

STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

JANET RENO

BEFORE

THE

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

CONCERNING

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1994 BUDGET REQUEST

APRIL 28, 1993

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Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to appear before this subcommittee for the first time to present President Clinton's 1994 budget request for the Department of Justice.

Budget Request

As I have learned, the budgetary structure of the Department is extraordinarily complex. Most of the Department's activities are funded out of discretionary budget authority which is under the jurisdiction of the Committees on Appropriations. In 1994, over \$9.6 billion of the request is classified as discretionary budget authority. Of this request, \$390 million is for investment that is contingent upon enactment of an omnibus budget reconciliation act that contains the President's deficit reduction package.

The total budget request for 1994 is about \$11.2 billion. The \$1.6 billion difference represents various fee accounts, most of which were initially established by the Committees on Appropriations, and several mandatory accounts that remain within the Committee's jurisdiction.

For 1994, the appropriations requests for operating programs are generally very close to the amounts appropriated in 1993. In most instances, the amounts are slightly higher, but because there are a number of expenses that grow automatically from year to year; therefore, programs will be constrained. To compensate for these uncontrollable increases, we will need to work harder, find efficiencies, and sharply reduce some functions that are not high priority. In quantitative terms, the budget reflects a \$34 million reduction for administrative

efficiencies and another \$82 million reduction resulting from downsizing the Federal workforce.

Federal/State Partnership

Included in the Department's budget request is a new \$100 million appropriation entitled Federal/State Partnerships. The Federal/State Partnerships program will support the President's policing initiatives I just mentioned and help to keep guns out of the hands of felons, through the Criminal Records Upgrade program. The President's 1994 budget request includes \$75 million for policing initiatives and \$25 million for the Criminal Records Upgrade program.

The Department and the White House are developing the necessary legislation to implement a comprehensive new policing program to reduce the level of crime in the country. As part of this program, the President wants to put 100,000 new police officers on our streets and to otherwise expand and strengthen policing and crime prevention initiatives. This policing initiative will, among other things, include financial assistance to state and local police departments to rehire officers who have been laid-off or to hire new police officers; provide financial and technical assistance to state and local police departments for community policing activities; provide training for proactive crime prevention in the community; and establish a police corps program to provide new educational opportunities for individuals in return for police service.

I believe one of the most important elements of this initiative is community policing. The goals of community policing are to forge a partnership between the police and the community, to empower the community to participate in how they are policed, as well as to empower the officer on the street to resolve problems. Community policing requires

interaction between the police and the citizens and it demands accountability of both.

Community policing has been said to be a return to the "cops on the beat" of generations gone by, when residents knew the officer that protected their neighborhood.

This request will provide aid to State and local governments to be used in support of community policing techniques. The aid will go to State and local governments that need this money to fund programs to place officers in the neighborhoods where they are needed most, and where they can make the most difference in deterring crime. But community policing is more than just placing officers on the street, it is a wholly different way for department's to do business and that is the goal we will strive to achieve.

The President is also requesting resources to fund scholarships, encourage college students to pursue careers in law enforcement, and enable existing police officers to upgrade their training. The new Police Corps program will be designed to: (1) provide an incentive to our young people to consider a career in law enforcement; (2) improve the overall educational level of our police forces; and (3) provide additional police officers for State and local police forces.

As you are aware, the President has expressed his willingness to sign the "Brady Bill" as soon as it reaches his desk. Regardless of whether or not this legislation passes, the Department has sufficient authority to move forward with several important initiatives. Specifically, the Administration is requesting \$25 million to upgrade criminal history records. Of this amount, \$15 million would be provided to the States to update their own technology and criminal record databases. An additional \$10 million would be for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to establish the necessary national criminal background check system. This

dual upgrading of records will allow us to screen out persons attempting to purchase handguns illegally, thus protecting our police and citizens.

The Price of Success

A steady increase in resources for the Federal criminal justice system in recent years has enabled the Department to investigate and prosecute more crimes. These increased resources were paralleled by tougher criminal statutes. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, which was largely the product of the Committees on Appropriation, was followed by major new legislation in 1986, 1988, and 1990. The momentum slowed somewhat when the Congress was unable to complete action on the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1991, the tough crime bill that the President supported in his State of the Union Address.

Under present policy, or even with major modifications in present policy, there is little that can be done quickly to slow the growth of prisoners in Federal custody. The prosecution of serious drug offenses, which is already the dominant factor in Federal sentencing, results in the steady rise of both unsentenced and sentenced Federal prisoners. The request includes an additional \$88 million above the baseline funding level for 1993. This additional amount will be used to house unsentenced prisoners in State and local jails. An additional \$151 million is requested for the Federal Prison System to accommodate an increased prison population, to activate new Federal prisons that have long been under construction, to increase guaranteed Federal jail space in State and local institutions, and to provide a joint facility to detain illegal aliens and other Federal prisoners.

Upgrades to On-Going Initiatives

Although the Administration is making a determined effort to reduce costs wherever possible, particularly in the administrative area, there are other responsibilities that must be assumed or deserve additional attention.

For the Community Relations Services, there is an expense to maintain aliens already in the United States who cannot be returned to their homeland. A number of Mariel Cubans remain in this category because they need inpatient mental health care. There is also a growing number of newly arrived Cubans and Haitians eligible for resettlement in this country. With additional resources, we could move out individuals currently occupying detention bedspace and then use that space for criminals requiring incarceration. Here, we are requesting an additional \$6.6 million. This additional investment is contingent upon enactment of a deficit reduction package.

There are several other initiatives relating to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the Administration has chosen to invest in to make the system for administering justice run more smoothly. An additional \$9 million is required to continue our effort to establish the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System. This investment, which will be centered in Clarksburg, West Virginia, will vastly enhance our capability to respond to inquiries from State and local law agencies. Another cost effective initiative is the use of former Federal investigators to conduct background investigations on applicants for the FBI and other Federal agencies. By investing \$10 million for contract investigations, current agents will be made available for higher priority investigations, such as health care fraud.

Systemic Budget Requests

Earlier, I mentioned the complexity of the budget structure of the Department of Justice and how the various activities of the Department are linked to State and local efforts. I have addressed the Administration's three initiatives contained in our new appropriation for Federal/State Partnerships and how the budget request addresses deficit reduction. I would now like to spend a few minutes addressing how the Department's components work together and some of the changes that are on the horizon.

Continuing State and Local Assistance Program

The Federal/State Partnership request that I discussed contains three major initiatives for 1994 that are designed to further cooperative law enforcement efforts. These are the most recent initiatives, but the Administration will maintain and improve a wide variety of ongoing programs that make law enforcement a truly cooperative effort.

Weed and Seed Program Fund

The Weed and Seed Program is one of those good ideas that began as an interagency pilot program in a few cities and is now firmly established. Initial funding was provided by the Office of Justice Programs. Weed and Seed has the comprehensive objective of weeding out crime from designated neighborhoods, moving in with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs, and then seeding these neighborhoods with a comprehensive range of human service programs that stimulate revitalization. One reason why this program enjoys wide support is that Weed and Seed demonstrates a number of Federal agencies can work together effectively. The 1994 request for \$13.5 million for the Weed and Seed Program

Fund will permit it to continue to support programs in 20 or more locations. Together with the amounts available through the Office of Justice Programs, the overall Weed and Seed request totals \$23.5 million.

Office of Justice Programs

The Department's Office of Justice Programs is the mainstay of direct State and local assistance. Although this Office includes the important Crime Victims Fund and a mandatory Public Safety Officers Benefits appropriation, the core activity remains the \$665.7 million Justice Assistance appropriation.

The Justice Assistance appropriation request for 1994 is very similar to the appropriation enacted for 1993. Its major component is the \$496 million Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program, which has a large block of funds for formula grants, a smaller discretionary program, and several proposed earmarkings to support such new initiatives as boot camps, a District of Columbia Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force, and funds to complete the cooperative effort to update the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center.

The second largest program within the Justice Assistance appropriation is for Juvenile Justice. This is a long established program to aid in the prevention, reduction, and treatment of juvenile crime and delinquency.

Another program that aids State and local governments is the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS). Continuing Federal support for RISS will provide vital interstate information.

The Justice Assistance appropriation also provides for the execution of research and the dissemination of findings to State and local governments. It includes the Bureau of Justice

Statistics, the primary source of national data on crime victimization, jails, and a broad array of other topics which must be nationally collected, analyzed and published. All of these programs are proposed to be continued at the current level.

Keeping in mind the President's deficit reduction goal, certain reductions had to be identified. I firmly believe that the Federal Government must support a strong Missing Children's program, but the need for new funding is reduced in 1994 because the program has about \$2 million that remains available from prior years. The discontinuation of the small Mariel Cuban program that helped fund State and local incarceration costs should present few problems. The Office of Justice Programs, like all other components of the Department, must find ways to reduce personnel and achieve other administrative savings.

Other State and Local Cooperative Efforts

Although the lion's share of State and local assistance is distributed through the Office of Justice Programs, communities will continue to receive large amounts of money from the equitable sharing program that is part of the Assets Forfeiture Fund. In 1992, \$230 million was provided through the equitable sharing program.

Another organization that assists State and local governments is the National Institute of Corrections. The Institute is funded from a separate appropriation within the Federal Prison System. This research and corrections training program receives about \$10 million a year.

There are countless other Federal programs funded by Justice agencies that are designed to make the Nation's law enforcement agencies work together more effectively. The Drug Enforcement Administration has its State and Local Task Forces, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program enlists cooperation from local authorities, and

I believe the U.S. Attorneys sponsored Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees can be used more effectively to coordinate the application of law enforcement resources. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Marshals Service look for fugitives, and the FBI has long provided State and local governments with fingerprint identification and laboratory and other services, as well as maintaining its National Academy, the National Crime Information Center, and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Many other cooperative efforts could be listed.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The 1994 request for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is slightly over \$2 billion, a very small increase over the amount provided in 1993.

Earlier, I mentioned the enhancement to the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System and our proposal to contract with former Federal investigators to execute background investigations. In addition, the FBI will get its final infusion of financing from the Office of Justice Programs to upgrade the National Crime Information Center at the same time it gets \$10 million to implement the Brady bill.

As you know, most of the FBI workforce is in the field investigating Federal crimes; they face a tide of priorities that is overwhelming. Terrorists remain a major threat and it is almost impossible to define the level of counterintelligence resources that may be needed as new threats arise or old ones re-emerge. Drugs, street violence, organized crime, and white collar crime, and other Federal offenses all justifiably compete for limited resources.

To ensure that funding restrictions will have a minimal impact on field investigations, the FBI is in the process of streamlining headquarters operations and oversight. The savings-

achieved through this process will help reduce Federal spending with minimal detriment to field operations.

Drug Enforcement Administration

The budget request for DEA includes \$731.6 million for its Salaries and Expenses appropriation and \$41.1 million for Diversion Control Fees, the latter being funded entirely through diversion control registration fees. The total funding level is about \$43 million more than in 1993. With additional resources available to the Diversion Control Fee Account in 1994, there will be additional special agents available to fully implement the Steroid Control Act of 1990, to meet the increased workload associated with the registration of mid-level practitioners and the demand for registration assistance, and to provide additional resources for administrative hearings. These enhancements will assist DEA in pursuing the Kingpin Strategy, which targets those organizations that produce, transport, and distribute the preponderance of illicit cocaine and other drugs into our country.

Aside from the enhancements, the level of resources requested for 1994 will enable DEA to continue efforts to reduce transportation corridors of drug trafficking organizations, deny traffickers precursor chemicals, disrupt their financial operations, and work with State and local law enforcement through the DEA State and Local Task Force program. In that way, we can keep the predators off the street, regain control of our neighborhoods, and bring a measure of security into the lives of many.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)

The President's budget request includes \$384.4 million for OCDETF in 1994, approximately \$1 million less than in 1993. Even with the cuts associated with deficit reduction, the Task Forces will be able to continue to target complex cases that require the

expertise of many agencies. Task Forces are headquartered with the U.S. Attorneys in 13 cities and have the ability to tap the investigative and prosecutive resources of 11 participating Federal organizations, as well as State and local agencies. In Miami, I had the opportunity to see how agencies can work together in teams to crack down on very complex drug trafficking organizations. The enthusiasm that these people have in working together is admirable, and I give the Task Forces my wholehearted support.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Dealing with the Immigration and Naturalization Service budget is a very difficult task. Just a few years ago the Service had all of its operations funded from a single appropriation. Then, as domestic discretionary funds became more scarce, questions were asked about why people shouldn't pay for immigration services they received, particularly where services might be improved. Following the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, an Immigration Legalization fund was established to encourage certain illegal aliens to seek legal status and later qualify for permanent residence status. A user fee was established in 1987 to facilitate inspections at airports and seaports. In 1989, an Immigration Examinations Fee was established to cover the cost of processing applications for immigration benefits, including citizenship. More recently, a Land Border Inspection Fee pilot project was established in Blaine, Washington to expedite the flow of commuters from Canada to the United States. Finally, a Breached Bond/Detention Fund was created in the 1993 appropriations process, to increase the collection of bonds forfeited by aliens who failed to report for hearings or otherwise violated their custody relief conditions. After the first \$8 million is collected, receipts are available to the INS to collect forfeitures and detain

illegal aliens. As more fees have been established, the total resources of the Service have increased and fee funded services have generally improved.

The long established "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is now much more focused on enforcement responsibilities. The 1994 request for this appropriation is just over \$1 billion, an increase over the amount provided in 1993.

Four specific investments account for \$25.5 million. An additional \$10 million will provide 163 positions for 27 additional traffic lanes at land border ports of entry. We expect this to relieve the growing delays at several major inspection facilities.

Three investments increase the Department's ability to detain and deport illegal aliens. With another \$11 million in the Detention and Deportation program, we will fund 254 positions to staff bedspaces at several Service Processing Centers that will provide for the care of almost 4,000 criminal aliens and the care of other aliens in detention. An increase of \$2.3 million in the Investigation program will be used to assure that nearly 5,000 incarcerated criminal aliens will be deported promptly following their release. Finally, almost \$2.2 million is requested for 40 positions in the Legal Proceedings Program to provide paralegal and support staff to enhance the ability of INS to expedite deportation of criminal aliens and process other illegal aliens.

INS has become an increasingly complicated organization. There is no reason to think that the number of people wanting to enter the Nation, either legally or illegally, will diminish.

Assets Forfeiture Fund

The Government has long had the authority to seize assets, but asset management was a drain on agency resources and the proceeds, if any, went into the Treasury's miscellaneous receipts. Beginning with the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, Congress established an Assets Forfeiture Fund. With this pool of money, there was then a systematic way to manage seized assets and plough back into law enforcement ill gotten gains to fight drug traffickers and other criminals. Since 1984, there have been many refinements in the asset forfeiture area. Two 1993 appropriations acts, for example, contained significant amendments. Because of these changes, we have been able to limit our discretionary appropriations request for 1994 to \$63 million, with no adverse impact on the operation of the Fund.

Federal Prison System

For several years, the amounts appropriated to the Federal Prison System's three discretionary accounts made it the largest component of the Department. For 1994, the \$2 billion "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation makes this single account nearly equal to the FBI.

Nobody can take pride in the Nation's high incarceration rate and the inevitable expense involved. The growth in the Federal prison population is startling, but, if we look back over the years, the increase in State prison populations has been proportionately greater.

As I said in my confirmation hearings, there is an inscription on the Department of Justice Building that says "Justice in the life and conduct of the state is possible only as first it resides in the hearts and souls of the citizens." Clearly, the hearts and souls of many people are troubled and much of this trouble starts very early in life. But, oftentimes, there

is no alternative to long sentences. At the same time, I am reviewing investigative priorities and prosecutorial policies to be sure we are putting the right people in prison, and I am contemplating legislative changes that may reduce future growth in the prison population.

Without regard to what might have been done to reduce crime, the Federal Prison System has the simple duty of humanely housing prisoners sentenced by the Federal courts. Our first requirement is to provide standards of care and security for an expanding population. In 1992, the average daily population was 67,064. In 1993, we now project the average to be 74,460. This trend will continue into 1994. To address this growth we will continue to activate new institutions in 1993. In 1994, the schedule calls for activations that will provide 4,600 new prison beds. These new beds will be at sites under construction in Allenwood, Pennsylvania; Florence, Colorado; Miami, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Fort Worth, Texas; and Fort Dix, New Jersey.

For the "Buildings and Facilities" account, the 1994 request is \$276.9 million, a substantial reduction from the \$339.2 million appropriated in 1993.

The 1994 request includes \$156 million for new construction and \$120.9 million for the modernization and repair of existing facilities. Despite large recent investments in new facilities, it should be remembered that over half of the prison facilities are over 30 years old and require major renovations, upgrading of specific services, and utility and environmental improvements.

Out of the \$156 million slated for construction, the biggest segment is the \$74.6 million needed for a new facility on land acquired at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Another \$61.4 million is requested for additional detention space, prison industries, and

the expansion of prison housing units. You may also note that the Cooperative Agreement Program, previously funded out of the Support of U.S. Prisoners appropriation, is now included within the "Buildings and Facilities" request. The 1994 request for the Cooperative Agreement Program is \$20,000,000.

Community Relations Service

Earlier, I noted an upgrade that would allow CRS to provide outplacement options for individuals who might otherwise be placed in detention facilities or released into communities without any support system.

The overall budget request for the Community Relations Service is \$34.5 million, an \$8.4 million increase over the 1993 appropriation. In reality, this comparison is misleading, because the Congress has already agreed to transfer \$4 million from the Immigration Examinations Fee account in 1993 so that the Community Relations Service can resettle Cuban and Haitian entrants.

Although the additional investment request for 1994 focuses on the need of Cubans and Haitians, I must also remind you of the Conflict Resolution activities of the Community Relations Service. I have personally witnessed the valuable work performed by a small group of dedicated Federal employees who try to resolve community disputes before they threaten to disrupt the rights of citizens who may have suffered discrimination.

Legal Activities

Early in my testimony I addressed some of the principles that underlie how the law should be administered. Now, I would like to briefly address the budget requests for legal activities.

As you know, there has been a separate appropriation for the U.S. Attorneys for a number of years. In 1994, the request is for \$808.8 million. This is a small increase over the 1993 appropriation. U.S. Attorneys are implementing cost saving measures to offset increased mandatory costs and targeted deficit reduction levels, wherever possible.

Most headquarters legal work is funded from the General Legal Activities appropriation. The 1994 request for this appropriation is \$408.4 million. The request funds the Criminal, Civil, Tax, Civil Rights, and the Environment and Natural Resources Divisions, as well as the Offices of the Solicitor General and Legal Counsel. The appropriation also funds several newer activities. The overall General Legal Activities funding situation closely parallels the U.S. Attorneys in that mandatory cost increases are offset significantly by personnel reductions. Within these constraints, I will focus strongly on using the civil rights program to ensure equal opportunity for all Americans and the environment and natural resources program to protect our threatened environment.

In the Civil Rights Division, the administrative task of paying redress to Japanese-Americans interned in World War II is largely over. As this task is completed, we will take the opportunity to use these administrative resources to combat hate crimes, strengthen housing and employment enforcement activities, and ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

One legal division, the Antitrust Division, has always had its own appropriation. Unlike recent Administrations, we plan to use our resources more boldly to ensure that competition is fostered domestically and that American products have an equal opportunity to compete in the world markets. The budget request for appropriated funds is \$44.8 million, or about \$200,000 more than in 1993.

Special Purpose Initiatives

Over the past few years, legislation has been enacted establishing special funds to achieve particular objectives.

A Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund was established in the Department of Health and Human Services to compensate for injuries or deaths associated with the administration of vaccines. For 1994, the Administration is requesting \$3,000,000 from the Trust Fund for the Civil Division to represent the Government's interests.

The Civil Division is also charged with administering a relatively new but large program, the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. A small appropriation is made to the Department to handle the expense of processing claims of individuals exposed to radiation as a result of atmospheric nuclear tests and uranium mining, but the major expense is in another appropriation made to pay the claims. In 1993, nearly \$171 million was appropriated to pay adjudicated claims. For 1994, \$75 million should be adequate.

The Civil Rights Division has had the more monumental task of locating Japanese-Americans interned during World War II. The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 authorized \$20,000 payments to persons interned who were still alive when the Act was passed. Amendments to the Act in 1992 expanded the eligibility for benefits to include non-Japanese spouses and increased the total authorization for this program to \$1.65 billion. Payments to individuals, a mandatory expense, should end in 1994, but \$5 million is requested in 1994 for authorized educational activities.

Fees and Expenses of Witnesses

The mandatory appropriation for Fees and Expenses of Witnesses is used by the U.S. Attorneys and the six litigating divisions to pay for witnesses who appear on behalf of the

Government in litigation and for psychiatric testing of some defendants to determine mental competence. In certain cases, private counsel are paid to represent Government employees sued for actions while performing their official duties.

The Marshals Service uses funds from Fees and Expenses of Witnesses for its Protection of Witnesses program and for a more limited Informant Protection program in the District of Columbia's Superior Court. The appropriation also pays for the restitution of victims killed or injured by persons in the Protection of Witnesses program.

The \$83.6 million request for 1994 is about \$2.6 million greater than the amount provided in 1993.

Bankruptcy Trustees

The United States Trustee System Fund is the Department's funding source to supervise the administration of bankruptcy cases and private trustees in the Federal Bankruptcy Courts and to detect fraud in the administration of estates. The program is funded wholly by fees assessed against debtors, but the authorizing language makes the Fund subject to appropriations. With scarce budgetary resources, the \$57.4 million request for direct funding in 1994 is only slightly higher than the 1993 appropriation. Inflationary increases are almost fully offset by several categories of savings. With an unabating growth in the number of bankruptcies, the only financial relief stems from a special provision allowing the Trustees to spend selected increased fee revenues - a provision enacted in the appropriation act for 1992.

United States Marshals Service

The U.S. Marshals are responsible for protecting the Federal judiciary, protecting witnesses, executing warrants and court orders, managing seized assets, and transporting prisoners.

The \$339.8 million 1994 budget request for the U.S. Marshals Service's Salaries and Expenses is somewhat higher than 1993, but mandatory increases will be offset by significant savings in the personnel and administrative areas.

The Marshals Service "Support of United States Prisoners" appropriation supports per diem contracts with State and local jails to house unsentenced Federal prisoners, as well as certain detainees and sentenced prisoners awaiting transfer to prison. Because the number of prisoners and per diem costs are steadily increasing, the Administration proposes an investment of \$88 million in additional resources in 1994. This will bring the total request for this account to \$356.9 million.

The Cooperative Agreement Program, which has previously been associated with the Support of U.S. Prisoners account, will remain under the supervision of the Marshals Service, but the \$20 million in new funding is contained in the Federal Prison System's "Buildings and Facilities" appropriation.

Other Appropriations

The requests for four appropriations that have not been addressed before follow a similar pattern. The total requests for 1994 are a little higher than the amounts provided in 1993 but not enough higher to avoid savings to reach an adjusted baseline. Further reductions are then made to achieve the savings required to meet deficit reduction targets.

The General Administration request of \$117.4 million includes the management and many of the central administrative functions of the Department, but it also includes main line program functions, such as the Pardon Attorney and the Executive Office of Immigration Review. The latter Office has functions that have grown steadily because they are linked intrinsically with the immigration process.

The \$30.9 million request for the Office of the Inspector General includes administrative savings, a general reduction in positions and workyears, and an adjustment to baseline that almost wholly offsets mandatory increases.

For the Parole Commission, the \$9.4 million request is only slightly higher than the 1993 appropriation. There are the usual inflationary increases that are almost fully offset by several categories of savings to stay within the guidelines established by the Administration.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission request of \$940,000 is very small, but again savings are included to stay within budget levels established by the Administration.

Quantico Training Center

In 1992 and 1993, the Department received funds to begin work on a law enforcement training facility at Quantico, Virginia that would respond to the expanding needs of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Short and intermediate term training needs are now being reevaluated in light of the Administration's policy to reduce the Federal workforce and control the deficit. Consequently, there is no request in 1994 to proceed beyond the architectural and engineering study already underway and the infrastructure improvements that will be needed regardless of future construction decisions.

Looking Ahead

There are strong signals in the President's budget that many of the initiatives proposed for 1994 will require increasing commitments in later years. There are equally clear signals that the Department must contribute to the reduction of the deficit. We must attempt to use our resources more effectively and still heed the Constitution's mandate to "... secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity...."

Conclusion

This Subcommittee has had a long history of supporting the budget requests of the Department of Justice. In 1994, I look forward to working with you to improve the system and make it more fair and responsive to the needs of the Nation. Thank you for the opportunity to meet with you this morning.