reducing case backlogs. Additionally, this request will allow OPR to purchase the necessary equipment and contractor support for a more timely response to informational inquiries and a more efficient means for storing and accessing closed files.

The Administrative Review and Appeals decision unit includes a program enhancement for the Office of the Pardon Attorney (OPA). This request includes 2 positions, 2 FTE, and \$318,000 to allow OPA to respond to the continuing increase in case submissions and correspondence. The additional resources will ensure proper administration of the President's constitutional pardoning power, provide informed and timely reports to accompany the Department's recommendations, and prevent long delays in case processing and case and correspondence backlog.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) is requesting a program enhancement of \$3,000,000 to fund its Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) initiative. EOIR's office automation and case tracking system, the Automated Nationwide System for Immigration Review (ANSIR), is a closed system. The ANSIR life-cycle expires during 1995 and it is essential that EOIR be converted to an open system environment. The transition to an open system is in support of National Performance Review (NPR) guidance and Department of Justice policy. This request

will greatly enhance EOIR's communication and program coordination with other Department components, particularly the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) is also requesting a program enhancement of 88 positions, 44 FTE, and \$6,900,000. This program increase represents a re-request of resources not provided in the Immigration Initiative portion of the 1995 Crime Bill. These resources would enable EOIR to fund the rest of the asylum reform and expedited deportation activities as authorized.

Finally, the 1996 budget request for the General Administration appropriation includes \$3,424,000 for an Administratively Determined pay increase to augment salaries to bring the attorneys within the Departmental components up to the level of the U.S. Attorneys. The attorneys in these components perform similar functions, and this would effectively create a more uniform internal compensation system.

#### **Office of the Inspector General**

The 1996 budget request for the Office of the Inspector General is 331 positions, 408 FTE, and \$32,114,000. This represents a 5 percent increase for mandatory requirements, or \$1,630,000 above the 1995 appropriation anticipated.

#### **United States Parole Commission**

The 1996 budget request for the U.S. Parole Commission is 53 positions, 78 FTE, and \$6,890,000. The request is \$560,000 lower than the 1995 appropriation of \$7,450,000. The request includes a net increase of \$336,000 for mandatory requirements, an increase of \$108,000 for Administratively Determined pay, and a reduction of 20 positions, 15 FTE, and \$1,004,000 for the continued downsizing of the Commission.

#### **General Legal Activities**

For 1996, the General Legal Activities (GLA) appropriation seeks a total resource level of 3,717 positions, 4,021 FTE, and \$514,673,000. The requested funding level is 123 positions, 115 FTE, and \$93,239,000 higher than the 1995 appropriated level. Specific program increases for each organization within GLA are set out below.

#### **Office of the Solicitor General**

The total request for the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) for 1996 is 48 positions (22 attorneys), 54 FTE, and \$6,534,000. The request includes program increases of 1 position, 3 FTE, and \$463,000. This includes 1 position (1 attorney), 1 FTE, and

\$89,000 for the restoration of the Administration's 1995 personnel level reduction, \$150,000 for unfunded positions and FTE, and 2 FTE and \$108,000 for 2 existing law clerk positions. These requested increases are required for OSG to effectively address the workload of the office. An increase of \$116,000 for Administratively Determined pay is also requested.

#### **Tax Division**

The total requested by the Tax Division for 1996 is 672 positions (385 attorneys), 643 FTE, and \$69,707,000. Contained in this request are program increases of 12 positions (6 attorneys), 6 FTE, and \$6,952,000 including:

a program increase of \$555,000 for technology investments in the Management and Administration program;

a program increase of 12 positions (6 attorneys), 6 FTE, and \$771,000 for a criminal enforcement initiative in the Criminal Tax Prosecution program;

and a program increase of \$5,626,000 for Administratively Determined pay.

#### **Criminal Division**

The total requested by the Criminal Division for 1996 is 737 positions (408 attorneys), 776 FTE, \$87,033,000. Included in this request is a program increase of \$4,852,000 for Administratively Determined pay.

#### **Civil Division**

The total requested by the Civil Division for 1996 is 1,036 positions (642 attorneys), 1,084 FTE, and \$160,361,000. Contained in this request are program increases of 8 positions (6 attorneys), 4 FTE, and \$26,313,000 including:

a program increase of 8 positions (6 attorneys), 4 FTE, and \$2,014,000 for health care fraud in the Commercial Branch;

a one-year increase of \$16,620,000 for automated litigation support in the Commercial Branch, to be available until expended;

and a program increase of \$7,679,000 for Administratively Determined pay.

#### **Environment and Natural Resources Division**

The total requested by the Environment and Natural Resources Division is 526 positions (275 attorneys), 759 FTE (including

242 reimbursable FTE for Superfund), and \$73,828,000. Included in this request are net program changes of 69 positions, 33 FTE, and \$10,939,000 including:

a program increase of 9 positions (6 attorneys), 5 FTE, and \$529,000 to allow the Division to litigate additional National Environmental Protection Act challenges and to provide sufficient resources to allow the Environment Division to increase its level of client counselling;

an increase of 11 positions (1 attorney), 6 FTE, and \$412,775 to complement the Environmental Protection Agency's multi-media enforcement initiative; to handle more wetlands cases; and to handle coordination of environmental enforcement efforts among the U.S. Attorneys Offices;

an increase of 4 positions (2 attorneys), 2 FTE, and \$209,000 to address Native American issues, such as water rights and pollution on Indian lands.

a program increase of 5 positions (2 attorneys), 2 FTE, and \$280,000 to allow the Division to participate in the enforcement of global environmental treaties, such as the Marine Pollution Convention, and the Montreal Protocol;

a program increase of \$5,141,000 for Administratively Determined pay;

and; a program increase of 40 positions (21 attorneys), 18 FTE, and \$4,367,000 to fully fund those initiatives that were originally requested in the President's 1995 Budget.

#### **Office of Legal Counsel**

The Department is seeking 37 positions (22 attorneys), 41 FTE, and \$4,455,000 for the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) in 1996. This request includes a program increase of \$285,000 for Administratively Determined pay.

#### **Civil Rights Division**

The Department requests 596 positions (280 attorneys), 598 FTE, and \$74,812,000 for the Civil Rights Division in 1996. Mandatory adjustments to base comprise \$2,877,000 of this total. This request includes program increases of 31 positions (25 attorneys), 15 FTE, and \$5,102,000 to enforce Federal civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, gender, age, national origin or physical ability in voting, housing, public accommodations, public institutions, education, and employment. Also included is \$4,131,000 for Administratively Determined pay.

## **INTERPOL - United States National Central Bureau (USNCB)**

Resources totaling 65 positions, 66 FTE, and \$6,791,000 are requested for the USNCB. This represents a program enhancement of 2 positions, 1 FTE, and \$78,000 to restore support personnel in the Investigative Support Unit and the Financial Fraud Unit.

### **Legal Activities Office Automation (LAOA) Fund**

To continue automation enhancements for the Divisions under the GLA appropriation, U.S. Attorneys, Justice Management Division, and senior management offices, a budget of \$31,152,000 is requested. This funding level includes a program increase of \$8,534,000 to fund Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) implementation, including administering the JCON contract, purchasing new equipment, engineering and wiring services, and user training.

### **Antitrust Division**

The Department requests 978 positions (including 410 attorneys), 926 FTE, and \$96,719,000 for the Antitrust Division in 1996. Mandatory adjustments comprise \$3,232,000 of this total. This request includes an increase of \$2,804,000 in direct authority for Administratively Determined pay. The request also includes an increase of 124 positions (including 43 attorneys), 92 FTE, and \$10,238,000 in indirect authority. This revenue neutral increase will be supported by additional fees anticipated as a result of the Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fee being raised to \$45,000 in 1995, and the projected collection of 2,208 filings in 1996 (which is consistent with projected 1994 actual filings). This growth in personnel will allow the Antitrust Division to expand its level of review and enforcement to meet the demands of the ever changing global marketplace.

### **United States Attorneys**

The total requested by the United States Attorneys for 1996 is 8,807 positions, 9,530 FTE, and \$940,160,000. The 1996 request includes program increases totalling 490 positions, 245 FTE, and \$54,298,000. Of this amount, the majority of the requested enhancements are for the following initiatives: a National Anti-Violence and Gang Plan; Victim Witness Assistants; Health Care Fraud; Native American Assistance; and Affirmative Civil Litigation. As previously discussed with your staff, we will provide additional details and a specific breakdown as soon as possible.

We are also seeking an increase of \$10,000,000 for the 1996 International Brotherhood of Teamsters election and \$430,000 for Administratively Determined pay to equalize the salaries of

attorneys in the Executive Office for United States Attorneys with those paid to the United States Attorneys offices.

#### **U.S. Marshals Service**

The Department's request for the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) totals 4,023 positions, 4,034 FTE (including 62 reimbursable FTE), and \$469,248,000. Included in the request are mandatory adjustments of \$23,353,000 and net program increases of 169 positions, 120 FTE, and \$53,668,000. The program increases provide: 1) 167 positions, 119 FTE, and \$29,275,000 to ensure that new and renovated Federal courthouses can open on schedule with adequate security; 2) \$3,000,000 for security expenses of high threat trials; 3) \$2,096,000 for additional training courses; 4) \$1,023,000 for the development and implementation of judicial security and prisoner transportation information systems; 5) 2 positions, 1 FTE, and \$9,685,000 for purchasing and maintaining operational equipment; 6) \$4,697,000 for office automation, radios, and other communications requirements; and 7) \$3,892,000 for permanent change-of-station moves, human resources programs, and Administratively Determined pay for attorneys.

#### **Support of U.S. Prisoners**

For the Support of U.S. Prisoners (SUSP) appropriation, a total 1996 funding level of \$367,447,000 is requested. This request consists of a \$353,014,000 base funding request, and a program increase of \$14,433,000. This funding would support an estimated 4,980,000 contract jail days in 1996. When combined with Federal jail days at Bureau of Prisons' detention facilities, a total of 7,600,000 jail days would be available. This would allow for annual jail day usage growth of approximately 5 percent in both 1995 and 1996. The request of \$20,000,000 in Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP) funding, historically a part of the SUSP request, is included in the Federal Prison System's Buildings and Facilities request.

In response to the Attorney General's interest in considering a transfer of responsibility from the USMS to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for detainees housed at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in the District of Columbia, BOP and the USMS are working on such a proposal. Narrative explaining the transfer and detailed resource information will be finalized in time for the President's budget submission to Congress. It is anticipated that BOP and the USMS will enter into a reimbursable agreement in FY 1995 to enable BOP to assume responsibility for the detainees prior to the actual transfer in FY 1996.

### **Community Relations Service**

The Department requests 125 positions, 122 FTE, and \$31,448,000 for the Community Relations Service (CRS) in 1996, including net mandatory increases of \$533,000.

The Department is seeking program increases totaling 9 positions, 5 FTE, and \$633,000 to strengthen CRS's capacity to perform its historic mission of conflict resolution. These increases include: 4 positions, 2 FTE, and \$190,000 to enhance CRS's community policing effort; 4 positions, 2 FTE, and \$190,000 to address the increasing level of violence in elementary and secondary schools; 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$48,000 to provide training and education to the Department's litigating divisions and the Environmental Protection Agency involved in the Administration's environmental justice initiative; \$120,000 to upgrade CRS's systems technology; and \$85,000 for staff training to improve productivity and service delivery.

To provide resettlement assistance to an estimated 18,000 entrants from Cuba and Haiti in 1996, the Department requests an increase of \$9,903,000 for the Care, Reception, and Processing of Cubans and Haitians Program (CHEP).

### **U.S. Trustee System Fund**

The Department requests a total 1996 resource level of 1,199 positions (232 attorneys), 1,118 FTE, and \$119,424,000 for the U.S. Trustee Program. This request includes a net mandatory increase of \$4,994,000 and net program increases of 55 positions (20 attorneys), 28 FTE, and \$11,496,000.

The Department seeks 55 positions (20 attorneys), 28 FTE, and \$3,539,000 in offsetting collections to enhance Chapter 11 case supervision, to strengthen professional fee oversight and to reform the post-confirmation process. A revision of the Chapter 11 fee structure, which would require the debtor to make quarterly payments until the case is dismissed or converted to Chapter 7, will provide the offsetting collections needed to fund these initiatives. The modification of the fee structure will require legislative action.

The Department also requests \$2,000,000 in a direct appropriation to increase the number of Inspector General audits conducted annually as part of the Private Trustee Supervision/Bankruptcy Fraud Initiative. Finally, the Department is seeking a program increase of \$5,957,000 for Administratively Determined pay.

## **Organized Crime Drug Enforcement**

The request for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement (OCDE) appropriation totals 4,012 positions, 3,956 FTE, and \$389,276,000. No program change is requested in 1996.

### **Federal Bureau of Investigation**

In the Department's 1996 budget submission, 23,043 positions (9,991 agents), 25,454 FTE, and \$2,587,504,000 are requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Enhancements total 756 positions (150 agents), 383 FTE, and \$261,330,000. In this submission, each individual program request falls under one of five initiatives: Director of Investigative Agency Policies (DIAP); Emerging Organized Criminal Enterprises; State and Local Assistance; Strengthening/Restoring FBI Infrastructure; and Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness.

The total DIAP initiative request of 73 positions, 40 FTE, and \$122,093,000 includes an Advanced Telephony program request of 31 positions, 19 FTE, and \$55,351,000 to support development of technology to deal with the dramatically changing digital environment in the telecommunications industry. Also included is a \$16,100,000 request for the Technical Support Center to finance the construction of a national center for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies for the conduct of Title III electronic surveillance. Additionally, 8 positions, 4 FTE, and \$8,000,000 are requested under the Federal Wireless Communication program to fund research and development efforts, pursuant to a National Telecommunications and Information Administration rule change and the National Performance Review Efficiency Initiative #04. (It is anticipated that the Treasury's \$8,000,000 portion for this wireless initiative will be provided through the VCRTF.) Furthermore, a 34 position, 17 FTE, and \$42,642,000 request for the Tactical Operations program will provide additional resources for the FBI's undercover missions.

The total Emerging Organized Criminal Enterprises Initiative request of 252 positions (150 agents), 126 FTE, and \$26,851,000 includes 252 positions (150 agents), 126 FTE, and \$23,122,000 to address emerging Russian and Eastern European organized crime. In addition, \$3,729,000 is requested to enable the FBI and DEA to collocate in ten foreign offices in accordance with DIAP Resolution #6.

The total State and Local Assistance Initiative request of \$13,148,000 includes \$6,167,000 to pay the overtime expenses of State and local police officers participating in the Safe Streets Task Force program. An additional \$1,616,000 is requested for the Child Abduction/Serial Murder Task Forces program to establish child abduction/exploitation task forces as well as provide training for Bureau of Indian Affairs police at the FBI

Academy. Furthermore, \$4,165,000 is requested to implement the Combined Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Index System and to provide supplies for anticipated increases in DNA identification workload. Lastly, \$1,200,000 is requested to employ contractors to expand the FBI's DRUGFIRE system at additional sites.

The total Strengthening/Restoring FBI Infrastructure Initiative request is 381 positions, 191 FTE, and \$77,602,000. This includes 330 positions, 165 FTE, and \$27,421,000 to reduce a shortfall in the FBI's existing field support staff. In addition, a 51 position, 26 FTE, and \$19,052,000 request for the automated data processing program will provide additional computer workstations, network servers, portable computers, document scanners, and electronic technicians. Funding of \$18,900,000 is requested under the automobiles program to replace 1,500 vehicles currently exceeding the General Services Administration's replacement standard for passenger automobiles. Also, \$626,000 is requested to provide permanent aircraft maintenance and inspection enhancements to the FBI's aviation program. For the antenna site lease program, \$8,103,000 is requested to lease additional antenna sites and to accommodate the rising rental costs of existing antenna sites. Funding of \$3,500,000 is requested for the foreign language program. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 would employ additional contract linguists, and \$500,000 would develop enhanced foreign language proficiency examinations for FBI language specialists.

The total request for the Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness Initiative is 50 positions, 26 FTE, and \$8,405,000. This request would enable nationwide implementation of the Background Investigation Contract Services Program under the security reinvestigations program.

In addition to these five initiatives, an enhancement of \$13,231,000 is requested to expand and improve investigative training for State, Indian tribal, and local law enforcement agencies. This funding will also support improvements to training facilities at Quantico.

#### **Drug Enforcement Administration**

The Department's 1996 request for DEA totals 5,806 positions (including 2,917 agents), 6,865 FTE (including 987 FTE to be reimbursed by the OCDE appropriation), and \$875,595,000. This request includes program increases of 55 positions (30 agents), 28 FTE, and \$66,602,000 to fund 5 initiatives: heroin threat, communications exploitation, cooperative information systems, special projects, and Administratively Determined pay.

DEA is requesting a total of 55 positions (30 agents), 28 FTE, and \$8,038,000 for its heroin threat initiative. This initiative will allow DEA to expand and establish heroin investigative

groups in the U.S. cities that have experienced a rise in heroin seizures and to establish a country office in Beijing, Peoples Republic of China.

For the communications exploitation initiative, DEA is requesting a total of \$8,850,000. This initiative will provide \$2,250,000 for additional contract linguists to transcribe Title III wire intercepts. In addition, \$6,600,000 is requested to provide integrated digital technology to four field divisions in 1996.

DEA is requesting a total of \$45,100,000 for its cooperative information systems initiative. This initiative includes \$7,400,000 for operations and maintenance of DEA's new office automation equipment, \$33,000,000 for the second phase of DEA's information system infrastructure upgrade, \$2,000,000 for operation and maintenance of DEA's new intelligent workstations (Project Merlin), and \$2,700,000 for data center charges and operations and maintenance costs for DEA and FBI's intelligence sharing system (DRUGX).

DEA is also requesting \$3,600,000 for a classified project and \$1,014,000 for Administratively Determined pay.

#### **Diversion Fee Account**

For the Diversion Fee Account, DEA is requesting a total of 588 positions, 584 FTE, and \$45,441,000. This includes mandatory adjustments of \$2,334,000 over the 1995 enacted level.

#### **Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)**

The Department's 1996 request for INS totals 14,510 positions, 21,626 FTE, and \$2,239,088,000, including the fee-funded accounts. This total consists of 14,510 positions, 14,463 FTE, and \$1,546,750,000 for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation; 3,312 FTE and \$370,220,000 for the Immigration User Fee Fund; 3,715 FTE and \$304,572,000 for the Immigration Examinations Fee Fund (estimates for this fund are still being revised); 63 FTE and \$5,965,000 for the Land Border Inspection Fee Fund; 25 FTE and \$1,823,000 for the Immigration Legalization Fund; 48 FTE and \$6,358,000 for the Breach Bond/Detention Fund; and \$3,400,000 for the Enforcement Fines Fund.

This request includes 545 positions, 334 FTE, and \$148,640,000 in enhancements over the 1996 base for INS Salaries and Expenses appropriation and its User and Land Border Fee accounts. Included in this request are resources to fund four initiatives. The four initiatives are: Strengthening Border Management (107 positions, 109 FTE, and \$89,238,000); Reducing Incentives for Illegal Immigration while Improving Delivery of Customer Services (88 positions, 45 FTE, and \$23,051,000); Promoting the Professional Development of INS Employees (18 positions, 13 FTE,

and \$4,340,000); and an Institutional Hearing Program (IHP) initiative (332 positions, 167 FTE, and \$23,199,000). In addition, this budget request includes a base adjustment to the Border Patrol base program of \$10,730,000 to provide agent mobility.

The first initiative, Strengthening Border Management, will expand our ability to control the Southwest border from the first phase of INS' strategy, which began with El Paso and San Diego, to the second phase of its strategy, which includes Arizona and major crossing points in Southeast Texas. Included in this initiative are resources to address the immigration pressure both between and at the ports-of-entry (POEs) as well as deter illegal aliens from entering the country from overseas posts.

For efforts between the POEs, the Department is requesting 15 positions, 7 FTE, and \$29,317,000. This includes a technical adjustment of \$10,730,000 to the Border Patrol's base program for agent mobility that will allow Border Patrol agents to respond rapidly to shifts in alien migration along our borders. Also included are technology enhancements for the Border Patrol program (\$1,000,000) and enhanced detention and removal capabilities (15 positions, 7 FTE, and \$17,587,000) that will provide an additional 1,010 beds for illegal aliens.

With regard to gaining control at land POEs, the Department requests a total of 159 positions, 79 FTE, \$8,761,000. As INS gains control between the POEs, a significant amount of traffic, both **legal and illegal**, will permanently shift to the land border POEs. This enhancement includes 92 positions, 46 FTE, and \$4,440,000 for additional inspectors to address the increase of **illegal** traffic at land POEs. In addition, 33 FTE and \$4,320,000 are requested in INS' Land Border User fee account to facilitate the increased level of **legal** traffic at land POEs. These resources will allow INS to facilitate the flow of low-risk traffic while intensifying inspection of high risk traffic. INS will expand the use of Dedicated Commuter Lanes, conduct electronic inspections, and establish automated permit ports at selected locations.

With regard to air POEs, the Department is requesting a total of 23 FTE and \$17,791,000 in its Immigration User Fee account for this initiative. Included in this request are \$8,850,000 for automation and other technologies to continue its re-engineering and streamlining initiatives with the goal of further improving the facilitation of the inspection process while increasing its ability to detect mala fide entrants. Also included are 23 FTE and \$8,941,000 to prevent illegal entry through overseas deterrence. Recognizing that "border management" is not limited to our immediate borders, this enhancement will allow INS to pursue proactive international enforcement, thereby reducing

illegal activities at their sources and at the key overseas transit locations.

This initiative also requests \$44,100,000 for automation enhancements not funded in 1995. These funds would support systems development and deployment for the major expansion of the use of automation in the performance of enforcement operations and in the processing of entrants at designated POEs.

The second initiative, Reducing Incentives for Illegal Immigration while Improving Delivery of Customer Services, addresses the needs of employers and government entities to verify immigration status quickly and accurately, while providing a research and analysis capability to make informed policy decisions on immigration matters. The Department requests a total of 88 positions, 45 FTE, and \$23,051,000. This includes: 41 positions, 21 FTE, and \$4,239,000 to implement an alien employment verification system and to expand the Law Enforcement Service Center (formerly named the National Criminal Alien Tracking Center); 19 positions, 10 FTE, and \$2,472,000 for an expanded research and analysis branch at INS; \$6,440,000 for the "Ask Immigration" telephone system; and \$9,900,000 for the removal of aliens denied political asylum.

Under the third initiative, Promoting the Professional Development of INS Employees, INS will apply emerging computer-based learning technology to efficiently and effectively distribute a variety of training modules designed to enhance the professionalism of field employees at their work sites. The Department requests 18 positions, 9 FTE, and \$3,135,000 in INS' salaries and expenses appropriation and 4 FTE, and \$1,205,000 in its User Fee account for a total of 18 positions, 13 FTE, and \$4,340,000 for this initiative.

The fourth initiative, the Institutional Hearing Program, will expand our efforts directed toward the rapid removal of criminal aliens from Federal and State prison facilities. The Department is requesting a total of 332 positions, 167 FTE, and \$23,199,000 for this program. These resources will allow INS to expand this program in the five States with the highest concentration of criminal aliens. INS received an enhancement of 61 positions, 96 FTE, and \$16,900,000 in FY 1995 for this initiative. However, this request did not include the necessary resources for the "removal" portion of the program. This is because the workload associated with the removal, or final orders of deportation, was not expected to increase until 1996. This increase represents the second year of funding for the 1995 initiative.

Finally, the INS request includes \$8,812,000 for Administratively Determined pay for attorneys.

## Federal Prison System

The total 1996 funding request for the Federal Prison System (FPS) is 31,708 positions, 31,900 FTE (including 127 reimbursable FTE), and \$3,303,912,000. This request includes total program increases of 2,428 positions, 851 FTE, and \$545,474,000. The funding request by appropriation consists of: 31,330 positions, 29,164 FTE, and \$2,887,257,000 for salaries and expenses (S&E); 327 positions, 324 FTE, and \$401,328,000 for Buildings and Facilities; 51 positions, 51 FTE, and \$15,327,000 for the National Institute of Corrections (NIC); 1,851 FTE for Federal Prison Industries (FPI); and 510 FTE for the Commissary Fund.

FPS's request is based on a number of agency and departmental priorities, the foremost being the reduction of overcrowding in Federal institutions and the challenges posed by a relentless growth in the inmate population. During 1996, the institutional inmate population is projected to rise from an average daily population of 91,890 to 100,627. To support these additional inmates, additional resources are needed to meet the food, medical care, clothing, security, transportation and program costs associated with the projected population increase. A program increase of \$15,464,000 is requested to support this 9 percent projected population growth.

To address the challenges posed by a growing population, FPS has made concerted, continuous efforts to efficiently and effectively house its inmate population. The most dramatic of these has been the modification of the rated capacity guidelines. Despite the fact that most State and local correctional institutions still employ the one-inmate-per-cell rated capacity standard, FPS has adopted policies that provide for double-bunking at every security level. As of August 25, 1994, the overcrowding rate was 36 percent above rated capacity. Absent these changes in rated capacity, FPS overcrowding would exceed 70 percent when compared to the State standard.

The activation of new facilities as they are completed is critical to the effort of lowering overcrowding. Failure to activate facilities in a timely manner will keep overcrowding high and result in millions of dollars in capital investment standing idle. Thus, an increase of 2,334 positions, 703 FTE, and \$194,805,000 is sought for the activation of 6 new prison facilities and 5 prison expansions.

The new bedspace consists of: Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Taft, California (512 minimum security beds, 1,536 low security beds); Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) Brooklyn, New York (1,229 detention beds); FCI Beaumont, Texas (1,536 low security beds); FCI Forrest City, Arizona (1,536 low security beds); FCI Yazoo, Mississippi (1,536 low security beds);

FPC Beaumont, Texas (512 minimum security beds); FCI Tallahassee, Florida, camp (150 beds); FCI Milan, Michigan, camp (150 beds); FCI Lompoc, California, Intensive Confinement Center (200 beds); FCI Fort Worth, Texas, camp (150 beds); and Federal Medical Center Lexington, camp (150 beds). Also included in this activation request is equipment funding for a Federal Medical Center in Butner, North Carolina, for medical and low security inmates.

For contract confinement programs, increases totaling \$27,361,000 are requested to expand the use of alternatives to incarceration. This enhancement will support an increase in the average daily population at community correction centers of 1,300 inmates, as well as an additional 308 inmates housed in State and local correctional facilities. These programs help to ease overcrowding in Bureau of Prisons (BOP) institutions by placing inmates in State, local and contract facilities.

Medical program increases totaling 9 positions, 9 FTE, and \$12,175,000 are requested for 1996. These consist of: \$7,575,000 for the testing and treatment of infectious diseases; \$910,000 for a loan repayment program to attract and retain qualified medical staff; \$500,000 for environmental consulting; and 9 positions, 9 FTE, and \$3,190,000 for kidney dialysis at Federal Medical Center Springfield, Missouri.

For drug treatment programs, 37 positions, 25 FTE, and \$1,702,000 are requested to provide for an additional drug treatment programming, including five new residential drug treatment programs. To expand the bus transportation center at Terre Haute, Indiana, \$684,000 is sought. Finally, a program increase of \$3,283,000 is requested to fund an Administratively Determined pay scale for attorney positions.

To address long-term housing needs and to support efforts to reduce overcrowding and provide adequate detention housing, program increases totaling 48 positions, 45 FTE, and \$285,755,000 are requested for the Buildings and Facilities (B&F) appropriation. For B&F new construction detention needs, 6 positions, 6 FTE and \$20,000,000 are requested for BOP to pursue a contract capable of housing both Federal detainees and sentenced inmates in Hawaii, and \$20,000,000 for the Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP). Also, a program increase of \$20,051,000, in addition to a base transfer of \$2,300,000 from the USMS, is requested to fund the construction of holding cells and related court house facilities required by the USMS.

To address long-term overcrowding in sentenced offender housing, with the intent of maintaining an overcrowding level of 115 percent in the outyears compared to the previous goal of 102 percent, the B&F new construction request includes

6 positions, 3 FTE, and \$108,900,000 to construct one 1,152-bed medium security facility and a 512-bed satellite camp in the Western Region (likely George Air Force Base), and 6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$64,500,000 to complete construction of a 1,152 bed medium security facility at the Beaumont, Texas, Federal Corrections Complex. Also requested are 8 positions, 8 FTE, and \$14,831,000 to expand existing facilities with the addition of 4 Intensive Confinement Centers (boot camps) and 4 general expansions.

To protect the Federal Government's enormous investment in prison facilities, program increases of 22 positions, 22 FTE, and \$37,473,000 are requested to protect and upgrade the capital investment in existing facilities. Included in the modernization and repair request are 4 positions and FTE and \$3,370,000 for life safety improvements at 4 institutions; 1 position and FTE and \$1,156,000 for the removal of hazardous waste at 1 institution; 9 positions and FTE and \$12,986,000 for general improvements at 9 institutions; 1 position and FTE and \$7,228,000 for a major renovation at 1 institution; 6 positions and FTE and \$9,840,000 for utility improvements at 6 institutions; and 1 position and FTE and \$2,893,000 for energy resources improvements at 1 institution.

For the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), a program increase of \$5,000,000 over the 1996 base is requested to allow for increased technical assistance in 1996. NIC is a highly valued member of the Nation's correctional system because it provides services to Federal, State and local correctional systems. Under the newly enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, which provides considerable funding for State and local governments, NIC will play an important implementation role.

The FPI and the Commissary Trust Fund seek 1,851 and 510 FTE, respectively. For FPI, program changes consist of an increase of 50 FTE for new activations. Program changes for the Commissary Trust Fund include 19 FTE for new activations and expansions.

#### **Weed and Seed Program Fund**

The request for the Weed and Seed Program Fund includes only inflationary increases. Of the total request of \$13,500,000, \$12,667,000 is for Weed and Seed grants, and \$833,000 is for administration of the program.

#### **Community Policing Program**

The 1996 request for the Community Policing Program is \$1,902,250,000, 310 positions, and 310 FTE. The request includes program changes of \$602,250,000 180 positions, and 180 FTE. Of the total increase, \$582,000,000, 180 positions, and 180 FTE is

requested for the Cops on the Beat Program, which would result in total 1996 funding of \$1,882,000,000 for this program and allow for the planned hiring of approximately 20,000 police officers in 1996. It is estimated that 97,920 police officers will be hired or rehired over the next 6 years. Added to the 2,080 police officers, funded through the 1993 Community Policing supplemental, this achieves the President's goal of hiring 100,000 police officers.

The balance of the increase, \$20,250,000, is requested to implement Crime Control Act programs that were not funded in 1995. These programs include the Police Recruitment Program, the Police Corps Program, and the Law Enforcement Scholarship Program. The specific funding levels that are requested for each of these policing programs is reflected in the attached charts.

#### **Office of Justice Programs**

The total 1996 request for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is \$2,188,734,000, 557 positions, and 537 FTE. The request provides base funding to continue the Regional Information Sharing System, Missing Children, White Collar Crime Information Center, the Byrne formula grants, Correctional Options grants, and Victims of Child Abuse Act grants at the 1995 level. The request also includes program increases of \$1,107,412,000, 120 positions, and 90 FTE.

The program increases include \$50,000,000 in Byrne discretionary grants to allow the Department to respond to emerging State and local issues that involve an immediate response; an increase of \$42,500,000 to implement the second phase of a comprehensive long term strategy to address the problem of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; \$1,000,000 for the National Institute of Justice to continue the conduct of a comprehensive longitudinal study on the causes of delinquency and criminal behavior; \$3,175,000 for several criminal justice statistical collection efforts, including the collection of data on Brady Act and National Child Protection Act background checks; and \$201,000 for Administratively Determined pay for attorneys.

The request also provides increases for Crime Control Act programs that, although funded in 1995, are authorized at significantly higher levels in 1996. These increases include \$220,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, \$409,688,000 for State Correctional Program grants, \$77,558,000 for the Drug Courts program, \$104,000,000 for Violence Against Women Act grants, and \$5,588,000 for the Ounce of Prevention program. In addition, total program increases of \$193,702,000 are included for a number of new Crime Control Act programs that were not funded in 1995. The increase of 120 positions and 90 FTE, included in the request, is required to implement and administer these new Crime Control programs and to support the

overall increase in Crime Control grant resources. Funding for administration of the Crime Control programs is drawn from Crime Control program dollars, as was allowed by the Congress in 1995.

A summary of the total program changes and the base request for OJP and the allocation of these resources between direct spending and Crime Control resources are reflected on the attached charts.

#### **Crime Victims Fund**

For the Crime Victims Fund, the Department is requesting that all collections deposited into the Fund be obligated. A total of \$165,025,000 is estimated to be collected in 1995 for obligation in 1996.

#### **Public Safety Officer's Benefits**

The request for the Public Safety Officer's Benefits (PSOB) program includes an inflationary increase as required by law. With the total amount requested, \$28,474,000 is included for the Death Benefits program and \$2,134,000 is included for the Disability Benefits program.

#### **Foreign Claims Settlement Commission**

The total requested by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is 9 positions, 9 FTE, and \$990,000. This includes a program increase of \$85,000 for Administratively Determined pay.

#### **Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund**

The Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund is requesting \$16,264,000 to continue payments to eligible claimants in 1996. Current projections indicate that the Trust Fund will run out of funds to pay claims in 1996 without the increase. Over the course of 1995, legislation may be introduced in Congress expanding the eligible pool of claimants to the Trust Fund. Should this occur, the Department may need to request even more funding.

#### **Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund Administrative Expenses**

The total 1996 request for the Administrative Expenses of the Trust Fund will be \$2,655,000. No program increases are being requested for 1996.

#### **Change in General Provisions**

The Department is amending transfer authority language in the General Provisions section of the Department of Justice and

Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1995 to allow transfers of funding provided to the Department in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. This amendment would give the Department the flexibility to allow transfers of funding between all accounts of the Department, except Justice Assistance, should existing priorities change.

We are also requesting that the authority for undercover operations be extended for 1996 and thereafter. This language was enacted in 1993 for three years, and the authority must now be extended.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
1996 REQUEST  
(Dollars in Thousands)

APPROPRIATION	1995						1996 CHANGES						1996 OMB REQUEST													
	DOJ APPROPRIATIONS (less procurement savings)			VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND			APPROPRIATION ENACTED			ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			PROGRAM CHANGES			VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND			1996 OMB REQUEST							
	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA	POS	FTE	BA					
JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS	...	...	139,200	...	...	...	...	139,200	...	...	...	...	...	42,500	...	...	181,700	...	...	...	181,700					
VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT	...	...	11,250	...	...	...	...	11,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,250	...	...	...	11,250					
CRIMINAL RECORDS UPGRADE	...	...	...	...	99,000	...	...	99,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,067	...	...	...	99,000					
STATE CORRECTIONAL GRANTS	...	...	...	...	24,255	...	...	24,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,933	...	...					
DIVID COURT PROGRAM	...	...	...	...	28,710	...	...	28,710	...	...	...	...	...	405,591	...	...	...	...	...	429,846	429,846					
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT	...	...	...	...	25,740	...	...	25,740	...	...	...	...	...	78,782	...	...	...	...	...	105,492	105,492					
OUNCE OF PREVENTION COUNCIL	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	102,960	...	...	...	...	...	128,700	128,700					
CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS NOT IN 1995 PREVENTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,532	...	...	...	...	...	7,032	7,032					
PRISONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,240	...	...	...	...	...	156,240	156,240					
STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FEDERAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	...	...	335	335					
SUBTOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,985	...	...	...	...	...	32,221	32,221					
STATE CRIMINAL ALEN ASSISTANCE PROG	...	...	...	...	128,700	...	...	128,700	...	...	...	...	...	191,781	...	...	...	...	...	191,781	191,781					
TOTAL OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS	365	364	316,227	72	67	761,000	437	431	1,076,227	16	5,095	120	90	1,107,412	365	376	745,144	182	182	1,443,860	557	537	2,188,734			
PROB.	...	...	2,072	...	...	...	...	2,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
SUBTOTAL, DOMESTIC DISCRETIONARY	88,010	83,888	8,822,458	1,900	1,214	2,345,000	89,910	95,102	12,167,456	67	4,091	420,867	4,949	2,274	2,948,567	92,058	98,872	11,890,687	2,868	2,595	3,846,223	84,928	101,467	18,536,896		
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION	9	9	830	...	...	...	9	9	830	...	...	76	...	...	85	9	9	990	...	...	...	9	9	990		
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
RADIATION EXPOSURE COMP ADMIN EXP	...	...	2,655	...	...	...	...	2,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
RADIATION EXPOSURE COMP TRUST FUND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
CIVIL LIBERTIES PUBLIC EDUCATION	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	(5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
SUBT. DISCRETIONARY AUTH.	88,019	83,897	8,830,941	1,900	1,214	2,345,000	89,919	95,111	12,175,941	67	4,091	415,942	4,949	2,274	2,964,918	92,067	98,881	11,710,576	2,868	2,595	3,846,223	84,936	101,476	18,556,799		
OTHER AGENCIES VCC	...	...	...	...	78,000	...	...	78,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY AUTH.	88,019	83,897	8,830,941	1,900	1,214	2,423,000	89,919	95,111	12,253,941	67	4,091	415,942	4,949	2,274	3,327,674	92,067	98,881	11,710,576	2,868	2,595	4,268,981	84,936	101,476	18,967,657		
MANDATORY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES	...	...	77,982	...	...	...	...	77,982	...	...	15,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
PROB.	...	...	27,645	...	...	...	...	27,645	...	...	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
INDEPENDENT COUNSEL	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	(1,119)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
FUNCTIONAL CODE: 899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
CIVIL LIB. PUB. EDUCATION FUND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
SUBT. MANDATORY AUTHORITY	...	...	109,627	...	...	...	...	109,627	...	...	14,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
PRE-MERGER FILING FEES	[450]	443	39,442	...	...	...	[450]	443	39,442	...	...	...	[124]	92	10,238	[574]	535	49,680	...	...	...	...	...			
U.S. TRUSTEES	[345]	321	40,348	...	...	...	[345]	321	40,348	...	...	8	522	[55]	28	3,539	[400]	357	44,409	...	...	...	[574]	535	49,680	
ASSETS FOR FUND PERM BUD AUTH.	...	...	422,000	...	...	...	...	422,000	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[400]	357	44,409	
DIVERSION CONTROL FEE	[588]	584	43,107	...	...	...	[588]	584	43,107	...	...	2,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422,000	
IMMIGRATION USER FEE	[3,305]	3,201	338,052	...	...	...	[3,305]	3,201	338,052	...	...	11,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,441	
ENFORCEMENT FINES	...	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370,220	
IMMIGRATION LEGALIZATION	[27]	88	3,482	...	...	...	[27]	88	3,482	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	
IMMIGRATION EXAMINATIONS FEE	[4,122]	3,715	291,097	...	...	...	[4,122]	3,715	291,097	...	...	13,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,823
LAND BORDER INSPECTION FEE	...	...	1,584	...	...	...	...	1,584	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304,572
BREACHED BOND/DETENTION FUND	[48]	48	6,200	...	...	...	[48]	48	6,200	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,965
CRIME VICTIMS FUND	...	...	180,218	...	...	...	...	180,218	...	...	4,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,358
SUBT. FEE-FUNDED ACCOUNTS	[8,885]	8,400	1,348,930	...	...	...	[8,885]	8,400	1,348,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,025
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	88,019	102,297	11,289,498	1,900	1,214	2,423,000	89,919	103,511	13,634,498	67	4,099	463,614	4,949	2,505	3,002,100	92,067	107,520	13,253,989	2,868	2,595	4,268,981	84,936	110,118	17,840,870		

Note: The 1996 Domestic Discretionary request includes \$3,846,242,000 for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for the Department of Justice.

Includes \$11,806,000 or 1 percent of the funds from Crime Control Act programs to be used for program administration, with the exception of the Edward Byrne grants.

**Violent Crime Control & Law Enforcement Act of 1994**  
**1996 Proposed Funding**  
(Dollars in thousands)

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Crime Bill Program	DOJ Agency	1995	1995	1996	1995-1996	1995-1996	Total	
		Authorized	Appropriated	Authorized	Total Authorized	Total Authorized Less 1995 Approp.	1996 Funding Proposal Amount	FTE
<b>Prevention</b>								
<b>Department of Justice:</b>								
<b>State and Local Funding/Grants:</b>								
Certain Punishment for Young Offenders.....	OJP			\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$9,643	
Ounce of Prevention Grant Program.....	OJP	\$1,500	\$1,500	14,700	16,200	14,700	7,088	
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant Program.....	OJP			75,940	75,940	75,940	36,615	
Model Intensive Grant Program.....	OJP			100,000	100,000	100,000	48,216	
Assistance for Delinquent & At-Risk Youth.....	OJP			5,400	5,400	5,400	2,604	
Family Unity Demonstration Project: State Grants.....	OJP			3,240	3,240	3,240	1,562	
Res. Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners.....	OJP			27,000	27,000	27,000	13,018	
<b>Violence Against Women:</b>								
Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women.....	OJP	26,000	26,000	130,000	156,000	130,000	130,000	
<b>Victims of Child Abuse Programs:</b>								
Court-Appointed Special Advocate Program.....	OJP			6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Training for Judicial Personnel & Practitioners.....	OJP			750	750	750	750	
Grants for Televised Testimony.....	OJP			250	250	250	250	
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies.....	OJP			28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	
Rural Domestic Violence & Child Abuse Enforcement.....	OJP			7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
National Stalker & Domestic Violence Reduction.....	OJP			1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Drug Courts.....	OJP	100,000	29,000	150,000	250,000	221,000	106,558	
<b>Federal Funding:</b>								
Family Unity Demonstration Project: Federal Prisoners.....	OJP			360	360	360	360	
Substance Abuse Treatment In Federal Prisons.....	BOP			13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	
<b>Violence Against Women:</b>								
Federal Victim Counselors.....	USA			500	500	500	500	5
Training Programs.....	OJP			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
State Databases Study.....	OJP			200	200	200	200	
National Baseline Study On Campus Sexual Assault.....	OJP			200	200	200	200	
Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program.....	OJP			900	900	900	900	
<b>Subtotal, DOJ Prevention.....</b>		<b>127,500</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>586,440</b>	<b>713,940</b>	<b>657,440</b>	<b>415,465</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Other Departments:</b>								
<b>Education:</b>								
Family & Comm. Endeavor Schools Grant Program.....		11,100		31,050	42,150	42,150	20,323	
<b>Health and Human Services:</b>								
Com. Schools Youth Services & Supervision Grant Program.....		25,900	37,000	72,450	98,350	61,350	29,581	
National Community Economic Partnership.....				45,000	45,000	45,000	21,697	
Ed. & Prev. to Reduce Sexual Assaults Against Women.....				35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	
Ed. & Prev. to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, .....				7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
National Domestic Hotline (Safe Homes for Women).....		1,000	1,000	400	1,400	400	400	
Grants for Battered Women's Shelters.....				50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
Youth Education & Domestic Violence.....				400	400	400	400	
Community Programs on Domestic Violence.....				4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Number & Cost of Injuries Study.....				100	100	100	100	
<b>Interior:</b>								
Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth.....				2,700	2,700	2,700	1,302	
Capital Improvement to Prevent Crime in National Parks.....				10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Capital Improvement to Prevent Crime in Public Parks.....				15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
<b>Transportation:</b>								
Capital Improvement to Prevent Crime in Public Transportation.....				10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	

**Violent Crime Control & Law Enforcement Act of 1994**  
**1996 Proposed Funding**  
(Dollars in thousands)

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Crime Bill Program	DOJ Agency	1995	1995	1996	1995-1996	1995-1996	Total	
		Authorized	Appropriated	Authorized	Total Authorized	Total Authorized Less 1995 Approp.	1996 Funding Proposal Amount	FTE
<b>Housing and Urban Development:</b>								
Local Partnership Act.....		...	...	270,000	270,000	270,000	130,184	...
<b>Treasury:</b>								
Gang Resistance Education & Training Projects.....		9,000	10,000	7,200	16,200	6,200	2,989	...
Subtotal, Other Departments Prevention.....		47,000	48,000	560,300	607,300	559,300	337,976	0
<b>Total, Prevention Programs.....</b>		<b>174,500</b>	<b>104,500</b>	<b>1,146,740</b>	<b>1,321,240</b>	<b>1,216,740</b>	<b>753,442</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Prisons</b>								
<b>Department of Justice:</b>								
<b>State and Local Funding/Grants:</b>								
Correctional Facil./Viol. Offender Incarceration Grants.....	OJP	175,000	24,500	750,000	925,000	900,500	434,188	...
Treatment of Tuberculosis in Correctional Institutions: State Grants.....	OJP	...	...	350	350	350	169	...
<b>Federal Funding:</b>								
Incarceration of Undocumented Criminal Aliens.....	OJP	130,000	130,000	300,000	430,000	300,000	300,000	...
Treatment of Tuberculosis in Correctional Institutions: Federal.....	OJP	...	...	350	350	350	169	...
<b>Total, Prison Programs.....</b>		<b>305,000</b>	<b>154,500</b>	<b>1,050,700</b>	<b>1,355,700</b>	<b>1,201,200</b>	<b>734,525</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>State &amp; Local Law Enforcement</b>								
<b>Department of Justice:</b>								
<b>State and Local Funding/Grants:</b>								
Community Policing: "Cops on the Beat".....	CP	1,332,000	1,300,000	1,850,000	3,182,000	1,882,000	1,882,000	310
Police Recruitment.....	CP	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	964	...
Community-Based Justice Grants for Prosecutors.....	OJP	...	...	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,375	...
Rural Drug Enforcement Assistance.....	OJP	...	...	24,000	24,000	24,000	11,572	...
Police Corps.....	CP	...	...	20,000	20,000	20,000	9,643	...
Law Enforcement Scholarship Program.....	CP	...	...	20,000	20,000	20,000	9,643	...
Byrne Program.....	OJP	580,000	450,000	130,000	710,000	260,000	260,000	...
Law Enforcement Family Support.....	OJP	...	...	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,205	...
DNA Identification State Grants.....	OJP	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	482	...
Improved Training & Tech. Auto.: Training & Tech Auto. Grants.....	OJP	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,822	...
Federal Assistance to Ease State Court Burdens.....	OJP	...	...	23,000	23,000	23,000	11,090	...
Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act.....	OJP	100,000	100,000	25,000	125,000	25,000	12,054	...
<b>Federal Funding:</b>								
<b>Improved Training &amp; Technical Automation:</b>								
S&L Training at Quantico/Intelligence Gathering.....	FBI	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	...
Improve Tech Automation at Quantico.....	FBI	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...
Subtotal, DOJ State & Local Law Enforcement.....		2,012,000	1,850,000	2,128,500	4,140,500	2,290,500	2,220,851	310
Management & Administration for State and Local Assistance Programs.....		na	na	na	na	na	na	162
<b>Treasury:</b>								
Rural Drug Enforcement Training: FLETC.....		...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	482	...
<b>Total, State &amp; Local Law Enforcement.....</b>		<b>2,012,000</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>	<b>2,129,500</b>	<b>4,141,500</b>	<b>2,291,500</b>	<b>2,221,333</b>	<b>472</b>
<b>Federal Law Enforcement</b>								
<b>Department of Justice:</b>								
<b>Federal Funding:</b>								
Criminal Alien Tracking Center.....	INS	...	...	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	20
Expeditious Deportation for Denied Asylum (Asylum Reform).....	INS	64,000	49,000	90,000	154,000	105,000	84,400	754
Improving Border Controls.....	INS	228,000	181,000	185,000	413,000	232,000	232,000	810
Expanded Special Deportation Proceedings.....	INS	55,000	54,000	54,000	109,000	55,000	55,000	380

**Violent Crime Control & Law Enforcement Act of 1994  
1996 Proposed Funding  
(Dollars in thousands)**

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Crime Bill Program	DOJ Agency	1995 Authorized	1995 Appropriated	1996 Authorized	1995-1996 Total Authorized	1995-1996 Total Authorized Less 1995 Approp.	Total 1996 Funding Proposal	
							Amount	FTE
Gang Investigation Coordination & Info. Collection.....	OJP			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Additional DEA Agents.....	DEA			12,000	12,000	12,000		
<i>Annualization of 1995 New Agents.....</i>							8,035	53
<i>Agents for Heroin Domestic Enforcement.....</i>							3,965	15
Additional Appropriation for the Dept. of Justice.....				40,000	40,000	40,000		
<i>Wireless Communication.....</i>	FBI						8,000	4
<i>Automated Booking Stations.....</i>	GA						11,000	...
<i>Freedom of Information Privacy Act Automation.....</i>	GA						4,500	...
<i>U.S. Marshals Service: Courthouses.....</i>	USMS						16,500	40
Additional Appropriations for the FBI.....	FBI			35,000	35,000	35,000		
<i>Technical Support Center.....</i>							16,100	...
<i>Advanced Telephony.....</i>							18,900	...
Additional Appropriations for the USA.....	USA			5,000	5,000	5,000		
<i>Violent Crime Initiative.....</i>							5,000	30
DNA Identification: FBI (DNA Program).....	FBI			5,500	5,500	5,500	4,600	...
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Program.....	OJP			1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	...
Senior Citizens Against Marketing Scams:								
FBI Agents.....	FBI			750	750	750	750	10
U.S. Attorneys.....	USA			250	250	250	250	2
Public Awareness & Prevention Initiatives.....	OJP			1,000	1,000	1,000	500	
<b>Subtotal, DOJ Federal Law Enforcement.....</b>		<b>347,000</b>	<b>284,000</b>	<b>434,400</b>	<b>781,400</b>	<b>497,400</b>	<b>475,400</b>	<b>2,118</b>
<b>Other Departments:</b>								
<b>Courts:</b>								
<b>Education &amp; Training for Federal Judges:</b>								
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, other Jud. Services.....				500	500	500	500	...
Federal Judiciary Center.....				100	100	100	100	...
Administrative Office of U.S. Courts.....				100	100	100	100	...
Additional Appropriations.....				30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	...
<b>National Commission on Crime Control &amp; Prevention:</b>								
National Commission on Crime Control & Prevention.....				1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
<b>State Justice Institute:</b>								
Equal Justice of Women In the Courts: Training Grants.....				600	600	600	600	...
<b>Treasury:</b>								
Additional Appropriations.....		30,000	30,000	70,000	100,000	70,000	70,000	...
<b>Subtotal, Other Departments Federal Law Enforcement.....</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>102,300</b>	<b>132,300</b>	<b>102,300</b>	<b>102,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, Federal Law Enforcement.....</b>		<b>377,000</b>	<b>314,000</b>	<b>536,700</b>	<b>913,700</b>	<b>599,700</b>	<b>577,700</b>	<b>2,118</b>
<b>Total Crime Bill.....</b>		<b>2,868,500</b>	<b>2,423,000</b>	<b>4,863,640</b>	<b>7,732,140</b>	<b>5,309,140</b>	<b>4,287,000</b>	<b>2,585</b>
<b>Trust Fund Budget Authority.....</b>		<b>2,423,000</b>	<b>2,423,000</b>	<b>4,287,000</b>	<b>6,710,000</b>	<b>4,287,000</b>	<b>4,287,000</b>	

1 Total annualization costs is \$10,402,000; hence, \$2,367,000 will have to be funded from DEA's appropriation.

2 Assume Treasury will fund \$8,000,000 for the wireless communication initiative.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriation	1995 Conference Action			1995 Base Adjustments			1996 Base Request			Base Request						Program Increases						1996 Request						
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Domestic Discretionary			Crime Control Fund			Domestic Discretionary			Crime Control Fund			Total Increases			Pos.	FTE	Amount	
										Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount				Pos.
Justice Assistance																												
Nat Inst. of Justice			27,000			690			27,690			27,690																
Bur. of Jus. Statistics			21,379			641			22,020			22,020						1,000										28,660
Missing Children			6,721						6,721			6,721						3,175										25,195
RISS			14,500						14,500			14,500																6,721
White Collar Crime Info Center			1,400						1,400			1,400																14,500
Mgm I & Admin - Direct	365	364	31,777		11	4,643	365	375	36,420	365	375	36,420																1,400
Mgm I & Admin - CCF	72	67	3,095		5	-879	72	72	2,216									701										37,121
Sub - Total - Mgm I & Admin	437	431	34,872	0	16	3,764	437	447	38,636	365	375	36,420	72	72	2,216			701	120	90	9,590	120	90	9,590	192	162		11,806
Sub - Total	437	431	105,872	0	16	5,095	437	447	110,967	365	375	108,751	72	72	2,216			701	120	90	9,590	120	90	10,291	557	537		48,927
State & Local Law Enforcement																												
Formula Grants			450,000						450,000			190,000			260,000													450,000
Discretionary Grants			50,000						50,000			50,000						50,000										100,000
Correctional Centers			12,000						12,000			12,000						50,000										50,000
Sub - Total			512,000						512,000			252,000			260,000			50,000			0							12,000
Juvenile Justice Programs			139,200						139,200			139,200						42,500										562,000
V. Juv. of Child Abuse Act			11,250						11,250			11,250																181,700
Criminal Records Institute			99,000						99,000			87,067			11,933													11,250
State Correctional Grants			24,255						24,255			24,255																99,000
Drug Courts			28,710						28,710			28,710									405,591							429,846
Violence Against Women Act			25,740						25,740			25,740									76,782							105,492
Ounce of Prevention Council			1,500						1,500			1,500									102,960							128,700
Community Policing																					5,532							7,032
SCAAP			128,700						128,700			128,700																
CCF Programs Not Funded in 1995																												
Prevention																												
Prisons																					156,240							156,240
State & Loc. Law Enforcement																					335							335
Federal																					32,221							32,221
Total - OJP	437	431	1,076,227	0	16	5,095	437	447	1,081,322	365	375	598,268	72	72	483,054	0	0	148,876	120	90	960,536	120	90	1,107,412	557	537		2,188,734
Crime Victims fund			160,218						160,218																			
PSOB			2,072			62			2,134																			165,025
																												2,134