



U.S. Department of Justice

OCT 28 1998

Washington, D.C. 20530

MEMORANDUM

TO: Therese McAuliffe
Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Controller

FROM: Dorothy Seder, Appropriations Liaison Officer *DS*
Santal Manos, Appropriations Liaison Detailee *Sm*

SUBJECT: Highlights of FY 1999 Department of Commerce, Justice
and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act

On Tuesday, October 20, 1998, the conference agreement on the FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill passed the House by a vote of 333-95. The Senate approved the measure by a vote of 65-20 on Wednesday, October 21, 1998, and the President signed the Act late Wednesday afternoon, P.L. 105-277.

The FY 1999 Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (CJS) appears in Division A, Section 101(b) of the Omnibus Act. Attached please find a summary of Department of Justice highlights, along with a table showing the appropriations for the Department by account. This summary is being compiled without an official printed copy of the conference report. A printed copy of the conference report (H. Rpt. 105-825) will not be available for several days; however, the conference agreement was printed in the Congressional Record on Monday, October 19, 1998. This summary primarily addresses those issues included in the Commerce, Justice, State portion of the Omnibus Act; however, it makes brief mention of other portions of the Act that may be of interest to the Department.

The Omnibus Act is organized by Division. Division A includes the FY 1999 Appropriations Acts (in alphabetical order) that were not enacted separately. Division B contains the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Acts including the Emergency Counterterrorism Supplemental, an Emergency Drug Supplemental, and a Year 2000 Emergency Supplemental. Various authorizing legislation is included in Divisions C through J. Further mention of these other divisions is included at the end of the

Therese M. McAuliffe

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attached Summary of Highlights. . Also attached is an index of House Report 105-825 as it appears in the Congressional Record prepared by the Office of Legislative Affairs, sorted to list provisions in alphabetical order.

Separate memoranda will be prepared detailing reporting requirements included in the conference agreement and summarizing provisions of interest to the Department in the Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations Act.

ATTACHMENTS

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 1999 COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Cross Cutting Issues

June 15 Cutoff (Sec. 626): Funding provided in the Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999 ceases to be available after June 15, 1999. This is a result of the inability of the conferees to reach agreement on the Census sampling issue. Report language requires Departments and agencies (within 30 days of enactment) to provide financial plans, including funding requirements by month to the Appropriations Committees. OMB is expected to provide financial plans, including funding requirements by month to the appropriations Committees. OMB is expected to provide copies of all apportionments to the Committees.

Ethical Standards for Prosecutors (McDade): The Department was successful in getting a 180-day delay in the implementation of the McDade provisions requiring Federal prosecutors to comply with state ethics rules.

Indian Country: The conference agreement provided a total of \$88.657 million for the Department's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative as follows: State Prison Grants (\$34 million); COPS hiring, equipment and training (\$35 million), Juvenile Justice Title V (\$10 million); Tribal Courts (\$5 million); and FBI (\$4.657 million).

Counterterrorism (CT) Emergency Supplemental (Division B, Title II): The full emergency supplemental request of \$21.7 million for the FBI was included. In addition, Section 203 of the CT Supplemental provides \$120 million to the Department of Defense (DoD) for the provision of crisis response aviation support for critical national security law enforcement and emergency response agencies. This \$120 million is available only upon submission of a budget request designating the funding an emergency. The section also includes a proviso requiring the President to submit an interagency agreement for the utilization of DoD assets to support crisis response requirements of the FBI and FEMA. The CT Emergency Supplemental funding is not subject to the June 15, 1999 cutoff date.

The Department's requested OVC language change to facilitate assistance to victims of terrorist incidents did not make it into the final agreement.

Year 2000 (Y2K) Funding (Sec. 126): The CJS portion of the Omnibus bill includes a rescission of \$20 million associated with Y2K initiatives. This rescission is offset by the \$3.35 billion (\$2.25 billion for non-Defense and \$1.1 billion for Defense) provided in the Y2K Emergency Supplemental (Division B, Title III), to which the Department will have access. The Y2K Emergency Supplemental funding is not subject to the June 15, 1999 cutoff date.

Emergency Drug Supplemental (Division B, Title V): The Emergency Drug Supplemental includes a total of \$20.2 million for the Department of Justice: \$10.2 million to augment DEA's drug enforcement initiatives and \$10 million for INS surveillance technologies. In addition, language in Division E, the Methamphetamine Trafficking Penalty Enhancement Act of 1998, permits states to use up to 10 percent of their state prison grants for the cost of offsetting drug testing and intervention programs during periods of incarceration and post-incarceration criminal justice supervision. The Drug Supplemental for the Office of National Drug Control Policy includes \$2 million for transfer to the Drug Court Institute. Release of the Drug Supplemental

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funding will require an emergency declaration by the President. The Emergency Drug Supplemental funding is not subject to the June 15, 1999 cutoff date.

Funding Issues

Title I of the CJS Act provides a total of \$18.2 billion for the Department of Justice, of which \$5.47 billion is from the Violent Crime Trust Fund. The funding level represents an increase of \$449.5 million above the FY 1998 funding levels, but is \$300 million below the budget request. Title VII of the CJS Act includes rescissions totaling \$118.7 million from Department of Justice accounts (Working Capital Fund, -\$99 million; Assets Forfeiture Fund, -\$2 million; FBI, -\$12.7 million; and Immigration Emergency Fund, -\$5 million).

General Administration: \$76,199,000 – The conference agreement provides 43 positions, 44 FTE, and \$8.1 million for the Department's Leadership Program. The bill also includes language limiting augmentation of the Leadership Program to the levels that occurred in these offices in FY 1998, as proposed by the House. This is identical to language that was included in the 1998 Act. For the Offices of Legislative and Public Affairs, the bill provides 41 permanent positions, 48 FTE and \$4.8 million. The augmentation prohibition included in previous Appropriations Acts is continued.

Joint Automated Booking System (JABS): No direct appropriation is provided for JABS, but the conference report notes that funding of \$10 million for JABS is assumed to be an eligible purpose for Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) Super Surplus monies.

Narrowband Communications: The conference agreement did not provide a direct appropriation for narrowband but assumes that \$23.4 million may be derived from AFF Super Surplus funding. The conference agreement directs that \$5.5 million of the total be used to establish a Department-wide narrowband program office.

Counterterrorism (CT) Fund: \$145,000,000 – The conference agreement provides a direct appropriation of \$145,000,000 for the CT Fund. The National Critical Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) is funded at a level of \$43.5 million (\$10 million from the CT Fund and \$33.5 million from the FBI). The language, proposed by the Senate, to expand the use of the CT Fund to reimburse other Federal agencies was not included in the final agreement. Of the total amount, \$135 million is provided to assist States and localities to become fully prepared to respond to the increasing threat of chemical and biological attack. In addition to appropriated amounts, \$27 million in unobligated balances remains available for authorized purposes of the Fund, of which the Attorney General is authorized to use \$1 million for an alternative crisis management/relocation facility; and \$25 million is available from the Working Capital Fund for state and local bomb technician equipment.

Telecommunications Carrier Compliance Fund: No new funding is provided to reimburse equipment manufacturers and telecommunications carriers for implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA). Unobligated balances of \$102.6 million remain available in the Fund.

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Language being shopped by the telecommunications industry to extend the CALEA "grandfather" date of January 1, 1995, was not included in the Omnibus bill.

Administrative Review and Appeals: \$134,563,000 – The total includes \$132.963 million for the Executive Office for Immigration Review and \$1.6 million for the Pardon Attorney.

Office of the Inspector General: \$35,610,000 – The conference agreement provides an increase of \$1 million above the budget request. Conference report language directs that the \$1,000,000 shall be available for expenditure only upon the submission of a report as to the FY 1998 spending level of this account and compliance with anti-deficiency requirements.

Parole Commission: \$7,400,000 – Funding is provided in accordance with House Report 105-636.

General Legal Activities: \$475,000,000 – The conference agreement provides the following program increases for the litigating divisions: Criminal Division: \$0.5 million to improve coordination of interagency and bilateral U.S./Mexico efforts to combat drug trafficking, \$1 million for online obscenity prosecutions, and \$2 million for the Office of Special Investigations to maintain the pace of prosecutions while supporting the Nazi war criminal records interagency working group; Civil Rights Division: \$1 million for Americans with Disability Act enforcement and mediation activities. The \$5.5 million staffing increase for the Civil Division to defend against claims under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) was not provided, and conference report language suggests that the Department will seek this funding from the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF).

The conference report earmarks amounts within the individual litigating divisions as follows: Criminal Division: \$4 million for cybercrime prosecutions; Environment and Natural Resources Division: \$3.4 million to defend claims under CERCLA, \$0.7 million for vessel pollution prosecutions, and \$0.5 million for CFC smuggling prosecutions. Conference report language indicates that no funds (including base funding) have been provided for the Joint Center for Strategic Environmental Enforcement. The earmarks are not as burdensome as they may first appear because earmarked amounts include the total available for a specific activity, including base funding.

Language directing the Attorney General to transfer \$813,333 to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets is included. Bill language prohibiting funds for U. S. participation in law-based international programs was not included in the final agreement.

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act: The conference agreement provides a reimbursement of \$4.028 million to the Department of Justice from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

Antitrust Division: \$98,275,000 – The conference agreement provides \$68.275 million from FY 1999 collections and \$30 million from unobligated FY 1998 fee collections. The bill does not include the FY 1998 language limiting the availability of excess fee collections. Conference

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report language notes that it is intended any excess fee collections shall remain available for use by the agency in future years. The language limiting travel by the Antitrust Division (Sec. 134 of the Senate bill) was not included in the conference agreement.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: \$1,227,000 – The conference agreement assumes funding is provided in accordance with the Senate bill.

Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS): Language to establish a new revolving fund for the operation of JPATS is included. No direct funding is provided to the new Fund, but the conference report notes that the \$5 million capitalization request is an eligible use of Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus monies. Funding for the requested aircraft was not provided.

Federal Prisoner Detention: \$425,000,000 – The conference agreement cites a total funding level of \$450 million for this account: \$425 million in a direct appropriation and \$25 million in prior year carryover, bringing total availability to the President's budget request level. The conference level will leave this account significantly short of the re-estimated need of \$522 million.

Fees and Expenses of Witnesses: \$95,000,000 – The conference agreement does not include funding for a secure automated information network.

United States Attorneys: \$1,090,378,000 – The conference agreement provides a program increase of \$8.9 million for drug prosecutions. Base resources in this account are also heavily earmarked for cybercrime (\$3.6 million), the National Advocacy Center (\$14.7 million), a demonstration project on Internet sexual exploitation of children (\$1 million), and firearms demonstration projects in Philadelphia, PA (\$1.5 million) and Camden, NJ (\$0.8 million). Funding for Indian Country prosecutions was not included; however, the conference report encourages EOUSA to examine whether resources dedicated to the oversight of the IBT election could be redeployed to "restoring the rule of law on Indian reservations."

United States Trustees: \$114,248,000 – The conference agreement funds the U.S. Trustee Program entirely through bankruptcy fees. The language included in the Senate bill to redefine interest earned on the U. S. Trustee System Fund as offsetting collections was not included in the agreement.

Community Relations Service: \$7,199,000 – Language is included to permit the Attorney General to transfer up to \$500,000 to this account in addition to the authority to transfer amounts necessary to meet emergent circumstances. Conference report language directs the Attorney General to notify the relevant committees of Congress whenever requests by local officials prompt the deployment of CRS personnel to mediate civil conflicts.

Assets Forfeiture Fund: \$23,000,000 – Funding is provided under the terms outlined in both the House and Senate reports (H. Rpt. 105-636 and S. Rpt. 105-235).

Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund: \$2,000,000 – Funding is included for administrative expenses. No new funding is provided for the Payment to the Radiation Exposure

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Compensation Trust Fund, since carryover balances are sufficient to cover estimated payments from the Fund during FY 1999.

Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement: \$304,014,000 – The conference agreement includes the full amount requested and provides language allowing \$50 million to remain available until expended.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: \$1,971,448,000 – The conference recommendation for FBI Salaries and Expenses includes program increases totaling \$56.8 million, including an increase of \$4.657 million for Indian Country Law Enforcement. In addition, \$12.7 million is provided for the FBI through the Counterterrorism Emergency Supplemental and \$87.15 million is assumed to be available from the Working Capital Fund (WCF): \$6 million for microwave replacement base funding, \$40 million for the Information Sharing Initiative (ISI), \$20 million for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), \$11.15 million for the FBI's counterterrorism initiative, and \$10 million for construction.

NICS is funded in FY 1999 at \$42 million, \$22 million in appropriated funding and \$20 million from WCF. This funding is necessary because Section 621 prohibits user fees to cover the costs of background checks and includes language to require the destruction of records, as follows:

“None of the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law may be used for (1) the implementation of any tax or fee in connection with the implementation of 18 U.S.C. 922(t); (2) any system to implement 18 U.S.C. 922(t) that does not require and result in the destruction of any identifying information submitted by or on behalf of any person who has been determined not to be prohibited from owning a firearm.”

Drug Enforcement Administration: \$1,213,780,000 – The conference agreement includes \$1.21 billion for DEA Salaries and Expenses and \$8 million for DEA construction. In addition, \$10.2 million is provided in the Emergency Drug Supplemental for DEA. The conference agreement provides full funding for DEA's budget request with increases above the budget request for DEA's international program, an intelligence initiative, and for regional enforcement teams. The conference agreement does not assume the transfer of \$15 million of appropriated funding to the Diversion Control Fund.

Immigration and Naturalization Service: \$2,464,327,000 – The conference agreement assumes \$1.3 billion from offsetting collections and includes \$90 million for construction, bringing the total availability to \$3.86 billion. In addition, an additional \$96 million is provided from the Working Capital Fund. The conference agreement creates two new accounts as proposed by the House: (1) Enforcement and Border Affairs and (2) Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction. The Act gives the Attorney General the authority to transfer funds between the two new accounts to ensure that funds are properly aligned. This new authority is outside the limitations imposed on the Attorney General's other transfer authority, but is subject to the reprogramming provisions included in Section 605 of the Act.

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The conference report addresses the reprogramming proposed for the Examinations Fee Account, providing \$171 million for the initiative: \$35 million for base restoration in the Examinations Fee Account, \$53 million for base restoration in Salaries and Expenses, and \$83 million in naturalization enhancements from funds not required to maintain other ongoing INS activities.

The reductions in the Offices of Legislative and Public Affairs proposed by the Senate were not included in the conference agreement.

Federal Prison System: \$3,299,850,000 – The conference agreement provides \$2.889 billion for the Salaries and Expenses Account and \$410.9 million for Buildings and Facilities, including funding for three Federal Correctional Institutions in Kentucky, South Carolina, and West Virginia and partial funding for a fourth in Scranton, PA. The agreement also provides funding for prison facilities in Yazoo City, MS and Forest City, AR and \$10 million for acquisition, planning design and initial construction of a facility in West Virginia. In addition, the conference report provides for WCF transfers of \$23.2 million to Salaries and Expenses and additional WCF amounts that may be available for equipment and automation needs in the Buildings and Facilities account.

The conference report also notes that it is expected the Bureau of Prisons will explore the possibility of using domestic hydroelectric power to reduce operating costs in its facilities and report its findings by February 1, 1999 to the Committees on Appropriations.

Office of Justice Programs: \$4,849,007,000 - The Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs is given final authority over all grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for OJP and its component organizations, pursuant to Section 112 of the Title I General Provisions.

Highlights of the conference agreement for selected OJP grant programs and initiatives follow:

Safe Schools Initiative: The conference agreement includes \$210 million for a Safe Schools Initiative to be derived as follows: Juvenile Justice Title V (\$15 million); National Institute of Justice (\$10 million); COPS Community Policing (\$167.5 million); COPS violence prevention in schools and community organizations (\$17.5 million).

Indian Country: The conference agreement includes \$84 million for Indian Country from Office of Justice Assistance programs: State Prison Grants (\$34 million); COPS hiring, equipment and training (\$35 million); Juvenile Justice, Title V (\$10 million); and Tribal Courts (\$5 million). In addition, there is \$4.657 million in the FBI for Indian Country Law Enforcement.

Juvenile Justice Programs: \$284,597,000 – Funding is provided consistent with the current Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Of significant note is the \$95 million provided for the Juvenile Justice At Risk Children's Program (Title V). Within the total for Title V, \$15 million is for the Safe Schools Initiative, \$10 million is for the Tribal Youth Program, and \$25 million is for the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program.

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Community Oriented Policing Services: \$1,430,000,000 – The conference agreement provides \$30 million for the Police Corps Program, \$32 million for Management and Administration, and includes funding for an additional 17,000 police officer grants, bringing the total number of new police officer grants under this Program to 105,000. Within the amount provided for police officer grants, \$167.5 million is for the Safe Schools Initiative. In addition, the conference agreement directs the COPS Program to use \$180 million from a combination of unobligated carryover balances and the new monies appropriated to fund initiatives that will result in more effective policing, including \$80 million for the COPS Technology Program, \$35 million for the Methamphetamine/Drug “Hot Spots” Program, \$17.5 million for Safe School/School Violence Initiatives, \$25 million for the Bullet-proof Vests Initiative, \$12.5 million for the Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence Program, \$5 million for Community Prosecutors, and \$5 million for D.C. Offender Services.

Drug Courts: \$40,000,000.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant: \$523,000,000 – Within this amount, the conference agreement includes \$40 million for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. In addition, the conference agreement defines Puerto Rico as a unit of local government and designates the Parish Sheriffs in the State of Louisiana as the recipient of block grant funding.

Justice Assistance: \$147,151,000 – The following chart breaks out the Justice Assistance Funding:

National Institute of Justice.....	\$46,148,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	25,029,000
Missing Children.....	17,168,000
Regional Information Sharing Systems.....	20,000,000
National White Collar Crime Center.....	7,350,000
Management and Administration.....	31,456,000

In addition to the funding provided under Justice Assistance, an additional \$17 million is available through the CT Fund for firefighter grants, state and local antiterrorism training and CT technology; \$5.2 million is made available for NIJ research and evaluation under the Violence Against Women Program, and \$5 million for RISS to upgrade its communications infrastructure under the COPS Technology Program. Total funding for Management and Administration is \$90,133,000 and 834 FTE, with \$58.7 million available through transfers and reimbursements from Juvenile Justice, the Violent Crime Trust Fund, COPS, and the CT Fund.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP): \$420,000,000 – The conference agreement also provides \$165 million for SCAAP under the State Prison Grants Program, bringing total availability to \$585,000,000. The conference report directs OJP to use its 1998 data collection and verification process to make the 1999 awards by September 30, 1999.

State Prison Grants: \$720,500,000 – Of the total appropriation, \$165 million is for alien incarceration, \$25 million is for the Cooperative Agreement Program, and \$34 million for Indian Country, leaving \$496.5 million for State Prison Grants. Language in Division E of the Omnibus

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Act, the Methamphetamine Trafficking Penalty Enhancement Act of 1998, permits states to use up to 10 percent of their state prison grants for the cost of offsetting drug testing and intervention programs during periods of incarceration and post-incarceration criminal justice supervision.

Violence Against Women: \$282,750,000 – Within the total, \$206.75 million is provided for General Grants, \$12 million for Victims of Child Abuse Programs, \$34 million for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies, \$25 million for Rural Domestic Violence programs and \$5 million for training.

Weed and Seed Program: \$33,500,000 – The conference agreement also includes \$6.5 million to be made available from AFF Super Surplus monies.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant: \$250,000,000 – The conference agreement includes language that continues by reference the terms and conditions for the administration of the Block Grant contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill. No set-aside is provided for discretionary grants.

Edward Byrne Grants to States: \$552,000,000 – The conference agreement provides \$47 million for the discretionary grant program and \$505 million for formula grants. Earmarks of discretionary funds total \$34.1 million and report language directs that OJP evaluate 14 additional grant proposals and provide funding if warranted.

Other Funding Issues

Legal Services Corporation: The conference agreement provides \$300 million for the Legal Services Corporation.

Language Issues

Civil Liberties Provision: The Department's request that the Attorney General be given the authority to transfer funding to the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund to fully cover claims did not make it into the final agreement.

Defender Services (Nickles Amendment): Section 213 of the Senate bill had limited the compensation of court-appointed criminal defense attorneys to the rate of pay for U. S. Attorneys. The conference agreement does not include this bill language. Conference report language directs the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts to review defense costs in federal capital cases and report on the findings to the Appropriations Committees by September 30, 1999.

Title I General Provisions

Sec. 101 (Reception and Representation): The section makes up to \$45,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for reception and representation expenses.

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Sec. 102 (1980 Act Authorities): The section continues authorities contained in the Department of Justice Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1980.

Sec. 103, 104, and 105 (Abortion): The sections continue abortion prohibitions that have been included in the Appropriations Act for several years.

Sec. 106 (Rewards): The section allows the Department to spend up to \$10,000,000 for rewards for information regarding acts of terrorism against a United States person or property at levels not to exceed \$2 million per reward. Rewards of \$100,000 and above require notification to the Appropriations Committees.

Sec. 107 (Transfer Authority): The section permits the Department to transfer funding between accounts, subject to reprogramming procedures. This is the same language that has been included in previous years' Appropriations Acts.

Sec. 108 (BoP Commissary Fund): The section allows the Bureau of Prisons to make expenditures from the Commissary Fund for an Inmate Telephone System and for other purposes.

Sec. 109 (INS benefits): The section replaces injury and death-related benefits for INS officers with the same humanitarian expenses given to FBI and DEA employees.

Sec. 110 (INS Legalization Account): The section merges the INS Legalization Account into the Examinations Fee Account.

Sec. 111 (Prison Report): The section requires the Bureau of Prisons to report on privately operated prison security issues.

Sec. 112 (OJP): The section gives the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs final authority over all grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for OJP and its component organizations.

Sec. 113 (Grants to Alaska): The section clarifies the term "tribal" for the purpose of making grant awards. This provision affects certain Indian tribes in Alaska.

Sec. 114 (Cruise Ship Exemption): The section expands the exemption of cruise ship passengers from inspection fees to include ships which originate from a State but go into international waters or ports.

Sec. 115 (Federal Acquisition Rules): The section authorizes the Attorney General to waive certain Federal acquisition rules and regulations in certain instances related to counterterrorism, national security or computer crime investigations and prosecutions.

Sec. 116 (Change in Immigration Act Effective Date): The section changes the implementation date of Section 110(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (entry/exit system) at the land and sea ports of entry to March 30, 2001.

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Sec. 117 (Controlled Substances Act): The section addresses record keeping under the Controlled Substances Act and limits the maximum civil penalty to \$10,000 per violation. In assessing whether to pursue civil penalties and in determining the amount of the fine associated with record keeping violations, the Attorney General is directed to take into account whether diversion actually occurred or if the record keeping violations are of such a nature that it cannot be determined whether diversion occurred; whether actual or potential harm to the public resulted; whether the violations were intentional or negligent in nature; whether the violations were a first time offense; time intervals between inspections or where no serious violations were found, whether the violations were multiple occurrences of the same type of violation; whether and to what extent the defendant profited from the illegal activity; and the financial capacity of the defendant to pay the fine assessed.

Sec. 118 (False Claims Act): The section directs the General Accounting Office to monitor and report on compliance of the Department of Justice and all U.S. Attorneys with the "Guidance on the Use of the False Claims Act in Civil Health Care Matters" issued by the Department on June 3, 1998.

Sec. 119 (Firearms Safety): The section expands the definition of firearms safety devices and requires gun dealers to certify that they have made such devices available for sale.

Sec. 120 (Byrne Grants): The section permits the use of Byrne Discretionary Grant funding for firearm safety education programs for criminal justice personnel and the general public.

Sec. 121 (Firearms): The section amends Title 18 to expand the restrictions on non-citizens purchasing firearms.

Sec. 122 (Administrative Subpoena Authority): The section expands the Attorney General's administrative subpoena authority involving a federal health care offense to also include activities involving federal offenses relating to the sexual exploitation of children.

Sec. 123 (Sex Offender Registration): The section makes technical corrections to the provision establishing criminal penalties for convicted sexual offenders who are required to register in a State program and fail to do so.

Sec. 124 (Nursing Home Background Checks): The section authorizes nursing facilities and home health care agencies to submit requests for fingerprint background checks to the FBI. Fees of up to \$50 are permitted.

Sec. 125 (Puerto Rico): The section permits the payment of certain relocation expenses for employees of the Departments of Justice and Treasury assigned to Puerto Rico and other U. S. Territories.

Sec. 126 (Y2K reduction): The section reduces appropriations in the bill by \$20 million for Y2K expenses. These expenses will be paid from the Year 2000 Emergency Supplemental.

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Sec. 127 (Corrections Officers): The section prohibits the disclosure of financial records and identifying information of any corrections officer in an action brought by a prisoner.

Sec. 128 (Iraqi Nationals): The section exempts from a numerical limitation, the adjustment of status to that of permanent resident pursuant to immigration laws for certain Iraqi nationals moved to Guam by the U. S. Government.

Sec. 129 (Definition Change): The section amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to provide a uniform definition of the term "unit of local government." The section addresses the problem in Louisiana with Parish Sheriffs.

Sec. 130 (FSLIC Resolution Fund): The section provides a permanent and indefinite appropriation to the FRF for payments of judgments against the United States and compromise settlements of claims in suits arising from the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA). The section acknowledges the authority of the FDIC to transfer funds from the FRF to the Department to support litigation expenses associated with FIRREA cases.

Title VI – General Provisions

The following describes Title VI General Provisions that impact the Department of Justice:

Sec. 601 (Publicity and Propaganda): The section prohibits the use of appropriations for publicity or propaganda purposes.

Sec. 602 (Funding Availability): The section addresses the availability of appropriations for obligation beyond the current fiscal year.

Sec. 603 (Consulting): The section addresses the use of funds for consulting purposes.

Sec. 604 (Validity of the Act): The section includes language providing that should any provision of the Act be held to be invalid, the remainder of the Act would not be affected.

Sec. 605 (Reprogramming): The section establishes the Committees' reprogramming procedures. The Senate bill had increased the reprogramming thresholds. The conference agreement provides the same thresholds as were included in the FY 1998 Act: \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less.

Sec. 607 (Buy America): The section sets forth provisions regarding the purchase of American-made products.

Sec. 611 (BoP): The section prohibits the use of funds to provide certain amenities for Federal prisoners.

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Sec. 613 (Downsizing): The section requires agencies and Departments funded in the CJS Act to absorb any necessary costs related to downsizing or consolidations within the amounts provided to the agency or Department.

Sec. 614 (Prisoners and Published Information): The section prohibits BoP funding from being used to make available any commercially published information or material to a prisoner when it is made known that such information or material is sexually explicit or features nudity.

Sec. 615 (Health Benefits for Public Safety Officers): The section limits funding under LLEBG to 90 percent to a grantee that does not provide health insurance benefits to public safety officers injured in the line of duty and who are as a result separated or retired from their jobs.

Sec. 619 (Teamsters): The section prohibits the use of funds to pay for the expenses of an election officer appointed by the court to oversee the election of any officer or trustee of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Sec. 621 (NICS): The section prohibits user fees to cover the costs of background checks and includes language to require the destruction of records.

Sec. 623 (Federalism): The section prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order No. 13083 on Federalism.

Sec. 624 (Schuylkill, PA): The section transfers Schuylkill, PA from the Eastern Judicial District to the Middle Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 626 (June 15 Funding Date): The section makes appropriations available only through June 15, 1999.

Rescissions

Title VIII of the CJS Act includes the following rescissions in Department of Justice Accounts: Working Capital Fund (-\$99 million), Assets Forfeiture Fund (-\$2 million); FBI (-\$12.7 million), Immigration Emergency Fund (-\$5 million).

Other Issues

Title VIII - Sec. 801 (Ethical Standards for Federal Prosecutors): This section includes a revised McDade provision requiring government attorneys (including independent counsel) to abide by State laws and rules, and local Federal court rules governing attorneys in each State where an attorney engages in attorney's duties. The Attorney General is required to promulgate rules to assure compliance with the Section. The provisions in Section 801 take effect 180 days after enactment of the Act.

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Other Divisions

Division C (Other Matters): This Division includes several titles of interest to the Department:

- Title IV - American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act, including a temporary increase in H-1B visas. The Act also includes changes in enforcement and penalties.
- Title VII - Office of National Drug Control Policy reauthorization
- Title VIII - Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act
- Title IX - Drug Free Workplace Act
- Title XIII - Children's On-line Privacy Protection
- Title XIV - Child On-line Protection
- Title XV - Government Paperwork Elimination Act

Division D: This Division includes the Drug Demand Reduction Act.

Division E: This Division includes the Methamphetamine Trafficking Penalty Act.

Division F: This Division includes provisions entitled, Not Legalizing Marijuana for Medicinal Use.

Division I: This Division includes the Chemical Weapons Convention.

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		Budget Authority				
		FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimates	House	Senate	Conference
		-21-	-22-	-23-	-24-	-25-
2500	Legal Activities					
2600	General legal activities:					
2700	Direct appropriation.....	444,200,000	477,328,000	462,265,000	485,511,000	466,840,000
2710	(Transfer out).....	---	---	(-1,000,000)	---	(-1,000,000)
2800	Crime trust fund.....	7,969,000	8,193,000	8,160,000	---	8,160,000
2900	Total, General legal activities.....	452,169,000	485,511,000	470,425,000	485,511,000	475,000,000
3000	Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)....	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000
3100	Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite).....	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000
3200	Antitrust Division.....	93,495,000	97,548,000	96,275,000	96,275,000	96,275,000
3300	Offsetting fee collections - carryover.....	-10,000,000	-11,000,000	-30,000,000	-11,607,000	-30,000,000
3400	Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-70,000,000	---	-68,275,000	-66,548,000	-66,275,000
3500	Direct appropriation.....	5,495,000	86,588,000	---	---	---
3700	United States Attorneys:					
3800	Direct appropriation.....	972,460,000	1,032,993,000	1,039,147,000	1,043,642,000	1,009,180,000
3900	Crime trust fund.....	62,828,000	54,000,000	51,231,000	---	80,498,000
4000	Total, United States Attorneys.....	1,035,288,000	1,106,993,000	1,090,378,000	1,043,642,000	1,090,378,000
4100	United States trustee system fund.....	114,248,000	130,437,000	114,248,000	108,248,000	114,248,000
4200	Offsetting fee collections.....	-114,248,000	---	-114,248,000	-100,000,000	-114,248,000
4300	Direct appropriation.....	---	130,437,000	---	8,248,000	---
4500	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	1,226,000	1,335,000	1,335,000	1,227,000	1,217,000
4600	United States Marshals Service:					
4700	Direct appropriation.....	467,833,000	486,436,000	477,611,000	501,752,000	477,056,000
4800	Crime trust fund.....	25,553,000	28,407,000	25,553,000	---	25,553,000
4900	Construction 1/.....	---	5,300,000	---	4,000,000	4,600,000
5000	Justice prisoner and alien transportation system					
5100	fund.....	---	10,000,000	---	10,000,000	---
5200	Total, United States Marshals Service.....	493,386,000	529,143,000	503,164,000	515,752,000	507,209,000
5210	1/ Funded under Federal Prison System.					

	Budget Authority				
	FY 1998	FY 1999			
	Enacted	Estimates	House	Senate	Conference
	-21-	-21-	-23-	-24-	-25-
5300 Federal Prisoner Detention.....	405,262,000	450,848,000	425,000,000	407,010,000	425,000,000
5400 Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	75,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	15,000,000	95,000,000
5500 Community Relations Service.....	5,319,000	6,899,000	7,199,000	5,319,000	7,199,000
5600 Assets forfeiture fund.....	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
5700 Total, Legal activities.....	2,509,673,000	2,931,282,000	2,619,029,000	2,638,245,000	2,637,541,000
5800 Appropriations.....	(2,613,373,000)	(2,642,692,000)	(2,544,085,000)	(2,638,245,000)	(2,523,130,000)
5900 Crime trust fund.....	(94,350,000)	(68,590,000)	(64,944,000)	---	(114,611,000)
6000 Radiation Exposure Compensation					
6100 Administrative expenses.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
6200 Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund.....	4,381,000	11,717,000	---	---	---
6300 Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation.....	6,381,000	13,717,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
6400 Interagency Law Enforcement					
6500 Interagency crime and drug enforcement.....	294,967,000	304,014,000	304,014,000	294,967,000	304,014,000
6600 Federal Bureau of Investigation					
6700 Salaries and expenses.....	2,445,471,000	2,584,485,000	2,420,342,000	2,240,777,000	2,404,532,000
6800 Counterintelligence and national security.....	231,050,000	170,283,000	282,473,000	233,473,000	292,473,000
6900 FBI fingerprint identification.....	64,600,000	47,800,000	47,800,000	47,800,000	47,800,000
7000 Subtotal.....	2,750,921,000	2,802,468,000	2,750,615,000	2,522,050,000	2,748,805,000
7100 Crime trust fund.....	179,121,000	215,356,000	215,356,000	435,124,000	223,356,000
7200 Construction.....	44,506,000	14,146,000	11,167,000	1,287,000	1,287,000
7300 Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	2,974,548,000	3,032,470,000	2,977,258,000	2,956,461,000	2,971,448,000
7400 Appropriations.....	(2,795,427,000)	(2,817,114,000)	(2,761,902,000)	(2,523,337,000)	(2,748,092,000)
7500 Crime trust fund.....	(179,121,000)	(215,356,000)	(215,356,000)	(435,124,000)	(223,356,000)
7600 Drug Enforcement Administration					
7700 Salaries and expenses.....	782,109,000	841,970,000	873,000,000	863,764,000	877,490,000
7800 Diversion control fund.....	-58,268,000	-76,710,000	-76,710,000	-61,710,000	-76,710,000
7900 Direct appropriation.....	723,841,000	765,280,000	796,290,000	802,054,000	800,780,000
8000 Crime trust fund.....	403,537,000	405,000,000	405,000,000	407,000,000	405,000,000
8100 Construction.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
8200 Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	1,135,374,000	1,178,260,000	1,209,290,000	1,217,054,000	1,213,780,000
8300 Appropriations.....	(731,861,000)	(773,280,000)	(804,290,000)	(810,054,000)	(808,780,000)
8400 Crime trust fund.....	(403,537,000)	(405,000,000)	(405,000,000)	(407,000,000)	(405,000,000)

		Budget Authority			
		FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimates	House	Senate Conference
		-21-	-22-	-23-	-25-
8500	Immigration and Naturalization Service				
8700	Salaries and expenses.....	1,637,886,000	1,467,353,000	1,419,516,000	1,169,317,000
8710	Enforcement and border affairs.....	---	---	(1,096,421,000)	---
8720	Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and				
8730	program direction.....	---	---	(523,083,000)	---
8800	Crime trust fund.....	808,206,000	736,000,000	868,490,000	1,099,667,000
8900	Subtotal, Direct and crime trust fund.....	2,288,092,000	2,405,353,000	2,486,006,000	2,268,984,000
9000	Fee accounts:				
9100	Immigration legalization fund.....	(1,259,000)	(918,000)	(998,000)	(998,000)
9200	Immigration user fee.....	(426,622,000)	(484,071,000)	(484,071,000)	(444,290,000)
9300	Land border inspection fund.....	(3,043,000)	(3,278,000)	(3,278,000)	(3,278,000)
9400	Immigration examinations fund.....	(785,342,000)	(826,402,000)	(906,000,000)	(905,700,000)
9500	Breached bond fund.....	(235,272,000)	(166,870,000)	(169,870,000)	(201,985,000)
9600	Immigration enforcement fines.....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(4,050,000)
9700	Subtotal, Fee accounts.....	(1,455,338,000)	(1,485,416,000)	(1,570,014,000)	(1,560,308,000)
9800	Construction.....	75,939,000	118,170,000	81,370,000	110,251,000
9910	Anyless in Guam, loss of offsetting receipts (23301)...	---	---	---	1,000,000
9900	Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service...	(3,797,389,000)	(4,188,939,000)	(4,137,580,000)	(3,980,563,000)
10000	Appropriations.....	(1,733,845,000)	(1,945,523,000)	(1,701,084,000)	(1,280,568,000)
10100	Crime trust fund.....	(608,206,000)	(736,000,000)	(866,490,000)	(1,099,667,000)
10200	(Fee accounts).....	(1,455,338,000)	(1,485,416,000)	(1,570,014,000)	(1,560,308,000)
10300	Federal Prison System				
10400	Salaries and expenses.....	2,911,642,000	3,006,494,000	2,952,354,000	2,919,956,000
10500	Prior year carryover.....	-90,000,000	-90,000,000	-90,000,000	-90,000,000
10600	Direct appropriation.....	2,821,642,000	2,916,494,000	2,862,354,000	2,909,956,000
10700	Crime trust fund.....	26,135,000	26,959,000	26,499,000	9,329,000
10800	Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	2,847,777,000	2,943,053,000	2,888,853,000	2,919,915,000
10900	Buildings and facilities.....	255,133,000	413,997,000	413,997,000	379,197,000
10910	Transfer from D.C. bill (P.L. 105-100).....	301,000,000	---	---	---
10920	Subtotal, Buildings and facilities.....	557,133,000	413,997,000	413,997,000	379,197,000
11000	Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on				
11100	administrative expenses).....	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)
11200	Total, Federal Prison System.....	3,404,910,000	3,357,050,000	3,302,650,000	3,298,712,000

		Budget Authority			
		FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimates	House	Senate Conference
		21	22	23	24-25
11300	Office of Justice Programs				
11400	Justice assistance	173,400,000	307,711,000	195,000,000	170,151,000
11500	State and local law enforcement assistance:				
11600	Direct appropriations:				
11700	Byrne grants (discretionary)	46,500,000	---	47,750,000	47,000,000
11800	Byrne grants (formula)	442,500,000	---	505,000,000	505,000,000
11900	Subtotal, Direct appropriations	509,000,000	---	552,750,000	552,000,000
12000	Crime trust fund:				
12100	Byrne grants (discretionary)	---	47,750,000	---	---
12200	Byrne grants (formula)	41,500,000	505,000,000	---	---
12300	Local law enforcement block grant	523,000,000	---	523,000,000	500,000,000
12400	Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(20,000,000)	---	(20,000,000)	(40,000,000)
12500	Juvenile crime block grant	250,000,000	---	250,000,000	100,000,000
12600	Youth violence courts	---	50,000,000	---	---
12700	Juvenile prosecutor program	---	100,000,000	---	---
12800	Community prosecutors program	---	50,000,000	---	---
12900	Drug intervention treatment program	---	85,000,000	---	---
13000	Indian tribal courts program	---	10,000,000	---	10,000,000
13100	Juvenile drug prevention program 2/	---	5,000,000	---	---
13200	Drug courts	30,000,000	30,000,000	43,000,000	40,000,000
13300	Upgrade criminal history records	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
13400	State prison grants	720,500,000	711,000,000	730,500,000	711,000,000
13500	State criminal alien assistance program	420,000,000	350,000,000	420,000,000	350,000,000
13600	Violence Against Women grants	270,750,000	270,750,000	279,750,000	282,750,000
13700	State prison drug treatment	63,000,000	72,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000
13800	DNA identification grants	12,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
13900	Counterterrorism technologies 3/	---	10,000,000	---	---
14000	Grants to firefighters 3/	---	5,000,000	---	---
14100	Other crime control programs	5,150,000	7,900,000	5,150,000	7,900,000
14200	Subtotal, Crime trust fund	2,382,400,000	2,349,400,000	2,374,400,000	2,124,650,000
14300	Total, State and local law enforcement	2,891,400,000	2,349,400,000	2,927,150,000	2,676,650,000
14310	2/ Funded under Juvenile Justice.				
14320	3/ Funded under Counterterrorism Fund.				

		Budget Authority			
		FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimates	House	Senate Conference
		21	22	23	24 25
14400	Need and need program fund.....	33,500,000	---	33,500,000	40,000,000 33,500,000
14500	Crime trust fund.....	---	40,000,000	---	---
14590	Community oriented policing services (crime trust				
14600	fund).....	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
14700	Police corps (crime trust fund).....	30,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000 30,000,000
14800	Total, Community oriented policing services.....	1,430,000,000	1,420,000,000	1,420,000,000	1,440,000,000 1,430,000,000
14900	Juvenile justice programs.....	238,672,000	277,950,000	282,950,000	284,597,000 284,597,000
15000	Public safety officers benefits program:				
15100	Death benefits.....	31,003,000	32,059,000	32,059,000	31,809,000 31,809,000
15200	Federal law enforcement dependents assistance.....	2,000,000	250,000	260,000	---
15300	Total, Public safety officers benefits program.....	33,003,000	32,309,000	32,309,000	31,809,000 31,809,000
15400	Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	4,600,173,000	4,687,370,000	4,690,909,000	4,643,307,000 4,649,007,000
15500	Appropriations.....	(197,773,000)	(127,970,000)	(1,094,500,000)	(1,078,537,000) (1,049,057,000)
15600	Crime trust fund.....	(3,812,400,000)	(3,829,400,000)	(3,794,400,000)	(3,516,650,000) (3,719,950,000)
15620	General Provisions				
15430	Trustee system fund interest.....	---	---	---	6,000,000 ---
15632	Year 2000 compliance (sec. 126).....	---	---	---	---
15700	Total, Title 1, Department of Justice.....	17,764,460,000	16,511,863,000	18,230,185,000	17,800,117,000 19,213,950,000
15800	Appropriations.....	(12,579,460,000)	(13,057,089,000)	(12,778,245,000)	(12,286,117,000) (12,742,993,000)
15900	Crime trust fund.....	(3,183,000,000)	(3,483,977,000)	(3,451,940,000)	(3,514,000,000) (3,470,957,000)
16000	(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000) (3,266,000)

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		Budget Authority			
		FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate Conference
		-11-	-12-	-23-	-24- -25-
44200	TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS				
44300	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
44400	International cooperative administrative support				
44500	services (transfer out).....	(-109,662,000)	---	---	---
44600	GOVERNMENT-WIDE				
44700	Defense function (by transfer).....	(33,169,000)	---	---	---
44800	International function (by transfer).....	(45,432,000)	---	---	---
44900	Domestic function (by transfer).....	(31,061,000)	---	---	---
45000	Total, title VI, general provisions.....	---	---	---	---
45100	(Transfer out).....	(-109,662,000)	---	---	---
45200	(By transfer).....	(109,662,000)	---	---	---
45300	TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS				
45400	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
45500	General Administration				
45550	Working capital fund (rescission).....	-100,000,000	-45,326,000	-45,326,000	-45,326,000 -99,000,000
45590	Legal Activities				
45600	United States trustee system fund (rescission).....	---	---	-17,000,000	---
45607	Assets forfeiture fund (rescission).....	---	---	---	-2,000,000
45615	Federal Bureau of Investigation				
45620	FY 1998 FBI Legal Attache (rescission).....	---	---	---	-4,178,000
45625	FY 1996 FBI construction (rescission).....	---	---	---	-6,000,000
45630	FY 1998 FBI construction (rescission).....	---	---	---	-6,000,000
45635	No Year FBI salaries and expenses (rescission).....	---	---	---	-6,400,000
45640	FY 1996 VCRP (rescission).....	---	---	---	-2,000,000
45645	FY 1997 VCRP (rescission).....	---	---	---	-300,000
45670	Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	---	---	---	-22,678,000 -12,700,000
45672	Immigration and Naturalization Service				
45673	Immigration emergency fund (rescission).....	---	---	---	-5,000,000

	Budget Authority				
	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimates	House	Senate	Conference
	-21-	-22-	-23-	-24-	-25-
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
and expenses.....	76,899,000	61,488,000	79,488,000	76,199,000	79,448,000
tested booking system.....	---	---	---	10,000,000	---
communications (crime trust fund).....	---	85,894,000	---	---	---
error fund.....	52,700,000	61,703,000	89,200,000	19,999,000	10,000,000
responder grants.....	---	---	---	174,000,000	135,000,000
communications carrier compliance fund.....	---	50,000,000	---	---	---
no function.....	---	50,000,000	---	---	---
active review and appeals:					
t appropriation.....	70,007,000	79,689,000	79,312,000	41,858,000	79,312,000
trust fund.....	59,251,000	45,178,000	59,251,000	---	59,251,000
nl. Administrative review and appeals.....	129,258,000	144,863,000	134,563,000	61,656,000	134,563,000
Inspector General.....	33,211,000	34,610,000	36,610,000	33,211,000	35,610,000
nl. General administration.....	291,348,000	316,558,000	339,861,000	319,267,000	304,621,000
Appropriations.....	(232,117,000)	(365,466,000)	(400,610,000)	(353,267,000)	(338,370,000)
Crime trust fund.....	(59,251,000)	(131,072,000)	(59,251,000)	---	(59,251,000)
United States Parole Commission					
and expenses.....	5,009,000	7,621,000	7,400,000	7,969,000	7,400,000

		Budget Authority			
		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimates	House	Senate Conference
		-21-	-22-	-23-	-24- -25-
600	TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
900	General Administration				
1000	Salaries and expenses.....	76,199,000	65,488,000	79,488,000	76,199,000
1050	Joint automated booking system.....	---	---	---	10,000,000
1100	Narrowband communications (crime trust fund).....	---	85,894,000	---	---
1200	Counterterrorism fund.....	52,700,000	61,703,000	89,200,000	19,999,000
1275	1st Responder grants.....	---	---	---	174,000,000
1300	Telecommunications carrier compliance fund.....	---	50,000,000	---	---
1400	Defense function.....	---	50,000,000	---	---
1500	Administrative review and appeals:				
1600	Direct appropriation.....	70,007,000	79,445,000	79,312,000	41,858,000
1700	Crime trust fund.....	59,251,000	65,178,000	59,251,000	---
1800	Total, Administrative review and appeals.....	129,258,000	144,623,000	134,563,000	41,858,000
1900	Office of Inspector General.....	33,211,000	34,610,000	36,610,000	33,211,000
2000	Total, General administration.....	291,348,000	316,558,000	339,881,000	353,267,000
2100	Appropriations.....	(232,117,000)	(369,486,000)	(280,610,000)	(353,267,000)
2200	Crime trust fund.....	(59,251,000)	(131,072,000)	(59,251,000)	---
2300	United States Parole Commission				
2400	Salaries and expenses.....	5,009,000	7,621,000	7,400,000	7,969,000

**October 22, 1998
DOJ/OLA**

**OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

Congressional Record, Monday October 19, 1998

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Restriction on requests for FBI background files from Executive Office of the President	H-11182
Section 110 implementation delay	H-11062
State Department terrorism reward program amendments	H-11260
State Department antidrug and anticrime activities	H-11262
Study of competition in airline industry	H-11203
Technical corrections to Lorton transfer	H-11206
Title III - Establishes a Denali (Alaska) Commission to promote job training, rural development	H-11216
Title 18 firearms amendment	H-11177
Tort Liability of law enforcement officers	H-11184
Trafficking in Women and Children	H-11365
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Treasury Enforcement Appropriations Conference Report

H-11508

Treasury/Terrorism

H-11525-11527

U.S. Attorney funding
(including firearms enforcement earmarks)

H-11058

Undetectable Firearms Act extension

H-11187

USMS conduct threat assessment regarding ONDCP director

H-11186

Vacancies Act Amendments

H-11209

Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Modification Act

H-11243

Waiver of statute of limitations for "black farmer" cases

H-11052

Western Hemisphere drug elimination

H-11231

Winstar litigation

H-11064

Crime Meeting Agenda
November 18, 1998

I. New Crime Proposals

- A. COPS II
- B. Certainty of punishment and deterrence
- C. Values-based crime prevention
- D. Extension of other 1994 Crime Act programs (e.g, VAWA, drug courts)
- E. Seniors/ telemarketing fraud ~~✗~~
- F. Intensive firearms enforcement
- G. Race/crime -- targeting

- SCAAP
- STATE PRISON GRANTS
- BYRNE (EARLWICKS)
- ↳ STATE & LOCAL CUTS FIRST



* THURSDAY REVIEW *

NEED TO GET TO GUIDANCE...

\$ 17 billion

\$800 million over



(ASSUMES COPS REDUCED BY 1.1 Billion)

(FUND FEES FIRST)

78% - S+E
20% - GRANTS
2% - CONSTRUCTION.

NEW CRIME AND DRUG INITIATIVES (October 29, 1998)

I. Crime Bill II

Total funding: \$5.8 billion in FY 2000, \$29 billion through 2004
New funding: \$1.3 billion in FY 2000, \$6.3 billion through 2004

The 1994 Crime Act will expire at the end of the FY 2000 budget cycle, guaranteeing that the next Congress will have to consider major crime legislation. In his State of the Union and FY 2000 budget -- before the Crime Act lapses and before Republicans act on their own legislation -- the President should challenge Congress to extend his popular COPS program and pass a new crime that builds on the core elements of the successful 1994 Crime Act -- more police, tougher punishment and better prevention.

To do this, we will need about \$1.3 billion in new funds to preserve the Crime Act's current funding level of \$5.8 billion per year. Approximately \$4.5 billion is already built into the FY 2000 and future budgets for future crime bill programs (Interestingly, the only crime bill program not built into future budgets is the President's COPS program). With this commitment of funds, we could reconstitute the same broad-based coalition of law enforcement leaders, local elected officials, gun advocates and community groups that strongly supported the 1994 Crime Act, and work with them to develop the next generation of tough, smart anti-crime proposals. Major components of this new crime bill could include:

CRIME FORECASTING
LEADS
\$528?
- IF YOU CAN PREDICT IT, YOU CAN PREVENT IT.
- 10% OF PLACES GENERATE 60% OF CRIME.
- FORCE MULTIPLYING
- CRIME SOLVING
- TECHNOLOGIES
- EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR CRIME
FIRE RESPONDER?
STUFF
\$33-152 million

COPS PLUS

A. \$1.4 billion for Community-Oriented Policing and Prosecution Services (COPPS).

With the President's pledge to help fund 100,000 more police likely to be fulfilled before the end of next summer, the FY 2000 budget will only include about \$300 million for the COPS program. Already mayors and police chiefs are calling for COPS to be extended, and Senate Democrats quietly proposed such an extension in a crime bill they introduced at the end of this past Congress. We should take the lead in proposing to extend -- and expand -- a new COPPS initiative that includes:

TARGETING

\$750

1. **\$500 million for more police on the street.** Similar to the current program, these funds would be used to hire, redeploy and retain an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 police each year. (\$300 million currently in budget)

\$250 300

2. **\$400 million for a 21st Century Policing initiative.** These funds would be used for police training, technology and equipment, including: bolstering our 35 Regional Community Policing Training Centers; fostering partnerships between police departments and universities (i.e., the partnership between the Boston Police Department and Harvard's Kennedy School); expanding the use of computerized mapping to promote increased accountability in reducing crime (i.e., New York's COMPSTAT model); improving police academy instruction; promoting minority recruitment of police officers; and other existing programs like the Police Corps and law enforcement scholarships initiatives.

NOT SPOTS

ADAM - \$5 million
COMPASS - \$25 (15) million
LAW ENF TECH - \$15 million

NEXT GEN. - \$23 million (87 REQUESTED)
COMM.
DNA CHAIRS - \$20-5 million
POLICE CORPS. - \$20 - OJP?
POLICE SCHOLARSHIPS \$20 (REQUESTED)

\$250 million

125

3. **\$400 million for community prosecutors.** Although Congress has been reluctant to fund our proposals for juvenile and community-based prosecutors, it will be much more difficult for Congress to oppose direct funds for prosecutors if they are linked to the popular COPS initiative. Thus, we should dedicate \$400 million of the new COPPS initiative to hire, train and equip the nation's prosecutors to join their local police in fighting crime on a more pro-active basis.

(\$150 ALREADY IN BUDGET (COPWRQS. + JUVIE))

COMM
CRIME
MOVEMENT

4. **\$100 million for community crime fighting.** Lastly, a new COPPS program should set aside funds to engage community residents, local government agencies and the private sector in solving crime problems and improving the quality of life in neighborhoods. These funds could be used to recruit seniors to help police identify and respond to abandoned cars, neglected properties and other crime-breeding conditions; to establish citizen police academies and teach neighborhood residents problem solving; and to enlist local environmental agencies to crackdown on illegal dumping in the inner city, which is often run by gangs.

Kid
es
Police
Comm
Partners

(COMMUNITY JUSTICE - \$6 MILLION (NOT FUNDED))

720
350
1070

B. **\$720 million for promoting punishment and deterrence.** Rather than propose additional funding for the punishment title of a new crime bill, we would shift the emphasis from prison construction to promoting swifter and more certain punishment for all persons under criminal justice supervision. Specifically, we would reallocate the Crime Acts current prison funding as follows:

FED. DETENTION
US. STATE LAW
BREAKERS

REALLY
\$500 MILLION
FF

1. **\$150 million for criminal aliens.** This simply reimburses states for the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens at current funding levels. (+350 FROM DOJ)

2. **\$285 million for general prison construction.** This represents a cut of about \$210 million for Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing grants.

3. **\$285 million for Certainty of Punishment.** We envision this initiative to increase the ability of states and local criminal justice systems to promote swift and certain punishment by: supporting statewide efforts, such as those proposed by Maryland and Connecticut, to systematically drug test and, if necessary treat, all drug offenders; establishing community-based courts and corrections that target and appropriately punish quality of life and nuisance crimes (i.e., prostitution, vandalism and public drunkenness), which would otherwise be ignored by local prosecutors and courts; funding teams of probation officers to work proactively with local police to closely supervise problem gang members, recovering drug addicts and sex offenders likely to repeat their crimes. (\$50 million IN COURTS JUVIE)

\$30 MILLION - DOJ
\$50 MILLION - ATF

C. **\$150 million to keep guns out of the hands of criminals.** Of course, any new crime bill should include the President's firearms priorities, which are largely budget neutral (i.e., juvenile Brady, Brady II, federal CAP legislation and child safety locks). We should also, however, consider the following new proposals: (1) closing the loophole that exempts many firearms sales at gun shows and flea markets from Brady background checks; (2) expanding the President's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) --

WAVE 20 CRIES

+ BUDGET FOR
S WILL LET US
DO ANOTHER 20
28 + INCREASE

BRADY INVESTIGATIONS
? HOW DO
LINK LYPROS. FOR
FIREARMS INITIATIVE

*Redundant
crime
CCW guns*

1. Look

to trace all crime guns and investigate gun traffickers -- to an additional 20-40 cities; and (3) assembling gun strike forces, or teams of federal prosecutors and ATF agents, that would target cities with high levels of gun violence, crack down on illegal gun trafficking and prosecute felons and fugitives identified through the Brady National Insta-Check System. Estimated funding for these last two initiatives would be about \$150 million.

D. \$100 million for preventing crime through common sense values. In addition to other crime bill prevention programs (i.e., \$285 million in juvenile justice initiatives), we should also invest \$100 million to promote values-based crime and violence prevention. Consistent with the efforts of Rev. Eugene Rivers and other ministers, who are trying to mobilize 1,000 black churches to work with youth in 50 of the nation's worst neighborhoods, we should fund comprehensive prevention programs that seek to involve faith-based and other institutions that can help instill and reinforce common sense values in troubled youth. *-RE-CAST CURRENT \$95 MILLION W/VALUES BOOK?*

*Look for
insurance,
one \$45M*

SOFFEST?

E. \$3.4 billion to extend other popular initiatives from the 1994 Crime Act. With about \$2.4 billion in annual funding dedicated to the above mentioned programs, the remainder -- or about \$3.4 billion annually -- would be available to extend and build upon other initiatives from the 1994 Crime Act, including -- a new Violence Against Women Act, more drug courts, substance abuse treatment for federal and state prisoners, telemarketing fraud programs, and additional support for the FBI, DEA, ATF and other federal law enforcement agencies.

II. Safe, Disciplined and Drug-Free Schools

(TOBACCO CANDIDATE)

New funding: \$394 million in FY 2000, \$1.97 billion through FY 2004
Total funding: \$1 billion in FY 2000, \$5 billion through FY 2004

INCLUDE DRUG TESTING?

At the White House Conference on School Safety, the President announced that he would overhaul and strengthen the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program to help local school districts ensure that students have safe, disciplined and drug-free environments for learning. Under this proposed reform, schools will have to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include: tough, but fair discipline policies, such as zero tolerance for guns and drugs; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug use report cards; links to after school programs; efforts to involve parents; and crisis management plans. To assist school districts in meeting these more challenging standards, a new Safe, Disciplined and Drug-Free Schools Initiative should include:

A. \$700 million for states to fund comprehensive school safety plans. Although this represents an increase of \$174 million from the current state formula program, fewer schools will ultimately receive more funds for much broader-based plans. Also, states will have to provide these grants on a competitive -- not formula -- basis.

6) BOND-IN DRUG-TESTING INITIATIVE
6) BOND-IN YOUTH COORDINATIONS

*ALSO
NOT PROPOSAL?*

B. \$250 million to target schools with serious crime and drug problems. This represents an increase of \$220 million for national school safety initiatives, including funds for a new \$12 million School Emergency Response to Violence initiative.

C. \$50 million for drug prevention coordinators. This is the same request General McCaffrey submitted for last year's budget.

III. Teen Courts

New funding: \$50 million in FY 2000, \$250 million through FY 2004

Total funding: \$50 million in FY 2000, \$250 million through FY 2004

Studies show that if children make it to their 18th birthday without using illegal drugs, alcohol or tobacco, they are likely to avoid chemical dependence for the rest of their lives. To help keep kids from ever turning to substance abuse -- and to reinforce the message that there are consequences associated with drinking, smoking and taking drugs -- communities throughout the country are turning to teen courts that hold young, first-time offenders accountable for their actions. Teen courts capitalize on the strength of peer influence and send a strong message to offending youth that young people and the community will not condone their law-breaking behavior. Sentences typically include community service, counseling and victim restitution. There are currently about 500 teen courts operating nationwide, and they also cover other offenses, such as curfew violations, graffiti and drinking and driving. With \$50 million in new funding, we could create 500 to 700 new teen courts each year.

IV. Ensuring Parity for Substance Abuse Treatment

No funding required

Despite recent increases in federal spending on substance abuse treatment, appropriate treatment is still not available to nearly half of those who need it. To help fill this treatment gap, we should propose legislation that puts substance abuse treatment on par with other medical and surgical benefits. Similar to the Mental Health Parity Act signed into law by the President in September 1996, parity legislation for substance abuse treatment would generally prohibit health care providers already providing some substance abuse benefit from setting annual or lifetime dollar limits on substance abuse treatment benefits at a lower level than those set for other medical and surgical benefits.

V. Youth Drug Testing

New funding: \$50 million in FY 2000, \$250 million through FY 2004

Total funding: \$50 million in FY 2000, \$250 million through FY 2004

While overall drug use remains flat -- and nearly 50% below its peak in 1979 -- youth drug use

3
Clever
Picture
of
H2O

(TOBACCO
CANDIDATE)

- LONG-TERM TREATMENT
COUNT AS WORK
PARTICIPATION
REQUIREMENT.
- LEGAL ACTION
PAPER ON PARITY
SUBSTANCE
ABUSE.

4/05

(TOBACCO
CANDIDATE)

has increased dramatically and consistently since 1991. Thus, in addition to educating youth about the dangers of illegal drugs and funding effective drug prevention programs, we should promote zero tolerance for drug use through innovative youth drug testing, including:

OTHER ZERO TOLERANCE PROGRAMS

A. \$25 million for mandatory pre-licensure drug testing. To deter drugged driving by youth and provide a strong incentive for teens to stay drug-free, we should allocate new funds for the Department of Transportation to work with states to drug test first-time applicants for drivers licenses.

LEAGUE GUIDANCE

B. \$25 million for school-based drug testing. To help school districts throughout the country replicate Miami's school-based drug testing initiative, we should provide the Department of Education with \$50 million to fund local school districts' efforts to drug test middle and high school students if their parents consent. Drug test results would be delivered directly to parents, and provisions could be made to refer students who fail drug tests to treatment.

WHAT ABOUT MANDATORY TESTS FOR EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

VI. Expanding Medicaid Coverage for Drug Treatment

New funding: at least \$550 million through FY 2004

Total funding: at least \$550 million through FY 2004

(LOW ESTIMATE)
* MAJOR BUDGET
FLAT -

Under current law, Medicaid serves as a major barrier to provide treatment for certain poor, substance-abusing women. The Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMD) exclusion under Medicaid bars reimbursement for almost all residential substance abuse services in free-standing programs, which is often the most effective form of treatment for pregnant substance abusers. Moreover, any women who is otherwise eligible for Medicaid -- but who also enrolls in a residential treatment program -- loses her Medicaid eligibility for any services, including prenatal and postpartum health care. In order to remove this obstacle to increased treatment for a high-need population, we should support legislation to remove the IMD exclusion as it applies to residential treatment for pregnant, post-partum women, and possibly other low-income, heavy drug users.

VII. Drug and Tobacco Enforcement

NEEDS TO BE MORE TAILORED

DRUG STRIKE FORCES?
MERGER OF HQT/ACEDEFT

New Funding: \$300 million in FY 2000, \$1.5 billion through FY 2004

Total Funding: \$300 million in FY 2000, \$1.5 billion through FY 2004

During the tobacco debate, we met with representatives from state, local and federal law enforcement who were concerned about the impact that tobacco legislation might have on their agencies, especially as a result of increased smuggling. In response to their concerns, we developed a drug and tobacco enforcement initiative that we believe addressed the law enforcement community's concerns and should be included in the FY 2000 budget. This proposal includes:

TWO OTHER OPTIONS:

- (1) FUND DRUG STRIKE FORCES (COMBINE HQT/ACEDEFT)
- (2) FUND R'S PROGRAMS? ABOUT 2x AS MUCH? IF SAELY FOCUSING ON DRUGS IS FINE.

OR CONT...

A. \$200 million for drug enforcement and tobacco anti-smuggling grants. We propose creating a new Justice Department grant program to allow state and local law enforcement agencies to hire additional personnel, pay overtime costs, procure equipment and form multi-jurisdictional task forces that integrate federal, state and local law enforcement efforts to combat drug trafficking and tobacco smuggling.

- GET #5

B. \$100 million for ATF and Customs agents. We would also provide \$75 million to hire additional ATF agents and \$25 million to fund more Customs agents to concentrate on drug and tobacco enforcement activities at the federal level.

→ Rebut 4/5
ⓧ

- ① SCHOOL UNIFORMS INITIATIVE w/ RETAILERS
- ② ENSURES AND GUN LOCKS - RATE REDUCTIONS
LIKE SMOKE ALARMS.

ⓧ

CRIME BILL GUIDANCE: 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.6
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

Office of Justice Program - Funding
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs
(in millions of dollars)

	(1999 Budget	1999 Enacted	ATB Increases	Program Increases	Request	Guidance	Alt.
Justice Assistance Programs:							
Research, Evaluation and Demonstration (NIJ).....	57	46	0	0	46	44	44
Law Enforcement Technology Network	[15]	[10]	0	0	[10]	[10]	[10]
DNA Technology R&D program	[5]	[5]	0	0	[5]	[5]	[5]
Community Data for Communit Safety (\$5 in JA and \$15 in Byrne) <i>EM</i>	0	0	0	25	25	5	5
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring System <i>EM</i>	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Family Violence Research (VAWA) <i>EM</i>	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Prisons At Work Demonstration Program (Prisons) <i>EM</i>	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Advance Law Enforcement Technology	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
International Crime/Forensic Sciences	0	0	0	4	4	4	4
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs (BJS)	27	25	0	0	25	25	25
Tribal Statistics	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Cola	0	0	2	0	2	2	2
Cyber Crime	0	0	0	0	0		
ONDCP Performance Measures	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
National Sexual Offender Registry (Moved to VCRTF: Brady Acct.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Children.....	12	17	0	1	18	17	17
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS).....	20	20	0	0	20	20	20
White Collar Crime..... <i>COPS FOR CYBER CRIME</i>	5	7	0	5	12	7	7
Terrorism Training.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Justice (Byrne) <i>EM</i>		0	0	6	6	0	0
Information Integration (STATEWIDE COMM NETWORK).....	0	0	0	30	30	12	12
Emergency Assistance	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Community Demonstration on Alcohol and Crime (Byrne) <i>EM</i>	0	0	0	7	7	0	0
Public Safety Telecommunications <i>NEXT GENERATION COMM</i>	0	0	0	87	87	23	23
Indian Block Grant (COPS) <i>EM</i>	0	0	0	54	54	0	0
Chemical/Biological Weapons Programs	145	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management and Administration.....	39	32	5	3	40	34	34
Subtotal, OJP	307	147	7	250	405	208	208
Juvenile Justice:							
Formula Grants	89	89	0	0	89	89	89
Discretionary Grants	45	43	0	10	53	53	53
JJ Delinquency Block Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research/Evaluation/Training/Technical Assistance	19	0	0	4	4	4	4
Youth Gangs	0	12	0	0	12	12	12
State Challenge Activities	0	10	0	0	10	10	10
Juvenile Mentoring	0	12	0	0	12	12	12
Incentive Grants to Prevent Juvenile Crime	17	95	0	0	95	95	95
* Safe Schools Initiative *	0	[15]	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Tribal Grants Program	6	[10]	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-truancy, School Violence Prevention	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Drug Prevention Program (+\$10m in VCRTF) <i>? (+10 IN CRIME BILL)</i>	[5]	10	0	0	10	10	10
Combating Underage Drinking	0	[25]	0	0	0	0	0
Victims of Child Abuse Program	7	7	0	0	7	7	7
Management and Administration	0	7	0	0	7	7	7
Subtotal, Juvenile Justice	278	285	0	14	299	299	299
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (direct)							
Byrne Grants (discretionary).....	0	47	0	(47)	0	0	0
National District Attorney (earmark)	0	[5]	0	0	0	0	0
Byrne Grants (formula)	0	505	0	(505)	0	0	0
Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement	0	552	0	(552)	0	0	0

Office of Justice Program – Funding
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs
(in millions of dollars)

	1999	ATB	Program				
	Budget	Enacted	Increases	Increases	Request	Guidance	Alt.

Crime Fund Programs:

Comprehensive Drug Intervention Program.....	85	0	0	0	85	0	0 → ?
At-risk Juvenile Crime Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Res. Substance Abuse Treatment For State Prisoners.....	72	63	0	9	72	63	63

Violence Against Women:

Grants To Combat Violence Against Women	201	207	0	(6)	201	207	207
<i>Civil Legal Assistance</i>	0	[18]	0	0	0	[18]	[18]
<i>National Institute of Justice</i>	0	[5]	0	0	0	[5]	[5]
<i>DC Superior Court Domestic Violence</i>	0	[1]	0	0	0	[1]	[1]
<i>Violence on College Campuses</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>OJJDP Safe Start Program</i>	[10]	[10]	0	0	0	[10]	[10]
* <i>Family Violence Research Program (JEREMY'S PROJECT)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	[5]	[5]
Grants To Encourage Arrest Policies.....	30	34	0	16	50	34	34
Rural Domestic Violence Enforcement.....	25	25	0	0	25	25	25
Victims of Child Abuse Grants:							
Court-Appointed Special Advocate Program.....	7	9	0	(2)	7	9	9
Training for Judicial Personnel & Practitioners.....	5	5	0	2	7	5	5
Grants for Televised Testimony.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
National Stalker & Domestic Violence Reduction.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victims Counselors.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training Programs.....	2	2	0	0	2	2	2
Subtotal, Violence Against Women Programs	271	283	0	10	293	283	283

Weed and Seed	40	0	0	16	50	34	34
* Drug Abuse Prevention Demonstration Program	5	0	0	10	15	10	10
Missing Alzheimer's Grants.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

Terrorism Act:

Firefighter & Emergency Services Training.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Assistance in Counterterrorism Technology.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R&D in Counterterrorism Technology.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Byrne Grant--Anti-Terrorism Training Programs.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
State & Local Block Grant.....	0	523	0	(53)	470	0	0
<i>Boys and Girls Club</i>	[20]	[40]	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Law Enforcement Technology (NIT MONEY)</i>	0	[20]	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor Grant Program	100	0	0	100	100	100	100
Community Prosecutors.....	50	0	0	50	50	50	50
Juvenile Justice Block Grant Program.....	0	250	0	(250)	0	0	0
* Brady Handgun Violence Prevention.....	45	45	0	0	45	45	45
Byrne Grant Program.....							
Byrne Formula Grant	505	0	0	510	510	510	510
Byrne Discretionary (Data Demo \$15, Alcohol \$7.2, Com Just \$6.1).....	47	0	0	47	47	75	75
Incarceration of Undocumented Criminal Aliens.....	350	420	0	(70)	350	350	350
State Courts Assistance.....	60	5	0	55	60	60	60
Drug Courts.....	30	40	0	(10)	30	40	40
Violent Offender Incarceration Grants.....	711	720	0	13	733	721	721
<i>General Prison Construction</i>	[484]	[496]	0	[-15]	[481]	[481]	[481]
<i>Cooperative Agreement Program</i>	[25]	[25]	0	[50]	[50]	[35]	[35]
<i>Indian Country Earmark</i>	[52]	[34]	0	[18]	[52]	[49]	[49]
<i>Prison Work Demonstration Program</i>	0	0	0	0	0	[6]	[6]
<i>State Criminal Alien Assistance Program</i>	[150]	[165]	0	[-15]	[150]	[150]	[150]
Law Enforcement Family Support.....	2	2	0	0	2	2	2
DNA Identification State Grants.....	15	15	0	10	25	20	20

1070

→ ? LEAD

CALLER

Office of Justice Program -- Funding
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs
(in millions of dollars)

	1999	ATB	Program				
	Budget	Enacted	Increases	Increases	Request	Guidance	Alt.
Tuberculosis in Prison.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Law Enforcement - Federal:							
Motor Vehicle Theft Protection.....	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Senior Citizen Marketing Scams.....	2	2	0	0	2	2	2
Presidential Summit on Crime.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Crime Fund Programs	2,409	2,370	0	448	2,942	2,368	2,368
Weed and Seed Program	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety Officers Benefits Program:	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)							
Community Policing.....	1,400	1,400	0	(1,132)	268	270	270
Police Corps.....	20	30	0	(10)	20	30	30
Police Scholarship Program.....	0	0	0	20	20	0	0
Police Recruitment.....	0	0	0	7	7	0	0
Subtotal, COPS.....	1,420	1,430	0	(1,115)	315	300	300
Counterterrorism Fund							
First Responder Equipment	0	76	0	0	88	14.0	87.5
Firefighter and Emergency Personnel Training	0	5	0	0	5	5.0	5.0
Technical Assistance	0	3	0	0	10	0.0	10.0
First Responder Law Enforcement Training	0	0	0	0	9	2.0	9.0
Firefighter and Emergency Equipment	0	20	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Consortium Members	0	16	0	0	7	2.0	7.0
Situational Training Exercises	0	4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Counterterrorism Research Program	0	10	0	0	15	10.0	10.0
Bomb Technician Equipment (included in Working Capital Fund).....	0	[25]	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
First Responder Training NDPC	0	2	0	0	49	0.0	45.0
Subtotal, Counterterrorism	0	[135]	0	0	182.5	33.0	173.5
Total, State and Local Assistance Programs	4,414	4,818	7	(952)	4,146	3,211	3,352

→ 0.5 (unavailable)
175 for
State School
Inquiry
COPS

- 2,700 of 4,500 on
state & local
- 1,800 in Federal

400 - DEA
200 - FBI
700 - INS

- DEACAM?
- VESTS?
COPS EQUIPMENT

- 800 million
DIFFERENCE

OLD

Crime Spending by Activity
(in millions of dollars)

			1999			2000
	FY 1998	Budget	House	Senate	Likely	Baseline
CRIME SPENDING:						
Prevention						
Violence Against Women						
Department of Justice.....	271	271	280	283	283	283
Department of Health and Human Services.....	144	144	157	153	153	153
Subtotal, Violence Against Women.....	415	415	437	436	436	436
Drug Courts	30	30	40	40	40	30
Residential State Prison Drug Treatment	63	72	63	63	63	63
Drug Testing/Drug Treatment	---	85	---	---	---	---
Other Prevention Programs	27	28	32	11	32	33
Subtotal, Prevention	535	630	572	550	571	562
State and Local Assistance						
Community Policing	1,430	1,420	1420	1440	1420	315
Incarceration of Violent Offenders	721	711	731	711	711	711
Incarceration of Undocumented Criminal Aliens	420	350	420	350	420	350
Byrne Law Enforcement Assistance	552	553	553	552	553	553
Community Prosecutors.....	---	50	---	---	---	50
Juvenile Justice						
Juvenile Justice Block Grant	250	---	250	100	250	---
Violent Youth Courts/Tribal Courts.....	---	60	---	10	10	60
Prosecutors	---	100	---	---	---	100
At-Risk Children Initiative	---	95	---	95	---	95
Juvenile Justice Base Program.....	179	163	195	170	195	195
Subtotal, Juvenile Justice.....	429	418	445	375	455	450
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program.....	523	---	523	500	523	---
Weed and Seed	34	40	34	40	40	40
Other State and Local Assistance	59	75	62	63	63	77
Subtotal, State and Local Assistance	4,168	3,617	4,188	4,031	4,185	2,546
Federal Law Enforcement Assistance						
Department of Justice	1,350	1,612	1,635	1,944	1,645	1,490
FBI	179	311	215	433	215	215
DEA	404	405	405	407	405	405
INS	607	739	867	1100	920	739
Other	160	157	148	4	105	131
Department of Treasury	131	159	159	159	159	159
General Crime Support	131	132	132	132	132	132
Gun Tracing Initiative	[11]	27	27	27	27	27
Judiciary	40	60	60	---	60	60
Subtotal, Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	1,521	1,831	1,854	2,103	1,864	1,709
Crime Spending.....	6,224	6,083	6,609	6,684	6,615	4,817
Less Direct.....	724	283	809	884	815	317
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund Spending.....	5,500	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	4,500

Crime Spending by Activity
(in millions of dollars)

Summary of Direct:

Byrne	510	---	553	552	553	---
Gun Tracing	---	27	27	27	27	27
At-Risk	---	95	---	95	---	95
Weed and Seed	34	---	34	40	40	---
Juvenile Justice	179	163	195	170	195	195
Total, Direct	723	285	809	884	815	317

Crime Spending
(in millions)

	1998	1999			
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Likely</u>
Department of Justice					
US Attorneys	63	54	54	0	54
Federal Bureau of Investigation	179	215	215	433	323
Drug Enforcement Administration	404	405	405	407	407
Immigration & Naturalization Serv.	608	739	867	1,100	866
Federal Prison System	26	27	27	10	26
Office of Justice Programs	2,383	2,409	2,371	2,125	2,295
COPS	1,430	1,420	1,420	1,440	1,420
Other, DOJ	<u>92</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>84</u>
Subtotal, DOJ	5,185	5,464	5,452	5,515	5,475
Treasury Department					
Customs Service	61	65	67	54	60
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	29	10	13	15	14
U.S. Secret Service	16	12	15	15	15
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1	0	0	1	1
Financial Crime Enforcement Network	1	1	0	1	1
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	<u>0</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>35</u>
Subtotal, Treasury	108	132	118	132	125
Office of National Drug Control Policy	23	0	14	0	7
Judiciary	40	60	60	0	40
HHS					
Administration for Families and Children	93	93	105	102	102
Centers for Disease Control	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>
Subtotal, HHS	144	144	156	153	153
Total Crime	5,500	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800

Total Funding for Crime Related Programs
(in millions of dollars)

	1998	1999			
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Likely</u>
Department of Justice					
U.S. Attorneys	1,047	1,107	1,090	1,084	1,090
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,981	3,032	2,977	2,934	2,956
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,145	1,178	1,209	1,217	1,217
Immigration & Naturalization Serv.	<u>2,345</u>	<u>2,723</u>	<u>2,567</u>	<u>2,379</u>	<u>2,595</u>
Federal Prison System	3,106	3,360	3,305	3,302	3,305
Office of Justice Programs	3,338	2,995	3,439	3,172	3,407
Weed and Seed	34	0	34	40	34
Justice Assistance	180	308	195	170	163
State & Local Law Enf. Assistance	509	0	553	552	553
Juvenile Justice	233	278	283	285	283
Violent Crime Reduction Programs	2,382	2,409	2,374	2,125	2,374
COPS	1,430	1,420	1,420	1,440	1,420
Other DOJ	<u>1,108</u>	<u>1,136</u>	<u>1,145</u>	<u>1,077</u>	<u>1,156</u>
Subtotal, DOJ	16,500	16,951	17,152	16,605	17,146
Treasury Department					
Customs Service	1,693	1,807	1,810	1,803	1,807
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	564	586	544	545	544
U.S. Secret Service	590	613	616	608	612
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	79	100	100	83	92
Financial Crime Enforcement Network	24	24	24	25	25
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	<u>74</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>60</u>
Subtotal, Treasury	3,024	3,206	3,170	3,109	3,139
Judiciary	40	60	60	0	40
HHS					
Administration for Families and Children	105	105	105	105	105
Center for Disease Control	58	58	58	58	58
Subtotal, HHS	163	163	163	163	163
Total	19,727	20,380	20,545	19,877	20,488

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund by Account
(in millions of dollars)

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Agency/Programs	Authorize	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1999	
	Total	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	onferenc
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE									
General Administration (GA)									
Asylum Reform.....	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Expanded Special Deportation.....	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
General Crime Support.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Police Corps.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, GA.....	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Administrative Review and Appeals									
Asylum Reform.....	0	0	33	48	59	65	59	0	
Expanded Special Deportation.....	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, Administrative Review and Appeals	0	0	48	48	59	65	59	0	
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)									
Community Policing.....	8,800	1,300	1,390	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	
Police Corps	100	0	10	20	30	20	20	40	
Police Scholarship Program.....	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Police Recruitment.....	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, COPS.....	9,024	1,300	1,400	1,420	1,430	1,420	1,420	1,440	
General Legal Activities (GLA)									
Asylum Reform.....	0	5	8	8	8	8	8	0	
U.S. Attorneys (USA)									
Asylum Reform.....	0	7	9	10	63	0	0	0	
U.S. Attorneys: General.....	50	0	20	22	0	54	54	0	
Sr. Citizens Against Marketing Scams.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Victims Counselors.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
General Crime Support.....	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, USA.....	54	7	30	44	63	54	54	0	

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund by Account
(in millions of dollars)

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Agency/Programs	Authorize	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1999	
	Total	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	conferenc
U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)									
General Crime Support.....	0	0	25	25	26	26	26	0	
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)									
General Crime Support.....	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	
FBI General Support.....	245	0	209	20	179	311	215	433	
Technical Assistance:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Improved Tng & Tech Automation.....	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	
S&L Training at Quantico/Intelligence Gatherin	20	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	
Improved Technical Automation at Quantico....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DNA Analysis.....	25	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	
Sr. Citizens Against Marketing Scams.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Terrorism Act.....	468	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, FBI.....	776	0	218	169	179	311	215	433	
Drug Enforcement Administration									
Additional DEA Agents.....	150	0	12	138	0	405	405	407	
Terrorism Act.....	172	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	
General Crime Support.....	0	0	48	0	404	0	0	0	
Subtotal, DEA.....	322	0	60	220	404	405	405	407	
Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)									
Asylum Reform.....	338	29	39	66	6	0	0	0	
Border Control System Modernization.....	675	181	232	317	0	0	0	0	
Expanded Special Deportation	160	46	46	117	0	0	0	0	
Criminal Alien Tracking Center.....	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
General Crime Support.....	0	0	0	0	601	739	867	1,100	
Terrorism Act.....	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, INS.....	1,211	255	316	500	607	739	867	1,100	

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund by Account
(in millions of dollars)

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Agency/Programs	Authorize	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1999	
	Total	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	conference
Bureau of Prisons (BOP)									
Federal Prison Drug Treatment.....	113	0	14	25	26	27	27	10	
Office of Justice Programs (OJP)									
<u>Justice Assistance:</u>									
Comprehensive Drug Intervention Program.....	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	
Juvenile Justice Drug Intervention.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant.....	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Model Intensive Prevention Grants&Drug Testi	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weed and Seed.....	0					40	0	0	
Res. Substance Abuse Treatment For State Pris	270	0	27	30	63	72	63	63	
Violence Against Women:									
Grants To Combat Violence Against Women .	800	26	130	145	172	201	210	213	
Grants To Encourage Arrest Policies.....	120	0	28	33	59	30	30	30	
Rural Domestic Violence Enforcement.....	30	0	7	8	25	25	25	25	
Victims of Child Abuse Grants:									
Court-Appointed Special Advocate Program	38	0	6	6	7	7	7	7	
Training for Judicial Personnel & Practition	8	0	1	1	2	5	5	5	
Grants for Televised Testimony.....	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
National Stalker & Domestic Violence Reduct	6	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	
Victims Counselors.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Training Programs.....	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	
State Data Base Study.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
National Study/Campus Assault.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rural Law Enforcement.....	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assist for Delinquent & At-Risk Youth.....	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Family Unity Demo Projects.....	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Boys and Girls Clubs.....	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Missing Alzheimer's Grants.....	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Terrorism Act:									
Firefighter & Emergency Services Training.....	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Foreign Assistance in Counterterrorism Techn	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund by Account
(in millions of dollars)

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Agency/Programs	Authorize	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1999	
	Total	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	conference
R&D in Counterterrorism Technology.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Byrne Grant--Anti-Terrorism Training Progra	100	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	
Subtotal, Justice Assistance/Crime Preventio	2,795	26	202	227	335	489	344	347	
<u>State and Local Assistance:</u>									
State & Local Block Grant.....	0	0	503	523	523	0	523	500	
Prosecutor Grant Program	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	
Community Prosecutors.....	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	
Juvenile Justice Block Grant Program.....	0	0	0	0	250	0	250	100	
Police Corps.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brady Handgun Violence Prevention.....	150	100	25	50	45	45	45	45	
Byrne Grant Program.....	1,000	450	147	199	42	552	0	0	
Incarceration of Undocumented Criminal Alien	1,800	130	300	330	420	350	420	350	
State Courts Assistance.....	150	0	0	0	0	60	0	10	
Drug Courts.....	1,000	12	0	30	30	30	40	40	
Ounce of Prevention Council ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Certain Punishment for Young Offenders.....	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Violent Offender Incarceration Grants.....	10,443	25	618	670	721	711	731	711	
Community Based Grants for Prosecutors.....	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Law Enforcement Family Support.....	25	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	
DNA Identification State Grants.....	40	0	1	3	12	15	15	15	
Tuberculosis in Prison.....	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Improved Tng & Tech Automation.....	100	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Law Enforcement - Federal:	0				0	0	0	0	
Gang Investigation Info. Collection.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft Protection.....	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	
Senior Citizen Marketing Scams.....	10	0	0	2	3	2	1	2	
Presidential Summit on Crime.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, State & Local Assistance.....	14,930	716	1,605	1,809	2,048	1,920	2,027	1,778	
Subtotal, OJP ²	17,724	742	1,808	2,036	2,383	2,409	2,371	2,125	

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund by Account
(in millions of dollars)

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Agency/Programs	Authorize	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1999	
	Total	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	conferenc
Department of Justice:									
General Crime Support.....	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Terrorism Act.....	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total, Department of Justice.....	29,464	2,326	3,926	4,495	5,185	5,464	5,452	5,515	
<u>INDEPENDENT AGENCIES</u>									
Ounce of Prevention [OIA]									
Ounce of Prevention Council ³	90	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State Justice Institute									
Equal Justice For Women In Court.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>EDUCATION</u>									
Office of Elementary & Secondary Education									
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Progra	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES</u>									
Public Health Service (PHS)									
Number & Cost of Injury Study.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape Prevention Grants.....	205	0	29	35	51	51	51	51	
Community Programs On Domestic Violence.....	10	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, PHS.....	215	0	32	41	51	51	51	51	
Administration for Children & Families (ACF)									
Comm. Schools Youth Services & Supervision	567	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grants for Battered Women's Shelters.....	325	0	15	11	77	77	89	86	
Grants To Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway,.....	30	0	6	8	15	15	15	15	
Youth Education and Domestic Violence.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
National Domestic Violence Hotline.....	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Community Economic Partnership Fund.....	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund by Account
(in millions of dollars)

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Agency/Programs	Authorize	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1999	
	Total	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	onferenc
Subtotal, ACF.....	1,195	11	21	20	93	93	105	102	
Total, HHS.....	1,411	11	53	61	144	144	156	153	
<u>HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)</u>									
Local Partnership Act.....	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>INTERIOR</u>									
Capital Improvements - National Parks.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Capital Improvements - Public Parks.....	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Urban Recreation & At-Risk Youth Grants.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Terrorism Act.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, National Parks.....	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>JUDICIARY</u>									
General Crime Support.....	200	0	30	30	40	60	60	0	
Education & Training for Federal Judges:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, other Jud. Ser	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Federal Judiciary Center.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Admin. Office of U.S. Courts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Terrorism Act.....	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, Judiciary	242	0	30	30	40	60	60	0	
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>									
Capital Improvements - Public Transportation.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>TREASURY</u>									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (BATF)									
Gang Resistance Education & Training Projects..	45	9	7	8	0	0	0	0	
General Crime Support.....	0	7	21	37	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, ATF.....	45	16	28	45	0	0	0	0	

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund by Account
(in millions of dollars)

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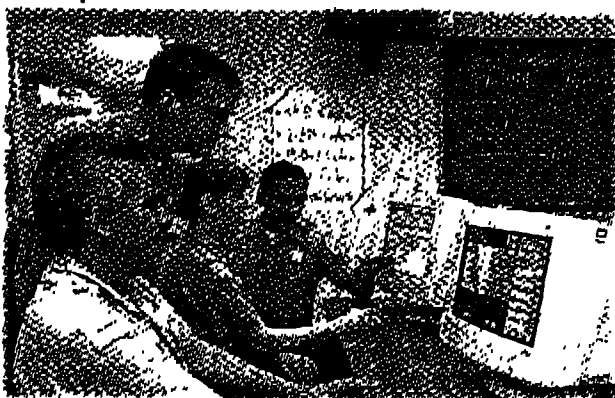
Agency/Programs	Authorize	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1999	
	Total	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Budget	House	Senate	onferenc
U.S. Customs Service (USCS)									
General Crime Support.....	0	4	26	0	0	0	0	0	
Terrorism Act.....	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, USCS.....	31	4	26	0	0	0	0	0	
FinCEN									
General Crime Support.....	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Secret Service									
General Crime Support.....	0	7	22	20	0	0	0	0	
Terrorism Act.....	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, Secret Service.....	50	7	22	20	0	0	0	0	
IRS									
General Crime Support.....	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)									
Rural Law Enforcement Training.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
General Crime Support.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, FLETC.....	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Treasury Law Enforcement									
General Crime Support.....	550	2	0	13	131	132	132	132	
Terrorism Act.....	40	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	
Total, Department of Treasury.....	721	39	77	97	131	132	132	132	
TOTAL, CRIME CONTROL ACT.....	33,832	2,378	4,085	4,683	5,500	5,800	5,800	5,800	



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

WIRE COPS

DRAFT



Strong, Smart, Effective Policing for the 21st Century

DRAFT

COPS II

Smarter, Stronger, and Effective Law Enforcement for the 21st Century

BACKGROUND

During his 1994 State of the Union address, President Clinton pledged to put 100,000 additional police officers on the streets of America. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 authorized \$8.8 billion over six years to fund the 100,000 officers and – equally as importantly – advance community policing nationwide.

Just four years later, more than 88,000 police are being funded. More than 88 percent of America's law enforcement jurisdictions are receiving COPS grants. In fact, the initiative is such a success, that during the recent Congressional debate on the 100,000 teachers legislation, the COPS operation received glowing praise in the press and from lawmakers alike. (The few grumblings by COPS opponents in Congress were quickly attacked by national law enforcement groups.)

The COPS Office is widely lauded in the law enforcement field for its customer-service and its efforts to date. With the scheduled sunset in 2000, communities and law enforcement agencies are beginning to ponder out loud the future of community policing without federal resources.

COPS: IT'S WORKING

Unlike most programs launched with great fanfare in Washington, Americans can see the additional police – and the effects of their presence – every day. Aside from the dramatic decrease in the crime rate, improvements in quality-of-life issues also make community policing attractive. Community policing has made a difference in more than 11,300 communities and sparked the renaissance of major urban centers.

From the policy and political perspective, community policing bridges the gap between punishment and prevention: a potent political combination. It eliminates the false choice of choosing between prevention or punishment, shifting the debate away from the traditional “midnight basketball vs. more prison cells” argument. (Although community policing initially had a rap of being “soft,” that has fallen by the wayside as the practice matures and its success is proven.)

Some of the leading advocates of community policing are valuable politically. The law enforcement community supports community policing because it adds to their membership, increases their presence in their municipality, and makes them more visible players in community government. Legislators, including Mayors and City Councilors, support it because it provides them with the opportunity to point to examples of a program they support that every voter is familiar with. And criminal justice experts like it because it works.

COPS II: THE NEXT STEP

To be viable, the next phase of the COPS program must pass several tests:

- It must be seen as the logical next phase to complete unfinished work... not just another program for the sake of extending the program;
- It must not be viewed as a permanent federal entitlement program but rather another innovative initiative with a limited focus and life span;
- It should not be another "blockbuster" program but rather a more focused and scaled down effort... half the cost of the existing program.
- It must be able to pass political muster in the new Republican Congress yet not be a block grant program; and
- It must build on the success of COPS by maintaining its support base among the law enforcement community, Mayors, and existing supporters on the Hill.

COPS II should be an initiative that helps law enforcement build strong and safe communities in the next millennium. How can it do that? Several ways, many of which are rooted in the existing COPS program.

THE VISION FOR COPS II

While most of the attention the current COPS program has been directed at its hiring program, the groundwork for providing what the new 100,000 police need to be effective is a large part of our effort.

As its major focus, COPS II would focus on making police stronger by making them more effective. That means providing police – and communities – with the tools they need to do their job.

As with all other professions, technology is rapidly being integrated into community policing. Yet many departments, steeped in tradition, have not made the leap to utilize the new tools – which range from laptops in patrol cars that allow police to make reports easily and identify problems to sophisticated computer mapping systems to target crime-fighting efforts.

In most law enforcement circles, the transition to "technocop" is underway. But in many parts of America, many departments still do not have a computer nor Internet access. COPS II should bridge that gap and have 100,000 *well-equipped and trained* officers on the beat.

Forming public/private partnerships to educate the community about these technologies is a viable option. Private sponsorship of many crime-fighting efforts is underway in many cities; accelerating these efforts on a national scale so that technology is widely accessible beyond the life of the COPS II program should be a priority of every initiative launched under COPS II.

• PROBLEM SOLVING PARTNERSHIPS

The experience of the Problem Solving Partnerships and School Based Partnerships programs indicate that there is a significant need for computer equipment and trained personnel to undertake problem solving analysis. The proper equipment and training would allow law enforcement agencies even more success in applying the SARA model to specific problems of crime and disorder. In addition to grant programs similar to PSP and SBP, COPS II should offer training for officers in computer analysis.

Another option is to reward innovative communities that are showing results that should be replicated throughout the nation with innovative policing grants. Much like the existing School-based Partnership program, we could continue to fund efforts that focus on *community-wide solutions* to problems, including hiring grants for police trained in specialties (domestic violence, substance abuse, gang violence, school-related crime, hate crimes, domestic terrorism). Grants also should be provided for citizen policing academies to foster community policing in municipalities large and small.

• NATIONWIDE 311

Another visible example of ways to make our communities more effective is additional promotion of the 311 program. This non-emergency number is only used by a handful of communities nationwide. Yet it is near the top of the list of suburban and urban law enforcement agencies as something they'd like to implement to become more efficient. Federal assistance to push for nationwide 311 implementation through grants and education programs is a logical next step for the COPS office.

From a political perspective, it would be difficult to oppose giving law enforcement the tools they need. It should be noted, however, that the COPS MORE program was not popular when the Crime Bill initially was written. The major police groups wanted more police members – not computers. That resistance has abated, however, with the major gains made by hiring 100,000 new officers. If technology is not used to “replace” police in any counting of numbers, there would be little – if any – opposition.

• COPSNET

Over the years COPS has seen innovative and effective crime prevention efforts from across the country. As law enforcement agencies are becoming wired for the 21st century, COPS II should oversee the development of a national network with video conferencing capabilities for the sharing of these best practices. By the time COPS II is established the Internet will be even more prominent and user-friendly. Using this technology, a virtual library and meeting place should be established to allow law enforcement agencies from across the nation to work with each other to combat crime and disorder. COPSNET would allow next week's What Works Conference to be an everyday occurrence.

• MORE COPS

Although studies show that the COPS program has contributed to a significant increase in police presence across the nation, at the end of the program there still will be many communities seeking federal assistance to increase their force size. An analysis of requests for COPS-funded officers projects that COPS II will fund ____ officers.

In addition, many communities are facing budgetary challenges in retaining the officers funded through COPS on the beat. We are already seeing an increase in the number of communities requesting financial assistance, particularly those in areas with distressed economics or where natural disasters have affected budgets.

One initiative would focus on assisting communities in keeping their police on the beat. In addition to retention workshops and education programs, COPS II could offer grants linked to economic benchmarks (e.g. Empowerment Zones/disaster aid) to keep police on the streets in areas that need them the most.

• DEVOLUTION OF FEDERAL ROLE

The rise of community policing was developed and driven by forces at the local level. The COPS Office has been a catalyst, fostering the acceleration of community policing. At the conclusion of COPS II, there will have been nearly a decade of federal commitment. At that time, nearly all federal funding can be eliminated and programs devolved to a quasi-government agency (such as OPIC). This offshoot will be developed to provide training and assistance to law enforcement agencies on a nation-wide basis.

• COPS TECH

The immense popularity of the COPS MORE program is an example of the demand for this technology. COPS MORE continues to be one of the most popular programs the Office operates – more than three times as many applications were filed for COPS MORE funding last year than we could fund. This program replaces officers stuck in station houses typing reports with technology that lets them spend more time in the community – technology that helps sworn law enforcement officers do their jobs quicker and more effectively. Program funds also can be used to hire civilians to do desk jobs so officers can be redeployed in the field.

One main component of COPS II would be an improved COPS MORE grant program. The argument is simple. Technology prevents crime. It makes communities safer. And the new century demands more sophisticated weapons to fight more complex crime problems, ranging from terrorism to drugs.

COPS II also should focus on training, education, and funding of more sophisticated systems to introduce crime mapping to every city. The number of law enforcement agencies utilizing this technology still is small; a national effort to promote their use would again show that we are making communities stronger in their fight against crime.