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United States General Accounting Office

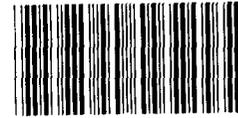
GAO

Fact Sheet for Congressional Requesters

March 1988

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Assistance to State/ Local Governments for Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987



135479

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General Government Division

B-230408

March 2, 1988

The Honorable James C. Wright, Jr.
Speaker of the House
of Representatives

The Honorable William H. Gray III
Chairman, Committee on the Budget
House of Representatives

This fact sheet responds to your September 11, 1987, letter in which you expressed the Budget Committee's interest in a comprehensive look at federal assistance to state and local governments in the administration of justice area. As a first step, you requested that we identify the specific types and amounts of such assistance provided by the Departments of Justice and the Treasury during fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

As agreed with your offices, federal assistance, as used in this fact sheet, consists of (1) funds provided in the form of grants or payments, (2) services, and (3) property loaned or given to state and local governments. Outlays for assistance in the form of funds and services and the value of property transferred were about \$245 million during fiscal year 1986 and about \$371 million during fiscal year 1987. However, not all assistance programs had identifiable outlays or information on the value of property transferred.

To identify and obtain information on Justice and Treasury assistance we

- reviewed the Budget of the United States Government-Appendix and the detailed budget submissions for the various Justice and Treasury organizations with activities classified under the administration of justice budget function,
- interviewed officials representing Justice and Treasury organizations which we identified as having administration of justice activities,
- reviewed the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, and
- reviewed other program documents and information provided by Justice and Treasury officials.

Because of time constraints, as agreed with your offices, we did not verify the accuracy or completeness of the descriptive, financial, or work load data presented in this fact sheet. Appendix I contains additional information on the objectives, scope, and methodology of our review.

Appendix II lists the assistance programs and estimated outlays for fiscal years 1986 and 1987. Appendix III provides more detailed information for each program, including the responsible federal agency, statutory authority, budget classifications, program description, application and award process, and financial and work load data for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, as derived from the above sources.

GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

The assistance provided state and local governments in the form of funds included principally the grant programs administered by Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the Marshals Service's program for distributing proceeds derived from the disposal of seized and forfeited assets. Funds were also provided state and local governments through the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) marijuana eradication program, the Marshals Service's jail construction and renovation and fugitive apprehensive programs, the technical assistance program of the National Institute of Corrections, and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program.

During fiscal years 1986 and 1987, about \$116 million and about \$211 million, respectively, in outlays were made to state and local governments. This excludes the Office of Justice Programs' public safety officers' death benefit program, DEA's state and local task forces program, and the National Institute of Corrections' technical assistance program, for which detailed outlay information was not available.

SERVICES

The assistance provided in the form of services included training and other services, such as providing federal investigators to assist in state and local cases involving explosives, laboratory analyses, the sharing of intelligence and other types of criminal justice information, law enforcement coordination, marijuana eradication, and witness security. Assistance in this category was provided by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, DEA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, the Marshals Service, the National Institute of Corrections, the Secret Service, and the United States Attorneys. Agency officials provided estimated costs for 22

of the 33 services programs we identified. The total estimated outlays of the services to state and local governments were about \$122 million for fiscal year 1986, and about \$142 million for fiscal year 1987.

PROPERTY

The assistance provided in the form of property included equipment loans made by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, DEA, and FBI; the Marshals Service's transfer of excess federal property to state and local detention facilities and the distribution to state and local police of properties seized from criminals; and Office of Justice Programs' transfer of federal surplus property to state and local corrections agencies. Except for the Marshals Service, the agencies did not have information on the value of the property loaned or given to state and local governments. The property transferred by the Service amounted to about \$6.8 million in fiscal year 1986, and \$17.6 million in fiscal year 1987.

As arranged with your offices, unless you publicly announce the contents of this fact sheet earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies to the Departments of Justice and the Treasury and to other interested parties. If there are any questions regarding the content of this fact sheet, please call me on (202) 275-8389.



Arnold P. Jones
Senior Associate Director

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Abbreviations

BATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
EPIC	El Paso Intelligence Center
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NIC	National Institute of Corrections
OCDETF	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
OJP	Office of Justice Programs

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the House Budget Committee in their September 11, 1987, letter to us expressed the Budget Committee's interest in a comprehensive look at federal assistance to state and local governments in the administration of justice area. As a first step, our objective was to identify and obtain information on the types and amounts of assistance the Departments of Justice and the Treasury provided state and local governments during fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for administration of justice programs.

For each type of assistance identified, we were to provide a brief description, the legal authority, the application and award process, the budget subfunction and account, the work load information, and the amount of state and local funds (1) available from appropriations, unobligated and carried over from prior years, and from any other authorized source; (2) obligated; and (3) outlayed. The funding information was also to be obtained for the budget account under which the state and local assistance is included.

The programs we reviewed were limited to budget function 750 programs on administration of justice. These programs are federal law enforcement activities (subfunction 751), federal litigative and judicial activities (subfunction 752), federal correctional activities (subfunction 753), and federal criminal justice assistance (subfunction 754). There are Justice and/or Treasury programs involving state and local governments in all four subfunctions. As the requesters asked, we excluded as assistance the Marshals Service, Federal Prison System, and Immigration and Naturalization Service agreements for housing federal prisoners in state and local facilities or for housing state and local offenders in federal prisons. We did include, however, Marshals Service programs that provide funds and excess property to aid the construction or renovation of state and local detention facilities.

To identify the Treasury and Justice organizations providing assistance to state and local governments and to get basic budget information, we reviewed, for fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988, the Budget of the United States Government-Appendix as well as the Justice and the Treasury Departments' detailed congressional budget submissions. To obtain basic information on the programs, subprograms, and activities, we reviewed the Catalog Of Federal Domestic Assistance. We also interviewed officials representing the various Justice and Treasury organizations with administration of justice activities for fiscal year 1986 and/or 1987.

We capsulized program descriptions from program and budget documents and information provided by knowledgeable officials. We asked Justice and Treasury officials to provide descriptive, work load, and funding information for each of their assistance programs. The fiscal year 1986 funding information for the budget accounts represent actual figures as presented in the Budget of the United States Government-Appendix for fiscal year 1988 except for the Office of Justice Programs, the National Institute of Corrections, the Marshals Service's support of U.S. prisoners, and the assets forfeiture budget accounts because agencies provided updated or corrected figures. For the fiscal year 1987 budget account data, we used data provided by the agencies because the figures that were represented in the 1988 budget appendix were estimated.

Within the Justice Department, we collected information from Office of Justice Programs (OJP), which includes the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office of Victims of Crime; the National Institute of Corrections (NIC); the Community Relations Service; the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys; the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF); and the Marshals Service. Within the Department of the Treasury, we collected information from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF); the Customs Service; the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC); and the Secret Service. We did our work from mid-September 1987 through January 1988.

As agreed with the offices of the Speaker and the Committee, in order to expedite our review, we did not conduct any reliability checks or assure the accuracy or completeness of the data presented in this fact sheet. Thus, this fact sheet may not include all federal assistance provided state and/or local governments during fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND 1987 OUTLAYS FOR JUSTICE AND TREASURY
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS PROVIDING FUNDS,
SERVICES, AND/OR PROPERTY TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Table II.1:

Justice and the Treasury Departments' Administration
of Justice Programs Providing Funds to State/Local
Governments

<u>Program (agency)</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (OJP):			
formula grants	a	\$2,277	18
discretionary grants	a	199	19
prison capacity	a	0	20
Corrections technical assistance (NIC)	b	b	21
Crime victim (OJP):			
compensation formula grants	\$5,055	21,170	22
assistance formula grants	6,959	29,140	23
assistance discretionary grants	70	0	24
Criminal justice system improvements (OJP):			
formula grants	12,899	30,735	25
discretionary grants	737	1,910	26
research and development	3,660	3,510	27
statistics	3,042	4,804	28
Disposal of seized and forfeited assets (Marshals Service)	17,128	46,793	29
Emergency law enforcement (OJP)	57	0	30
Fugitive apprehensions (Marshals Service)	1,700	16	31

^aThe program was not started until fiscal year 1987 when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act was enacted.

^bData was not available.

<u>Program (agency)</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
Imprisonment of Mariel Cubans (OJP)	4,785	4,616	32
Jail construction and renovation (Marshals Service)	5,100	6,500	33
Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention (OJP):			
formula grants	39,917	37,092	34
discretionary funds	3,230	3,341	35
National Institute	983	649	36
Marijuana eradication (DEA)	3,298	3,665	37
Missing children discretionary grants (OJP)	33	1,147	38
Organized crime drug enforcement task force (multiagency)	3,200	3,200	39
Public safety officers' death benefits (OJP)	b	b	40
Regional information sharing (OJP)	4,119	10,402	41
State and local task forces (DEA)	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	42
Totals for those programs with outlay data	<u>\$115,972</u>	<u>\$211,166</u>	

^aThe program was not started until fiscal year 1987 when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act was enacted.

^bData was not available.

Table II.2

Justice and the Treasury Departments' Administration
of Justice Programs Providing Services to State/Local
Governments

<u>Program/agency</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
Information sharing:			
DEA	a	a	43
FBI	\$13,170 ^b	\$13,053 ^b	44-47,64
NIC	a	a	48
OJP	0	0	30
Laboratory assistance:			
BATF	71 ^b	66 ^b	49
DEA	1,538	1,547	50
FBI	6,380	8,537	51,52
Law enforcement coordination:			
U.S. Attorneys	a	a	53
Technical assistance:			
BATF	596 ^b	569 ^b	54
Justice's Community Relations Service	5,771	5,878	55
DEA	a	a	42,56
FBI	72,590 ^b	89,735 ^b	57,58
Marshals Service	2 ^b	3 ^b	59
NIC	a	a	21
Secret Service	a	a	60
U.S. Attorneys	a	a	61
Training:			
BATF	139	256	62
DEA	2,120	2,597	63
FBI	16,963	17,159	52,64,65
FLETC	905 ^b	1,001 ^b	66
Marshals Service	22 ^b	18 ^b	67

^aData was not available.

^bData may not include all applicable outlays. See individual program descriptions for more details.

<u>Program/agency</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
NIC	a	a	68
OJP	0	0	30
Secret Service	398	426	69
U.S. Attorneys	a	a	70
Witness security: Marshals Service	207	110	71
Marijuana eradication costs that cannot be allocated among above service categories: DEA	<u>1,575</u>	<u>1,205</u>	37
Totals for those programs with complete or partial outlay data	<u>\$122,447</u>	<u>\$142,160</u>	

^aData was not available.

^bData may not include all applicable outlays. See individual program descriptions for more details.

Table II.3:Justice and the Treasury Departments' Administration
of Justice Programs Providing Property to State/Local
Governments

<u>Program/agency</u>	<u>Estimated value of property transfers by fiscal year</u> (in thousands)		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
Equipment loans:			
BATF	a	a	72
DEA	a	a	37,72
FBI	a	a	72
Disposal of seized and forfeited assets:			
Marshals Service	\$ 5,300	\$16,700	29
Emergency law enforcement:			
OJP	0	0	30
Jail construction/renovation:			
Marshals Service	1,500	900	33
Surplus property:			
OJP	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	73
Totals for those programs with data on transfers	<u>\$6,800</u>	<u>\$17,600</u>	

^aData was not available.

Table II.4:

Justice and the Treasury Departments'
Administration of Justice Assistance to
State/Local Governments Listed by Budget Account

<u>Budget account/program</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
Assets forfeiture fund (15-5042-0-2-752):			
Disposal of seized and forfeited assets ^a	\$17,128	\$46,793	29
Crime victims fund (15-5041-0-2-754):			
Compensation formula grants	5,055	21,170	22
Assistance formula grants	6,959	29,140	23
Assistance (federal crimes) discretionary grants	70	0	24
Total	\$12,084	\$50,310	
Fees and expenses of witnesses (15-0311-0-1-752):			
Witness security	\$ 65	\$ 34	71
Justice assistance (15-0401-0-1-754):			
Anti-drug abuse formula grants	b	2,277	18
Anti-drug abuse discretionary grants	b	199	19
Anti-drug abuse prison capacity	b	0	20
Criminal justice formula grants	12,899	30,735	25

^aThis does not include property transfers amounting to an estimated value of about \$5.3 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$16.7 million in fiscal year 1987.

^bThe program was not started until fiscal year 1987 when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 was enacted.

^cData was not available.

^dData may not include all applicable outlays. See individual program descriptions for more details.

^eThis does not include property transfers amounting to about \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$900 thousand in fiscal year 1987.

<u>Budget account/program</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
Criminal justice discretionary grants	737	1,910	26
Criminal justice research and development	3,660	3,510	27
Criminal justice statistics	3,042	4,804	28
Emergency law enforcement assistance	57	0	30
Federal surplus property transfers	c	c	73
Imprisonment of Mariel Cubans	4,785	4,616	32
Juvenile justice formula grants	39,917	37,092	34
Juvenile justice discretionary funds	3,230	3,341	35
Juvenile justice National Institute	983	649	36
Missing children discretionary grants	33	1,147	38
Public safety officers' death benefits	c	c	40
Regional information sharing system	<u>4,119</u>	<u>10,402</u>	41
Total for programs with identified outlays	\$73,462	\$100,682	
National Institute of Corrections (15-1004-0-1-754):			
Technical assistance	c	c	21
Information	c	c	48
Training	c	c	68

^aThis does not include property transfers amounting to an estimated value of about \$5.3 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$16.7 million in fiscal year 1987.

^bThe program was not started until fiscal year 1987 when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 was enacted.

^cData was not available.

^dData may not include all applicable outlays. See individual program descriptions for more details.

^eThis does not include property transfers amounting to about \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$900 thousand in fiscal year 1987.

<u>Budget account/program</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
Salaries and expenses (BATF) (20-1000-0-1-751):			
Equipment loans	c	c	72
Laboratory assistance	71 ^d	66 ^d	49
Technical assistance	596 ^d	569 ^d	54
Training	<u>139</u>	<u>256</u>	62
Total for programs with identified outlays	\$ 806 ^d	\$ 891 ^d	
Salaries and expenses (Community Relations Service) (15-0500-0-1-752):			
Community conflict concilia- tion/mediation service	\$5,771	\$5,878	55
Salaries and expenses (DEA) (15-1100-0-1-751):			
Equipment loans	c	c	72
Marijuana eradication	4,873	4,870	37
El Paso Intelligence Center	c	c	43
Laboratory assistance	1,538	1,547	50
State and local task forces	c	c	42
Licit drug diversion control	c	c	56
Training	<u>2,120</u>	<u>2,597</u>	63
Total for programs with identified outlays	\$8,531	\$9,014	
Salaries and expenses (FBI) (15-0200-0-1-751):			
Equipment loans	c	c	72
Investigative assistance	934	1,122	44

^aThis does not include property transfers amounting to an estimated value of about \$5.3 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$16.7 million in fiscal year 1987.

^bThe program was not started until fiscal year 1987 when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 was enacted.

^cData was not available.

^dData may not include all applicable outlays. See individual program descriptions for more details.

^eThis does not include property transfers amounting to about \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$900 thousand in fiscal year 1987.

<u>Budget account/program</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
National crime information center	8,831	8,276	45
Requests for available information on specified individuals/organizations	c	c	46
Uniform crime reporting	3,300	3,500	47
Audio/video laboratory assistance	81	117	51
General laboratory assistance (including bomb data center)	7,008	9,155	52
Fingerprint identification	71,955	89,100	57
Violent crime analysis	635 ^d	635 ^d	58
Training and other assistance by FBI's legal counsel division	180	220	64
Training	<u>16,179</u>	<u>16,359</u>	65
Total for programs with identified outlays	\$109,103 ^d	\$128,484 ^d	
Salaries and expenses (FLETC) (20-0104-0-1-751):			
Training	\$ 905 ^d	\$ 1,001 ^d	66
Salaries and expenses (Marshals Service) (15-0324-0-1-752):			
Fugitive apprehensions	1,700 ^d	16 ^d	31
Security surveys	2 ^d	3 ^d	59

^aThis does not include property transfers amounting to an estimated value of about \$5.3 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$16.7 million in fiscal year 1987.

^bThe program was not started until fiscal year 1987 when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 was enacted.

^cData was not available.

^dData may not include all applicable outlays. See individual program descriptions for more details.

^eThis does not include property transfers amounting to about \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$900 thousand in fiscal year 1987.

<u>Budget account/program</u>	<u>Estimated fiscal year outlays (in thousands)</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
Training	22 ^d	18 ^d	67
Witness Security	142	76	71
Total	\$ 1,866 ^d	\$ 113 ^d	
Salaries and expenses (Secret Service) (20-1408-0-1-751):			
Technical assistance	c	c	60
Training	\$ 398	\$ 426	69
Salaries and expenses (U.S. Attorneys) (15-0322-0-1-752):			
Law enforcement coordinating committees	c	c	53
Technical assistance	c	c	61
Training	c	c	70
Support of U.S. Prisoners (15-1020-0-1-752):			
Jail construction/renovation ^e	\$ 5,100	\$ 6,500	33
Multiagency budget accounts:			
Organized crime drug enforcement task force	\$ <u>3,200</u>	\$ <u>3,200</u>	39
Total for those programs with complete or partial outlay data	<u>\$238,419</u>	<u>\$353,326</u>	

^aThis does not include property transfers amounting to an estimated value of about \$5.3 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$16.7 million in fiscal year 1987.

^bThe program was not started until fiscal year 1987 when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 was enacted.

^cData was not available.

^dData may not include all applicable outlays. See individual program descriptions for more details.

^eThis does not include property transfers amounting to about \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1986 and \$900 thousand in fiscal year 1987.

DESCRIPTIONS OF JUSTICE AND TREASURY PROGRAMS
PROVIDING FUNDS, SERVICES, AND/OR PROPERTY
TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986
FORMULA GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by section 1302(f) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Public Law 99-570

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program, which was initiated in 1987, provides financial assistance to state and local governments for the purpose of increasing the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, rehabilitation, and treatment of persons who violate state and local laws relating to the production, possession, and transfer of controlled substances and for the eradication of such substances. The states are required to define a statewide strategy for dealing with their drug problems. Each participating state receives a base allocation of \$500,000 with additional funds allocated on the basis of population. Each state is required to provide a portion of the funds to local units of government. If for some reason the state is not participating in the program, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance may award funds directly to units or to a combination of units of local governments. The grant recipient must provide matching funds equal to 25 percent of each project's total cost.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The chief executive of each participating state designates a state office to apply for and administer the funds. Grants are for 3 years.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

<u>Fiscal Year 1987</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>account^a</u>	<u>State/</u> <u>local^b</u>
	--in thousands--	
Funds Available	\$456,777	\$178,400
Obligations	\$410,399	\$148,276
Outlays	\$186,789	\$ 2,277 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	56
To state and local governments	56

^aAnti-drug abuse formula grants, discretionary grants (see p. 19) and prison capacity discretionary grants (see p. 20) make up the OJP budget line item "anti-drug abuse program" which is one of several line items in OJP's justice assistance budget account. The appropriation for OJP's anti-drug abuse program was about \$225 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bFigures represent funds for state and local governments.

^cEstimated by OJP.

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance,
Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department
of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Title I of the Omnibus Crime
Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as
amended by Section 1309 of the Anti-Drug Abuse
Act of 1986, Public Law 99-570

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice
Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance
(Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the discretionary
grant program, which was initiated in 1987, is
to enhance state and local drug efforts
relating to the apprehension, prosecution,
adjudication, detention, rehabilitation, and
treatment of persons who violate state or
local drug laws and for eradication programs.
The program is to be used to provide training
and technical assistance, for national and
multistate efforts, and for programs that
demonstrate new and effective techniques and
practices. Grants may be awarded to state and
local governments, nonprofit organizations,
and federal agencies. There are no matching
requirements for the program and grants may be
made for 100 percent of the program costs.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Applications
for discretionary grants must be submitted to
the state to determine their compatibility
with statewide strategy prior to being
submitted to OJP's Bureau of Justice
Assistance. Grants to federal agencies are
made through interagency agreements.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

<u>Fiscal Year 1987</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>account^a</u>	<u>State/</u> <u>local</u>
	--in thousands--	
Funds Available	\$456,777	b
Obligations	\$410,399	\$11,015 ^c
Outlays	\$186,789	\$ 199 ^{cd}

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	62
To state and local governments	39

^aAnti-drug abuse discretionary grants, drug
law enforcement formula grants (see p. 18)
and prison capacity discretionary grants
(see p. 20) make up the OJP budget line item
"anti-drug abuse program" which is one of
several line items in OJP's justice
assistance budget accounts. The
appropriation for OJP's anti-drug abuse
program was about \$225 million for fiscal
year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds for state and local
governments. These figures may understate
the amount of assistance because funds
provided to other eligible organizations may
have resulted in products or services that
ultimately were directly used to benefit
state and local governments.

^dEstimated by OJP.

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986
PRISON CAPACITY DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance,
Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department
of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Title I of the Omnibus Crime
Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as
amended by section 1451(f) of the Anti-Drug
Abuse Act of 1986, Public Law 99-570

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice
Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance
(Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986
authorized a pilot prison capacity program to
assist states that are confronting prison and
jail crises. OJP began obligating funds
during the third quarter of fiscal year 1987
to provide a broad range of technical
assistance, training, and financial support to
state legislatures, departments of
corrections, and special policy commissions or
task forces dealing with state prison
capacities. The Bureau also is using private
sector consulting groups and organizations to
provide a range of technical assistance in
support of states' efforts to deal with prison
capacity.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State and
local governments and others submit
applications to OJP's Bureau of Justice
Assistance.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

<u>Fiscal Year 1987</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>State/</u>
	<u>account^a</u>	<u>local^b</u>
	--in thousands--	
Funds Available	\$456,777	\$2,000
Obligations	\$410,399	\$1,672
Outlays	\$186,789	0

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	15
To state and local governments	14

^aAnti-drug abuse prison capacity
discretionary grants, formula grants (see p.
18) and discretionary grants (see p. 19)
make up the OJP budget line item "anti-drug
abuse program." The appropriation for OJP's
anti-drug abuse program was about \$225
million for fiscal year 1987.

^bFigures represent funds for state
governments and for consultants and
organizations which will provide technical
assistance to state governments.

CORRECTIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

FEDERAL AGENCY: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), Federal Prison System, Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 18 U.S.C. 4351-4353, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, September 7, 1974, Public Law 93-415

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: National Institute of Corrections (Code 15-1004-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: NIC was established to provide leadership in improving corrections, especially in state and local governments. In doing so, NIC provides technical assistance to requesting state and local correctional organizations.

On a short-term basis, a NIC staff member or consultant serves in an advisory capacity and/or works directly with the state and local corrections staff in assessing problems with existing programs and operations, implementing advanced practices, and improving overall agency management, operations, and programming. The assistance typically involves about 3 to 5 days but cannot exceed 14 days or \$6,000. A report with recommendations to the requesting agency is the final product of these efforts.

For assistance over a longer time, NIC provides funding to state and local governments to conduct or obtain assistance with operational problems, programs, and practices. Each project must yield an end product which is, in and of itself, useful, i.e., it cannot be a phased project dependent on future phases before the current phase is useful. These projects usually take 3 to 12 months and can cost no more than \$25,000.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: NIC staff, in consultation with the applicant, will determine which form of assistance would be most appropriate. Short-term technical assistance must typically be requested in a letter from a responsible official whereas longer-term assistance must be requested through a formal application and review process.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$15,093	b
	87	\$10,195	b
Obligations	86	\$14,468	\$5,791 ^c
	87	\$10,087	\$2,781 ^c
Outlays	86	\$13,136	b
	87	\$12,901	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Number of times that NIC provided technical assistance:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Short term	536	532
Long term	118	43

^aBesides technical assistance, this budget account includes training (see p. 68), information distribution (see p. 48), and other NIC operations.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures include about \$4,668,000 (FY 86) and \$1,430,000 (FY 87) provided directly to state and local governments to fund long-term assistance, and \$1,123,000 (FY 86) and \$1,351,000 (FY 87) for contractors time and travel expenses incurred while providing short-term assistance to state and local governments.

CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION FORMULA GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473), as amended by the Children's Justice Assistance Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-401)

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Crime Victims Fund (Code 15-5041-0-2-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: About half of the funds generated from sources, such as federal criminal fines, penalty assessments, or forfeited appearance bonds, may be distributed via formula grants among the states (including the District of Columbia, U.S. possessions and territories) to support established crime victim compensation programs. Federal funds may not be used to start up a victims compensation program or supplant state funds otherwise available for victim compensation. A grant under this program shall be used by the states only for awards of compensation. Eligible beneficiaries are members of the general public who have been a victim of a compensable crime or who are a survivor of a victim of a compensable crime. Compensation will be for medical expenses, lost wages, or funeral expenses of the victim. In addition to the direct benefit derived by victims from the program, it is expected to stimulate additional state participation and support for crime victims programs and promote victim cooperation with law enforcement.

Funds permitting, the program will provide grants amounting to 35 percent of the amounts awarded by the state's victim compensation program during the preceding fiscal year. If there are insufficient funds to achieve the 35 percent formula, grants will be made so that all state programs receive the same percent of the amounts (excluding property damage awards) awarded by the states' victim compensation program during the prior year. States, in

order to be eligible, are required to compensate nonresident victims of crimes committed within their borders or victims of crimes committed in federal jurisdictions within their borders in the same manner as the state would compensate its own citizens for crimes committed in its jurisdiction.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Any state, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territory which has an established crime victim compensation program may apply for the formula grants. OJP's Office for Victims of Crime approves or disapproves all applications within 1 to 2 months.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	FY	Budget account ^a	State/ local ^b
	--in thousands--		
Funds Available	86	\$68,313	\$23,629
	87	\$65,920	\$28,448
Obligations	86	\$64,899	\$23,477
	87	\$56,164	\$24,611
Outlays	86	\$12,092	\$ 5,055 ^c
	87	\$50,647	\$21,170 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	38	35
To state and local governments	38	35

^aThis budget account also includes crime victim assistance grants (see p. 23) and grants for federal crime victims (see p. 24).

^bFigures pertain to funds for state governments.

^cEstimated by OJP.

CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE FORMULA GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473), as amended by the Children's Justice Assistance Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-401)

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Crime Victims Fund (Code 15-5041-0-2-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: Forty-five percent of the money received from sources, such as federal criminal fines, penalty assessments, and forfeited appearance bonds may be distributed via formula grants among the states (including the District of Columbia, U.S. possessions and territories) to support crime victim assistance programs. These funds are to be used only to provide services (like transportation to court and counseling) to victims of crime and limited emergency financial assistance (like payments for medical attention). In addition to the direct benefit to be derived by victims, program objectives are to stimulate additional state participation and support for victim programs and promote victim cooperation with law enforcement.

Funds permitting, each state receives a minimum of \$100,000 plus a portion of the remaining available money based on each state's population in relation to the population of all states. If there are insufficient funds to provide \$100,000 to each state, the available funds shall be distributed equally among the states. Funds will be subgranted by the states to eligible state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations that provide services to victims of crime. The states are subject to a 25 percent matching (dollars or an in-kind match) requirement for existing programs and a 50 percent match (dollars) for new programs.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The state must apply to OJP's Office for Victims of Crime for funding. The office approves or disapproves the applications within 1 to 2 months.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State local^b</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$68,313	\$41,270
	87	\$65,920	\$30,809
Obligations	86	\$64,899	\$41,233
	87	\$56,164	\$30,745
Outlays	86	\$12,092	\$ 6,959 ^c
	87	\$50,647	\$29,140 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	56	54
To state governments	56	54

^aBudget account also includes crime victim compensation formula grants (see p. 22) and grants for federal crime victims (see p. 24).

^bFigures represent funds for state governments.

^cEstimated by OJP.

CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE FOR FEDERAL CRIMES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

nonprofit and/or public agencies for the purposes specified in the application, and in conformance with all general and special conditions. Grants may also be made directly to nongovernmental agencies.

AUTHORIZATION: Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473), as amended by the Children's Justice Assistance Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-401)

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>account^a</u>	<u>State/</u> <u>local</u>
		--in thousands--	

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Crime Victims Fund (Code 15-5041-0-2-754)^a

Funds Available	86	\$ 68,313	b
	87	\$ 65,920	b
Obligations	86	\$ 64,899	\$171 ^c
	87	\$ 56,164	\$ 0 ^c
Outlays	86	\$ 12,092	\$ 70 ^{cd}
	87	\$ 50,647	\$ 0

DESCRIPTION: One percent of the funds generated from sources, such as federal criminal fines, penalty assessments, and forfeited appearance bonds, are to be used for activities which are expected to result in improved services to victims of federal crimes. These activities are provided by assistance programs operated by eligible state and local government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and others. Activities are to materially contribute to the timely, capable delivery of services to federal crime victims by state victims' services providers. Activities that would be eligible would include, but not be limited to, the development and dissemination of appropriate brochures and other informational material; training of law enforcement, prosecutorial, and victims service personnel; technical assistance to federal law enforcement and U.S. Attorney victim assistance programs; and other related activities. Eligibility requirements will vary depending on the grant. Generally, eligible applicants may include states, United States Attorneys' offices, victim services agencies, private nonprofit agencies, and federal training centers. Assistance is provided in the forms of discretionary grants, contracts, interagency transfers, and reimburseable agreements.

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	1	5
To state and local governments	1	0

^aThis budget account also includes the crime victim compensation grants (see p. 22) and the crime victim assistance grants (see p. 23).

^bData was not available.

^cFigure represents funds for state and local governments.

^dEstimated by OJP.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: OJP's Office for Victims of Crime approves or disapproves applications for funding within 1 to 2 months. Once an award is granted to a state, the state will subgrant the money down to private

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FORMULA GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Title I, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; 42 U.S.C. 3701, as amended by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, Public Law 98-473

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program provides financial assistance to state and local governments in carrying out criminal justice programs through formula grants. Projects may not be funded by a state for a period in excess of 4 years. Section 403 of the 1984 Justice Assistance Act identifies 18 specific purposes for which funds can be used. Generally, funds may be used in carrying out specific programs which offer a high probability of improving the criminal justice system with special emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The act also places restrictions on the use of the grants for routine equipment, personnel, construction, and land acquisition costs, and supplanting of state and local funds. Each participating state receives a base amount of \$250,000 with the remaining funds allocated to each state on the basis of the state's relative share of total U.S. population. If a state elects not to participate, all funds may be awarded directly to local units of government and combinations of units of local governments within the state. Formula grant funds may be used to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of a program or project. Funds distributed to an Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions for any program or project described in the 1984 act are to be for 100 percent of such cost.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: All states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are eligible to apply for a grant. Applications are to be prepared in accordance with Bureau

of Justice Assistance criteria and are to be approved or disapproved no later than 60 days after date of submission.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local^b</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	\$71,973
	87	\$456,777	\$47,627
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$59,867
	87	\$410,399	\$45,164
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$12,899 ^c
	87	\$186,789	\$30,735 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	61	69
To state and local governments	61	69

^aCriminal justice formula grants and discretionary grants (see p. 26) make up the OJP budget line item "state and local assistance" which is one of several budget line items within the OJP justice assistance budget account. Funds available for this line item were about \$94.2 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$57.8 million for fiscal year 1987. Formula grants are to receive 80 percent of the available funding.

^bFigures represent funds for state or local governments.

^cEstimated by OJP.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Title I, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; 42 U.S.C. 3701, as amended by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, Public Law 98-473

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program is intended to complement and enhance the criminal justice formula grant program (see p. 25). It provides financial assistance to state and local governments and private nonprofit organizations for (1) the education and training of criminal justice personnel, (2) technical assistance, (3) multistate or national programs, and (4) demonstration projects that are likely to be successful.

There are no matching fund requirements. The grant is generally for 1 year and continuation grants are available.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Public agencies and private nonprofit organizations are to apply for grants in accordance with Bureau of Justice Assistance guidelines. It takes approximately 60 days to review proposals.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	b
	87	\$456,777	b
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$ 3,228 ^c
	87	\$410,399	\$ 1,735 ^c
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$ 737 ^{cd}
	87	\$186,789	\$ 1,910 ^{cd}

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	63	47
To state and local governments	28	19

^aCriminal justice discretionary grants and formula grants (see p. 25) make up the OJP budget line item "state and local assistance" which is one of several budget line items within the OJP justice assistance budget account. Funds available for this line item were about \$94.2 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$57.8 million for fiscal year 1987. Discretionary grants are to receive 20 percent of the available funding.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds for state and local governments. These figures may understate the amount of assistance to state and local governments because funds provided to other eligible organizations may have ultimately resulted in products or services that benefited state and local governments.

^dEstimated by OJP.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL AGENCY: National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Section 201 of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, Public Law 98-473

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: Among other things, this program funds grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to encourage and support research and development in understanding the causes of crime and improving the criminal justice system. Eligible recipients are state and local governments, private for profit and nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and qualified individuals. There is no statutory matching requirements but the National Institute of Justice will require, whenever feasible, that the grantees provide money, facilities, or services to carry out the purpose of the grant.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Eligible recipients may apply for a grant at any time. It takes approximately 90 days to review proposals.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	b
	87	\$456,777	b
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$3,049 ^c
	87	\$410,399	\$3,673 ^c
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$3,660 ^{cd}
	87	\$186,789	\$3,510 ^{cd}

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	104	85
To state and local governments	47	30

^aThis program is a specific OJP budget line item, "research, evaluation, and demonstration project" within the justice assistance budget account. Funds available for the line item were about \$19.7 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$18.9 million for 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds for state and local governments. These figures may understate the amount of assistance actually provided to state and local governments because funds provided to other eligible organizations may have resulted in products or services that ultimately were directly used to benefit state and local governments.

^dEstimated by OJP.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Section 301 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended, Public Law 98-473, 42 U.S.C. 3732

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program funds Bureau of Justice Statistics activities relating to the collection, processing, tabulation, and presentation of criminal justice statistics. These activities include providing financial and technical assistance to help establish or support state government statistical analysis centers which analyze and disseminate statistical data, coordinate statistical activities among state and local government agencies, and provide improved state data for Bureau use in preparing national compilations. The assistance is also used to support the states' uniform crime reporting activities (see FBI program on p. 47). The grants are usually given for periods of 12 months and may be renewed.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Eligible state agencies may apply at any time subject to Bureau of Justice Statistics established deadlines.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		--In thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	b
	87	\$456,777	b
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$ 3,270 ^c
	87	\$410,399	\$ 6,580 ^c
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$ 3,042 ^{cd}
	87	\$186,789	\$ 4,804 ^{cd}

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	62	75
To state and local governments	45	62

^aThe criminal justice statistics program is a specific line item in OJP's justice assistance budget account. Funds available for this line item were about \$17.7 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$19.1 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds for state and local governments. These figures may understate the amount of assistance actually provided to state and local governments because funds provided to other eligible organizations may have resulted in products or services that ultimately were directly used to benefit state and local governments.

^dEstimated by OJP.

DISPOSAL OF SEIZED AND
FORFEITED ASSETS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Assets Forfeiture Office
(Criminal Division) and U.S. Marshals Service,
Department of Justice

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 524 as amended by
the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984
and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and
Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Assets Forfeiture Fund
(Code 15-5042-0-2-752)

DESCRIPTION: The Comprehensive Crime Control
Act of 1984 established the assets forfeiture
fund into which the proceeds from the disposal
of forfeited or seized property are deposited.
The fund is used to (1) pay expenses for the
detention, inventory, safeguarding,
maintenance, and disposal of seized and
forfeited property; (2) share proceeds
realized from forfeitures with state and local
law enforcement agencies whose actions
contributed to the forfeiture (referred to as
equitable sharing); (3) pay awards for
information leading to civil or criminal
forfeiture; and (4) pay other program related
expenses. Besides sharing in proceeds from
the disposal of forfeited property, state and
local agencies also receive some of the
forfeited property.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State and
local agencies become eligible for equitable
sharing by either participating directly in a
joint investigation with a federal
investigative agency or by having their seized
assets adopted by the federal government.
Adoption occurs when a state or local
enforcement agency seizes an asset, then turns
it over to a federal investigative agency for
forfeiture.

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account</u>	<u>State/ local^a</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available ^b	86	\$ 98,711	\$ 17,128
	87	\$181,606	\$ 46,793
Obligations	86	\$ 42,832	\$ 17,128
	87	\$114,366	\$ 46,793
Outlays	86	\$ 36,780	\$ 17,128
	87	\$ 92,600 ^c	\$ 46,793

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of properties:</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Seized	3,645	10,328
Transferred to state and local agencies	486	1,224

^aThese figures represent the state and local governments share of the proceeds from the disposal of forfeited property. The figures do not include forfeited property given to state and local governments which amounted to an appraised value of about \$5.3 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$16.7 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bFunds available is determined by the value of the seized property.

^cEstimated by Justice Department officials.

EMERGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance,
Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department
of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Title II of the Justice
Assistance Act of 1984, Chapter VI, Public Law
98-473, 98 Stat. 1837, Section 609, October
12, 1984

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice
Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance
(Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program assists state and local governments in responding to a law enforcement emergency for which the state and local resources are inadequate to protect the lives and property of citizens or enforce criminal law. The assistance is provided in the form of equipment, training, intelligence information, personnel, or funds (funds will be provided only where the other forms of assistance are insufficient to assist the state). The assistance cannot be used (1) for civil justice matters unless they have a direct and substantial bearing on criminal justice matters; (2) for planning and other activities related to (a) crowd control and other general public projects and (b) assistance for a situation requiring the enforcement of laws associated with scheduled public events such as political conventions and international sporting events; (3) for real property acquisitions; or (4) to supplant state or local funds that would otherwise be made available.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The state government submits an application for assistance to the Attorney General on behalf of the state or local governments. The application is to be approved or disapproved within 10 days.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/ local^b</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	\$1,848
	87	\$456,777	\$1,148
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$ 57
	87	\$410,399	\$ 0
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$ 57 ^c
	87	\$186,789	\$ 0

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Applications received	4	0
Awards made	1	0

^aEmergency law enforcement assistance is a specific line item in OJP's justice assistance budget account.

^bFigures represent funds for state and local governments. There was no assistance provided other than funds.

^cEstimated by OJP.

FUGITIVE APPREHENSIONS: MARSHALS SERVICE

FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Marshals Service,
Department of Justice

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

AUTHORIZATION: 11 U.S.C. 11, 28 U.S.C.
569-570, 18 U.S.C. 3193

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and
Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses
(Code 15-0324-0-1-752)^a

DESCRIPTION: The Marshals Service and state and local governments form teams in communities throughout the United States. These teams, known as Fugitive Investigation Strike Teams, are formed where the Service expects a large number of dangerous federal and nonfederal fugitives to be located. State and local government personnel work full-time on the teams. The Service reimburses the state and local agencies for any overtime costs incurred. The teams operate for a limited time (usually 10 weeks) and then are disbanded.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The Marshals Service identifies areas where it believes there may be a large number of fugitives and proposes a joint effort to state and local authorities.

	<u>FY</u>	Budget account ^a --in thousands--	State/ local b
Funds available	86	\$148,728	b
	87	\$169,704	b
Obligations	86	\$147,604	\$1,700 ^c
	87	\$167,789	\$ 16 ^c
Outlays	86	\$131,190	\$1,700 ^c
	87	\$156,488	\$ 16 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Fugitive Investigation Strike Teams</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Number	4	4
Number of state/local fugitives arrested	3,745	980 ^c

^aBesides fugitive apprehensions, this budget account includes training (see p. 67), security surveys (see p. 59), witness security (see p. 71), and other Marshals Service operations.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the Service's estimate of payments to state and local governments for overtime costs incurred by the state and local members of the task forces which only occurred in fiscal year 1986 and overtime, travel, and per diem for marshals in both fiscal years.

IMPRISONMENT OF MARIEL CUBANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance,
Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department
of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Appropriation Act for the
Department of Justice, Public Law 99-500;
Immigration Reform Act of 1986, Public Law
99-603, Section 501(a)

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice
Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance
(Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program, which began during
fiscal year 1985, provides financial
reimbursements to states for their expenses
relating to the incarceration of Mariel Cubans
in state facilities following the conviction
for a felony committed after being paroled
into the United States by the Attorney
General. Maximum annual assistance is \$12,000
per prisoner. These Cubans were among the
125,000 or so Cubans who were allowed to leave
Cuba in 1980 through the Cuban port city of
Mariel.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: All states,
the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth
of Puerto Rico that have Mariel Cubans
incarcerated in their facilities can submit a
reimbursement request accompanied by a
certified listing of incarcerated Mariel Cuban
prisoners. This list is verified by the
Justice Department's Immigration and
Naturalization Service prior to payment.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/ local^b</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	\$4,785
	87	\$456,777	\$5,000
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$4,785
	87	\$410,399	\$5,000
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$4,785 ^c
	87	\$186,789	\$4,616 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Mariel Cubans</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Incarcerated in state facilities	2,363	2,252
Total months incarcerated	22,956	23,038

^aMariel Cubans is a specific line item in
OJP's justice assistance budget account.

^bFigures represent funds for state
governments.

^cEstimated by OJP.

JAIL CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION

FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Marshals Service,
Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 18 U.S.C. Sections 4001-4003,
4006-4009, 4042, 4082, 4085-4086, 4125,
4282-4283, and 4285-5040, Title 41 CFR,
Chapter 128

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and
Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Support of U.S. Prisoners
(Code 15-1020-0-1-752)^a

DESCRIPTION: The Marshals Service enters into
cooperative agreements with state and local
governments to provide funding and excess
federal property for the renovation or
construction of detention facilities in
exchange for the right to contract for a
specified period--usually 15 to 20 years--for
bed space for federal prisoners.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The Service
negotiates the funding level based on the
number of guaranteed beds needed.
Participants provide periodic progress reports
and requests for payment. A marshal performs
on-site inspection before funds are disbursed.
Only state and local governments already
having entered into intergovernmental
agreements to provide jail space can apply for
excess property. The state or local
government notifies the Marshals Service
District Office of its interest in excess
federal property; the District Office forwards
the request to Service headquarters which
negotiates for the property with the General
Services Administration.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/ local</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds available	86	\$66,089	b
	87	\$76,754	b
Obligations	86	\$58,436	\$5,100 ^c
	87	\$71,330	\$6,500 ^c
Outlays (estimated)	86	\$60,541	\$5,100 ^c
	87	\$67,003	\$6,500 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Cooperative agreements funded:

FY 86	17
FY 87	21

^aBesides funding assistance, this budget
account includes other Marshals Service
operations.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds for state and local
governments. They do not include the
estimated value of property provided to
state and local governments amounting to
about \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1986 and
about \$900 thousand in fiscal year 1987.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION FORMULA GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Sections 221-223; Public Law 93-415, as amended by Public Law 94-503; Public Law 95-115; Public Law 96-509; Public Law 98-473; 42 U.S.C. 5601, et seq.

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: These grants assist state and local governments in developing more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the areas of juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system. Formula grants are based on the states' relative population under age 18, but no state is to receive less than \$225,000. To be eligible, a state must submit a comprehensive 3-year plan for approval by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The chief executive of each state establishes or designates a state agency as the sole agency for supervising the preparation and the administration of the state plan and appoints an advisory group to assist in the development of the plan.

Two-thirds of the funds must be passed through to local government units or local agencies. States are required to provide a dollar-for-dollar match on planning and administration funds up to 7-1/2 percent. Funds used for construction require a 50/50 cash match.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: By August 1 of each year or within 60 days after the states are officially notified of the fiscal year formula grant allocations, the chief executive of each state may apply to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for a formula grant.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local^b</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	\$41,089
	87	\$456,777	\$42,960
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$39,964
	87	\$410,399	\$40,753
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$39,917 ^c
	87	\$186,789	\$37,092 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants:</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	52	51
To state and local governments	52	51

^aJuvenile justice formula grants, discretionary grants (see p. 35), and National Institute grants (see p. 36) are included in the OJP budget line item "juvenile justice programs" which is one of several line items in OJP's justice assistance budget account. The funds available for this line item were about \$71.6 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$74.1 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bFigures represent funds for state and local governments.

^cEstimated by OJP.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Sections 204(b)(6) and 224-225; Public Law 93-415 as amended by Public Law 94-503; Public Law 95-115; Public Law 96-509; and Public Law 98-473; 42 U.S.C. 5601, et seq.

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program funds, among other things, technical assistance, training, and special emphasis programs. Technical assistance and training funds are available to state and local governments, combinations of state and local governments, private agencies and organizations, or individuals. Technical assistance contracts are generally to be awarded on a competitive basis.

Special emphasis funds are used for specific programs that are designed to develop new approaches for dealing with juvenile delinquency. Funds are available to state and local governments, combinations of state and local governments, nonprofit agencies, organizations, and individuals. Assistance may be awarded to applicants directly or through a designated state agency. Special emphasis grant awards do not require a cash match, except for construction projects which require a 50/50 cash match. Construction projects are limited to construction of innovative, community based facilities for less than 20 people if the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention agrees with the need for such construction.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Applications are made in response to established Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention guidelines, published program announcements, or requests for proposals.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	b
	87	\$456,777	b
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$ 3,147 ^c
	87	\$410,399	\$ 3,530 ^c
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$ 3,230 ^{cd}
	87	\$186,789	\$ 3,341 ^{cd}

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants:</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	79	90
To state and local governments	43	53

^aThese discretionary funds along with other juvenile justice funds (see p. 34 and p. 36) are included in the OJP budget line item "juvenile justice programs" which is one of several line items in the justice assistance budget account. The funds available for this line item were about \$71.6 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$74.1 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds for state and local governments. These figures may understate the amount of assistance actually provided to state and local governments because funds provided to other eligible organizations may have resulted in products or services that ultimately were directly used to benefit state and local governments.

^dEstimated by OJP.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DISCRETIONARY FUNDS - NATIONAL INSTITUTE

FEDERAL AGENCY: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Section 241-249; Public Law 93-415, as amended by Public Law 94-503; Public Law 95-115; Public Law 96-509; Public Law 98-473; 42 U.S.C. 5601, et seq.

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program funds grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts primarily for research, development, and evaluation of various aspects of juvenile delinquency programs, methods, or theories; and for training juvenile justice professionals, paraprofessionals, and volunteers in juvenile delinquency programs. Eligible recipients are state and local governments, private agencies, organizations, or individuals. Project funding is from 1 to 5 years duration depending on the project requirements. There are no matching requirements although the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention may require any recipient to contribute money, facilities, or services.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Applications to conduct specific programs are solicited in the Federal Register throughout the year. The applications are approved or disapproved within 1 to 6 months.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u> --in thousands--	<u>State/local</u>
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	b
	87	\$456,777	b
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$1,087 ^c
	87	\$410,399	\$ 694 ^c
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$ 983 ^{cd}
	87	\$186,789	\$ 649 ^{cd}

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	23	32
To state and local governments	4	10

^aThe National Institute's funds and other juvenile justice funds (see p. 34 and p. 35) are included in the OJP budget line item "juvenile justice programs" which is one of several line items in the justice assistance budget account. Funds available for this line item were about \$71.6 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$74.1 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds for state and local governments. These figures may understate the amount of assistance actually provided to state and local governments because funds provided to other eligible organizations may have resulted in products or services that ultimately were directly used to benefit state and local governments.

^dEstimated by OJP.

MARIJUANA ERADICATION

FEDERAL AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 21 U.S.C. 873 a(5)

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-1100-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: DEA provides funding, training, equipment, aircraft, and investigative support to encourage the states to develop an aggressive program of marijuana eradication within their boundaries.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: A standard letter of agreement is signed after the state submits a plan for dealing with marijuana cultivation. Checks are issued to the state and/or local authority in one or more payments.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$387,046	b
	87	\$594,566	b
Obligations	86	\$385,821	b
	87	\$411,742	b
Outlays	86	\$347,728	\$4,873 ^c
	87	\$473,386	\$4,870 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Plots eradicated	32,196	23,521
Cultivated plants eradicated	4,673,153	4,900,371
States participating	47	46

^aMarijuana eradication along with drug diversion control (p. 56), state and local task forces (see p. 42), and other operations are included in the DEA budget line "enforcement."

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds provided for eradication and DEA's costs of providing related training and investigative support. Of the total, about \$3,298 thousand (FY 86) and about \$3,665 thousand (FY 87) represent funds provided state and local governments. Training and investigative support costs were about \$1,575 thousand (FY 86) and about \$1,205 thousand (FY 87).

MISSING CHILDREN'S DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This discretionary grant program is used to: (1) provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, treatment, and investigation of missing and exploited children and the prosecution of offenders; (2) coordinate public and private programs to locate and recover missing children; and (3) disseminate information on innovative missing children's programs, services, and legislation. Fund recipients may be state or local governments, combinations of state and local governments, or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and individuals.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Funding applicants submit applications or concept papers in response to published program announcements or requests for proposals. The range of time for approval/disapproval decision is 1 to 3 months.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u> --in thousands--	<u>State/local</u>
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	b
	87	\$456,777	b
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$ 100 ^c
	87	\$410,399	\$1,555 ^c
Outlays	86	\$158,660	\$ 33 ^{cd}
	87	\$186,789	\$1,147 ^{cd}

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of grants</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Total	7	47
To state and local governments	1	16

^aMissing children's assistance is a specific line item in OJP's justice assistance budget account. The funds available for this program were about \$7.6 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$5.9 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent funds for state and local governments. These figures may understate the amount of assistance actually provided to state and local governments because funds provided to other eligible organizations may have resulted in products or services that ultimately were directly used to benefit state and local governments.

^dEstimated by OJP.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE

FEDERAL AGENCY: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

AUTHORIZATION: ^a

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751), Federal Litigation and Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: ^b

DESCRIPTION: OCDETF is a drug and weapon interdiction program involving federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel. During fiscal year 1987, 13 task forces were located around the country. Federal agencies participating in and funding these task forces are the BATF, Coast Guard, Customs Service, DEA, FBI, Internal Revenue Service, Marshals Service, and U.S. Attorneys. Their objective is to encourage the joint involvement and participation of state and local law enforcement personnel in the investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of major drug traffickers and drug trafficking organizations. Under this program, state and local governments enter into an agreement whereby their personnel are permitted to work during their off-duty hours on task force operations.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State and local governments must enter a signed agreement with OCDETF. The agreement requires that the state and local governments make their personnel available for task force work and the federal government agrees to pay the overtime and travel expenses for these personnel while they work on the task force.

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	b	c
	87	b	c
Obligations	86	b	\$3,200 ^d
	87	b	\$3,200 ^d
Outlays	86	b	\$3,200 ^d
	87	b	\$3,200 ^d

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Agreements with state and local governments:

FY 86	457
FY 87	483

^aOCDETF was not authorized in a specific piece of legislation but rather was established by an Administration Initiative announced on October 14, 1982.

^bOCDETF is not funded through a single budget account. Rather each participating agency uses funds from its appropriation.

^cData was not available.

^dThis represents the funds paid to state and local personnel for overtime and travel expenses.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' DEATH BENEFITS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance,
Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department
of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
Streets Act of 1968 as amended, Section 1201;
42 U.S.C. 3796

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice
Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance
(Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program provides a \$50,000 death benefit to the eligible survivors of a federal, state, or local public safety officer whose death is the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty. The spouse, children, and parents of the public safety officer are eligible survivors. There are no restrictions on how the money can be spent by the recipient with the exception that money paid to minor children must be used for their care and benefit.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Employing agencies and/or claimants initiate a claim by writing or telephoning the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Benefit checks are payable to the eligible survivors. The check can be mailed directly to the survivors or to the state or local government for final disposition.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget Account^a</u>	<u>State/ local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	b
	87	\$456,777	b
Obligations	86	\$230,514	c
	87	\$410,399	c
Outlays	86	\$158,660	c
	87	\$186,789	c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Claims approved	180	186
Claims denied	73	52

^aThe public safety officers' death benefits program is a specific line item in OJP's justice assistance budget account.

^bData was not available.

^cObligations and outlays to eligible federal and nonfederal survivors were about \$9 million in fiscal year 1986 and about \$9.3 million in fiscal year 1987. A breakdown of funds between federal and nonfederal law enforcement personnel was not available.

REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3701 et seq., as amended by Public Law 93-83, Public Law 93-415, Public Law 94-430, Public Law 94-503, Public Law 95-115 and Public Law 96-157

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance (Code 15-0401-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program provides funds for regionally based information sharing centers throughout the United States to serve state and local criminal justice agencies. There are six regional information sharing centers: the Mid-Atlantic Great Lakes Law Enforcement Network, the Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center, the New England State Police Information Network, the Regional Organized Crime Information Center, the Western States Information Network, and the Rocky Mountain Information Network. Each center is made up of various law enforcement agencies within the general geographic area that share information and equipment to assist in identifying or apprehending a criminal or group of criminals that are associated with crimes common to the geographic area, such as narcotics traffickers or members of organized crime. In addition to these six information sharing projects, there is one other which is a consortium of 18 agencies in six states committed to the investigation and prosecution of conspirators engaged in major white collar crime, primarily crimes related to energy industries.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Each participating agency provides its enforcement resources, supplemented by federal funds, and coordinates these resources with other agencies to focus on multijurisdictional offenses.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$262,673	\$ 9,474
	87	\$456,777	\$12,000
Obligations	86	\$230,514	\$ 7,116 ^b
	87	\$410,399	\$12,072 ^b
Outlays	86	\$158,600	\$ 4,119 ^{bc}
	87	\$186,789	\$10,402 ^{bc}

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Inquiries received	34,178	45,280
Inquires that resulted in information being provided	10,243	13,690
Arrests based on center supplied data	3,476	4,370

^aThe regional information sharing system is a specific line item in OJP's justice assistance budget account. Funds available for this line item were about \$9.5 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$12 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bFigures represent the funds provided to operate the information sharing centers.

^cEstimated by OJP.

STATE AND LOCAL TASK FORCES - DEA

FEDERAL AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 21 U.S.C. 873 a (7)

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-1100-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: This program addresses the problem of reducing illegal drug availability and trafficking in specific geographic/political areas under the jurisdiction of state and local law enforcement agencies. Under this program, DEA's special agents and state and local police officers work together to (1) enhance interdepartment/interagency cooperation during drug investigations and the ensuing prosecutions, (2) facilitate the exchange of information and intelligence, and (3) permit state and local officers to receive first hand experience and on the job training in the conduct of federal level drug investigations. DEA provides task force funding for purchasing information/exhibits, overtime for task force police, radios, vehicles, and other operating expenses.

DEA officials have emphasized that through task forces state and local officers also provide assistance to DEA.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State and local officials or DEA field officials may initiate the request for a task force. Once approved by DEA's headquarters office, the task force is officially established (generally the task force has already been formed and operating on a trial basis using money from the DEA field office's operating budget).

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$387,046	b
	87	\$594,566	b
Obligations	86	\$385,821	b
	87	\$411,742	b
Outlays	86	\$347,728	b
	87	\$473,386	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Task forces	35	41
Federal officials assigned	176	197
State/local officials assigned	441	487

^aThis activity along with drug diversion control (p. 56) and marijuana eradication (p. 37) are included in the DEA budget line item "enforcement."

^bData was not available on the amount of funds provided state and local enforcement personnel. Total outlays for task force operations (including DEA agents overtime costs) were about \$19.2 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$30 million for fiscal year 1987.

INFORMATION SHARING: EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER

FEDERAL AGENCY: Drug Enforcement
Administration (DEA), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 5 U.S.C. 552(a)

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement
Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses
(Code 15-1100-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is a cooperative intelligence operation managed by DEA. In addition to the nine federal agencies that participate in EPIC, all 50 states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico have information sharing agreements with EPIC. The facility was established to facilitate gathering and exchanging drug intelligence information among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. It provides law enforcement agents with immediate responses 24 hours a day to inquiries dealing primarily with drug, alien, and weapon trafficking.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State and local law enforcement agencies provide and request intelligence information from EPIC.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/ local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$387,046	b
	87	\$594,566	b
Obligations	86	\$385,821	b
	87	\$411,742	b
Outlays	86	\$347,728	b
	87	\$473,386	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Total Center transactions were about 364,000 for fiscal year 1986 and an estimated 375,000 for fiscal year 1987. Information was not available on how many of these transactions involved state and local governments.

^aThe intelligence center is one of several activities included in the DEA budget line item "Intelligence."

^bData was not available.

FBI INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 534

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: When a state or local government submits a request for investigation to the FBI in an area where the FBI has no jurisdictional interest, the FBI is authorized to provide any available records and information to the requesting officials. In addition, the FBI acts as a liaison between state and local law enforcement agencies to facilitate one agency handling the investigative request of another. The FBI, on behalf of a state or local law enforcement agency, may also verify the location of an individual.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State and local government requests for assistance are acted upon by the special agents in charge of each FBI field office.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$ 934 ^c
	87	\$1,370,898	\$1,122 ^c
Outlays	86	\$1,183,499	\$ 934 ^c
	87	\$1,216,054	\$1,122 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Requests received:

FY 86	1,387
FY 87	1,688 (estimated)

^aFBI investigative assistance and audio/video laboratory assistance (see p. 51) are included in the FBI budget line item "Investigative support". Obligations for this line item were about \$147.9 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated at about \$151.1 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent FBI's estimated costs of providing information to state and local governments.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 534

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is a nationwide, user-oriented, teleprocessing network serving about 67,000 federal, state and local criminal justice and law enforcement agencies. It provides time-critical information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at no charge to the requesting agencies. NCIC contains over 18 million records relating to wanted and missing persons, stolen property, and criminal histories. Through the use of NCIC, any criminal justice or law enforcement agency in the nation can obtain documented information necessary for decision-making at each step in the criminal justice process. For example, by making an inquiry of the centralized NCIC data base, an officer in California who has pulled over an individual for a traffic violation may learn within seconds that the driver is wanted in New York or that the vehicle was recently stolen in Florida.

The FBI provides the central computer and telecommunications lines to each of the states and federal users. Each state then provides a computer and telecommunications lines to the final user. The FBI also provides the day-to-day management of NCIC, including auditing, quality control, research, training, and other staff functions.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Each state and local user requests information from NCIC through the established teleprocessing network.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget Account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$8,831
	87	\$1,370,898	\$8,276
Outlays	86	\$1,183,499	\$8,831 ^c
	87	\$2,216,054	\$8,276 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Total NCIC transactions:

FY 86	about 180 million
FY 87	about 190 million

^aNCIC along with several other FBI programs (see pp. 46-47, 52, 57-58, and 65) are included in the FBI budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were about \$89.5 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated at \$96.3 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent FBI's estimated costs of using NCIC to assist state and local governments.

REQUESTS FOR AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON SPECIFIED INDIVIDUALS/ORGANIZATIONS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 534(a)(2), The Privacy Act of 1974; and 5 U.S.C. 552(a)

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: State and local government agencies sometimes ask the FBI for any information it might have on specific individuals and/or organizations. Once eligibility of the requester is established, any pertinent information in the FBI's central records is extracted and transmitted in summary memorandum form. Information provided may assist the requesting agency in determining whether: a license will be granted to individuals and/or organizations interested in building and/or operating any type of horse racing track; a gaming license or registration will be granted to individuals and/or organizations in order to operate a gaming establishment; a victim of a serious crime is eligible to receive compensation benefits under the Crime Victims Compensation Act; or an individual is suited for employment with a law enforcement agency. Information released may include information like prior criminal records, organized crime connections, or financial liabilities.

No information is furnished to a state or local agency that is classified, privileged or outside the parameters of established FBI policy and procedure, such as information from a federal grand jury or informant.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Agencies must submit the request on their agency letterhead, signed by an authorized official, setting forth the nature and scope of the desired information, and explaining why the information is necessary.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u> ---in thousands---	<u>State/ local</u>
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	b
	87	\$1,370,898	b
Outlays	86	\$1,183,499	b
	87	\$1,216,054	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Name check requests:

FY 86	406
FY 87	232

^aThe FBI name assistance program and several other FBI programs (see pp. 45, 47, 52, 57-58, and 65) are included in the FBI budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were about \$89.5 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated at about \$96.3 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 534

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The uniform crime reporting program provides for the collection and processing of crime data received from over 16,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States. The program provides a comprehensive and nationwide compilation of crime-related statistics for use by all levels of government. The FBI periodically prepares and distributes crime bulletins, newsletters, and publications. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the press, and other students of criminal justice use the statistics for varied research and planning purposes.

APPLICATIONS AND AWARD PROCESS: Anyone can send inquiries to the Director, FBI at any time.

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$3,300 ^c
	87	\$1,370,898	\$3,500 ^c
Outlays	86	\$1,183,499	\$3,300 ^c
	87	\$1,216,054	\$3,500 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Publications distributed to law enforcement agencies:

FY 86	62,500
FY 87	62,500 (estimated)

^aThe uniform crime reporting program along with several other FBI programs (see pp. 45-46, 52, 57-58, and 65) are included in the FBI budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were about \$89.5 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$96.3 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the FBI's estimated costs of the uniform crime reporting program which are applicable to state and local governments.

CORRECTIONS INFORMATION

FEDERAL AGENCY: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), Federal Prison System, Department of Justice

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

AUTHORIZATION: 18 U.S.C 4351-4353; the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, September 7, 1974; Public Law 93-415

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: National Institute of Corrections (Code 15-1004-0-1-754)^a

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$15,093	b
	87	\$10,195	b
Obligations	86	\$13,880	b
	87	\$10,087	b
Outlays	86	\$13,136	b
	87	\$12,901	b

DESCRIPTION: NIC was established to provide leadership in improving corrections, especially in state and local governments. NIC has an information center that provides correctional practitioners with information on correctional programs, services, or operations underway in the country. The center maintains a computerized library of published materials as well as files of unpublished materials contributed by agencies. The center's functions include collecting information, providing over the phone assistance, maintaining a listing of training offered throughout the country, performing library services, and making potential users aware of its services.

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Requesters assisted	4,713	5,515
Requests filled	6,852	8,808

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Information is provided in response to telephone or written requests.

^aBesides information sharing, this budget account includes training (see p. 68), technical assistance (see p. 21), and other NIC operations.

^bData was not available. The contractual cost to provide this service for federal, state and local governments, and non-government parties was about \$549 thousand in fiscal year 1986 and \$628 thousand in fiscal year 1987.

LABORATORY ASSISTANCE: BATF

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), Department of the Treasury

AUTHORIZATION: Title I, II, VII, and XI of the Gun Control Act of 1968, Public Law 90-618; and Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-452

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 20-1000-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: BATF provides laboratory assistance to state and local governments in the firearms, arson, explosives, fingerprinting, alcohol, and other areas. BATF's laboratories are located in Atlanta, Georgia; Rockville, Maryland; and San Francisco, California, and typically provide assistance in areas where the state and local governments do not have the capability. BATF will also provide expert testimony at trials.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State and local law enforcement personnel request the assistance.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds available	86	\$168,085	b
	87	\$199,486	b
Obligations	86	\$167,220	\$ 71 ^c
	87	\$199,486	\$ 66 ^c
Outlays	86	\$166,244	\$ 71 ^c
	87	\$178,548	\$ 66 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Type of Assistance</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Examinations	418	378
Testimony	8	6

^aBesides laboratory assistance, this budget account includes technical assistance (see p. 54), training (see p. 62), and other BATF operations.

^bData was not available.

^cThese figures represent the salaries and travel costs of BATF personnel providing laboratory assistance.

LABORATORY ASSISTANCE: DEA

FEDERAL AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-1100-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: DEA provides quantitative and qualitative analysis of drug evidence for those agencies that do not have laboratories, (primarily the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department) and for those agencies that do not have the necessary expertise or instrumentation to perform highly specialized examinations. Laboratory services include the furnishing of expert testimony when required.

DEA also conducts some training for state and local chemists and provides training manuals, a guide for investigating clandestine laboratories, and a monthly publication that provides scientific information and reviews scientific articles and is distributed to about 14,000 forensic laboratories and scientists doing work for law enforcement agencies.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Requests for assistance are to be made to DEA's Office of Science and Technology.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$387,046	b
	87	\$594,566	b
Obligations	86	\$385,821	\$1,648 ^c
	87	\$411,742	\$1,802 ^c
Outlays	86	\$347,728	\$1,538 ^c
	87	\$473,386	\$1,547 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Analyses for District of Columbia	9,054	10,856
Analyses for other state and local governments	751	373

^aDrug laboratory assistance and training (see p. 63) are included in the DEA budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were about \$3.9 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated at about \$4.2 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures are DEA's estimated costs of providing laboratory support to state and local governments.

AUDIO/VIDEO LABORATORY ASSISTANCE

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Section 404 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 82 Statute 204 (A, B); 5 U.S.C. 4101, 4103, and 4104

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The FBI audio/video processing program includes forensic examinations of audio and video recordings related to state and local law enforcement criminal investigations. FBI assistance is limited to state and local government submissions which are essential to the investigation and have sufficient data required to conduct the examination. Approximately 19 percent of the fiscal year 1986 and 21 percent of the fiscal year 1987 audio/video examinations were conducted for state and local governments.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State and local government officials request FBI assistance.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$ 81
	87	\$1,370,898	\$117
Outlays	86	\$1,183,499	\$ 81 ^c
	87	\$1,216,054	\$117 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of state/local government</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Submissions	283	257
Specimens submitted	563	514

^aAudio/video laboratory assistance and FBI investigative assistance (see p. 44) are included in the FBI budget line item "investigative support". Obligations for this line item were about \$147.9 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated at about \$151.1 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the salary costs of the FBI staff assigned to these examinations and the percentage of capital equipment funding which can be attributed to examinations for state and local governments.

GENERAL FBI LABORATORY ASSISTANCE
(INCLUDES BOMB DATA CENTER)

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; Public Law 90-351; 42 U.S.C. 3744

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The FBI provides examination of evidence and necessary court testimony for state and local agencies that do not have access to crime laboratories or in complex cases which are beyond the capability of the agencies' laboratories. As a general rule, examinations are not made by the FBI laboratory if the evidence had the same examination elsewhere or if the requester can conduct the requested examination.

The FBI laboratory also administrates the FBI Bomb Data Center. The Bomb Data Center is responsible for (1) training bomb disposal technicians and investigators, (2) preparing and distributing explosives-related publications, (3) researching and developing explosives-related devices and techniques used by law enforcement personnel, (4) providing support to local agencies in crisis response and prevention operations, and (5) cooperating with foreign governments. The basic course is designed to train and certify local public safety officials as bomb technicians. The refresher course reviews the basic principles and explores current developments in bomb disposal.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Any law enforcement agency may request assistance at any time.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		--In thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$6,987 ^c
	87	\$1,370,898	\$9,750 ^c
Outlays	86	\$1,183,449	\$7,008 ^c
	87	\$1,216,054	\$9,155 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Requests received	6,155	5,344
Examinations conducted	387,148	345,843
Days spent in testimony	1,252	1,173
Technicians receiving basic training	144	144
Technicians receiving refresher training	192	192

^aLaboratory assistance and several other FBI programs (see pp. 45-47, 57-58, and 65) are included in the FBI budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were about \$89.5 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated at about \$96.3 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the FBI's estimated costs to provide laboratory assistance and bomb disposal training. Laboratory assistance was estimated at \$6,299 thousand for fiscal year 1986 and \$8,420 thousand for fiscal year 1987. The bomb center training was estimated at \$709 thousand for fiscal year 1986 and \$735 thousand for fiscal year 1987.

LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEES

FEDERAL AGENCY: Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys, Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 541-550

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0322-0-1-752)^a

DESCRIPTION: In 1981, the Attorney General directed each U.S. Attorney to form a law enforcement coordinating committee consisting of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. The U.S. Attorney chairs the committee in his/her district. The goal of these committees is to enhance cooperation and coordination of resources among the law enforcement groups at all levels of government. Each committee develops a plan for its district that (1) identifies its particular crime problems and law enforcement needs, (2) sets law enforcement priorities, and (3) explains procedures for interagency assistance, for tracking cases not prosecuted, and for planning drug enforcement activities.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The U.S. Attorney in each district invites all law enforcement agencies to participate on the committee.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds available	86	\$325,360	b
	87	\$358,392	b
Obligations	86	\$323,344	b
	87	\$358,214	b
Outlays	86	\$327,985	b
	87	\$313,979	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:^b

^aBesides law enforcement coordinating committees, this budget account includes technical assistance (see p. 61) and training (see p. 70) as well as other U.S. Attorney operations.

^bData was not available.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: BATF

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), Department of the Treasury

AUTHORIZATION: 18 U.S.C. 923(g); 18 U.S.C. 843(f); Title I, II, VII, and XI of the Gun Control Act of 1968, Public Law 90-618; and Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-452

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 20-1000-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: BATF provides technical aid in three different ways.

BATF has four investigative teams--known as National Response Teams--that investigate arson and explosions at the request of state or local governments and or federal agencies. Each team has 20 persons--10 primary and 10 alternate members. The team may also call in specialists from state and local governments to assist the team and, in these cases, BATF will pay the travel and per diem costs for those individuals.

BATF traces firearms and explosives to determine the original purchaser. It also examines firearms to determine if they were illegally altered.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Technical assistance is provided in response to specific requests from state or local government officials.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u> --in thousands--	<u>State/local</u>
Funds available	86	\$168,085	b
	87	\$199,486	b
Obligations	86	\$167,220	\$596 ^c
	87	\$199,486	\$569 ^c
Outlays	86	\$166,244	\$596 ^c
	87	\$178,548	\$569 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>State/local assistance</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Investigations	22	21
Firearm traces	38,624	35,879
Explosive traces	400	547
Firearm exams	5 ^d	7 ^d

^aBesides technical assistance, this budget account includes laboratory assistance (see p. 49), training (see p. 62), and other BATF operations.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent BATF's estimated costs for the investigation teams and some firearms exams. BATF did not have data available for the other forms of technical assistance.

^dThe figure represents exams requested of BATF's Washington, D.C., facilities. The number of exam requests submitted to other BATF offices was not available.

COMMUNITY CONFLICT CONCILIATION/MEDIATION SERVICE

FEDERAL AGENCY: Community Relations Service,
Department of Justice

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

AUTHORIZATION: Title X of the Civil Rights
Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352; 42 U.S.C.
2000g et. seq.

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and
Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salary and Expenses,
Community Relations Service
(Code 15-0500-0-1-752)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account</u>	<u>State/ local^a</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$35,523	\$6,349
	87	\$32,601	\$6,482
Obligations	86	\$32,729	\$6,285
	87	\$32,601	\$6,365
Outlays	86	\$42,090	\$5,771
	87	\$29,176	\$5,878

DESCRIPTION: The Community Relations Service provides assistance to communities and their residents in resolving disputes, disagreements, and difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color, or national origin. While, in a technical sense, communities and persons rather than state and local governments are identified as the beneficiaries of their services, Service officials believe that the program assists state and local governments since civic peace within a community is so intertwined with the essential concerns of state and local government. Conflict resolution efforts consist almost exclusively of direct personal services in the form of conciliation and mediation. Conciliation involves assistance to the parties in working out solutions to problems. Mediation is a more highly structured and more sharply focused service and requires that the parties consent in advance to negotiate clearly defined issues through a process of formal negotiations presided over by a Service mediator with the intention to seek and abide by a written signed agreement. The Service also conducts appraisals of racial tension in selected localities.

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Conciliations conducted	1,031	1,207
Mediation conducted	30	57
Tension appraisals conducted	60	110

^aFigures represent the Service's estimated costs of providing assistance.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Conciliation or mediation services may be requested in writing or orally.

LICIT DRUG DIVERSION CONTROL: DEA

FEDERAL AGENCY: Drug Enforcement
Administration (DEA), Department of Justice

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

AUTHORIZATION: 21 U.S.C. 807-966, et. seq.
and Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement
Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and expenses
(Code 15-1100-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: DEA's diversion control program seeks to reduce as much as possible the diversion of legitimately produced controlled substances into illicit channels at all levels of distribution. It also provides leadership and support to ensure that state and local agencies and the pharmaceutical industry establish and maintain programs and policies to control diversion. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 included a provision that requests DEA to assess state programs aimed at suppressing the diversion of controlled substances from scientific, medical, research, and legitimate distribution channels. DEA will use these assessments to identify those states having the greatest need for investigative assistance, diversion control, training, information collection, and drug control legislation. DEA also responds to specific requests from state governments for assistance in such areas as violator targeting and investigative techniques.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: DEA responds to specific requests for assistance and also works with state officials to make periodic assessments of state diversion control systems.

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/ local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$387,046	b
	87	\$594,566	b
Obligations	86	\$385,821	b
	87	\$411,742	b
Outlays	86	\$347,728	b
	87	\$473,386	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

During 1986, DEA conducted an assessment of each of the 50 states' diversion programs.

^aDrug diversion control along with state and local task forces (p. 42) and the marijuana eradication program (p. 37) are included in the DEA budget line item "enforcement."

^bData was not available.

FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 534

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The FBI fingerprint program performs two primary functions. It serves as the nation's repository and clearinghouse for fingerprint records, and it compiles and disseminates criminal history records. The program has over 178 million criminal and noncriminal fingerprint cards representing over 63 million individuals. Criminal fingerprint cards and arrest disposition reports are voluntarily submitted by criminal justice agencies on persons charged with significant criminal offenses. Noncriminal fingerprint cards include those of federal employees, military personnel, aliens, and persons desiring to have their prints on file for identification purposes. The files are a centralized index where a single inquiry can determine whether a person has ever been arrested for a serious crime anywhere in the country. The program also notifies criminal justice agencies, with an interest, of the arrest and/or possible whereabouts of individuals whenever these individuals are placed on probation/parole, or when warrants are issued for their arrest.

The FBI also assists state and local governments by providing, among other things, latent fingerprint examinations, fingerprint training, identification of deceased victims of catastrophes involving U.S. citizens, and general assistance to state identification bureaus and other state agencies in areas such as assisting in security clearances for individuals participating or working in special events.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Fingerprint identification and criminal history reports are provided in response to requests from authorized users.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$71,955 ^c
	87	\$1,370,898	\$89,100 ^c
Outlays	86	\$1,183,449	\$71,955 ^c
	87	\$1,216,054	\$89,100 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>State and local governments:</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Criminal fingerprint card submissions	3,594,547	3,751,621
Cases involving latent fingerprint examinations	6,353	6,441
Disasters involving FBI identification aid	7	5

^aFingerprint identification and several other FBI programs (see pp. 45-47, 52, 58, and 65) are included in the FBI budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were about \$89.5 million for fiscal year 1986 and at about \$96.3 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent FBI's estimated costs of providing fingerprint identification services to state and local governments. They amount to 95 percent of the FBI Identification Division's operating costs.

VIOLENT CRIME ANALYSIS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; Crime and Control Act of 1973; Public Law 93-83, Section 404(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 3701; Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, Public Law 98-473

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime is a law enforcement-oriented behavioral science and computerized resource center that provides research and investigative support to facilitate understanding and investigating violent crimes. The Center provides assistance to any law enforcement agency faced with unusual, bizarre, or particularly vicious and repetitive crimes. Such assistance includes crime scene analysis, criminal profiling, personality assessments, and expert testimony. The Center also supports the FBI's general law enforcement training provided state and local officials (see p. 65) by developing various courses (e.g., interpersonal violence) which are used in the FBI academy and field training programs.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Assistance is requested by state and local agencies.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
--in thousands--			
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$635 ^c
	87	\$1,370,898	\$635 ^c
Outlays	86	\$1,183,449	\$635 ^c
	87	\$1,216,054	\$635 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Cases referred for profiling and consultation:

FY 86	No data provided
FY 87	524

^aFBI violent crime analysis along with several other FBI programs (see pp. 45-47, 52, 57, and 65) are included in the FBI budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were \$89.5 million for fiscal year 1986 and about \$96.3 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the cost of equipment, supplies, contracts, and travel. The salary of FBI personnel assigned to this unit is included in FBI Training (see p. 65).

SECURITY SURVEYS: MARSHALS SERVICE

FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Marshals Service,
Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 1 Stat. 73-87, 28 U.S.C. 569

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and
Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses
(Code 15-0324-0-1-752)^a

DESCRIPTION: One of the primary missions of the Service is to protect the judiciary and the importance of this mission has grown as the threats to the judiciary have grown. The Service has a recognized expertise in providing security. State and local governments sometimes request that the Service do a security survey of their court facilities. After completing the survey, the Marshals prepare a written report on the strengths and weaknesses of the security.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: This service is provided at the request of state or local officials or judges.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds available	86	\$148,728	b
	87	\$169,704	b
Obligations	86	\$147,604	\$2 ^c
	87	\$167,789	\$3 ^c
Outlays	86	\$131,190	\$2 ^c
	87	\$156,488	\$3 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Number of security surveys:

FY 86	8
FY 87	16

^aBesides security surveys, this budget account also includes training (see p. 67), witness security (see p. 71), fugitive apprehensions (see p. 31), and other Marshals Service operations.

^bData was not available.

^cThese figures represent the Marshals' travel and per diem costs. They do not include the Marshals' salaries.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: SECRET SERVICE

FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Secret Service,
Department of the Treasury

AUTHORIZATION: 18 U.S.C. 3056, Public Law
95-81, and language from annual appropriation
act

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement
Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses
(Code 20-1408-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The Secret Service provides some
technical assistance to state and local
governments by conducting a few polygraph and
document examinations each year. The Service
also performs some security assessments of
requested state and local facilities like a
state capitol building or a governor's
residence.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The assistance
is provided when the Service has available
resources and the state or local government
requests assistance.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u> --in thousands--	<u>State/ local</u> --
Funds Available	86	\$288,784	b
	87	\$339,191	b
Obligations	86	\$284,663	b
	87	\$333,616	b
Outlays	86	\$278,601	b
	87	\$292,565	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Secret Service officials estimated that the
Service provides less than 20 polygraph and 2
or 3 document examinations each year. Two
security assessments of state or local
facilities were done in each fiscal year.

^aBesides technical assistance, this budget
account includes training assistance
(see p. 69) as well as funding for other
Service operations.

^bData was not available.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: U.S. ATTORNEYS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys, Department of Justice

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 541-550

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0322-0-1-752)^a

DESCRIPTION: U.S. Attorneys can work with state and local government personnel formally or informally. Examples of ways U.S. Attorneys would interact with state and local governments would be sharing information, serving on or leading task forces, or assisting on a prosecution. Cooperative efforts are usually arranged when it is mutually beneficial for the federal and state or local government to work together. An example of this is when a U.S. Attorney is designated to try a case in state court which is referred to as cross designation. This may be done when an offense violates both state and federal law and the U.S. Attorney prefers to try the case in the state court because the state law provides for a harsher penalty.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Cross designation is typically at the request of state or local governments but it also could be a request of the federal government. The informal interactions could be initiated by either the federal, state, or local government.

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds available	86	\$325,360	b
	87	\$358,392	b
Obligations	86	\$323,344	b
	87	\$358,214	b
Outlays	86	\$327,985	b
	87	\$313,979	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Number of attorneys designated to work with state and local prosecutors:

FY 86 14^c
 FY 87 21^c

^aBesides technical assistance, this budget account includes law enforcement coordinating committees (see p. 53), training (see p. 70), and other U.S. Attorney operations.

^bData was not available.

^cThese figures only reflect those attorneys formally assigned to work with a state or local government and thus do not include informal cooperation or assistance.

TRAINING: BATF

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), Department of Treasury

AUTHORIZATION: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351; Gun Control Act of 1968, Public Law 90-618; Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-452.

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 20-1000-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: BATF assists state and local governments by providing training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), BATF laboratory in Rockville, Maryland, and at locations in the interested state and local governments. The courses offered are on investigative techniques for cases relating to arson for profit, explosives, contraband cigarettes, undercover efforts, and armed criminals. In addition, during 1987, BATF offered a course that provided background information on the entry of Jamaica's organized crime into the United States.

BATF pays the salary, per diem, and travel costs of its staff that work as trainers at the courses.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State or local governments submit requests for training to BATF.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds available	86	\$168,085	b
	87	\$199,486	b
Obligations	86	\$167,220	\$139 ^c
	87	\$199,486	\$256 ^c
Outlays	86	\$166,244	\$139 ^c
	87	\$178,548	\$256 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>State and local participants in:</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
FLETC/lab classes	554	674
Field classes	23,433	28,887

^aBesides training, this budget account includes technical assistance (see p. 54), laboratory assistance (see p. 49), and other BATF operations.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the salaries and travel expenses of BATF instructors for courses involving state and local government officials.

TRAINING: DEA

FEDERAL AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-1100-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: DEA provides training to acquaint appropriate professional and enforcement personnel with (1) techniques in the conduct of drug investigations; (2) aspects of physical security in legitimate drug distribution; (3) techniques in analysis of drugs for evidential purpose; and (4) social-psychological aspects of drug abuse, drug education, and investigative techniques. DEA training, which is available at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, includes an 8-week police school for state and local officers, a 2-week narcotic commanders course, and a 2-week state and local task force officers course. In addition, training coordinators in each of DEA's 19 field divisions conduct in-house training courses for federal, state, and local law enforcement officers. These courses include a 2-week state and local training school, training on marijuana eradication, and courses specifically designed and scheduled for multi-state participation.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State, local, military, and other federal law enforcement and regulatory officials, crime laboratory technicians, and forensic chemists may apply at any time in the form of a letter or preprinted application to the local DEA office or to DEA's Office of Training.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$387,046	b
	87	\$594,566	b
Obligations	86	\$385,821	\$2,276 ^c
	87	\$411,742	\$2,496 ^c
Outlays	86	\$347,727	\$2,120 ^c
	87	\$473,386	\$2,597 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Number of state/local government participants in DEA Training:

	<u>FBI Academy</u>	<u>DEA field offices</u>
FY 86 (actual)	71	8,576
FY 87 (estimated)	136	12,203

^aTraining and laboratory assistance (see p. 50) are included in the DEA budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were about \$3.9 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated to be about \$4.2 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the salaries, travel, equipment, and supply costs associated with providing training to state and local participants.

TRAINING AND OTHER ASSISTANCE BY
FBI'S LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 533 and 42 U.S.C. 3701

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The FBI's legal counsel division provided assistance to state and local government agencies in three general ways. Its legal instruction unit, located at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, routinely provided instruction concerning criminal procedure, civil liability, and other legal matters to enforcement agencies and others as a part of the FBI's general law enforcement training program (see p. 65). Its civil discovery review units responded to judicial proceedings involving state and local governments as parties. In responding to these requests, the discovery units process, review, and photocopy FBI files. Its legal forfeiture unit has the responsibility of overseeing the FBI's utilization of all forfeiture provisions under federal law. In this regard, the unit assists state and local law enforcement agencies by apprising them of the sharing aspects of federally forfeited property (see p. 29 for a description of the federal asset forfeiture program).

APPLICATION AND AWARDS PROCESS: Assistance is requested by state and local agencies.

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$180 ^c
	87	\$1,370,898	\$220 ^c
Outlays	86	\$1,183,499	\$180 ^c
	87	\$1,216,054	\$220 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Training hours (instruction and preparation)	5,218	4,735
Discovery requests	3	14

^aFBI legal counsel is included in the FBI budget line item "program direction." Obligations for this line item were about \$67 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated at about \$103 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cThese figures represent the estimated salary, travel and miscellaneous costs incurred by FBI staff in providing training and information. The FBI estimated a training cost of about \$74,991 for fiscal year 1986 and about \$65,262 for fiscal year 1987. The cost to provide information was estimated at about \$105,429 and about \$154,551 for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 respectively.

TRAINING: FBI

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; Crime and Control Act of 1973; Public Law 93-83, Section 404(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 3701; Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, Public Law 98-473

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0200-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The FBI provides courses of instruction for state and local law enforcement officers to improve their investigative, technical management, and administrative capabilities. Training is conducted at various locations throughout the United States and at the FBI academy in Quantico, Virginia. Academy courses range from highly technical 1-week programs to the 11-week national academy program. About 2,000 trained FBI instructors assigned to FBI field offices participate in local police training programs.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The student selection for FBI academy training is based on a demonstrated agency training or developmental need, the training not duplicating other available training, and the concept of "train the trainer" to allow agencies to become more self-sufficient. The field training assistance utilizes a regional concept and establishes a minimum student enrollment as a condition for providing requested training.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u> --in thousands--	<u>State/local</u>
Funds Available	86	\$1,233,414	b
	87	\$1,407,997	b
Obligations	86	\$1,183,880	\$16,179 ^c
	87	\$1,370,898	\$16,359 ^c
Outlays	86	\$1,183,499	\$16,179 ^c
	87	\$1,216,054	\$16,359 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>State/local officials receiving training:</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
FBI academy training	4,280	3,152
Off-site training by academy instructors	18,734	17,499
Training by FBI field office instructors	175,348	191,805

^aFBI training along with several other FBI programs (see pp. 45-47, 52, 57, and 58) are included in the FBI budget line item "state and local assistance." Obligations for this line item were about \$89.5 million for fiscal year 1986 and estimated at about \$96.3 million for fiscal year 1987.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the FBI salary and training cost of providing training to state and local governments.

TRAINING: FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

FEDERAL AGENCY: Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Department of the Treasury

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Participants send applications that have been approved by their agency.

AUTHORIZATION: 42 U.S.C. 3771(c)

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and expenses (Code 20-0104-0-1-751)

DESCRIPTION: FLETC provides training for federal, state, and local government law enforcement personnel. The training is provided by FLETC staff and knowledgeable personnel from federal, state, and local agencies; educational and corporate organizations; and private individuals at FLETC's facilities in Glynco, Georgia, or Marana, Arizona, and other locations. FLETC offers advanced or specialized training programs that are not generally available elsewhere to the state and local law enforcement community. Examples of the courses' subject matter are arson investigations and child abuse. FLETC has also provided state and local governments with instructors and has assisted in planning and developing training facilities.

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account</u>	<u>State/local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds available	86	\$35,353	a
	87	\$48,513	a
Obligations	86	\$29,087	\$ 905 ^b
	87	\$43,934	\$1,001 ^b
Outlays	86	\$15,982	\$ 905 ^b
	87	\$19,116	\$1,001 ^b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Number of state/local students trained:

FY 86	2,152
FY 87	2,715

State and local government personnel participated in 34 FLETC courses during fiscal years 1986 and 1987. Of these courses, 20 were designed expressly for state and local government personnel. The other 14, although primarily intended for federal personnel, were attended by some state and local personnel.

State and local government participants pay a fee plus their travel and per diem to attend the courses. The fee does not recoup all of FLETC's expenses so FLETC in fact subsidizes part of each students training. The only exceptions to the preceding are for three courses where these costs are paid with funds from grants made available through other federal agencies.

^aData was not available.

^bFigures represent FLETC's identifiable costs of developing and providing training for state and local governments, and the estimated subsidized portion of students' fee. FLETC expended an additional \$1.1 million on developing and providing training for state and local government officials in fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987 but could not divide these funds between the 2 years.

TRAINING: MARSHALS SERVICE

FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Marshals Service,
Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 1 Stat 73-87, 28 U.S.C. 569

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and
Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and expenses
(Code 15-0324-0-1-752)^a

DESCRIPTION: The Marshals Service provides training to state and local government personnel in the areas of threat analysis, court security, interviewing, officer survival, and protective services. The state and local governments reimburse the Service for the threat analysis course whereas the others are provided at no cost. The courses are either provided at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, which provides the facilities at no cost to the Service, or at sites provided by the requesting government.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The Service provides the training at the request of state and local governments.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/ local</u>
		<u>--in thousands--</u>	
Funds available	86	\$148,728	b
	87	\$169,704	b
Obligations	86	\$147,604	\$22 ^c
	87	\$167,789	\$18 ^c
Outlays	86	\$131,190	\$22 ^c
	87	\$156,488	\$18 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

Number of state and local
personnel trained:

FY 86	1,083
FY 87	964

^aBesides training, this budget account includes security surveys (see p. 59), fugitive apprehensions (see p. 31), witness security (see p.71), and other Marshals Service operations.

^bData was not available.

^cThese figures represent travel and per diem costs for marshals and miscellaneous expenses, e.g., printing. They do not include the marshals' salaries. The Marshals Service was reimbursed for about \$2,500 of these expenses in fiscal year 1986 and about \$3,200 in fiscal year 1987.

TRAINING: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

FEDERAL AGENCY: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), Federal Prison System, Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 18 U.S.C. 4351-4353, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, September 7, 1974, Public Law 93-415

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: National Institute of Corrections (Code 15-1004-0-1-754)^a

DESCRIPTION: NIC was established to provide leadership in improving corrections, especially in state and local governments. It develops and conducts seminars, workshops, and training programs for law enforcement personnel and develops technical training teams to help state and local governments develop their own training programs.

NIC has offered training at its training center, the National Academy of Corrections, in Boulder, Colorado, since October 1981. It also presents classes at various locations within requesting states. NIC offers courses in areas like correctional management, organization, community corrections, and special issue seminars like prison security and prison industries. Also, it provides courses for corrections trainers on skill development and various corrections topics.

Except for fiscal year 1987, participants have been provided this training at no cost to them or their agency other than the employee's salary expense. In 1987, an Office of Management and Budget policy precluded federal agencies from paying the travel and per diem expenses of participants. In order to somewhat offset the impact of this change, NIC tried to provide more of its training at the state and local government locations and to shorten some of its courses that were presented at the Academy.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Interested state and local personnel must submit an

application with the endorsement of the head of their agency at least 6 weeks before the start of an academy class. State and local governments are generally responsible for selecting students for courses offered away from the academy.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	FY	Budget account ^a	State/local
		--in thousands--	
Funds Available	86	\$15,093	b
	87	\$10,195	b
Obligations	86	\$13,890	\$2,672 ^c
	87	\$10,087	\$2,495 ^c
Outlays	86	\$13,136	b
			87 \$12,901
			b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

FY	Academy training	
	Classes	State/local students
86	126	2,446
87	123	2,333

^aBesides training, this budget account includes technical assistance (see p. 21), information (see p. 48), and other NIC operations.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent the costs of consultant travel and per diem, consultant faculty, and training materials. They do not include overhead or administration costs. The fiscal year 1986 figure also includes participant travel and per diem costs which are not in the fiscal year 1987 figure.

TRAINING: SECRET SERVICE

FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Secret Service,
Department of the Treasury

AUTHORIZATION: 18 U.S.C. 3056, Public Law
95-81, and language from annual appropriation
act

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Law Enforcement
Activities (Code 751)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses
(Code 20-1408-0-1-751)^a

DESCRIPTION: The Secret Service provides
training to state and local governments.
During fiscal years 1986 and 1987, the Secret
Service provided state and local government
officials with training courses on detecting
forged documents, protecting dignitaries and
others, and firearms instructor training.
Courses were offered at the Federal Law
Enforcement Training Center in Glynco,
Georgia, the Service's training center in the
Washington, D.C. area, and facilities
available through the requesting state or
local government.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: State or local
government personnel apply for the training at
the Secret Service's regional or local
offices.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u> --in thousands--	<u>State/ local</u> b
Funds available	86	\$288,784	b
	87	\$339,191	b
Obligations	86	\$284,663	\$398 ^c
	87	\$333,616	\$426 ^c
Outlays	86	\$278,601	\$398 ^c
	87	\$292,565	\$426 ^c

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

<u>Number of</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Courses given	49 ^d	48 ^d
Students	2,541	2,699

^aBesides training, this budget account
includes technical assistance (see p. 60)
and funding for other Service operations.

^bData was not available.

^cFigures represent student travel and per
diem, instructor preparation and teaching
cost, and administrative cost for all
courses except the firearms instructor
training which includes firing range and
ammunition costs; student tuition; and
classroom and administrative costs.

^dThese totals do not include the firearms
instructor training.

TRAINING: U.S. ATTORNEYS

FEDERAL AGENCY: Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys, Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 509-510, 5 U.S.C. 301, 8 U.S.C. 1103

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses (Code 15-0322-0-1-752)^a

DESCRIPTION: Nominees from state and local prosecutors offices can attend courses offered at the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute in Washington, D.C., or specialized courses offered around the country.

The Institute offers basic criminal, civil, and appellate advocacy courses in its Legal Education Program. The Institute offers about 16 classes each year. Each class is limited to about 40 total participants and 2 or 3 of the slots for each course are set aside for state or local government personnel. The classes provide participants an opportunity to practice skills needed to litigate criminal, civil, or appellate cases. Senior litigating attorneys from the Justice Department teach the courses.

In addition the Institute offers some 2-1/2 to 3-1/2-day specialized courses on subjects like federal tort claims or major narcotics prosecutions. These special courses are not available at the Institute but are given at various locations around the country.

There is no tuition for any of these courses but the nominees' agency must pay any travel and per diem costs.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: The Advocacy Institute advertises its courses through the National Association of Attorney Generals and the National Association of District Attorneys. State and local governments send applications to these organizations which then

forward selected applications to the Institute. The National Associations maintain a waiting list of applicants. The Institute can reject any applicant that does not meet its admittance criteria.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u> --in thousands--	<u>State/local</u>
Funds available	86	\$325,360	b
	87	\$358,392	b
Obligations	86	\$323,344	b
	87	\$358,214	b
Outlays	86	\$327,985	b
	87	\$313,978	b

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

State and local government personnel receiving training at the Institute:

FY 86	34
FY 87	27

^aBesides training, this budget account includes technical assistance (see p. 61) and law enforcement coordinating committees (see p. 53) as well as other U.S. Attorney operations.

^bData was not available.

WITNESS SECURITY

FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Marshals Service,
Department of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: 28 U.S.C. 524

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Federal Litigative and
Judicial Activities (Code 752)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Fees and Expenses for
Witnesses (Code 15-0311-0-1-752) and Salaries
and Expenses (Code 15-0324-0-1-752)^a

DESCRIPTION: The Marshals Service includes some witnesses in state and local trials in the federal witness security program. Under this program, witnesses and their families who have been approved for protection by the Justice Department's Office of Enforcement Operations are assisted in relocating under new identities. The protection is granted when the office determines it is in the best interest of the United States, for example, when the witness could also be used as a witness in a federal case. The office also decides if the state and local government will be required to reimburse the federal government for the cost of providing this service.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: When a state or local prosecutor determines a witness needs protection beyond what can be provided at the local level, he/she contacts the local U.S. Attorney and requests that the witness be included in the federal witness security program. The U.S. Attorney forwards this request to the Office of Enforcement Operations, Department of Justice which decides whether the witness will be admitted.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Budget account^a</u>	<u>State/ local^b</u>
		--in thousands--	
Funds available	86	\$193,969	c
	87	\$187,845	c
Obligations	86	\$191,458	\$207 ^d
	87	\$180,817	\$110 ^e
Outlays	86	\$166,858	\$207 ^d
	87	\$156,488	\$110 ^e

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

State and local government witnesses entering the federal witness security program:

FY 86	7
FY 87	3

^aMarshals providing protection or other services are reimbursed out of salaries and expenses, all other outlays are paid from fees and expenses for witnesses. These figures are the combined total for both budget accounts except fiscal year 1987 outlays which do not include the fees and expenses for witnesses because it was not available. The salaries and expenses budget account also includes fugitive apprehensions (see p. 31), security surveys (see p. 59), training (see p. 67), and other Marshals Service operations.

^bThese figures represent the marshals salaries and overtime, travel, per diem, and payments made on behalf of the witness, e.g., medical or subsistence payments.

^cData was not available.

^dThese figures include about \$142 thousand from the salaries and expenses budget account and \$65 thousand from the fees and expenses for witnesses budget account.

^eFigures include about \$76 thousand from salaries and expenses budget account and \$34 thousand from the fees and expenses for witnesses budget account.

EQUIPMENT LOANS^aBATF

BATF officials reported making electronic surveillance equipment and planes available to state and local governments. Information on how often this occurred or what was loaned was not available.

DEA

DEA loans equipment such as radios, concealable microphones, and phone tapping equipment to state and local governments but no permanent records of these loans are maintained by DEA.

FBI

The FBI can loan electronic surveillance equipment to state and local law enforcement agencies. The loans must be approved by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division. There were two loans during fiscal year 1986 and none during fiscal year 1987.

^aThis program is not described in the same format as the other programs because of the lack of available information.

FEDERAL SURPLUS PROPERTY TRANSFER

FEDERAL AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department
of Justice

AUTHORIZATION: Comprehensive Crime Control
Act of 1984, Chapter VII, Surplus Federal
Property Amendments, Public Law 98-473, 98
Stat. 1873, October 12, 1984

BUDGET SUBFUNCTION: Criminal Justice
Assistance (Code 754)

BUDGET ACCOUNT: Justice Assistance
(Code 15-0401-01-754)

DESCRIPTION: Under this program, federal
surplus property can be transferred to state
and local governments for the care and
rehabilitation of criminal offenders. The
property must be used for the direct benefit
of prisoners and not for administrative
functions.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS: Any unit of
government can notify the Bureau of Justice
Assistance of their interest in surplus
property. To receive property, the government
unit must complete and submit the Bureau
provided application kit.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

OJP does not maintain any records on
what it costs to administer this program
or on the value of the surplus property
transferred.

WORK LOAD INFORMATION:

State and local government agencies
receiving surplus property:

FY 86	6
FY 87	2

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