

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Caller Data list [Personally Identifiable Information] (4 pages)	02/07/1995	b(6)
002. note	re: SSN and DOB [Personally Identifiable Information] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5873

FOLDER TITLE:

Event COPS [Community Oriented Policing Services] FAST [Funding Accelerated for
Smaller Towns] and Drug Strategy 2/8/95

2016-0931-S

rc2262

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

2-8-95

COPS RAST
EVENT

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDE

07-Feb-1995 06:39pm

TO: Jose Cerda, III
TO: Erin A. O'Connor
TO: Ann M. Cattalini
TO: Timothy J. Keating

FROM: Kathleen L. O'Neill
Office of Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: Prelim. list for COPS event 2/8

EVENT: Cops event (FAST)
DATE: Wed, 2/8
TIME: 11:00-11:45 am
LOCATION: 450 OEOB

PARTICIPANTS:
POTUS
Reno

MEMBERS ATTENDING EVENT:

Sen. Leahy	Rep. Minge
Sen. Wellstone	Rep. Moakley
Sen. Sarbanes	Rep. Neal
Rep. Barcia	Rep. Pomeroy
Rep. Bevill	Rep. Rivers
Rep. Bishop	Rep. Roybal-Allard
Rep. Brewster	Rep. Skaggs
Rep. Houghton	Rep. Studds
Rep. Hobson	Rep. Thornton
Rep. King	Rep. Torricelli
Rep. Klug	
Rep. Lambert Lincoln	
Rep. Peterson (MN)	
Rep. Quinn	
Rep. Richardson	
Rep. Roukema	
Rep. Stupak	
Rep. Tanner	

WAITING TO HEAR FROM:

Rep. Baelser
Rep. Bonior
Rep. Browder
Rep. Brown (OH)
Rep. Bryant

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HR 667 Prison Funding

- **Unfunded Mandates**-These proposals by the Republicans would essentially be an unfunded mandate to the states- because it requires the state to increase the incarceration rate of all violent offenders, while the grant funds can only be applied to the cost of incarcerating "serious violent offenders"
- HR 667 proposes a new grant program with different requirements that is inferior to the grant program contained in the 1994 Crime Bill and would result in less violent criminals behind bars
- **Eliminates Programs that Work**- It would eliminate any funding that would go towards prevention programs or drug courts, programs that in the long run decrease crime more than a new prison, as the Republicans think

HR 665 Victim Restitution

- The administration supports this amendment that makes restitution mandatory to the victim of a federal crime, because of its belief that offenders should repay their victims for the harm that they have caused them
- Furthermore this illustrates how powerful bipartisan support can be, as this measure takes a step into the future in the fight against crime
- This is not unfair to the criminal either, because the criminal's financial situation is taken in to consideration when determining the amount of restitution and the timetable of the payments to the victim

Habeas Corpus Reform

- The DOJ and the administration are committed to habeas corpus reform to prevent the long delays that plague the current system
- We also support a provision that imposes strict filing deadlines in both capital and non-capital cases
- **"One-Bite-at-the-Apple"**-An approach that would require petitioners to bring all their claims in their first federal habeas corpus petition, (this provision that is supported by the administration was brought about by joint negotiations between the DOJ, NDAA, and the NAAG)

Exclusionary Rule Reform

- The DOJ supports a good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule in cases where evidence is obtained without a warrant but it is believed that the search was conducted within the parameters of the 4th Amendment

February 8, 1995

COPS FAST ANNOUNCEMENT

LOCATION: Room 450 OEOB
TIME: 11:00 am
FROM: Rahm Emanuel/Jose Cerda

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

To announce the 6,660 law enforcement agencies that will be receiving \$434 million in COPS FAST grants to hire 7,110 police officers. Also, to defend your 100,000 more police initiative as Congress considers replacing it with a block grant -- and to announce the release of your 1995 National Drug Control Strategy.

COPS FAST:

Last October, when you spoke to International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), you announced that the Justice Department was streamlining the application process for America's smaller police departments (population of under 50,000) -- reducing the COPS application to 8 questions on a single page. In smaller jurisdictions, where senseless violence and gangs are emerging and forces are smaller, just an officer or two can make a big difference.

With today's awards, more than half the nation's police departments will have received police hiring grants under the Crime Bill's 100,000 cops initiative. And in total, 7,943 law enforcement agencies will have been awarded \$1.13 billion to hire 16,702 police officers. However, the demand for more police has been even greater. The Justice Department has received more than 10,000 applications requesting nearly 40,000 more police (\$2.5 billion). The White House press will receive a full briefing on the COPS program after the event.

Police Groups

Last week's meeting with the nation's law enforcement organization, which you briefly attended, was very successful. Over the weekend, the National Sheriffs' Association voted to stick by your 100,000 cops initiative, and so to have the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) and others. The only major group not sticking by your 100,000 cops plan has been the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), which will vote this coming weekend on the matter. Attending the COPS FAST event will be: Bob Scully, Executive Director of NAPO; Dewey Stokes, National President of the FOP; Sheriff Pat Sullivan, Legislative Chairman of NSA; and Chief John Whetsel, President of the IACP.

FY 95 National Drug Control Strategy

Today, the Administration will also release the 1995 Drug Strategy. This strategy, which builds on last year's effort, includes -- for the second year in a row -- the largest drug budget ever, or \$14.6 billion. The strategies four principles are:

- Prevention is the ultimate key to reducing drug use. We must do everything in our power to stop individuals -- especially our children -- from ever turning to drugs in the first place.
- Hard-core drug use fuels most of the demand (2/3's) for drugs and is tied much of the crime and violence on our streets. We need to get these users off the street and into treatment.
- The drug war will be won at the local level. Thus, we need to give communities the tools and resources they need to fight drugs -- like community policing, smart prevention, more and better treatment, and a streamlined drug grant process.
- We need a smarter interdiction strategy that attempts to stop drugs at the source, before they get to our borders.

The Crime Bill goes hand-in-hand with the Drug Strategy. In fact, much of the increase in the drug budget is attributable to the Crime Bill -- fully \$1.3 billion in Crime Bill funds will go to fund drug programs. This includes: \$621 million in community policing monies; \$150 million for Drug Courts; \$40.2 million for prison drug treatment; and more than \$25 million for drug-related prevention programs.

II. PARTICIPANTS

On Stage:

The President
The Vice President
The Attorney General
Chief of Police Mary Ann Viverette, Gaithersburg, Maryland
Sheriff Gene Kelly, Clarke County, Ohio
Eight other Sheriffs and Police Chiefs

In the Audience:

Drug Director Lee Brown
Associate Attorney General John Schmidt
COPS Director Joe Brann
120 Police Chiefs and Sheriffs
Representatives from the national law enforcement organizations: Bob Scully (NAPO), Dewey Stokes (FOP), Sheriff Pat Sullivan (NSA) and Chief John Whetsel (IACP).

III. PRESS PLAN – Open Press.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- President proceeds to Room 450 OEOB holding room
- President greets 8 sheriffs and chiefs to be on stage
- 8 sheriffs and chiefs line-up on stage
- The President, Vice President, Attorney General, Chief Viverette and Sheriff Kelly are announced
- The President and other speakers proceed to stage
- The Attorney General makes remarks and introduces Vice President
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces Chief Viverette.
- Chief Viverette makes remarks and introduces Sheriff Kelly
- Sheriff Kelly makes remarks and introduces President
- The President makes remarks
- The President departs

V. REMARKS – See attached remarks.

THE PRESIDENT'S 1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY
Strengthening Communities' Response To Drugs & Crime
February 8, 1995

This week, the President and Lee Brown, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, unveiled our 1995 National Drug Control Strategy. This strategy, building on last year's efforts, includes **the largest drug control budget ever** during a time of tough fiscal choices. The strategy is built on four basic principles.

- ? **Getting hard-core drug users off the street** and into treatment to reduce the demand for drugs and the violence it breeds on America's streets.
- ? **Giving local communities the resources they need to fight drugs.**
- ? **Stopping drugs at their source**, before they get to our borders.
- ? **Preventing drug use** by teaching our children about the dangers drugs pose and de-glamorizing drug use in the minds of every child.

THE STRATEGY: REDUCING THE NUMBER OF DRUG USERS

This year's strategy is built on an action-oriented approach to solving America's drug problem. Each action plan includes specific targets, individual steps to reach those targets and proposed completion dates.

Action Plans For Responding to America's Drug Problem

*** *Reducing the Demand for Illicit Drugs***

**Prevention: Drug prevention is the key to ensuring the future of our Nation's youth. We will create a comprehensive, national drug prevention system while keeping programs that are working.*

**Treatment: Emphasizes drug treatment by increasing the availability and access of programs.*

*** *Reducing Crime, Violence, and Drug Availability***

**The Crime Control Act complements and enhances the National Drug Control strategy. It provides a balanced program of law enforcement and drug prevention to confront the problem of illicit drugs. It increases funding for drug control efforts, authorizing new police, punishment, and prevention programs--a strategy that's tougher than ever, but smart.*

**Makes communities safer through an integrated approach ranging from prevention programs to anti-money-laundering initiatives.*

**Highlights strong enforcement, including tough measures and punishments for drug offenders.*

*** *Enhancing Domestic Drug Program Flexibility & Efficiency at the Community Level***

- *Consolidates federal grant programs into a new block grant, giving States maximum flexibility in designing programs to best meet their needs.
- *Removes Federal obstacles that impede drug program delivery.
- *Pursues a "Cut the Red Tape" deregulation campaign to facilitate local service delivery.
- *Streamlines Federal drug grant application process.

*** *Strengthening Interdiction & International Efforts***

- *Highlights interdiction by cutting off drugs at the source.
- *Creates a new, international heroin strategy.
- *Encourages other nations to take a strong stand against illicit drugs.
- *Encourages other nations to combat drug trafficking.
- *Convenes a ministerial anti-drug summit to follow-up on the work we did at the Summit of the Americas.

THE BUDGET:

In the FY 1996 Budget, the President requested \$14.6 billion for drug control, up 9.7 percent, or \$1.3 billion, from 1995.

Breakdown:

- * *Demand Reduction: \$5.3 billion to empower communities to respond to their own drug problem, improve drug treatment and prevention through grant consolidation, and reduce chronic, hardcore drug use through treatment.***
- * *Supply Reduction: \$9.3 billion for Domestic Law Enforcement, through community policing, and for International, and Interdiction activities, mainly increasing source country program effectiveness.***

MORE COPS FOR AMERICA

February 8, 1995

Today, the President will award grants for over 7,000 new police officers to over 6,700 small cities, towns, and counties.

Holding the Line on Crime. Republicans in the House of Representatives are waging an effort to undermine some of the most effective elements of last year's landmark Crime Bill. America's police officers need the President's Crime Bill. They need the 100,000 reinforcements it will bring and the President will not turn his back on them. He will not allow anyone to stop this Crime Bill **just as it's starting to do its job**. The President will do everything in his power to put more police on America's streets – and everything in his power to stop anyone who tries to turn us back.

We're Ahead of Schedule on Our Promise to Put 100,000 New Police on the Streets. Today, the President comes closer to fulfilling his pledge to put 100,000 additional police on the streets. With the announcement of COPS FAST recipients, grants to hire more than 16,000 new police will have been awarded. We promised to put 20,000 new police on the streets in the first year; after just a little over four months, we're almost there.

The President will Not Go Back. While the President is making America safer by implementing the crime bill, some Republicans in Congress are trying to take us back. The President has made it clear that he will not allow a repeal of the assault weapons ban, the provision to add 100,000 cops to the streets or a deletion of every prevention program he has laid out.

We Have More to Do. While the President believes that we have made major steps to reducing crime, he also knows that there is much more to do. He encourages Congress to put their ideas on the table, but in the context of moving forward. We cannot walk away from the safety and security we achieved by passing the crime bill last year.

COPS FAST

New Cops for Rural and Small Communities. The 100,000 COPS initiative promised that small and rural jurisdictions would be on equal footing with big cities for new police. COPS FAST is exclusively for jurisdictions with populations under 50,000. Today, over 6,600 such jurisdictions are being awarded over \$433 million in new policing awards--resulting in more than 7,100 new community policing officers.

Cutting the Red Tape/Reinventing Government. Law enforcement doesn't need red tape--they need action. COPS FAST is a non-partisan, non-bureaucratic initiative designed to get police out to small and rural communities across the country. The grants don't come with a thick set of government regulations. It's an easy one-page, fill-in-the-blank form.

Retaining the Program/Making a Difference. More than half of all police departments in America have applied and are now scheduled to receive police hiring grants. The COPS program has been an overwhelming success because it is an efficient program--and because law enforcement knows that community policing works.

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Washington, D.C. 20530

**OFFICE OF
COMMUNITY ORIENTED
POLICING SERVICES (COPS)**

1100 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
10TH FLOOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
(202) 514-3750

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE:

TO:

JOSE

FAX PHONE NO.:

OFFICE PHONE NO.:

FROM:

KALEE KREIDER

FAX PHONE NO.: (202) 616-2914

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 8 (including cover sheet)

MESSAGE:

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TOTAL for ALL PROGRAMS

STATE	# of Awards	# of COPS	TOTAL \$
AK	45	77	\$5,291,963
AL	224	330	\$17,978,910
AR	169	241	\$11,970,747
AZ	85	272	\$20,508,642
CA	368	1,248	\$102,548,010
CO	110	199	\$13,462,761
CT	74	184	\$14,048,797
DC	1	0	\$999,990
DE	18	68	\$5,901,904
FL	230	961	\$69,205,709
GA	220	443	\$26,182,393
GM	1	9	\$596,261
HI	6	65	\$4,875,000
IA	158	207	\$14,400,928
ID	45	59	\$3,859,721
IL	434	1,029	\$72,651,792
IN	167	321	\$21,445,502
KS	115	194	\$13,413,443
KY	131	194	\$10,211,269
LA	143	360	\$17,840,023
MA	253	587	\$45,182,854
MD	73	359	\$23,964,525
ME	71	88	\$5,849,426
MI	291	551	\$39,704,609
MN	213	288	\$20,255,616
MO	290	435	\$24,582,915
MS	204	297	\$15,199,733
MT	49	71	\$4,642,368
NC	246	457	\$27,929,605
ND	38	42	\$2,522,392
NE	49	125	\$8,251,396
NH	76	90	\$6,078,416
NJ	328	638	\$47,394,568
NM	81	135	\$8,018,668
NV	27	75	\$5,498,342
NY	273	732	\$52,787,775
OH	446	746	\$48,935,635
OK	194	293	\$15,930,120
OR	109	200	\$14,649,374
PA	340	618	\$44,193,533
PR	3	376	\$11,308,134
RI	29	76	\$6,366,477
SC	135	258	\$16,345,392
SD	50	68	\$4,083,197
TN	179	343	\$20,835,619
TX	408	1,037	\$69,686,494
UT	76	130	\$8,993,708
VA	116	327	\$21,967,356
VT	41	53	\$3,500,943
WA	173	305	\$23,380,982
WI	183	244	\$17,724,573
WV	127	171	\$8,848,923
WY	23	30	\$1,974,617
TOTALS	7,936	16,704	\$1,123,942,048

TOTAL for FAST

STATE	# of Awards	# of COPS	\$
AK	38	38	\$2,524,143
AL	199	207	\$10,263,356
AR	158	185	\$7,819,621
AZ	65	73	\$4,803,621
CA	190	212	\$15,806,363
CO	92	96	\$5,777,880
CT	55	62	\$4,618,243
DC			
DE	12	12	\$781,322
FL	143	173	\$11,339,216
GA	190	211	\$11,050,336
GM			
HI			
IA	146	146	\$9,165,443
ID	39	42	\$2,672,783
IL	385	406	\$26,252,030
IN	144	151	\$9,339,884
KS	102	109	\$8,225,490
KY	114	117	\$5,741,762
LA	120	136	\$5,515,287
MA	212	241	\$17,481,244
MD	53	59	\$3,829,385
ME	62	63	\$4,004,220
MI	237	244	\$16,745,878
MN	189	193	\$13,255,194
MO	269	282	\$14,326,916
MS	195	210	\$10,041,053
MT	40	40	\$2,429,913
NC	197	215	\$11,960,303
ND	32	32	\$1,881,428
NE	40	40	\$2,319,789
NH	66	68	\$4,440,274
NJ	286	360	\$26,405,789
NM	71	74	\$3,976,114
NV	18	19	\$1,257,457
NY	218	247	\$17,005,309
OH	395	408	\$26,819,024
OK	183	187	\$8,421,328
OR	90	93	\$6,498,737
PA	309	316	\$20,640,359
PR			
RI	20	22	\$1,559,257
SC	107	116	\$6,262,613
SD	46	47	\$2,524,688
TN	156	167	\$8,595,563
TX	349	366	\$20,909,886
UT	66	68	\$4,489,721
VA	90	92	\$5,395,763
VT	34	35	\$2,217,333
WA	138	145	\$10,220,947
WI	165	173	\$12,424,511
WV	117	119	\$5,335,936
WY	18	18	\$1,115,150
TOTALS	6,660	7,115	\$434,487,862



U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

OFFICE OF
COMMUNITY ORIENTED
POLICING SERVICES (COPS)

633 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W.
3RD FLOOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531
(202) 514-2058

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE:

TO: *Jose*

FAX PHONE NO.:

OFFICE PHONE NO.:

FROM: *Kendie*

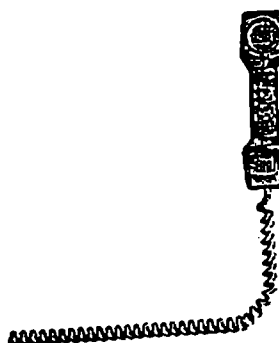
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TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: (including cover sheet)

MESSAGE:

final list for Med. COPS event



MORE COPS FOR ALL OF AMERICA COPS FAST WILL AWARD 7,100 NEW POLICE

February 7, 1995

- **Keeping the promise:** With tomorrow's announcement, the President will be closer to his pledge of 100,000 new cops. President Clinton is well on his way to fulfilling his promise of 100,000 new police on the streets of America. With the announcement of COPS FAST recipients, grants for the hiring of more than 17,000 new police will have been awarded.
- **Keeping the promise: new cops for rural and small communities.** The 100,000 COPS initiative promised that small and rural jurisdictions would be on equal footing with big cities for new police. COPS FAST is exclusively for jurisdictions under populations of 50,000. Tomorrow, over 6,500 such jurisdictions will be awarded over \$433 million in new police hiring awards -- for more than 7,100 new community policing officers.
- **Keeping the promise: no "red tape" under the COPS FAST program.** On November 1, 1994 the Department of Justice promised a February announcement of COPS FAST. COPS FAST is a non-partisan, non-bureaucratic initiative designed to get police out to small and rural communities across the country. It's as easy as a one page, fill-in-the-blank application. Law enforcement doesn't need red tape -- they need action. Tomorrow, the promise of COPS FAST will be realized.
- **Keeping the Promise: Congress must not abolish the COPS Program.** More than half of all police departments in America have applied and are now scheduled to receive police hiring grants. The COPS program has been an overwhelming success because it is an efficient program -- and because law enforcement knows that community policing works.

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....ONDCP's version...

I also want to discuss the relationship of the Crime Bill to our National Drug Control Strategy, which I am submitting to Congress today. This year's drug control budget is the largest in the history of the federal government. Prominent elements of our drug control strategy are funded through Crime Bill Programs. And I want to thank Dr. Brown for his leadership in this area.

Our 1995 Drug Control Strategy is based on a four step approach. It will work with foreign governments to cut drugs off at the source. It will boost community efforts to educate young people about the dangers --and penalties-- of drug use. It provides drug treatment to chronic, hard core drug users -- those who consume most of the drugs and cause much of the crime and health problems we have today. And it will punish people who break the law, but also work to break the cycle of crime and drugs by providing treatment to addicts in prison.

The Drug Control Strategy gives ...etc...

Clinton Administration

Police Hiring

	# of Officers	# of Agencies	Funding Level
Police Hiring Supplement	2,080	253	\$154 Million
COPS Phase I	2,799	402	\$210 Million
COPS AHEAD	4,710	632	\$328 Million

TOTAL	9,589	1,287	\$692 Million
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COPS FAST	7,113	6,656	\$434 Million
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TOTAL	16,702	7,943	\$1.13Billion
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of Officers Funded

19,000

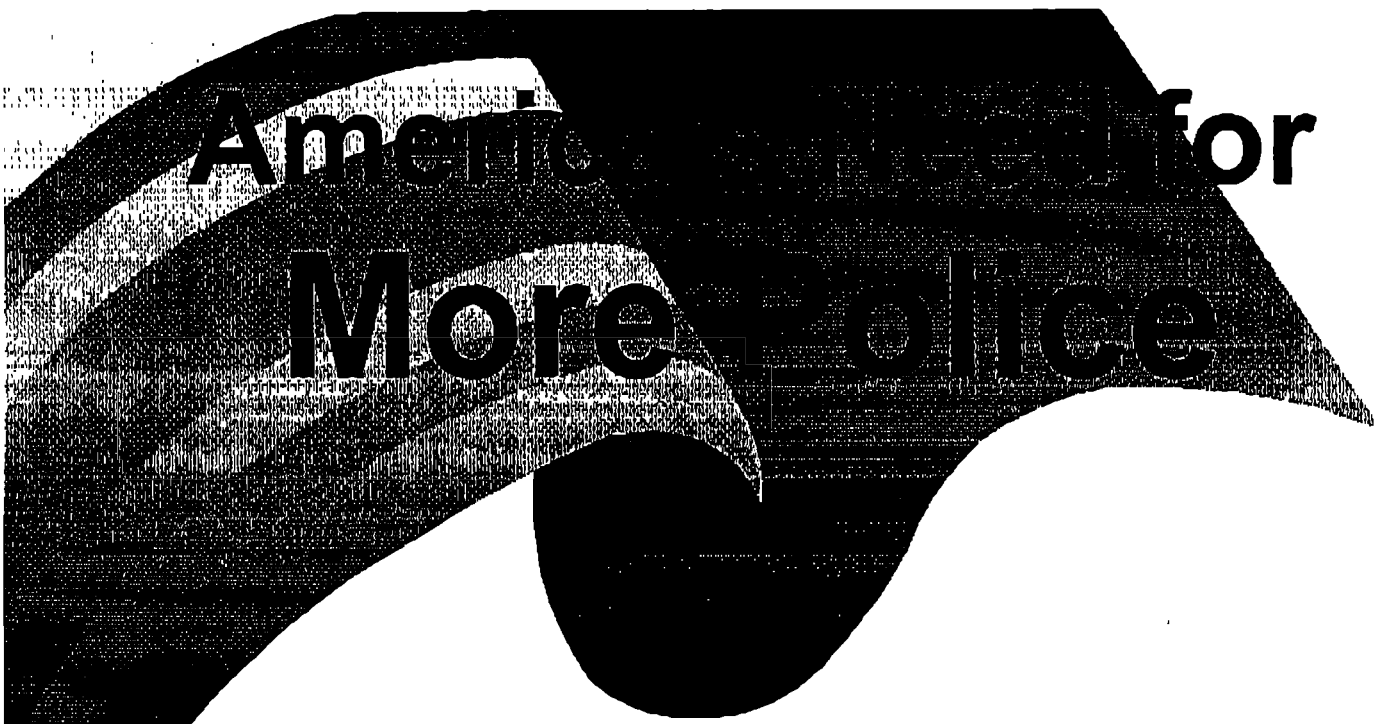
**FY
1995**

40,000

**FY
1996**

100,000

**FY
2000**

A stylized, high-contrast graphic of the American flag, featuring bold stripes and a canton, positioned behind the title text.

America Needs for More Police

Total Applications to date:

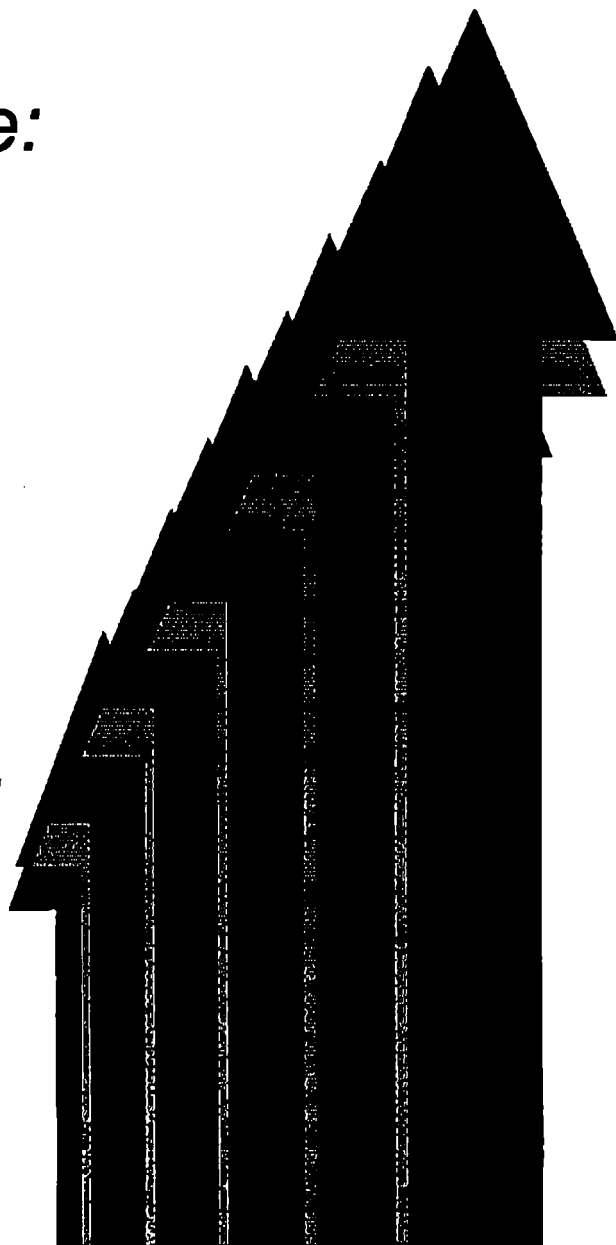
10,750

Total COPS Requested:

39,260

Total Dollars Requested:

\$2.5 Billion



U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Public Safety and Community Policing Grants - The COPS Program

Program Information

The COPS Program (Community Oriented Policing Services) will provide competitive grants to states and localities to put 100,000 law enforcement officers on the streets.

Grants may be used to hire and train new officers, or to rehire officers that have been laid off due to budgetary reductions. In addition, some grants will be available to procure equipment, technology or support systems, or to pay overtime, so long as the applicant can demonstrate that expenditures for such purposes will result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing. Funds will also be available for other related community policing activities.

Administering Federal Agency

Department of Justice

Type of Grant

This is a competitive grant program.

Eligible Grantees

States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, other public and private entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia may apply for funding.

Funding Provisions

- ☐ \$1.3 billion has been appropriated for FY 1995. \$7.5 billion is authorized for FY 1996-2000.
- ☐ One half of the funds must be awarded to jurisdictions with a population of 150,000 or below; one half to those with a population above 150,000. In addition, each State must receive at least 0.5% of the total amount appropriated for each year, unless all qualified grant applications from the State have been funded.
- ☐ The length of the hiring and rehiring grants will be 3 years.
- ☐ At least 85% of the total program funds must be used for hiring and rehiring law enforcement officers. A certain percentage of this 85% may be used for non-hiring purposes, such as to pay for overtime and the procurement of equipment, technology or support systems, if the applicant can demonstrate that these non-hiring uses will result in an increase in the actual number of officers deployed in community policing beyond the number of officers had the funds been used for hiring purposes only. These funds for non-hiring purposes may not exceed 20% of the funds available for grants in FY 1995 and FY 1996, and, subject to a certification by the Attorney General, 10% of the funds available in FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999 and FY 2000.
- ☐ Federal funds cannot exceed 75% of the total costs of the program or activity funded. In addition, the federal share for hiring or rehiring officers may not exceed \$75,000 per officer over a three-year period. The Attor-

U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

Funding Accelerated for Smaller Towns (COPS FAST) for Populations under 50,000

Program Information

The COPS FAST Application is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to speed the deployment of new officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes in this nation. As directed by Congress, the FAST Application dramatically simplifies the task of applying for a federal grant. The FAST Application may be used by jurisdictions with populations under 50,000, while the COPS AHEAD approach will expedite the hiring by agencies serving larger populations.

Funding Provisions

☐ The FAST Application -- a fill-in-the-blank, one page form -- will be available by November 1, 1994. The application will request basic identifying information about the agency, the number of police officers currently on the force and the number of new officers requested, basic financial information, and an agreement to abide by standard legal requirements.

☐ Completed applications will be due to the COPS Office by December 31, 1994. The COPS Office will inform the agency of an authorized hiring level by February 1, 1995. Before funding may begin, jurisdictions designated for funding will be required to submit necessary budget information and a brief, satisfactory description of community policing plans. Technical assistance with the development of policing plans will be provided to jurisdictions in need of such assistance.

☐ Up to \$165 million in grants will be made under COPS FAST to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies which serve populations under 50,000. If requests exceed the funds available, the amount or starting date of grants may be adjusted to accommodate demand.

☐ Funding will begin once the FAST Application has been approved and the new officers have been sworn. Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer.

☐ COPS grant funds must not be used to replace funds that eligible agencies otherwise would have devoted to future officer hiring. In other words, any hiring under the COPS program must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, previous hiring plans.

☐ In hiring new officers, agencies may not reduce the scope of their customary screening and training procedures, and must include community policing principles in their training curricula. In addition, to the extent practicable, COPS grant funds should be used to increase the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities within the ranks of sworn officers.

☐ An award under COPS FAST will not affect the consideration of an agency's application for a grant under any other COPS program. An agency that received funding under COPS Phase I is eligible to receive additional funding under COPS FAST.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 3rd Floor (202) 514-2058
Washington, DC 20531 FAX (202) 514-9272

COPS FAST Application

This FAST Application is for jurisdictions serving populations of under 50,000. This grant pays only for salaries and benefits of new or rehired police officers. Complete the information below, read the assurances on the back and the enclosed Certifications, and sign below. By signing this application you also acknowledge that COPS FAST hiring grants provide a maximum federal contribution of 75% of the salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a cap of \$75,000 per officer, with the federal share decreasing from year to year.

Applicant Organization's Legal Name _____

Law Enforcement Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Government Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Number of Officers Requested Through FAST

Actual Number of Sworn Officers Performing Law
Enforcement Functions as of 10/1/94

Area of Jurisdiction (square miles)

Entry Level Annual Salary Per Officer

Number of 1993 UCR Part I Crimes

Entry Level Annual Fringe Benefits Cost Per Officer

Current Population Served (per most recent U.S.
census data)

Is the applicant organization delinquent on any federal
debt? (If answer is yes, please attach an explanation.)

Yes ☐ No ☐

I certify that the information provided on this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the applicant must comply with the assurances on the reverse side if the assistance is awarded. On behalf of the applicant, I certify compliance with the applicable requirements of the Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; Drug-Free Workplace Requirements; and Non-Supplanting.

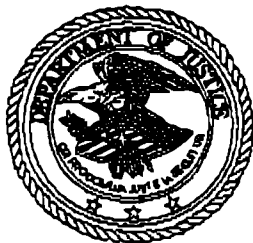
Law Enforcement Executive's Signature _____

Government Executive's Signature _____

Return this form postmarked by December 31, 1994 to: COPS Office, P.O. Box 14440, Washington, DC 20044. Overnight mail: 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Third Floor, Washington, DC 20531. FAX: (202) 514-9272.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated at 55 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Third Floor, Washington, DC 20531; and to the Public Use Reports Project, 1105-0061, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of

U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services Accelerated Hiring, Education and Deployment (COPS AHEAD) for Populations of 50,000 and Over

Program Information

COPS AHEAD is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to speed the deployment of new officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes of this nation. COPS AHEAD permits interested agencies to begin recruiting and hiring new officers now in anticipation of later COPS grant funding, without compromising the quality and thoroughness of officer training and the careful design of community policing programs. COPS AHEAD will benefit jurisdictions with populations of 50,000 and over, while COPS FAST will be used to expedite the applications of agencies serving smaller populations.

Funding Provisions

❑ Law enforcement agencies intending to participate in COPS AHEAD may select and train new officers now, prior to submission and approval of a formal grant application. Funding will begin once the new officers have been sworn and a satisfactory grant application has been submitted and approved. Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer, with the remainder to be paid by state or local funds.

❑ Grant funds may be used to enable each agency to hire new officers to increase its actual sworn force up to a maximum of 3 percent over actual October 1, 1994 force level.

❑ Up to \$225 million in grants will be made under COPS AHEAD to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies which serve populations of 50,000 and over. If requests exceed the funds available, the amount or starting date of grants may be adjusted to accommodate demand.

❑ COPS grant funds must not be used to replace funds that eligible agencies otherwise would have devoted to future officer hiring. In other words, any hiring under the COPS AHEAD program must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, officers that otherwise would have been hired.

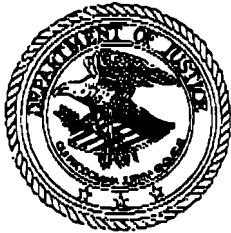
❑ In hiring new officers, agencies may not reduce the scope of their customary screening and training procedures, and must include community policing principles and methods in their training curricula. In addition, to the extent practicable, COPS AHEAD grant funds should be used to increase the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities within the ranks of sworn officers.

❑ All agencies serving a population of 50,000 and over will receive an invitation to participate in COPS AHEAD. In response, an interested agency must send a letter of intent to the COPS Office, to be received no later than November 10, 1994. The COPS Office expects to confirm the eligibility of applicants and proposed funding levels no later than November 21, 1994. Officers proposed to be funded under COPS AHEAD must be hired *no later than* the agency's first class starting in 1995.

❑ At the time that proposed funding levels are confirmed, a formal grant application will be sent requesting information concerning the agency's strategic community policing plan for the use of the officers that have been approved to be hired, budget plans and projections, and other information to enable the COPS Office to confirm compliance with grant conditions.

❑ An award under COPS AHEAD will not affect the consideration of an agency's application for a grant under any other COPS program. An agency that received funding under COPS Phase I is eligible to receive additional funding under COPS AHEAD if the combined hiring under both programs does not exceed 3 percent of the actual October 1, 1994 force level.

U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

Making Officer Redeployment Effective (COPS MORE)

Program Information

COPS MORE is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to increase deployment of law enforcement officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes in this nation. This program, which is open to all law enforcement agencies, is designed to expand the time available for community policing by current law enforcement officers, rather than fund the hiring or rehiring of additional law enforcement officers.

Funding Provisions

❑ Grants will be made under COPS MORE to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies. These grants may be used to purchase equipment and technology, to procure support resources (including civilian personnel), and to pay overtime. It is anticipated that requests from law enforcement agencies will significantly exceed the funds available this year, thus applications will be reviewed competitively. The total amount of grants under COPS MORE will not exceed \$200 million.

❑ The COPS MORE Application Kit will be available by December 31, 1994. The most important requirement in the Application will be a demonstration of how COPS MORE funds will result in actual increases in the number of officers deployed in community policing equal to, or greater than, the number of officers which would result from grants of the same amount for hiring new officers. A more detailed explanation of these terms and examples of permissible uses will be provided in the COPS MORE Application Kit.

❑ Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the cost of the equipment, technology, civilian salaries or overtime for one year. Therefore, agencies receiving grants will be required to provide a minimum 25 percent local match. Waivers of the local match requirement will be granted only in cases of extreme local fiscal hardship.

❑ In the case of grants for overtime, federal funds may be used for up to 75 percent of an officer's overtime wage. For purposes of COPS MORE, an officer's regular overtime wage is the amount an officer is paid for each hour of overtime services, and does not include benefits.

❑ COPS MORE funds must not be used to replace funds that agencies otherwise would have devoted to equipment, technology, civilian hiring or overtime. In other words, any use of COPS MORE funds must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, previous funding commitments for law enforcement. In addition, the applicant must specify within the COPS MORE Application a plan for continuing the proposed activity following the conclusion of their COPS MORE funding.

❑ Technical assistance with the development of community policing plans will be provided to jurisdictions requesting such assistance. Completed applications must be received no later than March 17, 1995.

❑ An award under COPS MORE will not affect the eligibility of an agency for other COPS programs. Similarly agencies which have received funding under other COPS Programs are eligible to apply under COPS MORE, however any prior award may be considered in the assessment of the agency's need for additional resources under COPS MORE.

Joseph E. Brann

Joseph E. Brann was sworn-in as Director of COPS on December 19, 1994. Prior to assuming that post, he had served as Chief of Police in Hayward, California. Hayward is an ethnically diverse community of 125,000 people, located in the San Francisco Bay area. During his tenure, Chief Brann implemented a nationally-respected community policing program that has been used as a model by police departments in California and other states. He has also lectured and written on the subject of community policing. Chief Brann supervised a department of 165 sworn police officers and 112 non-sworn employees.

Prior to becoming Chief of the Hayward Police Department, Brann served in the Santa Ana, California Police Department from 1969 to 1990. His management assignments included service as Patrol Captain and Administration Captain for this 600-person police department. While in Santa Ana, he designed, developed, and managed a wide array of community policing and crime prevention programs that received recognition as national models by the National Crime Prevention Council, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the American Association of Retired Persons, as well as various state agencies.

Chief Brann is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the California Police Chiefs' Association. He is the immediate past President of the Alameda County Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association.

Chief Brann received his Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice from the California State University at Fullerton in 1975, and his Masters of Public Administration from the University of Southern California in 1979. He is also a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy.

STATE BUDGET INFORMATION

STATE	FY 1994	FY 1995				
	PHS	PHASE1	AHEAD	TOTAL	FAST ESTIMATES	TOTAL ESTIMATES
AK	\$0	\$2,167,820	\$600,000	\$2,767,820	\$2,524,140	\$5,291,960
AL	\$1,817,360	\$4,502,130	\$1,396,060	\$7,715,550	\$10,263,360	\$17,978,910
AR	\$847,880	\$2,569,230	\$734,020	\$4,151,130	\$7,819,620	\$11,970,750
AZ	\$2,890,790	\$6,308,610	\$6,505,620	\$15,705,020	\$4,803,620	\$20,508,640
CA	\$21,942,720	\$30,616,960	\$34,181,970	\$86,741,650	\$15,806,360	\$102,548,010
CO	\$1,950,000	\$2,164,980	\$3,569,910	\$7,684,890	\$5,777,880	\$13,462,770
CT	\$2,232,070	\$2,550,000	\$4,648,490	\$9,430,560	\$4,618,240	\$14,048,800
DC	\$0	\$999,990		\$999,990		\$999,990
DE	\$1,868,530	\$2,352,050	\$900,000	\$5,120,580	\$781,320	\$5,901,900
FL	\$11,977,090	\$19,860,260	\$26,029,140	\$57,866,490	\$11,339,220	\$69,205,710
GA	\$2,768,080	\$5,516,000	\$6,847,980	\$15,132,060	\$11,050,340	\$26,182,400
GM	\$0		\$596,260	\$596,260		\$596,260
HI	\$375,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$4,875,000		\$4,875,000
IA	\$1,725,000	\$2,235,490	\$1,275,000	\$5,235,490	\$9,097,940	\$14,333,430
ID	\$118,510	\$807,790	\$129,330	\$1,055,630	\$2,672,780	\$3,728,410
IL	\$6,756,560	\$7,243,200	\$32,400,000	\$46,399,760	\$26,252,030	\$72,651,790
IN	\$2,699,980	\$4,068,400	\$5,337,240	\$12,105,620	\$9,339,880	\$21,445,500
KS	\$2,453,370	\$2,091,670	\$2,642,910	\$7,187,950	\$6,224,590	\$13,412,540
KY	\$1,062,360	\$1,878,620	\$1,528,530	\$4,469,510	\$5,741,760	\$10,211,270
LA	\$2,537,600	\$2,593,420	\$7,193,720	\$12,324,740	\$5,482,070	\$17,806,810
MA	\$5,595,330	\$9,061,590	\$13,044,690	\$27,701,610	\$17,481,240	\$45,182,850
MD	\$4,528,700	\$4,817,950	\$10,788,500	\$20,135,150	\$3,829,390	\$23,964,540
ME	\$900,000	\$501,930	\$443,280	\$1,845,210	\$4,004,220	\$5,849,430
MI	\$5,180,460	\$5,272,700	\$12,505,570	\$22,958,730	\$16,745,880	\$39,704,610
MN	\$1,997,190	\$911,950	\$4,091,290	\$7,000,430	\$13,225,190	\$20,225,620
MO	\$3,966,350	\$937,660	\$5,351,990	\$10,256,000	\$14,326,920	\$24,582,920
MS	\$1,312,890	\$2,876,940	\$968,850	\$5,158,680	\$10,011,800	\$15,170,480
MT	\$438,920	\$1,132,760	\$640,770	\$2,212,450	\$2,429,910	\$4,642,360
NC	\$3,025,170	\$6,637,010	\$6,307,120	\$15,969,300	\$11,960,300	\$27,929,600
ND	\$115,240	\$98,840	\$426,890	\$640,970	\$1,881,430	\$2,522,400
NE	\$1,066,590	\$3,641,000	\$1,224,020	\$5,931,610	\$2,319,790	\$8,251,400
NH	\$213,140	\$300,000	\$1,125,000	\$1,638,140	\$4,440,270	\$6,078,410
NJ	\$7,144,220	\$4,167,190	\$9,677,370	\$20,988,780	\$26,405,790	\$47,394,570
NM	\$660,690	\$2,659,260	\$722,610	\$4,042,560	\$3,976,110	\$8,018,670
NV	\$375,000	\$2,440,890	\$1,425,000	\$4,240,890	\$1,257,480	\$5,498,350
NY	\$6,352,290	\$8,037,390	\$21,372,790	\$35,762,470	\$17,005,310	\$52,767,780
OH	\$5,657,060	\$5,917,620	\$10,541,930	\$22,116,610	\$26,819,020	\$48,935,630
OK	\$600,000	\$2,613,260	\$3,170,530	\$6,383,790	\$8,421,330	\$14,805,120
OR	\$1,200,000	\$2,450,640	\$4,500,000	\$8,150,640	\$6,498,740	\$14,649,380
PA	\$4,705,140	\$4,481,200	\$14,366,830	\$23,553,170	\$20,640,360	\$44,193,530
PR	\$0	\$3,480,430	\$7,827,710	\$11,308,140	\$0	\$11,308,140
RI	\$1,213,160	\$1,794,060	\$1,800,000	\$4,807,220	\$1,629,430	\$6,436,650
SC	\$2,126,430	\$4,552,000	\$3,404,340	\$10,082,770	\$6,262,610	\$16,345,380

SD	\$592,970	\$665,540	\$300,000	\$1,558,510	\$2,524,690	\$4,083,200
TN	\$3,529,950	\$2,617,020	\$6,093,080	\$12,240,050	\$8,595,560	\$20,835,610
TX	\$9,953,050	\$10,657,740	\$28,145,820	\$48,756,610	\$20,909,890	\$69,666,500
UT	\$1,337,030	\$1,976,940	\$1,190,020	\$4,503,990	\$4,489,720	\$8,993,710
VA	\$4,972,160	\$3,966,350	\$7,633,090	\$16,571,600	\$5,395,760	\$21,967,360
VT	\$217,640	\$1,010,060	\$55,900	\$1,283,600	\$2,217,330	\$3,500,930
WA	\$2,673,870	\$7,654,190	\$2,831,980	\$13,160,040	\$10,220,950	\$23,380,990
WI	\$1,884,580	\$1,850,690	\$1,425,000	\$5,160,270	\$12,424,510	\$17,584,780
WV	\$1,127,350	\$1,227,560	\$1,158,080	\$3,512,990	\$5,335,940	\$8,848,930
WY	\$450,000	\$283,810	\$125,660	\$859,470	\$1,115,150	\$1,974,620
TOTALS	\$151,135,471	\$214,220,790	\$322,701,890	\$688,058,151	\$434,397,150	\$1,122,455,300

Number of Officers by State						
STATE	PHS	PHASE1	AHEAD	TOTAL	FAST ESTIMATES	TOTAL ESTIMATES
AK	8	23	8	39	38	77
AL	28	72	23	123	207	330
AR	13	52	11	76	165	241
AZ	38	74	87	199	73	272
CA	251	303	480	1,034	212	1,246
CO	26	29	48	103	96	199
CT	26	34	62	122	62	184
DC	0			0		0
DE	26	18	12	56	12	68
FL	163	270	355	788	173	961
GA	42	90	100	232	211	443
GM	0	0	9	9		9
HI	5	40	20	65		65
IA	23	21	17	61	145	206
ID	4	11	2	17	42	59
IL	95	96	432	623	406	1,029
IN	36	59	75	170	151	321
KS	34	15	36	85	109	194
KY	16	27	34	77	117	194
LA	46	43	135	224	135	359
MA	75	96	175	346	241	587
MD	75	75	150	300	59	359
ME	12	7	6	25	63	88
MI	67	73	167	307	244	551
MN	28	12	55	95	193	288
MO	53	16	84	153	282	435
MS	22	52	13	87	209	296
MT	6	16	9	31	40	71
NC	46	100	96	242	215	457
ND	2	2	6	10	32	42
NE	15	51	19	85	40	125
NH	3	4	15	22	68	90
NJ	92	56	130	278	360	638
NM	10	40	11	61	74	135
NV	5	32	19	56	19	75
NY	86	108	291	485	247	732
OH	78	82	178	338	408	746
OK	23	38	45	106	187	293
OR	20	27	60	107	93	200
PA	63	47	192	302	316	618
PR	0	100	276	376	0	376
RI	14	16	24	54	23	77
SC	29	60	53	142	116	258
SD	8	9	4	21	47	68

TN	54	27	95	176	167	343
TX	132	155	384	671	366	1,037
UT	18	28	16	62	68	130
VA	75	47	113	235	92	327
VT	3	14	1	18	35	53
WA	35	87	38	160	145	305
WI	27	25	19	71	173	244
WV	18	16	18	52	119	171
WY	6	4	2	12	18	30
TOTALS	2,080	2,799	4,710	9,589	7,113	16,702

ney General has the authority to waive these requirements in whole or in part.

☐ Grants must be used only to increase the amount of funds available for community policing, and may not be used to supplant State or local funds.

☐ Expedited applications are available for applicants from communities of less than 50,000 and/or those jurisdictions who seek less than \$1 million.

☐ The Attorney General may give preferential consideration to applications that include a non-Federal matching contribution exceeding the 25% minimum.

☐ Through the Troops-to-Cops provision, funds may be used to hire former members of the Armed Forces to serve as career law enforcement officers for deployment in community policing, particularly in those communities that are adversely affected by a recent military base closing.

Guidelines /Regulations

Guidelines and applications for police hiring grants will be available in October.

Additional Program Information

Community policing grants are intended to substantially increase the number of law enforcement officers interacting directly with members of the community; to provide additional and more effective training to law enforcement officers to enhance their problem solving and other public service skills needed in interacting with members of the community; to encourage the development and implementation of innovative programs to permit members of the community to law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in the community; and to encourage the development of new technologies to assist law enforcement agencies in reorienting their emphasis from reacting to crime to preventing crime.

In addition, grants may be used: to increase law enforcement activities focused on interaction with the community; to enhance conflict resolution skills; to enhance police participation in early intervention teams; to reduce the time officers spend out of the community and in court; to enhance proactive crime control; to enhance

management and administration skills in community policing; to operate crime control programs; and to support the purchase of one service weapon per officer.

Phase I of the COPS Program will be funded with \$200 million of the \$1.3 billion appropriated for FY 1995. This \$200 million represents less than 3% of the total funds available under the COPS Program. The only jurisdictions eligible for funding under Phase I were those 2,505 jurisdictions that applied to the Police Hiring Supplement Program of 1994, but were not funded. From this pool of eligible applicants, Phase I grantees were chosen through a competitive reviewing process. Competition was extremely intense, and the number of strong applications again exceeded the amount of money available under Phase I. Award information will be sent to all Phase I grantees by mid-November.

Phase II of the COPS Program will begin immediately following the announcement of awards under Phase I. Awards for the remaining \$1.1 billion appropriated for FY 1995 will be determined under an entirely new application procedure. All law enforcement agencies are eligible for funding under Phase II, including those jurisdictions who received funding under either the Police Hiring Supplement Program or Phase I of the COPS Program. The Department of Justice is currently in the application design process, and we hope to have applications for Phase II available during the month of October.

The Crime Bill authorizes an additional \$7.5 billion for subsequent phases of the COPS Program for fiscal years 1996-2000.

For More Information

For further information on this or any other provision in the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, contact:

Department of Justice
Response Center
1-800-421-6770

In the Washington, DC metropolitan area:
202-307-1480



U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

OFFICE OF
COMMUNITY ORIENTED
POLICING SERVICES (COPS)

1100 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
10TH FLOOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
(202) 514-3750

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE:

TO:

JOSÉ

FAX PHONE NO.:

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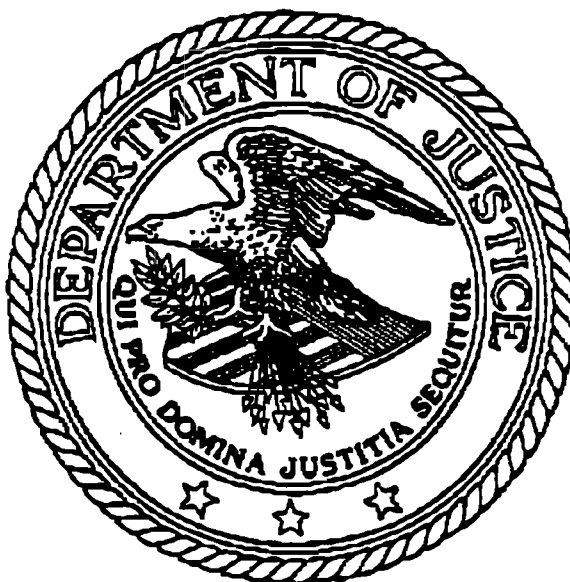
MESSAGE:

PRESS MATERIALS EXPT.

① FINAL PRESS RELEASE

② BIOS OF CHIEF AND SHERIFF

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Office of Policy Development
Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs
United States Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

IMPORTANT

TO:

Kevin, Burt, Andy, Joe B, Kent M.

FAX:

() 4-9272- Joe

FROM:

Nancy M.
Cynthia

Jose C. Liz Hyman

VOICE: (202) 514-3465

FAX: (202) 514-2504

6-0904 Burt
456-7008 Joe

Total Pages (excluding this cover): 1

Additional Message:

Support letter for Press Packet.

Feb. 7 '95 17:15 1110 NBPA, INC.

287200111



national black police association

(202) 986-2070

3251 MT. PLEASANT ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20010

February 7, 1995

1994-1995
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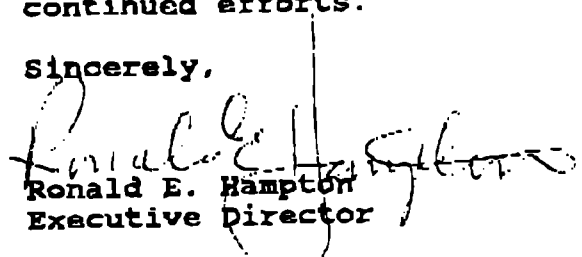
The Honorable Janet Reno
United States Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Constitution Avenue & 10th Streets, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Madam Attorney General:

The National Black Police Association would like to go on record in support of the COPS Program (Community Oriented Policing Services) that will provide competitive grants to local police departments to add 100,000 new community police officers on the streets of America. Our members, many of whom work on the streets of this country, believe that the present procedure is the most effective and efficient way to reach President Clinton's goal.

Equally, we believe the precedent setting crime prevention funding provision should remain a part of the finished law as well. It is our belief, that if we are truly going to succeed at making communities safer, we must stop crime before it happens. Thank you for your continued efforts.

Sincerely,


Ronald E. Hampton
Executive Director

REH/fl1

Chief Mary Ann Viverette. Chief Mary Ann Viverette has been the chief of Gaithersburg for nine years and is fully committed to community oriented policing. She cites as one of early community policing successes that she assigned a full time officer to an open air drug market. Within days, this officer was getting so much information from the community that she had to assign more officers to that location. Her officers also spend a lot of time with community youth, taking them to Georgetown basketball games and on camping trips. Her force consists of 29 officers; the population of Gaithersburg is 39,542.

Sheriff Gene Kelly. When the COPS FAST initiative was first announced, Sheriff Gene Kelly had a community meeting and invited every township official to attend. At this meeting, he explained community policing and the FAST grants. He encouraged all the townships in his jurisdiction to apply for grants and provided them with the assistance they needed to fill out the application. Sheriff Kelly is described as young and energetic. He is very community conscious and committed to community policing. He assigned a sergeant full time to coordinate community policing in the townships that are funded.

Clinton Administration Police Hiring

	# of Officers	# of Agencies	Funding Level
Police Hiring Supplement	2,080	253	\$154 Million
COPS Phase I	2,799	402	\$210 Million
COPS AHEAD	4,710	632	\$328 Million

TOTAL	9,589	1,287	\$692 Million
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COPS FAST	7,113	6,656	\$434 Million
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TOTAL	16,702	7,943	\$1.13Billion
--------------	---------------	--------------	----------------------

of Officers Funded

19,000

**FY
1995**

40,000

**FY
1996**

100,000

**FY
2000**

U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Public Safety and Community Policing Grants - The COPS Program

Program Information

The COPS Program (Community Oriented Policing Services) will provide competitive grants to states and localities to put 100,000 law enforcement officers on the streets.

Grants may be used to hire and train new officers, or to rehire officers that have been laid off due to budgetary reductions. In addition, some grants will be available to procure equipment, technology or support systems, or to pay overtime, so long as the applicant can demonstrate that expenditures for such purposes will result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing. Funds will also be available for other related community policing activities.

Administering Federal Agency

Department of Justice

Type of Grant

This is a competitive grant program.

Eligible Grantees

States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, other public and private entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia may apply for funding.

Funding Provisions

☐ \$1.3 billion has been appropriated for FY 1995. \$7.5 billion is authorized for FY 1996-2000.

☐ One half of the funds must be awarded to jurisdictions with a population of 150,000 or below; one half to those with a population above 150,000. In addition, each State must receive at least 0.5% of the total amount appropriated for each year, unless all qualified grant applications from the State have been funded.

☐ The length of the hiring and rehiring grants will be 3 years.

☐ At least 85% of the total program funds must be used for hiring and rehiring law enforcement officers. A certain percentage of this 85% may be used for non-hiring purposes, such as to pay for overtime and the procurement of equipment, technology or support systems, if the applicant can demonstrate that these non-hiring uses will result in an increase in the actual number of officers deployed in community policing beyond the number of officers had the funds been used for hiring purposes only. These funds for non-hiring purposes may not exceed 20% of the funds available for grants in FY 1995 and FY 1996, and, subject to a certification by the Attorney General, 10% of the funds available in FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999 and FY 2000.

☐ Federal funds cannot exceed 75% of the total costs of the program or activity funded. In addition, the federal share for hiring or rehiring officers may not exceed \$75,000 per officer over a three-year period. The Attor-

U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

Funding Accelerated for Smaller Towns (COPS FAST) for Populations under 50,000

Program Information

The COPS FAST Application is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to speed the deployment of new officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes in this nation. As directed by Congress, the FAST Application dramatically simplifies the task of applying for a federal grant. The FAST Application may be used by jurisdictions with populations under 50,000, while the COPS AHEAD approach will expedite the hiring by agencies serving larger populations.

Funding Provisions

☐ The FAST Application -- a fill-in-the-blank, one page form -- will be available by November 1, 1994. The application will request basic identifying information about the agency, the number of police officers currently on the force and the number of new officers requested, basic financial information, and an agreement to abide by standard legal requirements.

☐ Completed applications will be due to the COPS Office by December 31, 1994. The COPS Office will inform the agency of an authorized hiring level by February 1, 1995. Before funding may begin, jurisdictions designated for funding will be required to submit necessary budget information and a brief, satisfactory description of community policing plans. Technical assistance with the development of policing plans will be provided to jurisdictions in need of such assistance.

☐ Up to \$165 million in grants will be made under COPS FAST to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies which serve populations under 50,000. If requests exceed the funds available, the amount or starting date of grants may be adjusted to accommodate demand.

☐ Funding will begin once the FAST Application has been approved and the new officers have been sworn. Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer.

☐ COPS grant funds must not be used to replace funds that eligible agencies otherwise would have devoted to future officer hiring. In other words, any hiring under the COPS program must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, previous hiring plans.

☐ In hiring new officers, agencies may not reduce the scope of their customary screening and training procedures, and must include community policing principles in their training curricula. In addition, to the extent practicable, COPS grant funds should be used to increase the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities within the ranks of sworn officers.

☐ An award under COPS FAST will not affect the consideration of an agency's application for a grant under any other COPS program. An agency that received funding under COPS Phase I is eligible to receive additional funding under COPS FAST.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 3rd Floor (202) 514-2038
Washington, DC 20531 FAX (202) 514-9272

COPS FAST Application

This FAST Application is for jurisdictions serving populations of under 50,000. This grant pays only for salaries and benefits of new or rehired police officers. Complete the information below, read the assurances on the back and the enclosed Certifications, and sign below. By signing this application you also acknowledge that COPS FAST hiring grants provide a maximum federal contribution of 75% of the salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a cap of \$75,000 per officer, with the federal share decreasing from year to year.

Applicant Organization's Legal Name _____

Law Enforcement Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Government Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Number of Officers Requested Through FAST

Actual Number of Sworn Officers Performing Law
Enforcement Functions as of 10/1/94

Area of Jurisdiction (square miles)

Entry Level Annual Salary Per Officer

Number of 1993 UCR Part I Crimes

Entry Level Annual Fringe Benefits Cost Per Officer

Current Population Served (per most recent U.S.
census data)

Is the applicant organization delinquent on any federal
debt? (If answer is yes, please attach an explanation.)

Yes ☐ No ☐

I certify that the information provided on this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the applicant must comply with the assurances on the reverse side if the assistance is awarded. On behalf of the applicant, I certify compliance with the applicable requirements of the Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; Drug-Free Workplace Requirements; and Non-Supplanting.

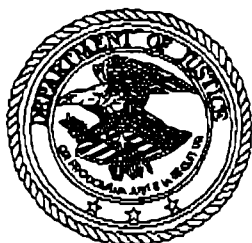
Law Enforcement Executive's Signature _____

Government Executive's Signature _____

Return this form postmarked by December 31, 1994 to: COPS Office, P.O. Box 14440, Washington, DC 20044. Overnight mail: 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Third Floor, Washington, DC 20531. FAX: (202) 514-9272.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated at 55 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20531, and to the Public Use Reports Project, 1105-0061, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of

U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services Accelerated Hiring, Education and Deployment (COPS AHEAD) for Populations of 50,000 and Over

Program Information

COPS AHEAD is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to speed the deployment of new officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes of this nation. COPS AHEAD permits interested agencies to begin recruiting and hiring new officers now in anticipation of later COPS grant funding, without compromising the quality and thoroughness of officer training and the careful design of community policing programs. COPS AHEAD will benefit jurisdictions with populations of 50,000 and over, while COPS FAST will be used to expedite the applications of agencies serving smaller populations.

Funding Provisions

- ☐ Law enforcement agencies intending to participate in COPS AHEAD may select and train new officers now, prior to submission and approval of a formal grant application. Funding will begin once the new officers have been sworn and a satisfactory grant application has been submitted and approved. Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer, with the remainder to be paid by state or local funds.
- ☐ Grant funds may be used to enable each agency to hire new officers to increase its actual sworn force up to a maximum of 3 percent over actual October 1, 1994 force level.
- ☐ Up to \$225 million in grants will be made under COPS AHEAD to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies which serve populations of 50,000 and over. If requests exceed the funds available, the amount or starting date of grants may be adjusted to accommodate demand.

☐ COPS grant funds must not be used to replace funds that eligible agencies otherwise would have devoted to future officer hiring. In other words, any hiring under the COPS AHEAD program must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, officers that otherwise would have been hired.

☐ In hiring new officers, agencies may not reduce the scope of their customary screening and training procedures, and must include community policing principles and methods in their training curricula. In addition, to the extent practicable, COPS AHEAD grant funds should be used to increase the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities within the ranks of sworn officers.

☐ All agencies serving a population of 50,000 and over will receive an invitation to participate in COPS AHEAD. In response, an interested agency must send a letter of intent to the COPS Office, to be received no later than November 10, 1994. The COPS Office expects to confirm the eligibility of applicants and proposed funding levels no later than November 21, 1994. Officers proposed to be funded under COPS AHEAD must be hired *no later than* the agency's first class starting in 1995.

☐ At the time that proposed funding levels are confirmed, a formal grant application will be sent requesting information concerning the agency's strategic community policing plan for the use of the officers that have been approved to be hired, budget plans and projections, and other information to enable the COPS Office to confirm compliance with grant conditions.

☐ An award under COPS AHEAD will not affect the consideration of an agency's application for a grant under any other COPS program. An agency that received funding under COPS Phase I is eligible to receive additional funding under COPS AHEAD if the combined hiring under both programs does not exceed 3 percent of the actual October 1, 1994 force level.

U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

Making Officer Redeployment Effective (COPS MORE)

Program Information

COPS MORE is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to increase deployment of law enforcement officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes in this nation. This program, which is open to all law enforcement agencies, is designed to expand the time available for community policing by current law enforcement officers, rather than fund the hiring or rehiring of additional law enforcement officers.

Funding Provisions

❑ Grants will be made under COPS MORE to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies. These grants may be used to purchase equipment and technology, to procure support resources (including civilian personnel), and to pay overtime. It is anticipated that requests from law enforcement agencies will significantly exceed the funds available this year, thus applications will be reviewed competitively. The total amount of grants under COPS MORE will not exceed \$200 million.

❑ The COPS MORE Application Kit will be available by December 31, 1994. The most important requirement in the Application will be a demonstration of how COPS MORE funds will result in actual increases in the number of officers deployed in community policing equal to, or greater than, the number of officers which would result from grants of the same amount for hiring new officers. A more detailed explanation of these terms and examples of permissible uses will be provided in the COPS MORE Application Kit.

❑ Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the cost of the equipment, technology, civilian salaries or overtime for one year. Therefore, agencies receiving grants will be required to provide a minimum 25 percent local match. Waivers of the local match requirement will be granted only in cases of extreme local fiscal hardship.

❑ In the case of grants for overtime, federal funds may be used for up to 75 percent of an officer's overtime wage. For purposes of COPS MORE, an officer's regular overtime wage is the amount an officer is paid for each hour of overtime services, and does not include benefits.

❑ COPS MORE funds must not be used to replace funds that agencies otherwise would have devoted to equipment, technology, civilian hiring or overtime. In other words, any use of COPS MORE funds must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, previous funding commitments for law enforcement. In addition, the applicant must specify within the COPS MORE Application a plan for continuing the proposed activity following the conclusion of their COPS MORE funding.

❑ Technical assistance with the development of community policing plans will be provided to jurisdictions requesting such assistance. Completed applications must be received no later than March 17, 1995.

❑ An award under COPS MORE will not affect the eligibility of an agency for other COPS programs. Similarly agencies which have received funding under other COPS Programs are eligible to apply under COPS MORE, however any prior award may be considered in the assessment of the agency's need for additional resources under COPS MORE.

Joseph E. Brann

Joseph E. Brann was sworn-in as Director of COPS on December 19, 1994. Prior to assuming that post, he had served as Chief of Police in Hayward, California. Hayward is an ethnically diverse community of 125,000 people, located in the San Francisco Bay area. During his tenure, Chief Brann implemented a nationally-respected community policing program that has been used as a model by police departments in California and other states. He has also lectured and written on the subject of community policing. Chief Brann supervised a department of 165 sworn police officers and 112 non-sworn employees.

Prior to becoming Chief of the Hayward Police Department, Brann served in the Santa Ana, California Police Department from 1969 to 1990. His management assignments included service as Patrol Captain and Administration Captain for this 600-person police department. While in Santa Ana, he designed, developed, and managed a wide array of community policing and crime prevention programs that received recognition as national models by the National Crime Prevention Council, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the American Association of Retired Persons, as well as various state agencies.

Chief Brann is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the California Police Chief's Association. He is the immediate past President of the Alameda County Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association.

Chief Brann received his Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice from the California State University at Fullerton in 1975, and his Masters of Public Administration from the University of Southern California in 1979. He is also a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy.

STATE BUDGET INFORMATION

STATE	FY 1994	FY 1995				
	PHS	PHASE1	AHEAD	TOTAL	FAST ESTIMATES	TOTAL ESTIMATES
AK	\$0	\$2,167,820	\$600,000	\$2,767,820	\$2,524,140	\$5,291,960
AL	\$1,817,360	\$4,502,130	\$1,396,060	\$7,715,550	\$10,263,360	\$17,978,910
AR	\$847,880	\$2,569,230	\$734,020	\$4,151,130	\$7,819,620	\$11,970,750
AZ	\$2,890,790	\$6,308,610	\$6,505,620	\$15,705,020	\$4,803,620	\$20,508,640
CA	\$21,942,720	\$30,616,960	\$34,181,970	\$86,741,650	\$15,806,360	\$102,548,010
CO	\$1,950,000	\$2,164,980	\$3,569,910	\$7,684,890	\$5,777,880	\$13,462,770
CT	\$2,232,070	\$2,550,000	\$4,648,490	\$9,430,560	\$4,618,240	\$14,048,800
DC	\$0	\$999,990		\$999,990		\$999,990
DE	\$1,868,530	\$2,352,050	\$900,000	\$5,120,580	\$781,320	\$5,901,900
FL	\$11,977,090	\$19,860,260	\$26,029,140	\$57,866,490	\$11,339,220	\$69,205,710
GA	\$2,768,080	\$5,516,000	\$6,847,980	\$15,132,060	\$11,050,340	\$26,182,400
GM	\$0		\$596,260	\$596,260		\$596,260
HI	\$375,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$4,875,000		\$4,875,000
IA	\$1,725,000	\$2,235,490	\$1,275,000	\$5,235,490	\$9,097,940	\$14,333,430
ID	\$118,510	\$807,790	\$129,330	\$1,055,630	\$2,672,780	\$3,728,410
IL	\$6,756,560	\$7,243,200	\$32,400,000	\$46,399,760	\$26,252,030	\$72,651,790
IN	\$2,699,980	\$4,068,400	\$5,337,240	\$12,105,620	\$9,339,880	\$21,445,500
KS	\$2,453,370	\$2,091,670	\$2,642,910	\$7,187,950	\$6,224,590	\$13,412,540
KY	\$1,062,360	\$1,878,620	\$1,528,530	\$4,469,510	\$5,741,760	\$10,211,270
LA	\$2,537,600	\$2,593,420	\$7,193,720	\$12,324,740	\$5,482,070	\$17,806,810
MA	\$5,595,330	\$9,061,590	\$13,044,690	\$27,701,610	\$17,481,240	\$45,182,850
MD	\$4,528,700	\$4,817,950	\$10,788,500	\$20,135,150	\$3,829,390	\$23,964,540
ME	\$900,000	\$501,930	\$443,280	\$1,845,210	\$4,004,220	\$5,849,430
MI	\$5,180,460	\$5,272,700	\$12,505,570	\$22,958,730	\$16,745,880	\$39,704,610
MN	\$1,997,190	\$911,950	\$4,091,290	\$7,000,430	\$13,225,190	\$20,225,620
MO	\$3,966,350	\$937,660	\$5,351,990	\$10,256,000	\$14,326,920	\$24,582,920
MS	\$1,312,890	\$2,876,940	\$968,850	\$5,158,680	\$10,011,800	\$15,170,480
MT	\$438,920	\$1,132,760	\$640,770	\$2,212,450	\$2,429,910	\$4,642,360
NC	\$3,025,170	\$6,637,010	\$6,307,120	\$15,969,300	\$11,960,300	\$27,929,600
ND	\$115,240	\$98,840	\$426,890	\$640,970	\$1,881,430	\$2,522,400
NE	\$1,066,590	\$3,641,000	\$1,224,020	\$5,931,610	\$2,319,790	\$8,251,400
NH	\$213,140	\$300,000	\$1,125,000	\$1,638,140	\$4,440,270	\$6,078,410
NJ	\$7,144,220	\$4,167,190	\$9,677,370	\$20,988,780	\$26,405,790	\$47,394,570
NM	\$660,690	\$2,659,260	\$722,610	\$4,042,560	\$3,976,110	\$8,018,670
NV	\$375,000	\$2,440,890	\$1,425,000	\$4,240,890	\$1,257,460	\$5,498,350
NY	\$6,352,290	\$8,037,390	\$21,372,790	\$35,762,470	\$17,005,310	\$52,767,780
OH	\$5,657,060	\$5,917,620	\$10,541,930	\$22,116,610	\$26,819,020	\$48,935,630
OK	\$600,000	\$2,613,260	\$3,170,530	\$6,383,790	\$8,421,330	\$14,805,120
OR	\$1,200,000	\$2,450,640	\$4,500,000	\$8,150,640	\$6,498,740	\$14,649,380
PA	\$4,705,140	\$4,481,200	\$14,366,830	\$23,553,170	\$20,640,360	\$44,193,530
PR	\$0	\$3,480,430	\$7,827,710	\$11,308,140	\$0	\$11,308,140
RI	\$1,213,160	\$1,794,060	\$1,800,000	\$4,807,220	\$1,629,430	\$6,436,650
SC	\$2,126,430	\$4,552,000	\$3,404,340	\$10,082,770	\$6,262,610	\$16,345,380

SD	\$592,970	\$665,540	\$300,000	\$1,558,510	\$2,524,690	\$4,083,200
TN	\$3,529,950	\$2,617,020	\$6,093,080	\$12,240,050	\$8,595,560	\$20,835,610
TX	\$9,953,050	\$10,657,740	\$28,145,820	\$48,756,610	\$20,909,890	\$69,666,500
UT	\$1,337,030	\$1,976,940	\$1,190,020	\$4,503,990	\$4,489,720	\$8,993,710
VA	\$4,972,160	\$3,966,350	\$7,633,090	\$16,571,600	\$5,395,760	\$21,967,360
VT	\$217,640	\$1,010,060	\$55,900	\$1,283,600	\$2,217,330	\$3,500,930
WA	\$2,673,870	\$7,654,190	\$2,831,980	\$13,160,040	\$10,220,950	\$23,380,990
WI	\$1,884,580	\$1,850,690	\$1,425,000	\$5,160,270	\$12,424,510	\$17,584,780
WV	\$1,127,350	\$1,227,560	\$1,158,080	\$3,512,990	\$5,335,940	\$8,848,930
WY	\$450,000	\$283,810	\$125,660	\$859,470	\$1,115,150	\$1,974,620
TOTALS	\$151,135,471	\$214,220,790	\$322,701,890	\$688,058,151	\$434,397,150	\$1,122,455,300

Number of Officers by State						
STATE	PHS	PHASE1	AHEAD	TOTAL	FAST ESTIMATES	TOTAL ESTIMATES
AK	8	23	8	39	38	77
AL	28	72	23	123	207	330
AR	13	52	11	76	165	241
AZ	38	74	87	199	73	272
CA	251	303	480	1,034	212	1,246
CO	26	29	48	103	96	199
CT	26	34	62	122	62	184
DC	0			0		0
DE	26	18	12	56	12	68
FL	163	270	355	788	173	961
GA	42	90	100	232	211	443
GM	0	0	9	9		9
HI	5	40	20	65		65
IA	23	21	17	61	145	206
ID	4	11	2	17	42	59
IL	95	96	432	623	406	1,029
IN	36	59	75	170	151	321
KS	34	15	36	85	109	194
KY	16	27	34	77	117	194
LA	46	43	135	224	135	359
MA	75	96	175	346	241	587
MD	75	75	150	300	59	359
ME	12	7	6	25	63	88
MI	67	73	167	307	244	551
MN	28	12	55	95	193	288
MO	53	16	84	153	282	435
MS	22	52	13	87	209	296
MT	6	16	9	31	40	71
NC	46	100	96	242	215	457
ND	2	2	6	10	32	42
NE	15	51	19	85	40	125
NH	3	4	15	22	68	90
NJ	92	56	130	278	360	638
NM	10	40	11	61	74	135
NV	5	32	19	56	19	75
NY	86	108	291	485	247	732
OH	78	82	178	338	408	746
OK	23	38	45	106	187	293
OR	20	27	60	107	93	200
PA	63	47	192	302	316	618
PR	0	100	276	376	0	376
RI	14	16	24	54	23	77
SC	29	60	53	142	116	258
SD	8	9	4	21	47	68

TN	54	27	95	176	167	343
TX	132	155	384	671	366	1,037
UT	18	28	16	62	68	130
VA	75	47	113	235	92	327
VT	3	14	1	18	35	53
WA	35	87	38	160	145	305
WI	27	25	19	71	173	244
WV	18	16	18	52	119	171
WY	6	4	2	12	18	30
TOTALS	2,080	2,799	4,710	9,589	7,113	16,702

ney General has the authority to waive these requirements in whole or in part.

☐ Grants must be used only to increase the amount of funds available for community policing, and may not be used to supplant State or local funds.

☐ Expedited applications are available for applicants from communities of less than 50,000 and/or those jurisdictions who seek less than \$1 million.

☐ The Attorney General may give preferential consideration to applications that include a non-Federal matching contribution exceeding the 25% minimum.

☐ Through the Troops-to-Cops provision, funds may be used to hire former members of the Armed Forces to serve as career law enforcement officers for deployment in community policing, particularly in those communities that are adversely affected by a recent military base closing.

Guidelines /Regulations

Guidelines and applications for police hiring grants will be available in October.

Additional Program Information

Community policing grants are intended to substantially increase the number of law enforcement officers interacting directly with members of the community; to provide additional and more effective training to law enforcement officers to enhance their problem solving and other public service skills needed in interacting with members of the community; to encourage the development and implementation of innovative programs to permit members of the community to law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in the community; and to encourage the development of new technologies to assist law enforcement agencies in reorienting their emphasis from reacting to crime to preventing crime.

In addition, grants may be used: to increase law enforcement activities focused on interaction with the community; to enhance conflict resolution skills; to enhance police participation in early intervention teams; to reduce the time officers spend out of the community and in court; to enhance proactive crime control; to enhance

management and administration skills in community policing; to operate crime control programs; and to support the purchase of one service weapon per officer.

Phase I of the COPS Program will be funded with \$200 million of the \$1.3 billion appropriated for FY 1995. This \$200 million represents less than 3% of the total funds available under the COPS Program. The only jurisdictions eligible for funding under Phase I were those 2,505 jurisdictions that applied to the Police Hiring Supplement Program of 1994, but were not funded. From this pool of eligible applicants, Phase I grantees were chosen through a competitive reviewing process. Competition was extremely intense, and the number of strong applications again exceeded the amount of money available under Phase I. Award information will be sent to all Phase I grantees by mid-November.

Phase II of the COPS Program will begin immediately following the announcement of awards under Phase I. Awards for the remaining \$1.1 billion appropriated for FY 1995 will be determined under an entirely new application procedure. All law enforcement agencies are eligible for funding under Phase II, including those jurisdictions who received funding under either the Police Hiring Supplement Program or Phase I of the COPS Program. The Department of Justice is currently in the application design process, and we hope to have applications for Phase II available during the month of October.

The Crime Bill authorizes an additional \$7.5 billion for subsequent phases of the COPS Program for fiscal years 1996-2000.

For More Information

For further information on this or any other provision in the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, contact:

Department of Justice
Response Center
1-800-421-6770

In the Washington, DC metropolitan area:
202-307-1480

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

01-Feb-1995 10:29pm

TO: Kathy McKiernan

FROM: Jose Cerda, III
Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: Talking Points

Kathy,

Here -- and this is pretty much off the top of my head -- are some talking points I would use. I hope they're helpful; call me if you need more to work with, or if you have questions.

Jose'

- I don't what draft of the drug strategy or budget USA Today has, but those documents were still in the editing processs until this week. They may not have been completely accurate.

- In any event, what there is no question about is that our strategy, which will be released next week after the budget, includes the largest drug budget ever. It builds on last year's effort and stresses the following four points:

- prevention is the ultimate key to reducing drug use, so we must to everything we can to stop individuals -- especially our children -- from ever turning to drugs;

- hard-core drug use fuels most of the demand for drugs and is directly tied to much of the violence on America's streets. We need to get these users off the street and into treatment;

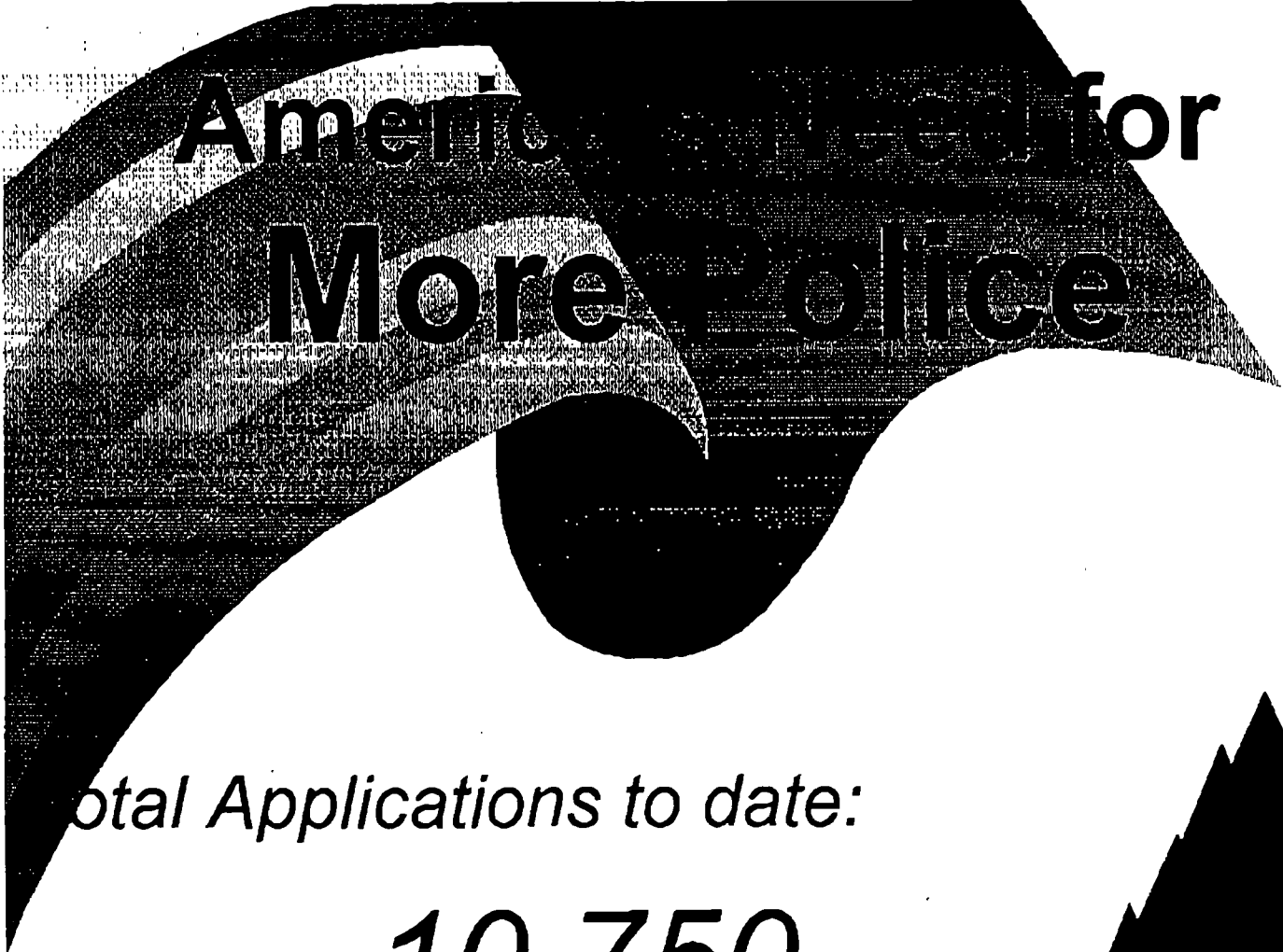
- the drug war will be won at the local level, so we need to give communities the tools and resources they need to fight drugs -- like community policing, smart prevention, more and better treatment, and community frienly programs;

- we must do more to stop drugs at their source, before they ever get to our borders.

- Also, the President has stepped up his anti-drug media campaign. Last month, in conjunction with the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, we released a PSA with the President talking to kids about the dangers of drugs. And today, we are unveiling a new ad with the Partnership and CADCA (the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America), which encourages Americans to get personally involved in

fighting drugs in their communities.

- After the ad unveiling, about 200 state and local media leaders, several members of the cabinet and others will join the President and First Lady in a reception honoring the work of the media and community coalitions.

A stylized, high-contrast graphic of the American flag, featuring horizontal stripes and a wavy, draped appearance. It serves as a background for the title text.

America Needs for More Police

Total Applications to date:

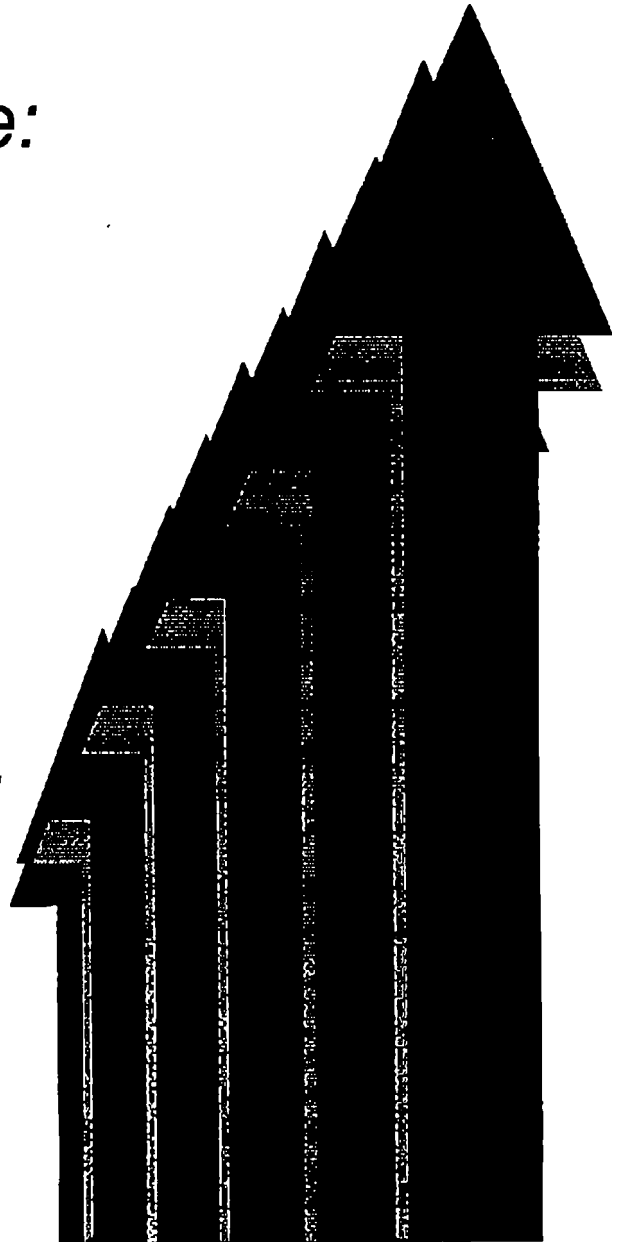
10,750

Total COPS Requested:

39,260

Total Dollars Requested:

\$2.5 Billion



EMBARGO FOR RELEASE 2/8/95**COPS FAST TALKING POINTS****U.S. Attorneys****KEY POINTS**

- On February 8, President Clinton and Attorney General Reno announced \$ 434 million to help 6,660 law enforcement agencies hire 7,110 community police officers under the Administration's COPS FAST police hiring program (for jurisdictions numbering less than 50,000).
- More than half of the police departments in America are now scheduled to receive police hiring grants funded under the crime bill or other Clinton Administration programs.
- President Clinton pledged to put 100,000 police on the streets, and today's announcements bring the total officers funded to over 16,000.
- COPS FAST shows how to reinvent government: jurisdictions submitted a one-page application by December 31, 1994 to apply for funds, and are they are being notified less than six weeks later.
- Because of the overwhelming demand -- more than half of all eligible police departments across America applied for COPS FAST -- most grantees were awarded less than their full request. More funding will be available later unless the Congress succeeds in killing the COPS program.
- In smaller jurisdictions, where senseless violence and gangs are emerging and forces are smaller, just an officer or two can make a difference.

TODAY'S AWARDS

- The jurisdictions notified today include 5,430 municipal police departments, 6 county police departments, 1,070 sheriffs' offices, 1 state police office and 120 Indian tribal groups.
- Because the demand by COPS FAST applicants exceeded current available funding, the \$434 million was allocated according to the applicant's current number of sworn officers:
 - jurisdictions with more than 99 sworn officers will receive funds to help hire officers totaling up to 2.5 percent of their force strength;
 - jurisdictions with between 50-99 sworn officers will receive funds to help hire two additional officers; and
 - jurisdictions with fewer than 50 officers will receive enough funds to help hire one

additional officer.

ABOUT COPS FAST

- Every law enforcement agency, city, and county government serving populations less than 50,000 was mailed a one page COPS FAST application last fall, and was asked to return it by December 31, 1994.
- Grants will be awarded for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits earned by new or rehired officers over three years, with a maximum of \$75,000 per officer. The remaining 25 percent will be paid by state or local funds.
- Grant money is made available when the new officers come on the police payroll. Grantees also agree to complete a streamlined budget form and a simple community policing implementation plan in order to receive the grant. The COPS staff will provide technical assistance to agencies as needed to develop and refine their community policing plans.
- Awards will be monitored through site visits, audits, and electronic reporting techniques.
- Officers hired under COPS FAST must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, officers that otherwise would have been hired by the agency. Awards granted under COPS FAST will not affect the eligibility of an agency to apply for a grant under other COPS programs.

THE POLICE HIRING PROGRAM

- The crime bill's community policing hiring program, signed into law by President Clinton this September, provides \$8.8 billion in competitive grants for state and local law enforcement agencies to hire community policing officers and to implement community policing.
- Jurisdictions larger than 50,000 have been receiving grants under a separate program, entitled COPS AHEAD. Town and cities which applied to start a new department were also not funded under COPS FAST grants, but will be able to apply for other grants later this year.
- More hiring grants will be available later this year, and every jurisdiction in America will be eligible to apply.

COMMUNITY POLICING

- Community policing is designed to complement traditional policing by forging effective, innovative crime prevention partnerships between law enforcement and the community.

"This money is a down payment on a safer America," said Reno. "These officers will help America's communities, large and small, increase their police forces and create problem-solving partnerships to fight crime."

**EMBARGO
FOR RELEASE 2/8/95**

**COPS FAST Q&A
U.S. Attorneys**

Q: What jurisdictions were eligible to apply under COPS FAST?

A: Every law enforcement agency serving a jurisdiction with fewer than 50,000 people.

Q: Were any jurisdictions denied awards?

A: Although 6,660 will receive awards, awards were not made to agencies for whom community policing has not been tried and tested, such as campus police, airport police, housing police, park police, prosecutor investigators, district attorney police and natural resources police.

Q: Why aren't COPS FAST jurisdictions going to receive the full amount of money they asked for?

A: The purpose of COPS FAST was to permit all interested departments to receive police officers. With more than 7,000 jurisdictions applying -- half of the eligible police forces in America -- there is not enough money in the COPS budget to fully fund requests. Instead, awards were made based on the number of police on the force, since larger forces police larger populations and face greater challenges.

Q: Why give everybody a few officers, rather than giving higher-crime areas more officers?

A: The increase in violent crime has not bypassed small towns. Every jurisdiction that applied needs for expanded policing services, and every jurisdiction will be eligible for more money if Congress continues this program.

Q: Isn't the timing of this announcement designed to influence the debate in Congress over ending the COPS program?

A: No. The COPS FAST program and its schedule for applications and grant disbursements were established and announced last fall, before the November elections.

Q: How can jurisdictions get police grants after today?

A: Other hiring programs will be announced later this year.

Q: When will the new officers be on the street?

A: That is up to the jurisdiction.

Q: When do the police get the money?

A: When the officers come on to the staff payroll or by the official grant start date, whichever is later.

Q: What if a jurisdiction changes its mind?

A: It is free to withdraw its application at any time.

Q: Can these grants be used to help pay for existing officers or for new officers already budgeted for?

A: No. Officers hired under COPS FAST must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, officers that otherwise would have been hired by the agency.

Q: Isn't it unfair to require smaller jurisdictions to pay a matching grant to get more police?

A: Grants will be awarded for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits earned by new or rehired officers over three years, with a maximum of \$75,000 per officer. The remaining 25 percent will be paid by state or local funds.

Q: I heard that the Clinton Administration is going to hire Hong Kong police (to take people's guns away).

A: This false rumor was started after a Republican Senator proposed a study of the feasibility of using the language skills and experience of Hong Kong police as consultants to help fight Asian-American organized crime. The proposal never became law and the study was never carried out.

Q: Isn't there too much red tape involved in getting these grants?

A: No. Applicants merely had to fill out a one-page grant application to get the award. Now they just have to complete a streamlined budget form, present a simple community policing implementation plan, and fulfill basic equal opportunity requirements. The COPS staff will provide technical assistance to agencies as needed to develop and refine the community policing plan.

Q: How can communities get more information about the COPS program?

A: By dialing 1-800-421-6770



U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

OFFICE OF
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POLICING SERVICES (COPS)

1100 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
10TH FLOOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
(202) 514-3750

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TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 12 (including cover sheet)

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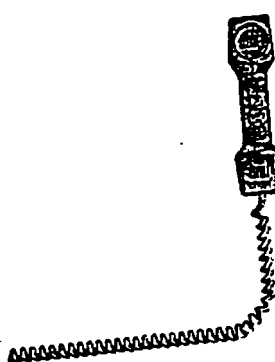
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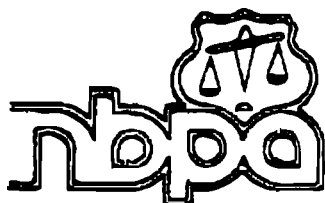
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MESSAGE:

SHOULD WE PUT THESE IN
THE WH PRESS PACKET?





national black police association

(202) 986-2070

3251 MT. PLEASANT ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20010

1984-1995

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February 7, 1995

The Honorable Janet Reno
United States Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Constitution Avenue & 10th Streets, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Madam Attorney General:

The National Black Police Association would like to go on record in support of the COPS Program (Community Oriented Policing Services) that will provide competitive grants to local police departments to add 100,000 new community police officers on the streets of America. Our members, many of whom work on the streets of this country, believe that the present procedure is the most effective and efficient way to reach President Clinton's goal.

Equally, we believe the precedent setting crime prevention funding provision should remain a part of the finished law as well. It is our belief, that if we are truly going to succeed at making communities safer, we must stop crime before it happens. Thank you for your continued efforts.

Sincerely,

Ronald E. Hampton
Ronald E. Hampton
Executive Director

REH/fll

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Executive Director:

J. THOMAS COCHRAN

February 1, 1995

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Avenues, NW -- Room 5111
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear General Reno:

On behalf of The U.S. Conference of Mayors, I would like to congratulate you on the outstanding job which the Department of Justice has done in implementing the 1994 crime act. Mayors and police chiefs worked with you, the President and the Congress to get it enacted. Since then we have worked with you to see it implemented. We are confident that our strong partnership will continue.

As you are aware, we strongly support the COPS Program. In addition during our Winter Meeting, mayors reaffirmed their commitment to a strong prevention component and to working to see the bill's prevention programs funded next year.

We were pleased that both Associate Attorney General John Schmidt and COPS Program Director Joe Brann were able to meet with our Criminal and Social Justice Committee last week during the Winter Meeting. We look forward to continued sessions with them as we work to resolve implementation issues.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Victor Ashe".

Victor Ashe
Mayor of Knoxville
President

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

OFFICE OF
COMMUNITY ORIENTED
POLICING SERVICES (COPS)

633 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1994

AG
(202) 616-0189
TDD (202) 514-1888

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES POLICE HIRING GRANTS
FOR 16,600 JURISDICTIONS:
HALF OF AMERICA'S POLICE DEPARTMENTS NOW SCHEDULED TO GET AID

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Dramatically expanding the scope of the Administration's "COPS" police hiring program, President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno today announced \$434 million in new hiring grants for 6,660 police departments to hire more than 7,115 new officers. More than half of the police departments in America are now scheduled to receive grants that will help them hire more than 16,000 officers.

The jurisdictions, all numbering less than 50,000 in population, submitted one-page grant applications just six weeks ago.

"Two years ago, I pledged to put 100,000 new police officers on the street," said President Clinton. "Today we turned the corner. Just five months after I signed the crime bill, we have funded more than 16,000 new cops."

Including the 1993-94 Police Hiring Supplement program and the crime bill grants announced last year, 8,014 jurisdictions have now received grants to hire 16,695 officers.

The crime bill's community policing hiring program, signed into law by President Clinton this September, provides \$8.8 billion in competitive grants for state and local law enforcement agencies to hire community policing officers and to implement community policing.

Congress is now considering amending last year's crime bill, including proposals that would scrap the "Cops on the Beat" grants. Clinton and Reno both warned against such a move. "The police, prosecutors, mayors and ordinary citizens of America fought too hard last year to end six years of gridlock and put 100,000 police on the streets," said Reno. "Today we have more than 16,000 reasons why we can't turn back."

The President was joined at this morning's announcement by Attorney General Reno,

(MORE)

- 2 -

COPS Director Joseph Brann and two officers from recipient jurisdictions. The two police executives lauded today's awards.

"The nationwide surge in senseless violence and gang activity are new to many of us outside of big cities," said Mary Ann Viverette, Chief of Police of Gaithersburg, MD (pop. 39,542). "People think of us as Mayberry, but we're starting to feel more like Gotham."

"In smaller cities, towns and counties, just an officer or two can make a tremendous difference," said Sheriff Gene Kelly of Clark County Ohio. "Today's awards can help us start to turn things around."

The jurisdictions notified today include 5,430 municipal police departments, 6 county police departments, 1,070 sheriffs' offices, 1 state police department, 120 Indian Tribal departments and 33 other law enforcement departments.

Because of the overwhelming demand -- nearly half of the eligible jurisdictions applied -- the Department of Justice was unable to fully fund the more than 7,100 requests from its FY96 budget of \$1.3 billion for police hiring, of which \$538 million was allocated last year for other grants. Instead, \$434 million was allocated to all eligible COPS FAST applicants according to their current number of sworn officers:

- jurisdictions with more than 100 sworn officers will receive funds to help hire officers totaling 2.5 percent of their force strength;
- jurisdictions with between 51-100 sworn officers will receive funds to help hire two additional officers; and
- jurisdictions with fewer than 51 officers will receive enough funds to help hire one additional officer.

Grants will be awarded for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits earned by new or rehired officers over three years, with a maximum of \$75,000 per officer. The remaining 25 percent will be paid by state or local funds.

Grant money is made available when the new officers are on the payroll. Grantees have also agreed to complete a streamlined budget form and a simple community policing implementation plan in order to receive the grant. The COPS staff will provide technical assistance to agencies as needed to develop and refine their community policing plans. Awards will be monitored through site visits, audits, and electronic reporting techniques.

Every law enforcement agency, city, and county government serving populations less than 50,000 was mailed a one page COPS FAST application last fall, and was asked to return it by December 31, 1994.

(MORE)

- 3 -

Officers hired under COPS FAST must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, officers that otherwise would have been hired by the agency. Awards granted under COPS FAST will not affect the eligibility of an agency to apply for a grant under other COPS programs.

Jurisdictions over 50,000 have been receiving grants under a separate program, entitled COPS AHEAD. Town and cities which applied to start a new department were also not funded under COPS FAST grants, but will be able to apply for other grants later this year.

More hiring grants will be available later this year, and every jurisdiction in America will be eligible to apply.

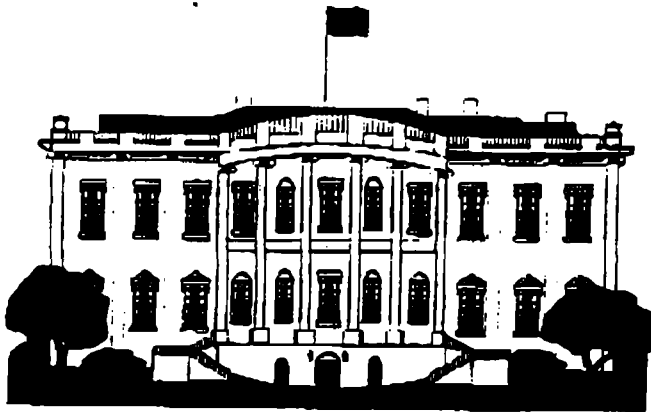
Community policing is designed to complement traditional policing by forging effective, innovative crime prevention partnerships between law enforcement and the community. "This money is a down payment on a safer America," said Reno. "These officers will help America's communities, large and small, increase their police forces and create problem-solving partnerships to fight crime."

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95-



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of pages including cover: 6

Date: FEB - 7 1995

To: Jose Cerda

Fax Number: 67028

Office Number: 62564

Comments: Announcement 2/8/95

From: Rivera

Fax Number: 56708

Office Number: 56706

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**President William J. Clinton
Announcement of Police Grants
February 8, 1995**

Good morning. [Acknowledgments: AG Reno, Lee Brown, Sen. Leahy, Sen. Wellstone, Rep. Barcia, Rep. Bishop, Rep. Houghton, Rep. King, Rep. Quinn, Rep. Tanner, Chief Brann, Chief Viverette, and Sheriff Kelly for the introduction]

We passed the Crime Bill last year with support from both parties. As we move forward with the Crime Bill, using it to put more police on America's streets, I'm glad to see that it remains a bipartisan effort.

STORY

We're here today to award grants for over 7,000 new police officers to over 6,700 small cities, towns, and counties. These communities are lucky that they don't usually experience the same level of violence that besets larger cities. But don't kid yourselves -- unfortunately, violence is no stranger to these towns either.

Our job is not just to help America's largest cities turn back the escalating tide of crime and violence that threatens them so terribly. Our job is also to stop the seeds of crime from taking root everywhere, to stop the terror from spreading.

And, like I have said so many times before, police officers on the street are the best protection, smartest prevention, and toughest enforcement you can find.

The Crime Bill we fought so hard for last year is going to put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets, a 20% increase. During the fight to pass it, I promised that I would do whatever I had to -- cut red tape, cut through bureaucracy -- to award 20,000 new officers in the first year. Today's announcement brings this year's total to 16,000 -- in just over four months.

We are putting this Crime Bill to work putting police on the streets, just like we said we'd do. And just like we said, we aren't doing it with a complicated bureaucracy. Ask any of the police chiefs with us today how long it took them to fill out the one-page application.

The grants aren't accompanied by any thick set of federal regulations governing their appropriate use. In fact, the only real requirement we have is that the grants are used to promote community policing, to increase police presence on the street.

way for us to put more police on the street is to equip cities and towns with the resources they need to hire and deploy them.

We fought hard for the Crime Bill last year. We fought hard for every one of the 16,000 officers we are already putting on the street. And now we're going to ask those 16,000 men and women, just like we ask all of the chiefs and sheriffs here, to risk their lives for us every day.

America's police officers need this Crime Bill. They need the 100,000 reinforcements it will bring. And I will not turn my back on them. I will not allow anyone to stop this Crime Bill just as it's starting to do it's job.

And while we're on the subject: America's police officers need the assault weapons ban we passed last year. We have no right to ask them to face deadly assault weapons because we won't face up to special interest pressure. They need, they deserve, they should demand whatever protection that ban provides them. And I am going to make sure they continue to have it.

I also want to take a moment to discuss the relationship of the Crime Bill to our National Drug Control Strategy, which I am submitting to Congress today. Because of the Crime Bill, this year's drug control strategy is the largest in the history of the federal government. And I want to thank Dr. Brown and the Attorney General for their leadership in this area.

Our 1995 Drug Control Strategy is based on a three-step approach. It will work with foreign governments to cut drugs off at the source. It will boost community efforts to educate young people about the dangers -- and penalties -- of drug use. And it will punish people who break the law, but also work to break the cycle of crime and drugs by providing treatment to addicts in prison.

The Drug Control Strategy gives local communities more resources to fight drugs than ever before, and more flexibility to use those resources. It is another reason why I want to work with Congress to build on the Crime Bill, but refuse to let anyone take us backwards.

We fought hard for the Crime Bill last year. With the help of police officers like those of you with us today, and with the help of Americans who take responsibility for their own communities, the Crime Bill is already making a difference.

We should certainly continue looking for ways to improve it -- but we should fight anyone who tries to undermine it. The American people, not to mention the brave men and women who have sworn to protect us, deserve nothing less.

Thank you and God bless you.

1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

TALKING POINTS

February 1995

THE PROBLEM

Drug problem is national in scope, affecting every citizen.

Drugs are not a problem solely of the poor, or of minorities, or of inner-city residents.

The majority of people in the inner cities do not use illicit drugs; but they are victimized by those who do.

THE SOLUTION

The solution is both national and international in response.

The Goal: reduction of illicit drug use & its consequences.

- The best way to reduce the problem of illicit drug use is to reduce the number of chronic, hardcore users; because chronic, hardcore users account for nearly 2/3 of the drugs consumed in the U.S.

The best way to accomplish this is by providing effective drug treatment in communities & prisons.

- Drug Prevention is key to ensuring the future of the Nation's youth. To prevent drug use, a nationwide media campaign will be launched to deglamorize drug use in the mind of every child.

Our Strategy is **TOUGHER THAN EVER, BUT SMART**, building on the Crime Control Act signed into law by the President.

- Domestic Law Enforcement efforts create important links between treatment, prevention, and the criminal justice system.

A recent survey found that 4 in 10 Americans had taken safety precautions because of the threat of drug-related crime by making homes more secure, staying inside at night, avoiding unsafe areas.

Our Strategy responds to these fears by creating community-based programs for drug education, treatment, prevention, and law enforcement.

The Strategy has **ACTIONS PLANS** for:

- **REDUCING THE DEMAND FOR ILLICIT DRUGS**
- **REDUCING CRIME, VIOLENCE, AND DRUG AVAILABILITY**
- **ENHANCING PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY & EFFICIENCY**
- **STRENGTHENING INTERDICTION & INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS**

THE PROBLEM

DRUG USE IN AMERICA TODAY

1 in 3 Americans has used an illicit drug

1 in 9 Americans has tried cocaine

One half of high school seniors have tried drugs;
1 in 5 uses drugs regularly

Chronic, hardcore drug use remains widespread

responsible for much of the crime, violence, and
negative health consequences

accounts for more than two-thirds of illicit drug
use, although only 20% of drug-using population.

Alarming New Trends:

- Casual drug use is increasing, especially among adolescents:

fewer kids have a clear understanding of the
risks associated with drug use;

after years of decline, drug use among 8th,
10th, and 12th graders is increasing.

- Growing Availability of cheap high purity Heroin:

potential to attract new users;

increased use among users, especially via
inhalation and snorting.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG USE

- The social cost of drug use is \$67 billion: 70%
is attributable to the costs of crimes; 30% is
medical and death-related.

THE ECONOMY: The illicit drug trade is draining the
U.S. economy. In 1993, the retail value of the illicit
drug business totalled \$50 billion.

Drug use is weakening the fiscal health of the public
sector. Federal, State, and local governments spend
\$25 billion on drug control (50 cents for every dollar
spent by drug consumers).

More than 60% of the Federal drug control budget is directed to law enforcement; most state and local government spending is directed to the criminal justice system (79%).

HEALTH CARE: Drug use is straining the health care system. In 1993, almost 500,000 drug-related emergencies occurred across the nation. (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Substance Abuse, October 1993) More than one-third of AIDS cases are drug-related.

CRIME: Drug use and related crime devastates our communities. In 1993, 1,123,300 were arrested for drug offenses -- including sale, manufacturing, and possession -- more than 2 arrests per minute. Drug tests confirm recent drug use in the majority of those arrested. (Drug Use Forecasting)

Homicide rates by youth aged 18 and younger have doubled since 1985. Kids involved with drugs are arming themselves and killing one another over drug money and turf.

AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS IN OUR COMMUNITIES

Drugs are readily available to anyone who wants to buy them. Cocaine and heroin street prices are low and purity is high -- making use more feasible and affordable than ever.

Marijuana is increasingly available, potent, and cheap -- enticing a new generation.

Current coca cultivation is 3 times what is necessary to supply the needs of the U.S. market.

THE SOLUTION

ACTION PLAN FOR REDUCING THE DEMAND FOR ILLICIT DRUGS

REDUCING DEMAND BY REDUCING HARDCORE USE

Cost Effectiveness of Treatment: CA study found that for every dollar invested in drug treatment in 1992, taxpayers saved 7 dollars; savings attributed to decreased use of drugs, alcohol, and reduction in costs for crime and healthcare. (CALDATA; NIDA study confirms data)

Treatment Availability: Treatment is available for only 1.4 million of the 2.4 million drug users who need and could benefit from treatment. More than 1 million who could benefit from treatment are unable to access programs.

Closing the treatment gap is a national priority, and the Administration continues to press for more treatment facilities, especially within the criminal justice system.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND TREATMENT: Coerced Abstinence

Treatment in Prison: The Crime Control Act provides funds for treatment in federal and state prisons, and aftercare for the 55% of Federal inmates and 57% of States inmates reported using drugs regularly.

Drug Courts: The Crime Control Act provides funds for expand drug courts to ensure certainty and immediacy of punishment for drug-related crimes.

REDUCING DEMAND THROUGH PREVENTION

Only effective prevention measures can bring about long-term sustainable reduction in drug use.

National Prevention System: a comprehensive system to address prevention needs across the country to plan for optimal use of prevention resources, and to address What Works? by developing effective evaluation tools.

Programs that work, like Safe and Drug-Free Schools, and the DrugFree Workplace initiatives will be continued.

Crime Control Act creates new programs like Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) in high-poverty and high-crime areas to keep schools open after hours, weekends, and summers to help young people stay off the streets.

African American Male Initiative has been established to respond to the special problems faced by young African American men regarding drugs and violence.

ACTION PLAN FOR REDUCING CRIME, VIOLENCE, AND DRUG AVAILABILITY**CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1994**

The Nation took a major step forward in reducing drug-related crime and violence when it passed Crime Control Act.

Builds on the President's National Drug Control Strategy by authorizing new police, punishment, and prevention programs.

- 100,000 new police officers on city streets;
- treatment for chronic, hardcore drug users in prisons;
- expands the use of drug courts;
- multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces;
- crime & drug prevention programs in communities.

DOMESTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN:

Increase efficiency and eliminate duplication of Federal, State, County and local law enforcement agencies;
Increase coordination of regional law enforcement, treatment and prevention resources

Marijuana: comprehensive initiative to decrease cultivation and use of marijuana

Technology Needs: Intelligence, technology and advanced officer training needs of State/local law enforcement

INVESTIGATE TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS:

Federal investigative resources will target domestic cells of Latin American criminal organizations; major national gangs; Asian and West African criminal and trafficking organizations.

EXPANSION OF BORDER CONTROL EFFORTS:

Review current enforcement efforts at the Southwest Border; determine how to reduce drugs smuggled across the border and reduce border violence.

Customs Service and INS will maintain the reduction of drug smuggling across the Southwest Border as a top priority.

MONEY LAUNDERING:

Facilitate collaboration between Treasury and Justice to develop an action plan to coordinate domestic drug law enforcement, regulatory and private industry efforts to target laundering of drug proceeds.

ACTION PLAN TO ENHANCE DOMESTIC PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY AND EFFICIENCY

EMPOWERMENT ZONES:

In December 1994, the President designated 9 Empowerment Zones, to enhance multifaceted and interconnected planning to respond to drug use and trafficking in those communities.

WEED AND SEED:

Weed and Seed programs play an import role linking law enforcement and drug prevention activities across the country. Communities can first identify the problems and develop effective solutions.

WORKPLACE INITIATIVES:

Alcohol and drug testing has been mandated for safety-sensitive employees in aviation, motor carrier, railroad, pipeline, maritime, and mass transit industries.

STREAMLINING FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL GRANTS:

The Federal drug grant application process will be streamlined to create a universal grant application.

EXPAND AND IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES:

To provide drug data to communities.

IDENTIFY EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS:

Provide information on effective law enforcement, treatment and prevention programs to communities. Provide technical assistance to community based organizations.

CUT THE RED TAPE:

Eliminate many Federal mandates and restrictions, giving States the needed flexibility to target funds to high-priority communities.

ACTION PLAN TO STRENGTHEN INTERDICTION AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

U.S. drug control agencies have developed an aggressive, coordinated response to the cocaine, heroin, and marijuana threats facing this Nation.

INTERNATIONAL COCAINE STRATEGY

1993 interagency review:

Presidential Decision Directive: the international cocaine industry is a serious national security threat requiring an extraordinary and coordinated response by all agencies involved in national security.

Response: 4-pronged strategy to (1)emphasize assisting institutions of nations with the political will to combat narcotrafficking; (2)destroy narcotrafficking organizations; (3)interdict narcotics trafficking in both the source countries and transit zones; and (4)increase international cooperation.

Controlled Shift in the emphasis of cocaine interdiction priorities from the transit zone to source countries because it is more effective to attack drugs at the source of production where illicit production and transit activities are more visible and thus more vulnerable. Also, source countries are the best source of information on smuggling operations throughout the Hemisphere.

U.S. INTERDICTION COORDINATOR designated to oversee interdiction programs and to see that we have enough resources in the right places to do the job.

Measures of Effectiveness to be developed for international, host country, and interdiction programs.

CERTIFICATION

A more aggressive use of the congressionally mandated certification process that conditions economic and military assistance on counternarcotics performance.

The President denied certification to 4 countries, and granted national interest certifications to 6 countries.

INSTITUTION BUILDING: to strengthen democracy, law enforcement and judicial systems to enable Andean countries to preserve their democracies against criminal drug threat, and carry a greater share of the counternarcotics burden within their borders.

Colombia: assistance to control traffickers' use of air space, eradicate coca and poppy; pressure Cali cartel;

Peru: increase support in response to willingness to expand counterdrug efforts;

Mexico: intelligence and technical assistance to dismantle drug organizations; eradicate poppy and coca.

NEW INTERNATIONAL HEROIN STRATEGY

Problem: Increased heroin: low prices, high purity, increased use -- potential for an epidemic.

Worldwide use of opium and heroin is increasing.

Global production is at record levels.

Response: International opium and heroin control must remain a major foreign policy objective of the United States.

Presidential Decision Directive on heroin in conjunction with the National Security Council.

Administration will coordinate U.S. Government efforts to engage Burma on counternarcotics.

- **Heighten International Awareness**

Clarify the U.S. role in combatting drug production, trafficking, and use in key countries.

- **Emphasize a Multilateral Approach**

- **Attack Heroin-Trafficking Infrastructure**

- **Regional Strategies:**

Expand contacts in principal source, transit, and consuming countries to mobilize international cooperation.

Emphasize intelligence in major source and transit countries:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20500

1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY
BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- The President is requesting \$14.6 billion in FY 1996 for drug control, up 9.7 percent or \$1.3 billion over the 1995 enacted level of \$13.3 billion. This \$1.3 billion increase expands treatment and prevention efforts, source country programs, and programs authorized by the Crime Control Act. Some of the \$1.3 billion increase in resources is for corrections, which increases by about \$350 million.
- Resources for Demand Reduction total \$5.3 billion or 36 percent of total drug control resources; Supply Reduction resources total \$9.3 billion or 64 percent of total drug control resources.
 - Resources for Demand Reduction programs increase by \$321.9 million or 6.5 percent from \$4.9 billion in FY 1995 to \$5.3 billion in FY 1996. The FY 1996 is \$832 million more than the FY 1994 level.
 - Resources for Supply Reduction programs increase by \$963.6 million or 11.6 percent from \$8.3 billion in FY 1995 to \$9.3 billion in FY 1996. The FY 1996 request is \$1.5 billion more than the FY 1994 enacted level.
- The \$9.3 billion allocated in FY 1996 for Supply Reduction supports three major program activities: Interdiction, International, and Domestic Law Enforcement activities.
 - The request for Domestic Law Enforcement is \$7.6 billion in FY 1996, up \$889.4 million or 13.2 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$6.7 billion.
 - The request for Interdiction program activities is \$1.3 billion; essentially unchanged since FY 1994.
 - The request for International programs is \$399.1 million, up \$89.1 million or 28.8 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$309.9 million.
- The \$5.3 billion allocated in FY 1996 for Demand Reduction programs supports drug Treatment and Prevention programs, including research. Included in this request is a major proposal to simplify the Block Grant that HHS currently uses to allocate treatment and prevention funds to States. The new program -- the *Substance Abuse Performance Partnership* -- will give States more flexibility in how they respond to their substance abuse prevention and treatment needs.

- The request for Prevention is nearly \$2.0 billion, up \$127.3 million or 6.9 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$1.8 billion.
- The request for Treatment is \$2.8 billion, up \$180.0 million or 6.8 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$2.6 billion.

FY 1996 BUDGET INITIATIVES

The 1995 National Drug Control Strategy seeks additional resources for critical drug control areas to enhance this Nation's ability to respond to the problems of illicit drug use and its consequences.

1. **Empowering Communities to Respond to Their Own Drug Problem.** The FY 1996 budget request includes a number of specific initiatives to empower communities to confront their drug problems directly:

- **Community Policing:** \$621.1 million in drug-related resources is requested in FY 1996 for the drug-related portion of the Community Policing program authorized by the 1994 Crime Control Act. Already, over 1,200 grants have been awarded to add almost 10,000 more police nationwide; the goal is to bring the total to over 40,000 officers by the end of 1996;
- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools:** \$500.0 million is requested for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, an increase of \$18.0 million over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$482.0 million. Funds for this program are critical to local community efforts to educate youth about the dangers and consequences of illicit drug use. Of all school districts throughout the United States, over 96 percent receive funding from this program.
- **Empowerment Zones:** No additional resources are requested for this program in FY 1996 because it was adequately funded in FYs 1994 and 1995. A total of \$61 million in drug-related resources was provided in FYs 1994 and 1995, and remains available, to empower people and communities to work together to create jobs and opportunity. The drug portion of this program provides drug treatment to women and women with children.

2. **Improving Drug Treatment and Prevention Through Grant Consolidation.** The FY 1996 President's drug control budget of \$1.4 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) proposes a new performance partnership and a single substance abuse demonstration authority. The President's proposal will provide SAMHSA and the States the ability to more quickly and effectively respond to the substance abuse prevention and treatment needs of our Nation.

- **Substance Abuse Performance Partnership:** This new Partnership will provide States with more flexibility in directing treatment and prevention resources to best meet local community needs. Most of the earmarks and mandates of the former Substance Abuse Block Grant are removed. Only three remain. One is the 20 percent set-aside for drug abuse prevention services. In addition, there is the requirement that 5 percent of the resources be set-aside for Federal data collection, technical assistance, and evaluation. Finally, there is the earmark for HIV prevention services, which is limited to between 2 percent and 5 percent of available funds. The President's total FY 1996 drug control request for this new Partnership funds \$919.8 million in drug-related treatment and prevention services.
- **Consolidated Demonstration:** The President's FY 1996 budget also proposes to consolidate SAMHSA's demonstration and training programs into a single demonstration authority for substance abuse. The new Demonstration Cluster will test new ways of preventing and treating substance abuse, as well as more quickly disseminate data and information nationally about programs found to be effective at the local level. The new Demonstration Cluster will also have a strong evaluation component. Although SAMHSA's previous programs have been consolidated, the Administration intends to ensure that programs such as the Community Partnership Program receive continued support in FY 1996. A total of \$452.8 million is requested for substance abuse-related demonstrations in FY 1996.

3. **Reducing Chronic, Hardcore Drug Use Through Treatment.** The total FY 1996 drug control budget request for drug treatment is \$2.8 billion, \$180.0 million more than the FY 1995 enacted level of \$2.6 billion. This initiative provides \$221 million in new funds to add capacity to enhance public and criminal justice based treatment services. The major funding components of the Treatment initiative include:

- **Drug Courts:** The total FY 1996 request for drug courts is \$150.0 million, an increase of \$121.0 million over the \$29.0 million enacted in FY 1995. Using these funds provided by the 1994 Crime Control Act, the Department of Justice will make discretionary grants to States, units of local governments, Indian Tribal governments, and State and local courts for assistance in establishing drug courts to deal with non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems.
- **Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons:** \$13.5 million in new funds is requested for Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal prisons, which was authorized by the 1994 Crime Control Act. This funding will be used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BoP) to provide substance abuse treatment and to make arrangements for appropriate transition services for all eligible prisoners. Residential treatment is to include individual and group activities, lasting between six and 12 months, in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general prison population. Under the requirements of the 1994 Crime Control Act, treatment is to be made available to at least 50 percent of all eligible prisoners in FY 1995, rising to 75 percent in FY 1996.

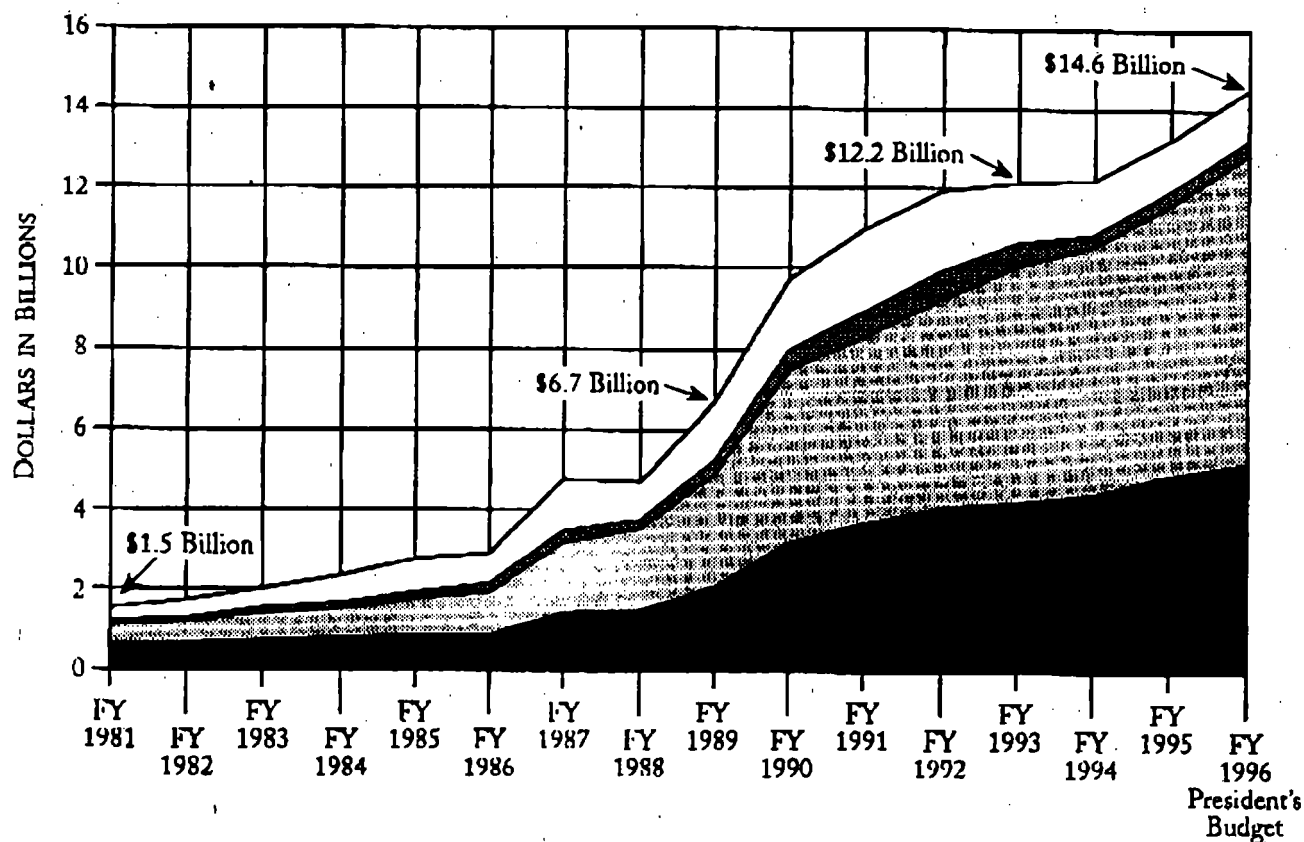
- **Substance Abuse Treatment in State Prisons:** \$26.7 million in new funds is requested in FY 1996 for Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisons, which was also authorized by the 1994 Crime Act. This program will award discretionary grants to States and local units of government to develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs within State correctional facilities. To receive grants, States must outline a plan for substance abuse testing of prisoners and for coordinating the development of residential treatment facilities with the State and local drug and alcohol abuse agency and the Department of Health and Human Services. Aftercare services are also covered by this initiative.
 - **The Substance Abuse Performance Partnership:** Within the \$919.8 million requested for the drug portion of the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership is \$60 million in additional resources over the FY 1995 level to fund treatment of chronic substance abusers. The proposed changes to the Block Grant, along with this additional funding, will give States the flexibility to design and coordinate their substance abuse treatment and prevention programs to better fit their unique needs and more effectively target resources to those areas of highest need.
4. **Increasing Source Country Program Effectiveness.** The FY 1996 budget request includes \$213.0 million for international narcotics control for the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM). This is an increase of \$108.0 million over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$105.0 million for INM.
- This budget request consolidates State/A.I.D. drug resources into a single program account to facilitate international program operations and accountability.
 - In FY 1996, this program will continue the implementation of the President's directive to place more emphasis on source countries, focusing on programs to achieve democratic institution building, dismantle narcotics trafficking organizations, and interdict drugs. It will also enable greater emphasis on multilateral efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, making them more effective in fighting international drug trafficking organizations.
 - The FY 1996 budget reflects extensive efforts to integrate counternarcotics police and military law enforcement activities, drug awareness and demand reduction programs, and sustainable development programs.

CRIME CONTROL ACT IMPACT

- The 1994 Crime Control Act complements and enhances the President's National Drug Control Strategy by providing a balanced program of law enforcement and drug prevention to confront the problems of illicit drugs.
- The Crime Control Act contributes greatly to the drug control program. \$798.9 million in drug-related programs are funded in FY 1995 by the Crime Control Act. This increases by \$463.8 million to \$1.3 billion in FY 1996.
- The Crime Control Act includes many important initiatives that support the 1995 National Drug Control Strategy:
 - The Department of Justice's (DOJ) Drug Courts program provides discretionary grants to States, units of local governments, Indian Tribal governments, and State and local courts for assistance for drug courts to deal with non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems. The total FY 1996 request for drug courts is \$150.0 million, an increase of \$121.0 million over the \$29.0 million enacted in FY 1995.
 - The Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program will help kids fight the allure of gang membership by getting kids off the streets and into other activities. \$5.0 million in drug-related resources are requested for this program in FY 1996.
 - The Department of Education's Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) program will provide in-school assistance to at-risk children, including education and mentoring. \$6.2 million is requested in FY 1996 for the drug-related portion of this program.
 - The Treatment for Federal and State Prisoners programs will provide drug treatment for drug users. A combined total of \$40.2 million is requested for these two program in FY 1996. BoP will administer the Federal program. States may apply for discretionary grants from DOJ's Office of Justice Programs for the State program.
 - The Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant program will provide grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours and on weekends to provide a place for kids to go and stay out of trouble. \$14.5 million in drug-related resources are requested for this program in FY 1996.

- **The Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners Initiative, within the Federal Judiciary, will establish a program of drug testing in each judicial district for Federal offenders on post-conviction release as a condition of probation, supervised release, or parole. \$8.0 million is requested in FY 1996 for this initiative.**

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING BY FUNCTION, 1981-96

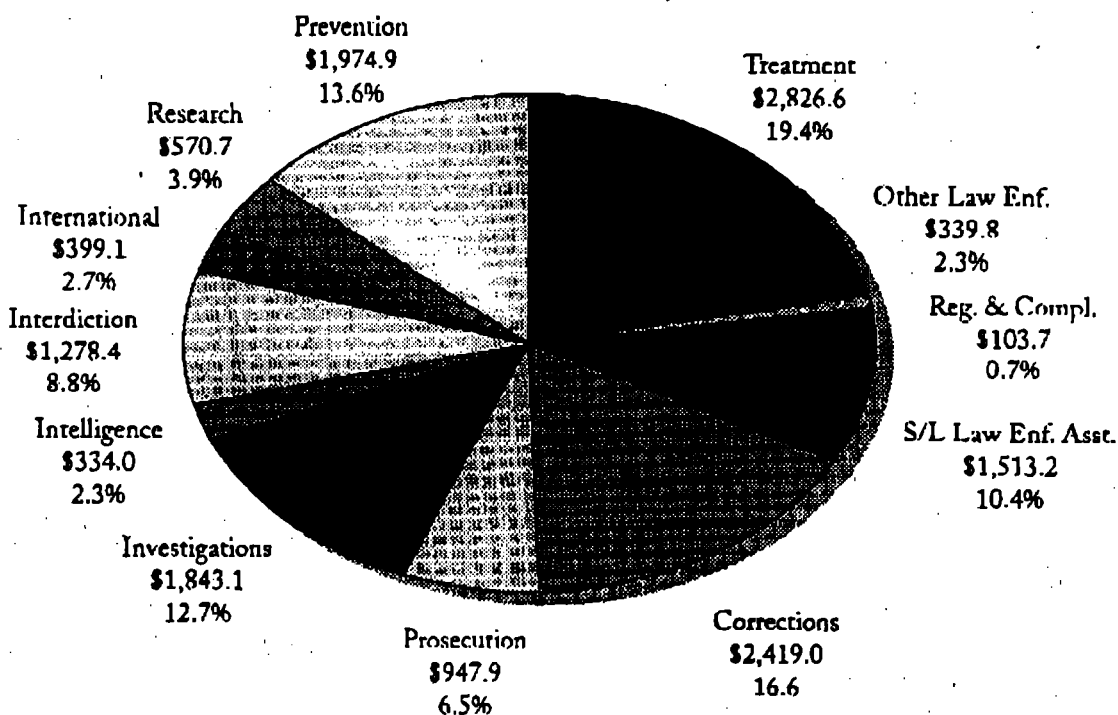


LEGEND

- Demand Reduction
- ▨ Domestic Law Enforcement
- International
- Interdiction

The Federal National Drug Control Budget Supports Diverse Program Activities

PRESIDENT'S FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET
REQUEST BY DETAILED FUNCTION, 1996
(Dollars in Millions)



SOURCE

National Drug Control Strategy,
February 1995

TOTAL 1996 BUDGET REQUEST
\$14.6 BILLION

Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, FY 1994-FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Function	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request	FY 95-FY 96 Change	
				\$	%
Criminal Justice System	5,735.4	6,313.3	7,166.7	853.5	13.5%
Drug Treatment	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6	180.0	6.8%
Education, Community Action, and the Workplace	1,597.4	1,847.6	1,974.9	127.3	6.9%
International	329.4	309.9	399.1	89.1	28.8%
Interdiction	1,311.6	1,293.3	1,278.4	(14.9)	-1.2%
Research	520.3	538.2	570.7	32.5	6.0%
Intelligence	291.7	316.0	334.0	18.1	5.7%
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Four-Way Split					
Demand Reduction	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%
	36.3%	37.2%	36.1%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	6,118.9	6,727.1	7,616.4	889.4	13.2%
	50.2%	50.7%	52.3%		
International	329.4	309.9	399.1	89.1	28.8%
	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%		
Interdiction	1,311.6	1,293.3	1,278.4	(14.9)	-1.2%
	10.8%	9.7%	8.8%		
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Supply/Demand Split					
Supply	7,759.9	8,330.3	9,239.9	963.6	11.6%
Demand	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Demand Components					
Prevention (w/o research)	1,597.4	1,847.6	1,974.9	127.3	6.9%
Treatment (w/o research)	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6	180.0	6.8%
Research	428.4	440.3	455.0	14.7	3.3%
Total, Demand	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1994-FY 1996			
(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5	4.7
U.S. Forest Service	9.6	9.8	9.4
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	14.6	13.9	15.4
Total, Agriculture	30.7	30.2	29.5
Corporation for National Service	28.2	39.4	53.9
Department of Defense	814.9	852.0	812.0
Department of Education	598.8	605.2	627.7
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families	89.8	94.5	104.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	36.6	44.5	50.0
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8	7.2
Health Care Financing Administration	231.8	252.2	290.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	33.4	36.4	41.5
Indian Health Service	43.3	42.8	45.0
National Institute on Drug Abuse	425.2	437.7	452.3
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,362.8	1,372.8	1,405.7
Social Security Administration ¹	18.8	—	—
Total, HHS	2,248.6	2,287.8	2,396.6
Social Security Administration	—	157.9	202.4
Department of Housing and Urban Development	315.0	300.8	290.3
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22.2	19.9	20.5
Bureau of Land Management	5.1	5.1	5.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	8.8	8.8	9.0
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.3	1.3	0.2
Total, Interior	38.4	36.0	35.8
The Federal Judiciary	457.1	499.0	586.5
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	527.2	511.7	502.0
U.S. Attorneys	211.8	213.3	213.2
Bureau of Prisons	1,410.7	1,694.0	1,942.4
Community Policing	—	364.0	628.0
Criminal Division	18.3	19.4	20.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	768.1	801.4	857.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	476.5	540.0	644.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	157.4	184.6	254.3
INTERPOL	1.9	1.8	2.2
U.S. Marshals Service	246.1	279.5	321.6
Office of Justice Programs	544.2	568.9	736.3
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement/Task Forces	382.4	374.9	378.5
Support of U.S. Prisoners	211.9	207.7	206.7
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)			

¹ Independent agency as of FY 1995.

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1994-FY 1996 (continued)			
(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Budget
Department of Justice (continued)			
Tax Division	0.3	0.3	0.3
Weed and Seed Program Fund	6.6	6.7	2.5
Total, Justice	4,963.5	5,768.3	6,709.9
Department of Labor	91.1	93.5	80.4
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Operations	11.7	9.9	9.9
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86.0	107.0	110.0
Gift Fund	0.3	0.0	—
Special Forfeiture Fund	12.5	26.1	37.0
Total, ONDCP	110.5	143.0	156.9
Small Business Administration	0.2	0.1	0.1
Agency for International Development	44.9	14.0	—
Economic Support Fund/Development Assistance			
Department of State			
Emergency in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.3	0.3
Foreign Military Financing/International Military			
Education and Training	14.9	12.8	—
International Narcotics Control Program	100.0	105.0	213.0
Total, State	114.9	118.1	213.3
Department of Transportation			
U.S. Coast Guard	314.8	306.1	320.9
Federal Aviation Administration	25.3	18.0	20.5
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	30.9	29.4	30.2
Total, Transportation	371.0	353.5	371.6
Department of the Treasury			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	158.8	166.7	183.3
U.S. Customs Service	572.9	536.4	500.1
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20.2	21.5	20.6
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	9.1	11.2	12.2
Internal Revenue Service	113.0	100.9	108.1
U.S. Secret Service	70.8	75.7	69.8
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	149.8	158.3	147.8
Total, Treasury	1,094.7	1,070.7	1,042.0
U.S. Information Agency	7.9	8.0	8.4
Department of Veterans Affairs	854.1	887.4	929.5
Crime Bill Initiatives			
Presidential Summit	—	—	0.1
Ounce of Prevention Control	—	—	3.7
Total Drug Budget	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4
Supply Reduction	7,759.9	8,330.3	9,293.9
	63.7%	62.8%	63.9%
Demand Reduction	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5
	36.3%	37.2%	36.1%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)			

Major Drug Control Initiatives within the Violent Crime Control Trust Fund (VCRTF)

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug-Related Resources	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request	1995-96 Change
Community Policing/100,000 Cops	364.0	621.1	257.1
Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants (Byrne Grants)	360.0 *	208.0 *	(152.0)
Drug Courts	29.0	150.0	121.0
Violent Offender Incarceration & Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants	2.4	49.5	47.1
Improving Border Control and INS Investigations	10.7	14.0	3.3
Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas	0.0	10.1	10.1
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	0.0	26.7	26.7
Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons	0.0	13.5	13.5
Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners	0.0	8.0	8.0
Community Schools Youth Services & Supervision Grant Program (Title III)	5.2	14.5	9.3
Family & Community Endeavor School Grants (FACES)	2.2	6.2	4.0
Federal Law Enforcement	9.4	28.2	18.7
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	6.2	5.0	(1.2)

Note: The amounts shown in this table only represent the drug-related portion of the total appropriation.

* These VCRTF amounts supplement the direct appropriations for Byrne resulting in totals of \$415.8 million for FY 1995 and \$405.0 million for FY 1996.

1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

TALKING POINTS

February 1995

THE PROBLEM

Drug problem is national in scope, affecting every citizen.

Drugs are not a problem solely of the poor, or of minorities, or of inner-city residents.

The majority of people in the inner cities do not use illicit drugs; but they are victimized by those who do.

THE SOLUTION

The solution is both national and international in response.

The Goal: reduction of illicit drug use & its consequences.

- The best way to reduce the problem of illicit drug use is to reduce the number of chronic, hardcore users; because chronic, hardcore users account for nearly 2/3 of the drugs consumed in the U.S.

The best way to accomplish this is by providing effective drug treatment in communities & prisons.

- Drug Prevention is key to ensuring the future of the Nation's youth. To prevent drug use, a nationwide media campaign will be launched to deglamorize drug use in the mind of every child.

Our Strategy is **TOUGHER THAN EVER, BUT SMART**, building on the Crime Control Act signed into law by the President.

- Domestic Law Enforcement efforts create important links between treatment, prevention, and the criminal justice system.

A recent survey found that 4 in 10 Americans had taken safety precautions because of the threat of drug-related crime by making homes more secure, staying inside at night, avoiding unsafe areas.

Our Strategy responds to these fears by creating community-based programs for drug education, treatment, prevention, and law enforcement.

The Strategy has **ACTIONS PLANS** for:

- **REDUCING THE DEMAND FOR ILLICIT DRUGS**
- **REDUCING CRIME, VIOLENCE, AND DRUG AVAILABILITY**
- **ENHANCING PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY & EFFICIENCY**
- **STRENGTHENING INTERDICTION & INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS**

THE PROBLEM

DRUG USE IN AMERICA TODAY

1 in 3 Americans has used an illicit drug

1 in 9 Americans has tried cocaine

One half of high school seniors have tried drugs;
1 in 5 uses drugs regularly

Chronic, hardcore drug use remains widespread

responsible for much of the crime, violence, and
negative health consequences

accounts for more than two-thirds of illicit drug
use, although only 20% of drug-using population.

Alarming New Trends:

- Casual drug use is increasing, especially among
adolescents:

fewer kids have a clear understanding of the
risks associated with drug use;

after years of decline, drug use among 8th,
10th, and 12th graders is increasing.

- Growing Availability of cheap high purity Heroin:

potential to attract new users;

increased use among users, especially via
inhalation and snorting.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG USE

- The social cost of drug use is \$67 billion: 70%
is attributable to the costs of crimes; 30% is
medical and death-related.

THE ECONOMY: The illicit drug trade is draining the
U.S. economy. In 1993, the retail value of the illicit
drug business totalled \$50 billion.

Drug use is weakening the fiscal health of the public
sector. Federal, State, and local governments spend
\$25 billion on drug control (50 cents for every dollar
spent by drug consumers).

More than 60% of the Federal drug control budget is directed to law enforcement; most state and local government spending is directed to the criminal justice system (79%).

HEALTH CARE: Drug use is straining the health care system. In 1993, almost 500,000 drug-related emergencies occurred across the nation. (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Substance Abuse, October 1993) More than one-third of AIDS cases are drug-related.

CRIME: Drug use and related crime devastates our communities. In 1993, 1,123,300 were arrested for drug offenses -- including sale, manufacturing, and possession -- more than 2 arrests per minute. Drug tests confirm recent drug use in the majority of those arrested. (Drug Use Forecasting)

Homicide rates by youth aged 18 and younger have doubled since 1985. Kids involved with drugs are arming themselves and killing one another over drug money and turf.

AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS IN OUR COMMUNITIES

Drugs are readily available to anyone who wants to buy them. Cocaine and heroin street prices are low and purity is high -- making use more feasible and affordable than ever.

Marijuana is increasingly available, potent, and cheap -- enticing a new generation.

Current coca cultivation is 3 times what is necessary to supply the needs of the U.S. market.

THE SOLUTION

ACTION PLAN FOR REDUCING THE DEMAND FOR ILLICIT DRUGS

REDUCING DEMAND BY REDUCING HARDCORE USE

Cost Effectiveness of Treatment: CA study found that for every dollar invested in drug treatment in 1992, taxpayers saved 7 dollars; savings attributed to decreased use of drugs, alcohol, and reduction in costs for crime and healthcare. (CALDATA; NIDA study confirms data)

Treatment Availability: Treatment is available for only 1.4 million of the 2.4 million drug users who need and could benefit from treatment. More than 1 million who could benefit from treatment are unable to access programs.

Closing the treatment gap is a national priority, and the Administration continues to press for more treatment facilities, especially within the criminal justice system.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND TREATMENT: Coerced Abstinence

Treatment in Prison: The Crime Control Act provides funds for treatment in federal and state prisons, and aftercare for the 55% of Federal inmates and 57% of States inmates reported using drugs regularly.

Drug Courts: The Crime Control Act provides funds for expand drug courts to ensure certainty and immediacy of punishment for drug-related crimes.

REDUCING DEMAND THROUGH PREVENTION

Only effective prevention measures can bring about long-term sustainable reduction in drug use.

National Prevention System: a comprehensive system to address prevention needs across the country to plan for optimal use of prevention resources, and to address What Works? by developing effective evaluation tools.

Programs that work, like Safe and Drug-Free Schools, and the DrugFree Workplace initiatives will be continued.

Crime Control Act creates new programs like Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) in high-poverty and high-crime areas to keep schools open after hours, weekends, and summers to help young people stay off the streets.

African American Male Initiative has been established to respond to the special problems faced by young African American men regarding drugs and violence.

ACTION PLAN FOR REDUCING CRIME, VIOLENCE, AND DRUG AVAILABILITY

CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1994

The Nation took a major step forward in reducing drug-related crime and violence when it passed Crime Control Act.

Builds on the President's National Drug Control Strategy by authorizing new police, punishment, and prevention programs.

100,000 new police officers on city streets;

treatment for chronic, hardcore drug users in prisons;

expands the use of drug courts;

multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces;

crime & drug prevention programs in communities.

DOMESTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN:

Increase efficiency and eliminate duplication of Federal, State, County and local law enforcement agencies;
Increase coordination of regional law enforcement, treatment and prevention resources

Marijuana: comprehensive initiative to decrease cultivation and use of marijuana

Technology Needs: Intelligence, technology and advanced officer training needs of State/local law enforcement

INVESTIGATE TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS:

Federal investigative resources will target domestic cells of Latin American criminal organizations; major national gangs; Asian and West African criminal and trafficking organizations.

EXPANSION OF BORDER CONTROL EFFORTS:

Review current enforcement efforts at the Southwest Border; determine how to reduce drugs smuggled across the border and reduce border violence.

Customs Service and INS will maintain the reduction of drug smuggling across the Southwest Border as a top priority.

MONEY LAUNDERING:

Facilitate collaboration between Treasury and Justice to develop an action plan to coordinate domestic drug law enforcement, regulatory and private industry efforts to target laundering of drug proceeds.

ACTION PLAN TO ENHANCE DOMESTIC PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY AND EFFICIENCY

EMPOWERMENT ZONES:

In December 1994, the President designated 9 Empowerment Zones, to enhance multifaceted and interconnected planning to respond to drug use and trafficking in those communities.

WEED AND SEED:

Weed and Seed programs play an import role linking law enforcement and drug prevention activities across the country. Communities can first identify the problems and develop effective solutions.

WORKPLACE INITIATIVES:

Alcohol and drug testing has been mandated for safety-sensitive employees in aviation, motor carrier, railroad, pipeline, maritime, and mass transit industries.

STREAMLINING FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL GRANTS:

The Federal drug grant application process will be streamlined to create a universal grant application.

EXPAND AND IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES:

To provide drug data to communities.

IDENTIFY EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS:

Provide information on effective law enforcement, treatment and prevention programs to communities. Provide technical assistance to community based organizations.

CUT THE RED TAPE:

Eliminate many Federal mandates and restrictions, giving States the needed flexibility to target funds to high-priority communities.

ACTION PLAN TO STRENGTHEN INTERDICTION AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

U.S. drug control agencies have developed an aggressive, coordinated response to the cocaine, heroin, and marijuana threats facing this Nation.

INTERNATIONAL COCAINE STRATEGY

1993 interagency review:

Presidential Decision Directive: the international cocaine industry is a serious national security threat requiring an extraordinary and coordinated response by all agencies involved in national security.

Response: 4-pronged strategy to (1) emphasize assisting institutions of nations with the political will to combat narcotrafficking; (2) destroy narcotrafficking organizations; (3) interdict narcotics trafficking in both the source countries and transit zones; and (4) increase international cooperation.

Controlled Shift in the emphasis of cocaine interdiction priorities from the transit zone to source countries because it is more effective to attack drugs at the source of production where illicit production and transit activities are more visible and thus more vulnerable. Also, source countries are the best source of information on smuggling operations throughout the Hemisphere.

U.S. INTERDICTION COORDINATOR designated to oversee interdiction programs and to see that we have enough resources in the right places to do the job.

Measures of Effectiveness to be developed for international, host country, and interdiction programs.

CERTIFICATION

A more aggressive use of the congressionally mandated certification process that conditions economic and military assistance on counternarcotics performance.

The President denied certification to 4 countries, and granted national interest certifications to 6 countries.

INSTITUTION BUILDING: to strengthen democracy, law enforcement and judicial systems to enable Andean countries to preserve their democracies against criminal drug threat, and carry a greater share of the counternarcotics burden within their borders.

Colombia: assistance to control traffickers' use of air space, eradicate coca and poppy; pressure Cali cartel;

Peru: increase support in response to willingness to expand counterdrug efforts;

Mexico: intelligence and technical assistance to dismantle drug organizations; eradicate poppy and coca.

NEW INTERNATIONAL HEROIN STRATEGY

Problem: Increased heroin: low prices, high purity, increased use -- potential for an epidemic.

Worldwide use of opium and heroin is increasing.

Global production is at record levels.

Response: International opium and heroin control must remain a major foreign policy objective of the United States.

Presidential Decision Directive on heroin in conjunction with the National Security Council.

Administration will coordinate U.S. Government efforts to engage Burma on counternarcotics.

- **Heighten International Awareness**

- Clarify the U.S. role in combatting drug production, trafficking, and use in key countries.

- **Emphasize a Multilateral Approach**

- **Attack Heroin-Trafficking Infrastructure**

- **Regional Strategies:**

- Expand contacts in principal source, transit, and consuming countries to mobilize international cooperation.

- Emphasize intelligence in major source and transit countries:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20500

1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY
BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- The President is requesting \$14.6 billion in FY 1996 for drug control, up 9.7 percent or \$1.3 billion over the 1995 enacted level of \$13.3 billion. This \$1.3 billion increase expands treatment and prevention efforts, source country programs, and programs authorized by the Crime Control Act. Some of the \$1.3 billion increase in resources is for corrections, which increases by about \$350 million.
- Resources for Demand Reduction total \$5.3 billion or 36 percent of total drug control resources; Supply Reduction resources total \$9.3 billion or 64 percent of total drug control resources.
 - Resources for Demand Reduction programs increase by \$321.9 million or 6.5 percent from \$4.9 billion in FY 1995 to \$5.3 billion in FY 1996. The FY 1996 is \$832 million more than the FY 1994 level.
 - Resources for Supply Reduction programs increase by \$963.6 million or 11.6 percent from \$8.3 billion in FY 1995 to \$9.3 billion in FY 1996. The FY 1996 request is \$1.5 billion more than the FY 1994 enacted level.
- The \$9.3 billion allocated in FY 1996 for Supply Reduction supports three major program activities: Interdiction, International, and Domestic Law Enforcement activities.
 - The request for Domestic Law Enforcement is \$7.6 billion in FY 1996, up \$889.4 million or 13.2 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$6.7 billion.
 - The request for Interdiction program activities is \$1.3 billion; essentially unchanged since FY 1994.
 - The request for International programs is \$399.1 million, up \$89.1 million or 28.8 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$309.9 million.
- The \$5.3 billion allocated in FY 1996 for Demand Reduction programs supports drug Treatment and Prevention programs, including research. Included in this request is a major proposal to simplify the Block Grant that HHS currently uses to allocate treatment and prevention funds to States. The new program -- the *Substance Abuse Performance Partnership* -- will give States more flexibility in how they respond to their substance abuse prevention and treatment needs.

- The request for Prevention is nearly \$2.0 billion, up \$127.3 million or 6.9 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$1.8 billion.
- The request for Treatment is \$2.8 billion, up \$180.0 million or 6.8 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$2.6 billion.

FY 1996 BUDGET INITIATIVES

The 1995 National Drug Control Strategy seeks additional resources for critical drug control areas to enhance this Nation's ability to respond to the problems of illicit drug use and its consequences.

1. **Empowering Communities to Respond to Their Own Drug Problem.** The FY 1996 budget request includes a number of specific initiatives to empower communities to confront their drug problems directly:

- **Community Policing:** \$621.1 million in drug-related resources is requested in FY 1996 for the drug-related portion of the Community Policing program authorized by the 1994 Crime Control Act. Already, over 1,200 grants have been awarded to add almost 10,000 more police nationwide; the goal is to bring the total to over 40,000 officers by the end of 1996;
- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools:** \$500.0 million is requested for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, an increase of \$18.0 million over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$482.0 million. Funds for this program are critical to local community efforts to educate youth about the dangers and consequences of illicit drug use. Of all school districts throughout the United States, over 96 percent receive funding from this program.
- **Empowerment Zones:** No additional resources are requested for this program in FY 1996 because it was adequately funded in FYs 1994 and 1995. A total of \$61 million in drug-related resources was provided in FYs 1994 and 1995, and remains available, to empower people and communities to work together to create jobs and opportunity. The drug portion of this program provides drug treatment to women and women with children.

2. **Improving Drug Treatment and Prevention Through Grant Consolidation.** The FY 1996 President's drug control budget of \$1.4 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) proposes a new performance partnership and a single substance abuse demonstration authority. The President's proposal will provide SAMHSA and the States the ability to more quickly and effectively respond to the substance abuse prevention and treatment needs of our Nation.

- **Substance Abuse Performance Partnership:** This new Partnership will provide States with more flexibility in directing treatment and prevention resources to best meet local community needs. Most of the earmarks and mandates of the former Substance Abuse Block Grant are removed. Only three remain. One is the 20 percent set-aside for drug abuse prevention services. In addition, there is the requirement that 5 percent of the resources be set-aside for Federal data collection, technical assistance, and evaluation. Finally, there is the earmark for HIV prevention services, which is limited to between 2 percent and 5 percent of available funds. The President's total FY 1996 drug control request for this new Partnership funds \$919.8 million in drug-related treatment and prevention services.
 - **Consolidated Demonstration:** The President's FY 1996 budget also proposes to consolidate SAMHSA's demonstration and training programs into a single demonstration authority for substance abuse. The new Demonstration Cluster will test new ways of preventing and treating substance abuse, as well as more quickly disseminate data and information nationally about programs found to be effective at the local level. The new Demonstration Cluster will also have a strong evaluation component. Although SAMHSA's previous programs have been consolidated, the Administration intends to ensure that programs such as the Community Partnership Program receive continued support in FY 1996. A total of \$452.8 million is requested for substance abuse-related demonstrations in FY 1996.
3. **Reducing Chronic, Hardcore Drug Use Through Treatment.** The total FY 1996 drug control budget request for drug treatment is \$2.8 billion, \$180.0 million more than the FY 1995 enacted level of \$2.6 billion. This initiative provides \$221 million in new funds to add capacity to enhance public and criminal justice based treatment services. The major funding components of the Treatment initiative include:
- **Drug Courts:** The total FY 1996 request for drug courts is \$150.0 million, an increase of \$121.0 million over the \$29.0 million enacted in FY 1995. Using these funds provided by the 1994 Crime Control Act, the Department of Justice will make discretionary grants to States, units of local governments, Indian Tribal governments, and State and local courts for assistance in establishing drug courts to deal with non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems.
 - **Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons:** \$13.5 million in new funds is requested for Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal prisons, which was authorized by the 1994 Crime Control Act. This funding will be used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BoP) to provide substance abuse treatment and to make arrangements for appropriate transition services for all eligible prisoners. Residential treatment is to include individual and group activities, lasting between six and 12 months, in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general prison population. Under the requirements of the 1994 Crime Control Act, treatment is to be made available to at least 50 percent of all eligible prisoners in FY 1995, rising to 75 percent in FY 1996.

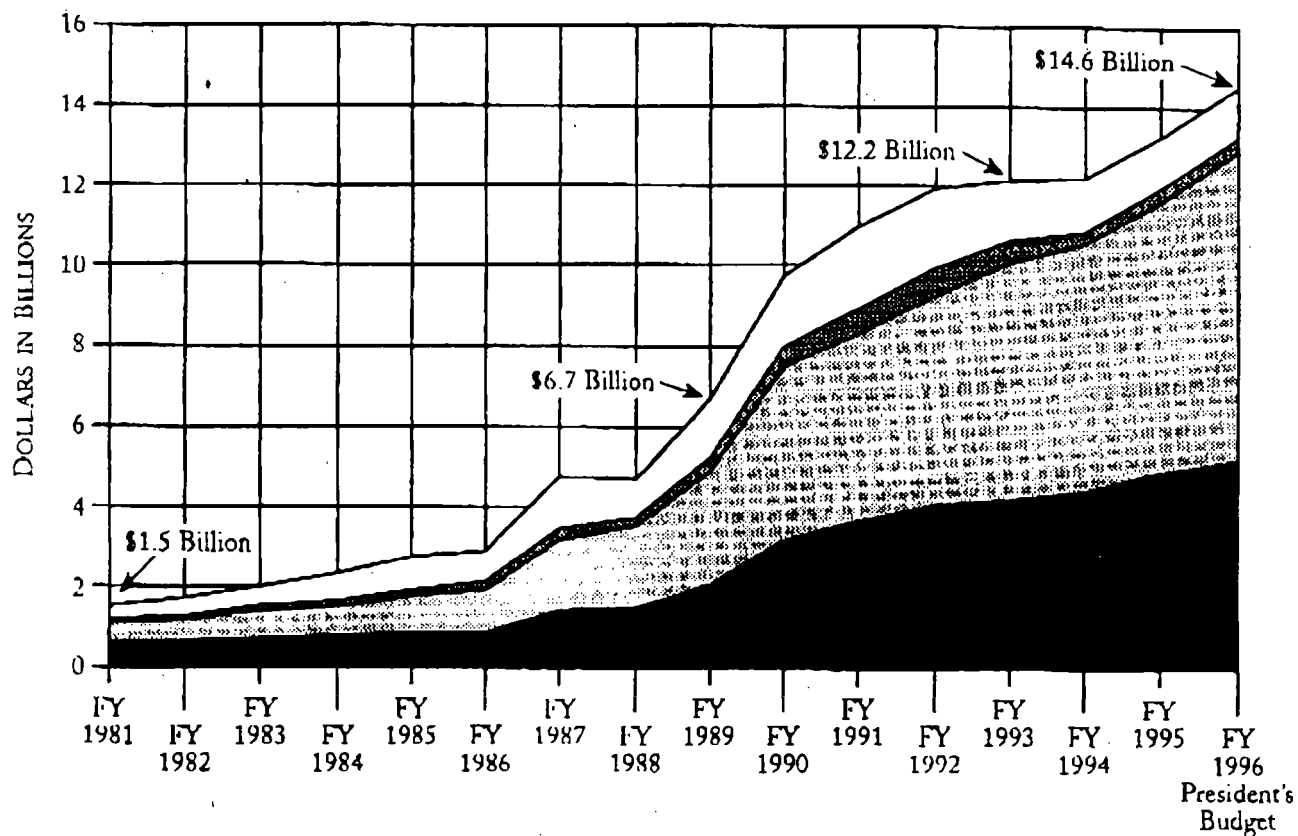
- **Substance Abuse Treatment in State Prisons:** \$26.7 million in new funds is requested in FY 1996 for Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisons, which was also authorized by the 1994 Crime Act. This program will award discretionary grants to States and local units of government to develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs within State correctional facilities. To receive grants, States must outline a plan for substance abuse testing of prisoners and for coordinating the development of residential treatment facilities with the State and local drug and alcohol abuse agency and the Department of Health and Human Services. Aftercare services are also covered by this initiative.
 - **The Substance Abuse Performance Partnership:** Within the \$919.8 million requested for the drug portion of the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership is \$60 million in additional resources over the FY 1995 level to fund treatment of chronic substance abusers. The proposed changes to the Block Grant, along with this additional funding, will give States the flexibility to design and coordinate their substance abuse treatment and prevention programs to better fit their unique needs and more effectively target resources to those areas of highest need.
4. **Increasing Source Country Program Effectiveness.** The FY 1996 budget request includes \$213.0 million for international narcotics control for the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM). This is an increase of \$108.0 million over the FY 1995 enacted level of \$105.0 million for INM.
- This budget request consolidates State/A.I.D. drug resources into a single program account to facilitate international program operations and accountability.
 - In FY 1996, this program will continue the implementation of the President's directive to place more emphasis on source countries, focusing on programs to achieve democratic institution building, dismantle narcotics trafficking organizations, and interdict drugs. It will also enable greater emphasis on multilateral efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, making them more effective in fighting international drug trafficking organizations.
 - The FY 1996 budget reflects extensive efforts to integrate counternarcotics police and military law enforcement activities, drug awareness and demand reduction programs, and sustainable development programs.

CRIME CONTROL ACT IMPACT

- The 1994 Crime Control Act complements and enhances the President's National Drug Control Strategy by providing a balanced program of law enforcement and drug prevention to confront the problems of illicit drugs.
- The Crime Control Act contributes greatly to the drug control program. \$798.9 million in drug-related programs are funded in FY 1995 by the Crime Control Act. This increases by \$463.8 million to \$1.3 billion in FY 1996.
- The Crime Control Act includes many important initiatives that support the 1995 National Drug Control Strategy:
 - The Department of Justice's (DOJ) Drug Courts program provides discretionary grants to States, units of local governments, Indian Tribal governments, and State and local courts for assistance for drug courts to deal with non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems. The total FY 1996 request for drug courts is \$150.0 million, an increase of \$121.0 million over the \$29.0 million enacted in FY 1995.
 - The Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program will help kids fight the allure of gang membership by getting kids off the streets and into other activities. \$5.0 million in drug-related resources are requested for this program in FY 1996.
 - The Department of Education's Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) program will provide in-school assistance to at-risk children, including education and mentoring. \$6.2 million is requested in FY 1996 for the drug-related portion of this program.
 - The Treatment for Federal and State Prisoners programs will provide drug treatment for drug users. A combined total of \$40.2 million is requested for these two program in FY 1996. BoP will administer the Federal program. States may apply for discretionary grants from DOJ's Office of Justice Programs for the State program.
 - The Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant program will provide grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours and on weekends to provide a place for kids to go and stay out of trouble. \$14.5 million in drug-related resources are requested for this program in FY 1996.

- The Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners Initiative, within the Federal Judiciary, will establish a program of drug testing in each judicial district for Federal offenders on post-conviction release as a condition of probation, supervised release, or parole. \$8.0 million is requested in FY 1996 for this initiative.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING BY FUNCTION, 1981-96

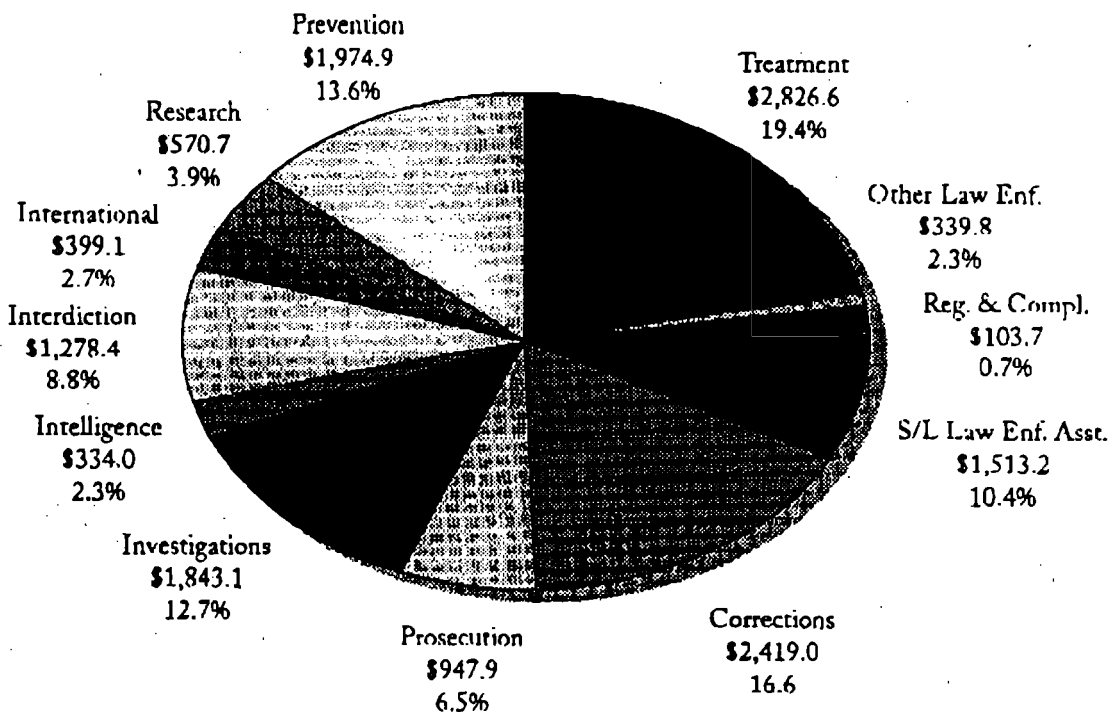


LEGEND

- Demand Reduction
- ▨ Domestic Law Enforcement
- ▤ International
- Interdiction

The Federal National Drug Control Budget Supports Diverse Program Activities

PRESIDENT'S FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET
REQUEST BY DETAILED FUNCTION, 1996
(Dollars in Millions)



SOURCE

National Drug Control Strategy,
February 1995

TOTAL 1996 BUDGET REQUEST
\$14.6 BILLION

Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, FY 1994-FY 1996

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Function	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request	FY 95-FY 96 Change	
				\$	%
Criminal Justice System	5,735.4	6,313.3	7,166.7	853.5	13.5%
Drug Treatment	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6	180.0	6.8%
Education, Community Action, and the Workplace	1,597.4	1,847.6	1,974.9	127.3	6.9%
International	329.4	309.9	399.1	89.1	28.8%
Interdiction	1,311.6	1,293.3	1,278.4	(14.9)	-1.2%
Research	520.3	538.2	570.7	32.5	6.0%
Intelligence	291.7	316.0	334.0	18.1	5.7%
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Four-Way Split					
Demand Reduction	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%
	36.3%	37.2%	36.1%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	6,118.9	6,727.1	7,616.4	889.4	13.2%
	50.2%	50.7%	52.3%		
International	329.4	309.9	399.1	89.1	28.8%
	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%		
Interdiction	1,311.6	1,293.3	1,278.4	(14.9)	-1.2%
	10.8%	9.7%	8.8%		
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Supply/Demand Split					
Supply	7,759.9	8,330.3	9,239.9	963.6	11.6%
Demand	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%
Total	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4	1,285.5	9.7%
Demand Components					
Prevention (w/o research)	1,597.4	1,847.6	1,974.9	127.3	6.9%
Treatment (w/o research)	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6	180.0	6.8%
Research	428.4	440.3	455.0	14.7	3.3%
Total, Demand	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5	321.9	6.5%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1994-FY 1996			
(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5	4.7
U.S. Forest Service	9.6	9.8	9.4
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	14.6	13.9	15.4
Total, Agriculture	30.7	30.2	29.5
Corporation for National Service	28.2	39.4	53.9
Department of Defense	814.9	852.0	812.0
Department of Education	598.8	605.2	627.7
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families	89.8	94.5	104.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	36.6	44.5	50.0
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8	7.2
Health Care Financing Administration	231.8	252.2	290.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	33.4	36.4	41.5
Indian Health Service	43.3	42.8	45.0
National Institute on Drug Abuse	425.2	437.7	452.3
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,362.8	1,372.8	1,405.7
Social Security Administration ¹	18.8	—	—
Total, HHS	2,248.6	2,287.8	2,396.6
Social Security Administration	—	157.9	202.4
Department of Housing and Urban Development	315.0	300.8	290.3
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22.2	19.9	20.5
Bureau of Land Management	5.1	5.1	5.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	8.8	8.8	9.0
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.3	1.3	0.2
Total, Interior	38.4	36.0	35.8
The Federal Judiciary	457.1	499.0	586.5
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	527.2	511.7	502.0
U.S. Attorneys	211.8	213.3	213.2
Bureau of Prisons	1,410.7	1,694.0	1,942.4
Community Policing	—	364.0	628.0
Criminal Division	18.3	19.4	20.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	768.1	801.4	857.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	476.5	540.0	644.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	157.4	184.6	254.3
INTERPOL	1.9	1.8	2.2
U.S. Marshals Service	246.1	279.5	321.6
Office of Justice Programs	544.2	568.9	736.3
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement/Task Forces	382.4	374.9	378.5
Support of U.S. Prisoners	211.9	207.7	206.7
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)			

¹ Independent agency as of FY 1996.

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1994-FY 1996 (continued)			
(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Budget
Department of Justice (continued)			
Tax Division	0.3	0.3	0.3
Weed and Seed Program Fund	6.6	6.7	2.5
Total, Justice	4,963.5	5,768.3	6,709.9
Department of Labor	91.1	93.5	80.4
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Operations	11.7	9.9	9.9
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86.0	107.0	110.0
Gift Fund	0.3	0.0	—
Special Forfeiture Fund	12.5	28.1	37.0
Total, ONDCP	110.5	143.0	156.9
Small Business Administration	0.2	0.1	0.1
Agency for International Development	44.9	14.0	—
Economic Support Fund/Development Assistance			
Department of State			
Emergency in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.3	0.3
Foreign Military Financing/International Military			
Education and Training	14.9	12.8	—
International Narcotics Control Program	100.0	105.0	213.0
Total, State	114.9	118.1	213.3
Department of Transportation			
U.S. Coast Guard	314.8	306.1	320.9
Federal Aviation Administration	25.3	18.0	20.5
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	30.9	29.4	30.2
Total, Transportation	371.0	353.5	371.6
Department of the Treasury			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	158.8	166.7	183.3
U.S. Customs Service	572.9	536.4	500.1
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20.2	21.5	20.6
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	9.1	11.2	12.2
Internal Revenue Service	113.0	100.9	108.1
U.S. Secret Service	70.8	75.7	69.8
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	149.8	158.3	147.8
Total, Treasury	1,094.7	1,070.7	1,042.0
U.S. Information Agency	7.9	8.0	8.4
Department of Veterans Affairs	854.1	887.4	929.5
Crime Bill Initiatives			
Presidential Summit	—	—	0.1
Ounce of Prevention Control	—	—	3.7
Total Drug Budget	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4
Supply Reduction	7,759.9	8,230.3	9,293.9
	63.7%	62.8%	63.9%
Demand Reduction	4,424.5	4,934.5	5,256.5
	36.2%	37.2%	36.1%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)			

Major Drug Control Initiatives within the Violent Crime Control Trust Fund (VCRTF)

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug-Related Resources	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 President's Request	1995-96 Change
Community Policing/100,000 Cops	364.0	621.1	257.1
Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants (Byrne Grants)	360.0 *	208.0 *	(152.0)
Drug Courts	29.0	150.0	121.0
Violent Offender Incarceration & Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants	2.4	49.5	47.1
Improving Border Control and INS Investigations	10.7	14.0	3.3
Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas	0.0	10.1	10.1
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	0.0	26.7	26.7
Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons	0.0	13.5	13.5
Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners	0.0	8.0	8.0
Community Schools Youth Services & Supervision Grant Program (Title III)	5.2	14.5	9.3
Family & Community Endeavor School Grants (FACES)	2.2	6.2	4.0
Federal Law Enforcement	9.4	28.2	18.7
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	6.2	5.0	(1.2)

Note: The amounts shown in this table only represent the drug-related portion of the total appropriation.

* These VCRTF amounts supplement the direct appropriations for Byrne resulting in totals of \$415.8 million for FY 1995 and \$405.0 million for FY 1996.