

## FUNCTION 750: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE SENATE BUDGET RESOLUTION FOR 2001

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Under current law, spending for Function 750, Administration of Justice, will total \$27.4 billion in BA and \$28.0 billion in outlays for 2000. This function funds federal law enforcement activities in two agencies, the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department. Examples of these law enforcement activities include criminal investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Agency, border enforcement and the control of illegal immigration by the Customs Service and by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Other program activities in this function include, among others, (1) civil rights enforcement and prosecution, (2) federal block, categorical, and formula grant programs, (3) prison construction and operation, (4) United States Attorneys, and (5) the federal Judiciary.

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### CHAIRMAN'S MARK

(\$ Billions)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Budget Authority	27.4	27.9	28.5	29.2	31.3	32.1
Outlays	28.0	28.2	28.7	29.1	31.0	31.9

### Discretionary

The Chairman's mark assumes discretionary spending would total \$26.8 billion in BA and \$27.3 billion in outlays for 2001. The Chairman's mark assumes a gross increase of 2.6 percent over the 2000 level to maintain and improve justice enforcement and adjudicative and correctional activities. Such increases are then offset by several savings proposals, some of which were included in the President's budget. Over the next five years, the resolution provides nearly \$142.3 billion in BA for federal law enforcement and related activities. The mark for the Administration of Justice function is fiscally responsible while still insuring that we meet one of the core responsibilities of government.

Increases in BA are due mainly to increased levels of funding for salaries and expenses

provided for the major federal enforcement, adjudicative, and correctional agencies in this function. These include: the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of Prisons, Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service, and U.S. Marshals Service. Other substantial increases include those for federal courts of appeal and district courts, U.S. Attorneys, BOP prison construction, and acquisition-construction costs at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The increases in the mark's BA for these entities reflect an Employment Cost Index (ECI) adjustment to their 2000 levels for salaries and expenses and for the construction of federal prisons and federal enforcement officer training sites. The mark also provides an additional \$50 million for counterterrorism efforts and \$200 million annually in BA over the next five years for the continued development and implementation of the Custom Service's ACE computer system used to process U.S. border crossings. Finally, the mark provides an additional \$1 million for Civil Rights enforcement in 2000.

The mark rejects the President's proposed increase for the antitrust activities within the Department of Justice (DOJ) as well as for general DOJ legal activities thereby assuming funding at current law levels. The mark also provides for current funding levels in assistance to state and local law enforcement through the following grant programs: the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing incentive grants, the Byrne grant program, local law enforcement block grants, and juvenile justice. The mark rejects the President's proposed increased level and overemphasis on uncertain drug treatment and prevention programs at the expense of interdiction and supply-reduction programs, as well as for the amount of Violence Against Women Program funds allocated to research. The mark rejects the request for COPS funding, and instead provides \$200 million for law enforcement technology, \$25 million for bullet proof vests, \$35 million for tribal law enforcement, and an additional \$100 million increase for the enforcement of gun laws.

#### **Mandatory used for Discretionary offsets**

The Chairman's mark assumes the repeal of windfall fines deposited in the Crime Victims Fund as proposed in the President's budget, yet still allows the Fund to spend at its high-water mark of \$500 million.

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### COMPARISON OF CHAIRMAN'S MARK WITH PRESIDENT'S BUDGET AND SBC BASELINE (\$ Billions)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<u>Chairman's Mark</u>						
Budget Authority	27.4	27.9	28.5	29.2	31.3	32.1
Outlays	28.0	28.2	28.7	29.1	31.0	31.9
<u>President's Budget</u>						
Budget Authority	27.4	30.3	30.8	30.6	30.8	31.5
Outlays	28.0	29.8	30.2	30.4	31.0	31.4
<u>SBC Baseline</u>						
Budget Authority	27.4	27.8	27.3	27.3	28.7	28.9
Outlays	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.4	28.6	28.8
<u>Mark compared to:</u>						
<u>President's Budget</u>						
Budget Authority	--	-2.4	-2.3	-1.4	0.5	0.6
Outlay	0.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.3	0.0	0.5
<u>SBC Baseline</u>						
Budget Authority	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.3
Outlays	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.4	3.1

