

SPECIAL ANALYSIS N

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME

Two basic responsibilities of government are to maintain public order and administer justice. Increasing crime threatens the maintenance of order and challenges our system of justice. The Federal program against crime is designed to identify the underlying causes of criminal behavior, gain a better understanding of the magnitude and nature of the crime problem, and prevent and reduce crime through effective law enforcement, public education, and rehabilitation of criminals and juvenile delinquents. The objective of the program is to reverse the trend of rising crime so that the economic loss and loss of human resources associated with crime are substantially reduced, and the fear of criminal abuse or exploitation in our communities is alleviated. In order to move toward this objective the Federal Government will continue to improve the Federal criminal justice system. Also, recognizing that State and local governments have the heaviest burdens and widest responsibilities for law enforcement and the administration of justice, the Federal Government will provide greatly increased direct assistance to States and localities to help stimulate a total national response to the problem of crime.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST 4 YEARS

The past 4 years have been a period of extraordinary progress in laying a foundation for more effective law enforcement and administration of justice. Among the major milestones and accomplishments have been:

- Establishment of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice on July 23, 1965. The Commission undertook a thorough examination of the adequacy of the Nation's law enforcement and criminal justice system and issued a report in February 1967 with major findings and recommendations which have influenced and are continuing to influence the direction of programs to combat crime.
- The successful implementation and completion of a demonstration law enforcement assistance program, for which Congress appropriated a total of \$22 million. This 3-year program (1966-68) provided police, State courts, and correctional agencies with training assistance and encouraged experimentation with new methods and techniques applicable to law enforcement.
- A new law enforcement assistance program established under the Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, with appropriations of \$63 million provided in 1969 and \$300 million budgeted in 1970, which will support comprehensive law enforcement planning by States and localities and provide grants to States for improvements in all areas of law enforcement and criminal justice activities.
- Enactment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 which authorizes an expanded Federal effort to assist

- States and local communities in developing effective approaches to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.
- The Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, and the Alcoholic and Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968, which will increase community based preventive services and treatment of conditions which may lead to crime.
 - Establishment of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws which will propose a major revision of the Federal criminal code.
 - Strengthening of enforcement programs through the reorganization and consolidation of Federal narcotics and drug abuse enforcement activities, the implementation of new techniques for combating organized crime, and the development of a National Crime Information Center which makes available to State and local enforcement authorities a computerized index of information on criminals and stolen property.
 - Establishment of a Federal Judicial Center which will support the Federal Judiciary through programs of training, research, and analysis of administrative operations.
 - Enactment of other laws representing major advances in law enforcement and criminal justice including (1) extensive new gun controls; (2) stiff criminal penalties for loan sharking, obstructing criminal investigations, inciting riots, and for sale or possession of LSD and other dangerous drugs; (3) authorization for the Bureau of Prisons to assist States and local governments in the improvement of their correctional systems; (4) authorization for Federal prisoners to work at paid employment in communities; (5) major reforms in the administration of military justice; and (6) establishment of a professional corps of Federal magistrates to handle initial criminal proceedings and try a wide range of minor criminal cases.

Table N-1. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Outlays		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
The Judiciary ²	38,000	43,000	48,000
Funds appropriated to the President: Office of Economic Opportunity	6,759	6,102	1,474
Department of Agriculture	3,314	3,336	3,494
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	28,750	38,898	50,258
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2,621	450	600
Department of the Interior	19,050	20,921	24,015
Department of Justice	312,603	377,747	567,683
Department of Labor	2,745	4,419	3,900
Post Office Department	23,457	26,034	29,632
Department of Transportation	7,412	9,787	12,703
Treasury Department	82,499	96,724	108,454
Veterans Administration	1,444	9,510	10,190
Other agencies	1,989	1,957	7,795
Total Federal outlays	530,643	638,885	868,198

¹ Does not include Department of Defense or nondomestic outlays for crime reduction.

² Outlays estimated by the Bureau of the Budget.

1970 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 1970 budget will include outlays of \$868 million for crime reduction programs, an increase of 36% over 1969 and 64% over 1968. Substantial increases will occur in all program activities as a result of major new program authorizations provided during the past year, and the high priority accorded the need to increase law enforcement assistance to States and localities, and improve essential Federal crime prevention and enforcement functions.

Law enforcement assistance.—The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Title I, established the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice within the Department of Justice. The programs of these new institutions will encourage State and local governments to evaluate their law enforcement problems, prepare and keep updated comprehensive law enforcement plans, improve present law enforcement, and develop new methods of preventing, detecting, and reducing crime. Law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the States and localities will benefit through planning and action grants, programs of academic assistance, and the research and statistical programs of the Institute. Appropriations of \$296.6 million are being requested in 1970 for these programs and outlays will exceed \$196 million, an increase of \$172 million over 1969.

Organized crime.—Almost \$36 million of outlays in 1970 will support the Federal effort against organized crime. Special "strike forces" consisting of teams of attorneys and investigators from key Federal agencies will move against organized crime in metropolitan areas. Strike forces will be operating in nine American cities in 1969 and in an additional four cities in 1970.

Law enforcement training.—To insure the highest quality of Federal law enforcement personnel, \$1.2 million will be budgeted in 1970 for the planning and design of a consolidated Federal law enforcement training center at Beltsville, Md. The Center will provide 13 participating Federal investigative and police agencies with modern facilities for both basic and advanced law enforcement training. The planned facility will consist of classrooms, firing ranges, specialized training areas and equipment, and dormitories capable of accommodating 750 resident students. Also, building construction will start in 1969 on a new FBI National Academy that will greatly expand the FBI's capacity for training State and local law enforcement personnel.

Crime prevention.—Increased emphasis will be placed on reaching at an early stage, individuals who may be helped to a way of life less subject to pressures toward criminality. Federal efforts in this direction will include the implementation of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, further development of community services under the Alcoholic and Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968, expanded treatment programs under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, improved education for neglected and delinquent children in institutions under the 1966 amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as well as several other related Federal programs. Outlays for crime prevention programs will be \$47 million in 1970, an increase of 57% over 1968.

Table N-2. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Assessment of crime:			
Statistics on criminal justice.....	784	2,981	6,729
Research and information.....	2,429	4,377	8,153
Total.....	3,213	7,358	14,882
Reform of criminal laws:			
	286	964	2,634
Services for prevention of crime:			
Development of community resources for crime prevention.....	12,388	14,605	21,766
Alcoholic and addict rehabilitation.....	15,346	21,964	20,866
Public education.....	2,091	3,075	4,297
Total.....	29,825	39,644	46,929
Federal criminal law enforcement:			
General Federal enforcement.....	117,610	139,297	152,583
Enforcement in support of Federal systems (e.g., tax, postal, customs, and immigration enforcement).....	156,963	165,668	172,706
Federal police activities.....	11,918	13,182	15,203
Special enforcement against organized crime.....	22,691	31,682	35,858
Total.....	309,182	349,829	376,350
Law enforcement assistance:			
Support of State and local law enforcement.....	33,926	52,441	153,107
Support of Federal law enforcement.....	11,782	15,421	21,432
Total.....	45,708	67,862	174,539
Administration of criminal justice:			
Conduct of criminal prosecutions.....	20,808	24,679	30,390
Operation of Federal court systems ²	20,102	21,747	23,409
Other supporting programs.....	14,701	15,158	30,967
Total.....	55,611	61,584	84,766
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
Operation of correctional institutions.....	61,865	67,637	72,080
Probation, parole, and community treatment.....	8,968	10,478	15,395
Inmate education and training.....	12,736	16,243	17,811
Other rehabilitation programs.....	2,732	3,374	39,275
Total.....	86,301	97,732	144,561
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs.....	517	13,912	23,537
Total Federal outlays.....	530,643	638,885	868,198

¹ Does not include Department of Defense or nondomestic outlays for crime reduction.

² Includes judicial and executive branch courts; outlays estimated by the Bureau of the Budget.

CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES

The budget outlays reported under this special analysis cover all domestic Federal programs directly related to or closely associated with crime reduction, except outlays associated with programs of the

Defense Department.¹ The analysis includes certain programs of the judiciary even though the basic function of the judiciary is to assure the administration of justice rather than to reduce crime. It excludes general social programs (even though such programs may indirectly reduce crime) unless they are clearly within the context of crime reduction or prevention (e.g., vocational training of prisoners; treatment of juvenile delinquents). Also, the analysis does not include background investigations for employment, administrative inspections, guarding functions, or investigations primarily of a regulatory nature which may in rare cases result in the application of criminal sanctions. Where activities involve both civil and criminal proceedings (e.g., operation of courts) an allocation of outlays to the criminal function has been estimated by the Bureau of the Budget.

Assessment of crime.—Assessment of crime includes the various government activities designed to produce meaningful current information on crime, criminals, and the criminal justice system. Specific projects include scientific research, data collection, statistical analyses, and dissemination of project results. To date, most assessment activities have been conducted directly by Federal agencies. However, Federal resources will be increasingly utilized to support State and local assessment programs.

- The Department of Justice (FBI) maintains a nationwide system of reported crime data, and publishes this information periodically. The recently established Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will begin operation of a National Center for Criminal Justice Statistics in 1969, encourage State statistical activities, and have aggregate crime assessment outlays of about \$10 million in 1970.
- Significant basic and developmental research is conducted by the Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- Other selected assessment activities include studies of drug addiction and alcoholism, crime impact on small business, urban transportation crime, correctional methods, and the special studies of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training.

Reform of criminal laws.—Criminal law reform includes government efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Nation's criminal laws and assure that they accurately reflect the values and standards of our society.

- Drafting and presenting many of the Federal Government's criminal legislative proposals is a principal Department of Justice activity. The Department is undertaking a major revision of our narcotic and drug laws this year.
- The National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws will continue to develop a proposed revision of the entire Federal criminal code.
- Approximately \$2 million of 1970 outlays are expected to aid State and local planning and research activities connected with law reform.
- The Military Justice Act of 1968, effective August 1, 1969, provides for increased participation of military judges and counsel in courts-martial, for deferral of sentence pending appellate re-

¹ Although outlays of the Defense Department are not reported, descriptions of certain Defense Department programs are included.

view, and for improved appellate procedures. Also, the *Manual for Courts-Martial* has been revised to reflect significant court decisions and incorporate many of the improvements in the administration of military justice developed over the last 18 years.

Services for prevention of crime.—Crime prevention includes government efforts to preclude, limit or render less probable the commission of criminal acts. Included are certain programs of public education, community treatment, clinical rehabilitation, as well as programs to improve police-community relations.

- The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will support 52 projects in 1970 for community-based delinquency prevention services and 17 projects demonstrating improved techniques for preventing and controlling delinquency. Also, the Department will provide intensified education of delinquent children in institutions.
- In 1970, the Veterans Administration will treat over 10,000 patients in its alcoholic rehabilitation program, and HEW will be active in improving treatment methods and facilities for narcotic and drug addicts, with increased emphasis on care in the community. Total outlays for narcotic addict rehabilitation will decrease in 1970 due to the completion in 1969 of a demonstration narcotic addict rehabilitation project in the Office of Economic Opportunity. Several agencies will conduct or support courses for the training of professional prevention personnel.
- National public education campaigns are conducted which may involve school curriculum development and law observance projects. Areas of recent national interest include conservation, addiction, and auto theft.
- The Department of Justice, HEW, and the Office of Economic Opportunity will conduct projects to improve police-community relations.

Federal criminal law enforcement.—Law enforcement involves direct Federal Government efforts to effectively detect, identify, and apprehend violators of criminal laws. Specific projects include criminal investigations, policing of certain Federal areas, and managing special concerted activities against organized crime. The conduct of enforcement activities typically requires substantial interagency, intergovernmental, and international coordination and cooperation.

- Major activities relate to enforcement in support of internal revenue, postal, customs, immigration, and selective service laws, and to investigations of interstate thefts. Outlays for all Federal enforcement activities are expected to approximate \$376 million in 1970. Increased enforcement attention will be given to consumer protection, firearms, and pollution control violations.
- Special concerted activities are directed toward disrupting and eliminating organized crime operations. 1970 outlays for fighting organized crime will approximate \$36 million, an increase of 13% over 1969 and 58% over 1968.
- Federal police activities are conducted in certain areas in the National Park system, Indian reservations and other Federal areas. Agencies with principal responsibilities are the Interior, Defense, and Treasury Departments.

- In response to the problem of civil disorders, a Directorate for Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations has been established in the Department of the Army. The Directorate is the Defense Department's principal agency for coordination and planning with respect to control of civil disorders. The Department of Justice has governmentwide responsibilities for coordinating Federal activities related to the control of civil disorders.

Law enforcement assistance.—Assistance includes Federal efforts to support and improve Federal, State and local law enforcement. Specific projects include development of detection techniques, in-service training programs and facilities, and supporting laboratory and information services.

- The new Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will provide grant-in-aid assistance to upgrade all components of State and local law enforcement. The greater professionalization of law enforcement personnel will be a high priority.
- Several Federal agencies now sponsor or support law enforcement training activities. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs scheduled training for 11,000 officials during 1969, and 110 persons are currently enrolled in OEO Job Corps police training. The FBI trains 200 State and local officials annually at the FBI National Academy and will increase its capability to provide police training in the field for State and local law enforcement agencies which request it. Also, in 1969 an estimated 15,000 qualified veterans are scheduled to receive on-the-job police training under a new Veterans Administration program.
- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through its National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice will develop and demonstrate new techniques, devices, and systems for the improvement of law enforcement.
- An academic assistance program of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will help law enforcement and criminal justice personnel earn college degrees, and Office of Education programs will prepare persons to function as paraprofessional or supportive personnel in the law enforcement field.
- The Army's Provost Marshal General provides planning teams upon request of civilian police departments to assist in preparing comprehensive civil disturbance plans including provisions for coordination of National Guard and Federal Armed Forces support. Agencies of the Defense Department operate training programs in civil disturbance and riot control techniques. The Defense Department participates actively in programs to assist localities in recruitment of police officers, and nationwide recruitment under these programs thus far exceeds 1,000. The Army's "Project Transition" provides Army personnel with educational opportunities leading to careers in civil law enforcement.

Administration of criminal justice.—This category includes the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases, operation of court systems, trial of cases, provision of adequate defense, and related and supporting activities. Principal outlays involve salaries and administrative expenses.

- During 1968 there were 30,714 criminal cases commenced in the U.S. District Courts compared with 30,534 in 1967. The District Courts terminated 29,492 criminal cases in 1968 and more than 25,000 offenders were convicted and sentenced. Appeals in criminal cases increased 26%, from 1,665 in 1967 to 2,098 in 1968. Increases in criminal case filings are anticipated in 1969 and 1970.
- Legal representation will continue to be provided Federal criminal defendants who cannot otherwise afford to retain counsel. Outlays for this purpose will exceed \$3 million in 1970.
- A newly established Federal Judicial Center is expected to focus attention on improvement of Federal courts in 1969 and beyond.
- Action grants by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will be used to improve State and local court administration programs.

Rehabilitation of offenders.—These programs include government custody and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. Specific projects include the supervision and operation of correctional institutions, inmate and offender treatment and training programs, research involving these activities, and supportive functions. Outlays in this area primarily support direct Federal activities. However, Federal technical assistance for State and local institutions, personnel and systems is also planned.

- Increased attention in 1970 will be given to the administration of parole, probation and pardon proceedings, inmate education and vocational training, construction and expansion of specialized correctional facilities, and related research and support activities. Special program attention also will be given to youthful offenders. Various community treatment efforts will be conducted, including a demonstration utilizing Teacher Corps and VISTA workers.
- Vocational training activities for inmates will involve outlays of \$12 million in 1970. The 1968 amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act will expand vocational training opportunities for persons with prison or delinquency records.
- The Labor Department will conduct an employment fidelity bonding project for ex-offenders, and the Office of Education will provide library services to 175,000 inmates in approximately 300 penal and correctional institutions across the Nation.
- Legislation has recently been enacted which provides a uniform statutory basis for the administration of military correctional facilities. This includes authority for the Secretary of the Navy to establish a parole system, a power previously held only by the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force. The Army will operate a major new type of correctional facility at Fort Riley, Kans., for retraining military offenders. Surveys of offenders processed through the retraining correctional institutions of the Air Force have indicated very high rates of rehabilitation.
- Other rehabilitation programs in the Department of Justice will provide greatly increased technical and financial assistance for the correctional systems of the States and localities.

Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs.—Included in this program are Federal support of State and local planning and coordination of crime reduction activities, and Federal coordination of Federal enforcement activities internally and with respect to international enforcement bodies.

- Law Enforcement Assistance Administration outlays of over \$20 million in 1970 will support comprehensive law enforcement planning by States and localities.
- Approximately 35 grants to plan coordinated juvenile delinquency prevention and control programs will be made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1969, with the total reaching about 47 in 1970.
- The Model Cities program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development will include planning for the reduction of crime and delinquency although there is presently no designation of the amount of funds to be used for crime reduction planning. Crime reduction planning under Model Cities will be closely coordinated with planning under the law enforcement assistance and juvenile delinquency prevention programs.

Table N-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Assessment of crime:			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,780	1,920	1,926
Department of Justice.....	1,133	5,042	12,756
Other agencies.....	300	396	200
Total.....	3,213	7,358	14,882
Reform of criminal laws:			
Department of Justice.....	120	729	2,344
National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws.....	166	235	290
Total.....	286	964	2,634
Services for prevention of crime:			
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	5,338	4,715	650
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	17,545	25,096	30,502
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	2,150	50	300
Department of the Interior.....	1,861	1,942	2,194
Department of Justice.....	174	3,873	9,208
Department of Labor.....	1,100	1,276	700
Veterans Administration.....	1,444	2,394	3,074
Other agencies.....	213	298	301
Total.....	29,825	39,644	46,929
Federal criminal law enforcement:			
Department of Agriculture.....	3,314	3,336	3,494
Department of the Interior.....	14,796	15,899	17,907
Department of Justice.....	179,300	200,929	209,201
Post Office Department.....	22,688	25,076	28,558
Department of Transportation.....	7,375	9,536	12,618
Treasury Department.....	81,226	94,691	104,404
Other agencies.....	483	362	168
Total.....	309,182	349,829	376,350

¹ Does not include Department of Defense or nondomestic outlays for crime reduction.

Table N-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Law enforcement assistance:			
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	189	581	640
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,073	2,656	2,606
Department of the Interior.....	1,252	1,452	1,724
Department of Justice.....	38,988	51,992	150,476
Post Office Department.....	713	901	1,016
Treasury Department.....	888	1,656	3,596
Atomic Energy Commission.....	252	262	270
General Services Administration.....	1,213	1,150	7,020
Veterans Administration.....		7,116	7,116
Other agencies	140	96	75
Total.....	45,708	67,862	174,539
Administration of Criminal Justice:			
The Judiciary ²	31,385	35,725	40,000
Department of the Interior.....	545	714	879
Department of Justice.....	22,846	24,844	43,586
Other agencies	835	301	301
Total.....	55,611	61,584	84,766
Rehabilitation of Offenders:			
The Judiciary ²	6,615	7,275	8,000
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	324	606	184
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	7,352	8,644	13,549
Department of the Interior.....	393	712	1,096
Department of Justice.....	69,972	77,352	118,532
Department of Labor.....	1,645	3,143	3,200
Total.....	86,301	97,732	144,561
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs:			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....		582	1,675
Department of Justice.....	70	12,986	21,580
Treasury Department.....	243	208	211
Other agencies	204	136	71
Total.....	517	13,912	23,537
Total Federal outlays.....	530,643	638,885	868,198

¹ Does not include Department of Defense or nondomestic outlays for crime reduction.

² Outlays estimated by the Bureau of the Budget.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars) —Continued

Account and functional code	1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds: Compensation of the President.....	903 NOA Exp.	150 150	150 150	150 150	The President receives a salary of \$100 thousand and an expense allowance of \$50 thousand annually.
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses.....	903 NOA Exp.	3,009 2,821	3,229 3,126	3,630 3,625	401 499
SPECIAL PROJECTS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds: Special projects.....	903 NOA Exp.	1,500 801	1,500 1,350	1,500 1,500	150
EXECUTIVE MANSION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds: Operating expenses.....	903 NOA Exp.	708 605	823 820	918 900	95 80

SPECIAL ANALYSIS M

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME

The Federal crime reduction program is designed to reverse the trend of rising crime in our Nation, and to limit the great losses in both economic and human resources associated with the trend. Recognizing that State and local governments have the broadest responsibilities for controlling crime, the Federal Government will provide increased technical and financial assistance to State and local law enforcement. Federal law enforcement will be improved and intensified in certain areas of high national priority such as attacking the problem of organized crime, and controlling large scale trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs. The Federal crime reduction program is a comprehensive effort to: (1) determine the nature and extent of the crime problem and the causes of criminal behavior; (2) prevent crime through programs directed at acute national problems such as juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, narcotic addiction, and drug abuse; (3) increase the deterrent to criminal action by improving the effectiveness of police and investigators at all levels of government; (4) develop a system of corrections, both in institutions and in the community, that can truly rehabilitate men; and (5) assure that the criminal law is responsive to the needs of society, and is administered with fairness and efficiency.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

There were numerous accomplishments during the past year, including a variety of legislative enactments which will permit more effective crime reduction activities. Among the most significant accomplishments were:

- Enactment of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 which will increase in a variety of ways the ability of the Government to investigate and prosecute members of organized crime. The act will permit broader Federal investigations of large-scale illegal gambling activities and thereby reduce gambling profits available to organized crime for investment in other enterprises. Also, title XI of the act will permit greater control to be exercised over the illegal distribution and use of explosive materials.
- Establishment by the Attorney General in June 1970 of a National Council on Organized Crime to coordinate Federal organized crime enforcement. The Council has set a goal of breaking up organized crime within 6 years. In 1970, FBI investigations alone led to the conviction of 461 organized crime and gambling figures, and the Justice Department has supervised the prosecution and conviction of 33 top echelon organized crime leaders.
- Enactment of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. This major reform of our narcotics and dangerous drug laws will enhance our enforcement ability, and provide for expanded prevention and rehabilitation programs. Earlier in the year, the President announced greatly expanded

Federal programs for drug education and training. In addition, Federal enforcement of drug laws has been intensified during the year. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Bureau of Customs are now engaged in cooperative efforts which are destroying major criminal systems for illegally importing and distributing narcotics and drugs. Also, during the year, the United States has devoted particular attention to seeking and obtaining improved international cooperation in controlling the illegal traffic in narcotics and drugs.

- Progress in carrying out the President's directive of last year to initiate reforms in our correctional systems. Several Federal agencies now have programs underway to provide special institutions and treatment for juvenile offenders, addicts, and mentally disturbed and violent offenders. Comprehensive community correctional centers are now being planned or constructed in a number of urban areas. The recent enactment of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 authorizes a new program in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for improving correctional programs and facilities. This authority will permit great improvements in probation and parole services throughout the country.
- A landmark statement by the Chief Justice of the United States concerning problems of the Federal courts. The Chief Justice suggested the trial of criminal cases within 60 days after indictment, and called for consideration of a variety of reforms to increase the efficiency of the courts. The Congress authorized 61 additional district court judgeships during the year, enacted an increase to provide court executives for each of the 11 Federal circuit courts, and amended the Criminal Justice Act to assure improved defense services for poor persons.

Table M-1. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

	Outlays		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
The Judiciary ²	57,125	62,375	79,370
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	5,732	15,540	16,330
Department of Agriculture.....	3,307	3,945	4,074
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	59,923	86,723	99,880
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	4,550	23,055	27,480
Department of the Interior.....	17,198	18,630	21,222
Department of Justice.....	508,584	929,312	1,259,107
Department of Labor.....	5,888	8,103	32,525
Department of Transportation.....	10,032	40,857	66,600
Treasury Department.....	115,868	158,620	176,361
Atomic Energy Commission.....	116	136	153
General Services Administration.....	19,013	31,918	43,585
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,000	1,395	1,270
Postal Service.....	26,394	32,923	37,215
Veterans Administration.....	21,866	29,874	34,686
Other independent agencies.....	320	485	300
Total Federal outlays.....	856,916	1,443,891	1,900,158

¹ Does not include Department of Defense or nondomestic outlays for crime reduction.

² Outlays estimated by the Office of Management and Budget.

- The completion of a major study by the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws which recommends comprehensive revisions in the structure and substance of Federal criminal law. These recommendations will now be studied by the executive departments and other interested organizations and will provide a focus for future discussions and action to reform criminal law.
- Progress in the effort to reduce crime in the District of Columbia. The number of police on the streets of the District has been increased, a greater number of narcotic addicts are being treated and thereby taken off the streets, reforms have been realized in the court system with the enactment of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970, and improvements are being made in the correctional system. This combination of programs has slowed the increasing rate of crime in the District, and demonstrated that a concerted systemwide effort to reduce crime in a large city can work.

1972 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Federal outlays for programs to reduce crime will total \$1,900 million in 1972. This compares with \$1,444 million in 1971 and is 122% more than was spent for these programs in 1970. It is estimated that expenditures of all governments—State, local, and Federal—for crime reduction programs will be almost \$11.5 billion in 1972. Of the \$1,900 million of Federal expenditures in 1972, \$804 million or 42% of the total will be directed to assisting State and local governments. This compares with 38% of Federal expenditures devoted to such purposes in 1971, and 21% in 1970. Assistance to State and local governments for all aspects of law enforcement will be increased by 45% in 1972.

The Departments of Justice and Treasury have the largest crime reduction programs with expenditures in 1972 of \$1,259 million and \$176 million, respectively. In 1971 and 1972 these Departments are emphasizing programs for the control of (1) the narcotics and drug traffic, (2) organized crime, and (3) terrorist activities, bombings and illegal use of explosives. Other agencies with rapidly expanding crime reduction programs are the Department of Labor (manpower development programs for offenders), and the Department of Transportation (protection of air commerce and control of aircraft hijacking).

CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES

The budget outlays reported by this special analysis cover all domestic Federal programs directly related to or closely associated with crime reduction, except outlays associated with programs of the Defense Department.¹ The analysis includes certain programs of

¹ Defense Department outlays for crime reduction are not included in the tables and totals used in this analysis. However, a summary of Defense Department outlays for law enforcement are estimated as follows (in millions of dollars):

	1970	1971	1972
Department of the Air Force-----	281,601	297,231	296,729
Department of the Navy-----	8,788	11,805	12,616
Department of the Army-----	314,928	306,483	295,552
Total Department of Defense-----	<u>605,317</u>	<u>615,519</u>	<u>604,897</u>

the judiciary even though the basic function of the judiciary is to assure the administration of justice rather than to reduce crime. It excludes general social programs (even though such programs may indirectly reduce crime) unless they are clearly within the context of crime reduction or prevention (e.g., vocational training of prisoners; treatment of juvenile delinquents). Also, the analysis does not include background investigations for employment, administrative inspections, guarding functions not requiring police powers, or investigations primarily of a regulatory nature which may in rare cases result in the application of criminal sanctions. Where activities involve both civil and criminal proceedings (e.g., operation of courts) an allocation of outlays to the criminal function has been estimated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Table M-2. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
Statistics on crime, criminals, and criminal justice system.....	1,866	4,612	7,535
Research on criminal behavior and sociology of crime.....	12,636	37,840	51,825
Program total.....	14,502	42,452	59,360
Reform of criminal laws:			
.....	634	1,387	1,461
Services for prevention of crime:			
Public education on law observance, enforcement, and criminal justice.....	3,122	5,934	4,765
Special programs for rehabilitation of alcoholics and narcotic addicts.....	19,886	51,692	65,367
Prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.....	19,996	41,182	50,718
Development of other community crime prevention services.....	9,240	25,587	29,012
Program total.....	52,244	124,395	149,862
Federal criminal law enforcement and Federal police:			
Enforcement in support of Federal systems.....	221,037	242,022	252,221
General Federal law enforcement.....	150,174	233,651	306,042
Federal police.....	31,699	50,592	62,427
Specialized activities against organized crime.....	44,725	68,411	75,597
Support for Federal law enforcement.....	11,967	20,926	29,616
Program total.....	459,602	615,602	725,903
Assistance to State and local police activities:			
Intelligence and information systems.....	2,662	14,630	20,734
Education and training of enforcement officers.....	44,679	84,409	104,298
Laboratory support.....	2,790	9,676	12,865
General police activities.....	33,392	130,565	171,797
Control of civil disorders.....	2,971	24,993	34,211
Combating organized crime.....	1,918	14,311	18,939
Other.....	429	3,431	4,405
Program total.....	88,841	282,015	367,249

See footnotes at end of table.

Table M-2. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Con.

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Administration of criminal justice:			
Conduct of Federal criminal prosecutions.....	22,845	28,523	31,875
Operation and support of Federal court systems ²	54,786	60,303	72,649
Assistance to States and localities for improved administration of justice.....	1,717	19,816	27,276
Other supporting programs.....	5,501	7,986	12,506
Program total.....	84,849	116,628	144,306
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
Operation and construction of Federal correctional institutions.....	78,095	95,640	147,258
Federal probation, parole, and community treatment.....	15,635	16,599	19,771
Federal inmate education and training.....	5,979	7,659	9,712
Federal inmate medical treatment.....	5,057	5,735	9,481
Other programs supporting Federal corrections.....	430	637	1,032
Assistance to States and localities for improved correctional programs.....	34,150	104,364	221,847
Program total.....	139,346	230,634	409,101
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs.....	16,898	30,778	42,916
Total Federal outlays.....	856,916	1,443,891	1,900,158

¹ Does not include Department of Defense or nondomestic outlays for crime reduction.

² Outlays estimated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Crime research and statistics.—Crime research and statistics includes those Government activities designed to produce statistics and knowledge concerning crime, criminals, and the criminal justice system, and those which develop improved methods and techniques for the operation of the system.

- Outlays of \$59 million will be devoted to crime research and statistics in 1972. Of this amount \$7.5 million is for statistical activities and \$51.8 million for research. This compares with \$42.5 million spent for research and statistics in 1971.
- LEAA will fund a “pilot cities program” which is designed to determine the value of comprehensive systemwide applications of improved law enforcement methods and technologies in several medium sized cities. New statistical programs of LEAA will be utilized to measure the impact of these improved methods on crime in the pilot cities.
- The National Institute of Mental Health will continue studies of a wide range of issues in the areas of crime, delinquency, corrections, and individual violence, and will conduct basic and applied research on the nature and causes of law-violating behavior, recognizing that progress toward more effective crime prevention will depend upon a sound knowledge base.
- NIMH is also conducting an in-depth study and analysis of the entire juvenile justice system in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

- LEAA, in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards, will develop a laboratory to define performance standards for law enforcement equipment and develop uniform procedures for measuring its quality.
- The Atomic Energy Commission is continuing to work with LEAA and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to find new applications of neutron activation analysis and other techniques in scientific crime investigations.
- The Office of Economic Opportunity will devote over \$2 million in 1972 to research concerning the process by which felony offenders can best be reintegrated into community life, and how State and local laws can be best utilized to assist in this process.

Reform of criminal laws.—Criminal law reform includes Government efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Nation's laws and assure that they accurately reflect the values and standards of society.

- Over \$1.4 million will be spent for law reform in 1972. Over \$1.1 million of this amount will support law reform efforts of State and local governments.
- The Department of Justice and other Federal agencies will study the recommendations of The National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws with a view to modernizing our criminal law to assure that it is responsive to our present social needs.
- The Justice Department has developed and proposed a model State narcotics and dangerous drug law. This model law has been adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and made available to the States. Several States have already enacted the law.
- LEAA is supporting projects to develop a criminal law revision clearing house which will collect and distribute information about law revision activities throughout the United States.

Prevention of crime.—Crime prevention includes Government efforts to limit or render less probable the commission of criminal acts by means other than direct enforcement or general correctional activities. Included are public education, alcoholic and addict rehabilitation, treatment of juvenile delinquents, and projects to improve police-community relations.

- Total outlays for Federal crime prevention programs will be \$149.9 million in 1972. This is 20% more than was spent for such purposes in 1971, and 187% more than the \$52.2 million devoted to crime prevention in 1970.
- In 1972 increased attention will be devoted to the problems of juvenile delinquency. LEAA grants will support a great variety of projects and programs for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, and for prevention of delinquency among groups of youth where the risk of delinquency is high.
- The Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration in HEW will give emphasis to the development of model

systems for the prevention and control of delinquency and provide technical assistance to utilize the knowledge obtained from the model systems developed.

- The National Institute of Mental Health will conduct both institutional and community based treatment programs for narcotic addicts. In 1972, treatment and rehabilitative after care will be provided for an estimated 24,000 addicts.
- Both the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Veterans Administration will fund alcoholism and drug addict treatment units in 1972. The VA will add 17 alcoholism treatment units and 14 drug dependence units to provide effective treatment and rehabilitation of veterans.
- A 3-year drug information program will be undertaken jointly by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Defense. A series of publications will be produced to provide accurate and factual information on drugs.

Federal criminal law enforcement and Federal police.—Law enforcement involves direct Federal Government efforts to detect, identify, and apprehend violators of criminal laws. Representative programs include criminal investigations, policing of certain Federal areas, and special concerted programs against organized crime and air piracy.

- \$725.9 million in outlays will support Federal investigative and police activities in 1972. This compares with total outlays of \$615.6 million in 1971 and \$459.6 million in 1972 for this purpose. Outlays for Federal efforts against organized crime will be \$75.6 million in 1972 or an increase of 69% over funds spent to combat organized crime in 1970.
- In a statement of September 11, 1970, the President said that the menace of air piracy must be met immediately and effectively. A special program has been developed to place highly trained "sky marshals" on commercial flights and to greatly increase security measures at air terminals to prevent weapons and explosives from being carried aboard aircraft.
- The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has developed an intelligence system which concentrates on identifying the major drug trafficking organizations responsible for most of the hard narcotics brought into the country. The Bureau of Customs has established a new intelligence system to help identify smugglers at border stations and other points of entry, and is employing a number of new enforcement techniques to limit the introduction of narcotics and drugs into the country.
- The FBI will increase efforts to destroy major organized crime operations, investigate terrorist bombings, and carry out investigations of a variety of Federal crimes.
- Both the U.S. Marshals and the General Services Administration will increase personnel assigned to assure the safety of Federal

judges and provide necessary security for Federal courtrooms and other Federal buildings. Over \$46.6 million will be spent for these programs in 1972.

- The U.S. Marshals Service is increasing training for its personnel in order to meet the increased demands upon it, including those resulting from air piracies, courtroom violence, and increased need for witness security.
- The Treasury Department will spend \$7.5 million in 1972 for further construction of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center which will train 8,700 agents annually from 17 participating Federal enforcement organizations.
- The Internal Revenue Service will conduct over 7,700 tax fraud investigations in 1972, and will carry out a variety of new responsibilities under title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, concerning the licensing and control of explosives.
- In 1970, for the first time, the Tax Division in the Department of Justice received more than 1,000 tax fraud cases including 106 involving racketeers. Over 600 defendants were convicted, including 25 in the racketeer category.
- The Secret Service obtained over 3,000 convictions in 1970 involving check and bond forgeries and counterfeiting. The Secret Service will continue to participate with other Federal enforcement agencies in the organized crime program.
- The Immigration and Naturalization Service's Border Patrol officers located 18,747 smuggled aliens in 1970. This was a 59% increase over the number of smuggled aliens in 1969 which was a previous all-time record. The Patrol also apprehended 3,298 persons for smuggling aliens into the country.
- In 1970, U.S. game management agents and other personnel made 7,066 apprehensions of violators of Federal wildlife conservation laws that resulted in jail sentences of 15,370 days and 147,620 days of probation.

Assistance to State and local police.—This includes Federal efforts to provide or improve activities which support or upgrade State and local police and investigative agencies.

- Outlays to assist State and local police will total \$367.2 million in 1972, an increase of \$85.2 million over 1971, and \$278.4 million over 1970. Over \$104 million will be spent to train and educate State and local police and almost \$19 million will support State and local efforts against organized crime.
- Several Federal investigative agencies provide direct training assistance to State and local police. In 1970 the FBI provided training to over 260,000 police officers in over 8,500 training sessions. In the same year the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs trained 60,103 officers in a total of 980 2-week law enforcement schools and shorter 1- to 3-day seminars.
- The LEAA program has been the principal source of Federal funds for improving police operations. LEAA will spend \$295 million in 1972 for a broad range of projects determined to be priority needs by State and local governments. Almost 50% of LEAA's total program is for direct support and improvement in police activities. Police improvement projects are being undertaken in all the States and major cities of the country.

- The Veterans Administration, in cooperation with experts in the field of law enforcement, has developed a model on-the-job training program for policemen. It provides 13 months of training and related academic instruction, leading to a journeyman's status for the trainee. Over 30,000 men will participate in this program in 1972.
- LEAA's law enforcement education program provides financial assistance to State and local police officers to gain college credits. In 1970, 38,229 police officers availed themselves of assistance under this program.
- In 1972, the FBI will provide indexing services for Project Search, an automated system for exchanging criminal records among Federal, State, and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

Administration of criminal justice.—This category includes the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases, operation of court systems, trial of cases, provision of defense counsel in certain cases, and related and supportive activities.

- Expenditures of \$144.3 million will support all programs for the prosecution of criminal cases and the administration of criminal justice in 1972, over \$27 million of which will be to assist State and local prosecution and courts. The operation of Federal court systems will require outlays of \$72.6 million in 1972 and \$31.9 million will be spent to conduct criminal prosecutions.
- During 1970, there were (excluding transfers) 38,102 criminal cases commenced in the U.S. district courts, compared with 33,585 in 1969. The district courts terminated 34,962 criminal cases in 1970 as compared with 30,578 in 1969. As of June 30, 1970, there were 20,910 pending criminal cases in the district courts. Appeals in criminal cases and appeals in habeas corpus cases and other prisoner cases again are the fastest growing part of the caseload in the courts of appeals. In 1970, the increase in appeals from district court cases was reflected in habeas corpus appeals by Federal prisoners, up 16.7%, and in appeals from denials of motions to vacate sentence, up 26.3%.
- Indian courts disposed of about 79,323 criminal cases during 1970 and the trend for the current year indicates this figure will exceed 80,000.
- At the State and local level LEAA is financing studies of integrated court systems; providing court management studies; training juvenile court judges; and funding a number of projects to upgrade both prosecutive services and public defender systems.

Rehabilitation of offenders.—These programs include Government custody and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. Specific projects include the supervision and operation of correctional institutions, inmate and offender treatment and training programs, probation and parole services, and other supportive functions.

- Over \$409 million of Federal funds will be devoted to the custody and rehabilitation of criminal offenders in 1972. This compares with \$230.6 million spent in 1971 and \$139.3 million in 1970. Over

\$221.8 million will be for assistance to State and local correctional systems and programs. This is an increase of 113% of such assistance provided in 1971 and 550% more than assistance provided in 1970.

- In 1972 the Bureau of Prisons plans to have construction underway on four new prison facilities, including a specialized research prison for violent offenders. Also, funds are budgeted to plan seven additional facilities, including five metropolitan correctional centers. The Fort Worth narcotic addict treatment facility will be converted to a prison medical center.
- During 1970, 13,000 Federal inmates (63% of the total Federal inmate population of 20,687) participated in educational programs. High school equivalency testing was administered for 2,471 inmates with 1,845 or 75% passing and becoming eligible for the diploma equivalent. Over 5,240 were trained through vocational programs.
- In 1972 the Office of Education will spend about \$1 million to improve library services for approximately 69,000 inmates in 250 institutions.
- The Department of Labor has developed a five-State model program to provide State employment security agencies with the staff to link inmates to existing manpower resources. The Department of Labor will also fund expanded inmate training programs (during 1970, 49 projects were funded, serving 3,248 trainees) and will continue an experimental program of pretrial diversions to determine whether intensive counseling and manpower services can provide a successful alternative to the usual process of arraignment, trial and sentencing.
- In 1971, LEAA will begin implementation of a new correctional system improvement program authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970. Over \$97 million will be budgeted for this program in 1972. The program will provide State and local governments up to 75% of the cost of developing and implementing projects for new or improved correctional facilities and programs. These funds will be used to improve rehabilitative programs both in institutions and in the community and will be available for expanded probation and parole services.
- Under the President's authority with respect to clemency matters, 82 pardons and 14 commutations of sentence were granted in 1970, and 432 pardon petitions and 266 commutation petitions were denied.

Planning and coordination.—Included are Federal support of State and local planning and coordination of crime reduction activities.

- Outlays of \$42.9 million will support planning and coordination of federally guided crime reduction programs in 1972. The principal funding agency for supporting State and local law enforcement planning is the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the Department of Justice.

Table M-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
The Judiciary ²	80	144	253
Office of Economic Opportunity.....		300	2,200
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4,751	5,435	5,478
Department of Justice.....	7,227	32,900	48,316
Department of Transportation.....	485	1,195	1,254
Atomic Energy Commission.....	116	136	153
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,000	1,395	1,270
Postal Service.....	843	947	436
Program total.....	14,502	42,452	59,360
Reform of criminal laws:			
Department of Justice.....	387	1,202	1,461
Other independent agencies.....	247	185	-----
Program total.....	634	1,387	1,461
Services for prevention of crime:			
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	3,400	12,800	13,330
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	32,352	55,737	66,449
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	3,565	19,000	22,500
Department of the Interior.....	469	545	624
Department of Justice.....	3,896	24,690	33,095
Department of Transportation.....	508	1,063	800
Postal Service.....	54	60	64
Veterans Administration.....	8,000	10,500	13,000
Program total.....	52,244	124,395	149,862
Federal Criminal law enforcement and Federal police:			
Department of Agriculture.....	3,307	3,945	4,074
Department of the Interior.....	15,389	16,454	18,310
Department of Justice.....	274,692	338,875	385,244
Department of Labor.....	594	3,103	3,125
Department of Transportation.....	9,037	38,597	64,544
Treasury Department.....	115,000	157,094	174,806
General Services Administration.....	16,013	25,318	38,785
Postal Service.....	25,497	31,916	36,715
Other independent agencies.....	73	300	300
Program total.....	459,602	615,602	725,903
Assistance to States and local police activities:			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,077	2,575	3,075
Department of the Interior.....	483	540	714
Department of Justice.....	68,547	251,400	335,419
Treasury Department.....	868	1,526	1,555
General Services Administration.....	3,000	6,600	4,800
Veterans Administration.....	13,866	19,374	21,686
Program total.....	88,841	282,015	367,249

See footnotes at end of table.

Table M-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Administration of criminal justice:			
The Judiciary ²	43,959	48,723	62,880
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	703	700	700
Department of the Interior.....	135	234	309
Department of Justice.....	40,050	66,969	80,415
Department of Transportation.....	2	2	2
Program total.....	84,849	116,628	144,306
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
The Judiciary ²	13,086	13,508	16,237
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	2,332	2,440	800
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	20,040	22,276	24,178
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	725	4,055	4,980
Department of the Interior.....	722	857	1,265
Department of Justice.....	97,147	182,498	332,241
Department of Labor.....	5,294	5,000	29,400
Program total.....	139,346	230,634	409,101
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs:			
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	260		
Department of Justice.....	16,638	30,778	42,916
Program total.....	16,898	30,778	42,916
Total Federal outlays	856,916	1,443,891	1,900,158

¹ Does not include Department of Defense or nondomestic outlays for crime reduction.

² Outlays estimated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Table M-4. SELECTED CRIME REDUCTION DATA (dollars in thousands)

	1968	1969	1970
Federal outlays for crime reduction:			
Federal crime reduction outlays assisting States and localities	(1)	\$103,739	\$177,251
Federal crime reduction outlays for reduction of Federal crimes	(1)	554,614	679,665
Total Federal outlays for reduction of crime	<u>\$530,643</u>	<u>658,353</u>	<u>856,916</u>
Federal personnel:			
Full-time Federal criminal investigators	² 12,618	² 12,818	² 14,610
U.S. attorneys and assistant attorneys (man-years on criminal workload)	480	560	630
Attorneys—Criminal division (man-years)	168	168	206
U.S. district court judgeships	341	341	402
State and local crimes: ³			
Serious crimes recorded (UCR—table 2)	4,466,600	4,989,700	(1)
Violent crimes recorded (UCR—table 2)	588,800	655,100	(1)
Rate of serious crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2)	2,235	2,471	(1)
Rate of violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2)	295	324	(1)
Percent index crimes cleared by arrest (UCR—table 13)	20.9	20.6	(1)
Percent found guilty of persons charged by police (UCR—table 15)	66.7	65.5	(1)
Federal investigations:			
FBI, investigative matters received	820,830	859,666	882,254
Immigration and Naturalization Service (investigations completed)	9,268	11,394	12,794
Postal Service, criminal caseload	181,153	200,812	211,166
IRS, tax fraud investigations	9,372	8,135	7,711
Bureau of Customs (cases closed)	27,989	28,175	32,040
Secret Service (cases closed)	87,197	79,892	99,390
Disposition of Federal criminal matters:			
Investigative matters presented for prosecutive decision—prosecution declined	79,891	83,608	89,139
Federal criminal cases commenced ⁴	30,714	33,585	38,102
Federal criminal cases terminated ⁴	29,492	30,578	34,962
Federal criminal cases pending ⁴	14,763	17,770	20,910
Federal criminal cases pending over 6 months ⁵	4,340	5,078	5,710
Federal criminal defendants convicted	26,660	29,450	30,500
High echelon organized crime figures convicted	23	29	33
Corrections:			
Average Federal jail population	3,438	3,866	4,284
Average Federal prison population	19,677	20,239	20,687
Court commitments to Federal institutions	11,653	11,162	11,300
Average Federal prison sentences (months)	44.5	45.2	46.0
Persons under supervision of Federal Probation System (end of year) ⁶	36,785	36,985	38,409
Federal paroles granted	5,840	5,445	5,142
Warrants issued for violation of conditions of release from prison	2,891	2,521	2,369
Executive clemency petitions granted	16	-----	96

¹ Not available.² CSC jobs classified in series 1811 as of October 31.³ From uniform crime reports—calendar years 1968 and 1969 (FBI).⁴ Excludes transfers.⁵ Excludes pending cases of fugitives.⁶ Includes probation, parole, and mandatory release; estimate by the Office of Management and Budget.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS O

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME

The Federal crime reduction program is a combination of direct action on the Federal level and support for criminal justice systems at the State and local level. The objective is to generate a comprehensive, cooperative, and effective national response to the crime problem by all elements of the total criminal justice system. This analysis reflects, therefore, Federal enforcement and correction activities, that portion of judicial functions related to the criminal justice process, Federal research into the causes of crime and the means of controlling it, and Federal support of State and local crime reduction programs. Illicit drug traffic and organized crime are special targets of Federal law enforcement efforts, and these efforts are being intensified, with special attention to specific crimes at the local level. In the drug area, increased emphasis is being directed at the breakup of local drug distribution networks. Also, local governments are being encouraged to develop, with Federal technical and financial assistance, programs targeted to those specific crime situations where analysis indicates a concentrated effort can produce significant results in the reduction of crime.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

During the past year a number of actions have been taken to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Events of particular importance were:

- The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention was established in the Executive Office of the President to develop overall Federal strategy for drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation, training, and research programs in all Federal agencies.
- New initiatives undertaken in the fight against drug abuse include expansion of the drug treatment and rehabilitation programs within the Veterans Administration and Department of Defense, increased funding for narcotics enforcement by the Departments of Justice and Treasury, and efforts to secure international cooperation in suppressing illegal drug traffic.
- A national conference on corrections was convened in Williamsburg, Va., to analyze corrections problems and recommend specific approaches for improving correctional programing. Proposed by the Attorney General was a prison reform program, which will include minority hiring, intensive education programs for offenders, and creation of a National Corrections Academy as a center for correctional research, education and training for Federal, State, and local correctional personnel.
- A computerized system was established to enable Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to obtain criminal

history records in minutes over the FBI's National Crime Information Center communications network. In addition to personal identification information, the file shows arrest charges, the disposition of each case, sentencing details, and custody and supervision status. The purpose of the new system is to coordinate efficiently the exchange of criminal history information between computerized State information systems and Federal agencies.

- An interdepartmental council was named to plan the coordination of all Federal juvenile delinquency programs. Established under amendments to the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, the council is composed of representatives of Federal agencies with responsibilities for administering juvenile delinquency programs.
- The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 strengthens State and local correctional programs by requiring that a fixed portion of grants made by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration be used for improvements in correctional activities. The act provides for a variety of improvements in Federal law enforcement, including reorganization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, increased protection for the President and members of Congress, and creation of a Wiretap Commission.
- The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals was formed to carry out a complete study of the Nation's criminal justice system. The Commission will establish national goals, performance standards, and priorities to help all criminal justice planners in the nation. The study is expected to take 1 year.

**Table 0-1. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME
BY AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)**

Agency	Outlays		
	1971 Actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
The Judiciary.....	60,703	76,132	96,194
Executive Office of the President.....		2,800	6,500
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	15,500	18,200	21,500
Department of Agriculture.....	4,511	4,665	4,665
Department of Commerce.....	800	1,100	1,100
Department of Defense—Civil.....	4,551	4,605	4,749
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	98,510	166,197	204,428
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	17,228	26,450	34,465
Department of the Interior.....	22,916	25,104	27,309
Department of Justice.....	742,641	1,043,907	1,277,454
Department of Labor.....	14,373	32,700	43,300
Department of State.....	53,598	141,771	141,771
Department of Transportation.....	38,958	51,497	42,887
Department of the Treasury.....	167,894	228,592	250,856
Atomic Energy Commission.....	104		
General Services Administration.....	38,513	43,551	42,068
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,342	987	350
Postal Service.....	32,654	39,054	42,922
Veterans Administration.....	37,560	66,034	77,753
Other independent agencies.....	399	255	262
Total Federal outlays.....	1,352,755	1,973,601	2,320,533

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military.

1973 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 1973 budget provides for outlays of \$2,321 million related to reduction of crime, an increase of \$347 million over comparable expenditures in 1972 and \$968 million more than 1971 outlays. It is estimated that expenditures for crime reduction programs at all levels of government—Federal, State, and local—will exceed \$17 billion in 1973. Of the \$2,321 million of Federal outlays in 1973, \$923 million or 40% of the total will directly support State and local crime reduction activities. In 1972, 36% of Federal expenditures assisted State and local governments in this area; in 1971, 31% were devoted to this purpose. In dollar terms, the increase in 1973 is \$218 million more than Federal outlays directed to State and local law enforcement in 1972.

Application of resources to the reduction of the illicit drug traffic, a major contributor to crime in America, will be expanded throughout the full range of Federal programs. The Departments of Justice and Treasury will give special emphasis to combatting the manufacture, distribution and smuggling of illicit narcotics and dangerous drugs. A total of \$273 million will be spent on all Federal narcotics enforcement programs in 1973. In addition, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Veterans Administration and Office of Economic Opportunity will conduct significantly expanded drug treatment and rehabilitation programs. Outlays for this purpose will be approximately \$162 million in 1973. Another aspect of the Federal Government's fight against drug abuse involves suppression of the cultivation, refinement, and distribution of illicit narcotics abroad. Outlays of \$36 million in 1973, compared to \$12 million in 1972, will support international drug control.

CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES

The budget outlays reported by this special analysis cover all domestic Federal programs directly related to or closely associated with crime reduction, except outlays associated with military programs of the Defense Department. The analysis also includes estimated costs of the criminal adjudication function of the judiciary. It excludes general social programs, even though such programs may indirectly reduce crime, unless they are clearly within the context of crime reduction or prevention, e.g., vocational training of prisoners, treatment of juvenile delinquents. Also, the analysis does not include background investigations for employment, administrative inspections, or investigations primarily of a regulatory nature which may in rare cases result in the application of criminal sanctions. Where activities involve both civil and criminal proceedings, e.g., operation of courts, an allocation of outlays to the criminal function has been estimated.

Crime research and statistics.—Crime research and statistics encompass Federal activities designed to produce data and information concerning crime, criminals, and the criminal justice system. Also included are programs to develop improved methods and techniques for operation of the criminal justice system.

- Over \$70 million of Federal funds will be expended for crime research and statistics in 1973, as compared with \$46 million in 1971 and \$31 million in 1972. Total outlays in 1973 consist of \$25 million for statistical activities and \$45 million for research.

Table O-2. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
Statistics on crime, criminals, and criminal justice system.....	7,545	13,070	25,363
Research on criminal behavior and sociology of crime.....	23,122	32,960	44,720
Program total.....	30,667	46,030	70,083
Reform of criminal laws:			
Reform of criminal laws.....	1,293	1,835	2,313
Services for prevention of crime:			
Public education on law observance, enforcement and crime prevention.....	10,705	17,815	22,627
Special programs for rehabilitation of alcoholics and narcotics.....	57,749	133,432	161,894
Prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.....	45,409	65,636	80,967
Development of other community crime prevention services.....	24,998	37,606	46,789
Program total.....	138,861	254,489	312,277
Federal criminal law enforcement:			
Enforcement in support of Federal systems.....	236,448	257,833	262,929
General Federal law enforcement.....	288,397	468,457	480,293
Federal police.....	56,526	68,885	70,255
Specialized activities against organized crime.....	66,577	82,681	86,600
Support for Federal law enforcement.....	27,939	35,634	33,195
Program total.....	675,887	913,490	933,272
Assistance to State and local police activities:			
Intelligence and information systems.....	10,052	17,736	24,358
Education and training of enforcement officers.....	61,913	87,302	111,203
Laboratory support.....	9,398	14,740	18,074
General police activities.....	53,562	74,260	86,015
Control of civil disorders.....	4,673	7,537	9,357
Combating organized crime.....	7,524	12,446	15,454
Other.....	6,834	11,497	14,624
Program total.....	153,956	225,518	279,085
Administration of criminal justice:			
Conduct of Federal criminal prosecutions.....	29,018	35,168	41,008
Operation and support of Federal court systems.....	56,441	71,261	83,221
Assistance to States and localities for improved administration of justice.....	17,905	29,482	37,725
Other supporting programs.....	682	742	1,310
Criminal defense for the poor.....	5,854	12,524	13,527
Program total.....	109,900	149,177	176,791
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
Operation of Federal correctional institutions.....	85,124	106,076	152,827
Federal probation, parole and community treatment.....	18,486	19,664	27,467
Federal inmate education and training.....	6,943	8,750	9,045
Federal inmate medical treatment.....	12,491	14,996	15,826
Other programs supporting Federal corrections.....	5,220	9,591	14,446
Assistance to States and localities for improved correctional programs.....	85,149	186,697	264,055
Program total.....	213,413	345,774	483,666
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs.....	28,778	37,288	63,046
Total Federal outlays.....	1,352,755	1,973,601	2,320,533

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military.

- The National Bureau of Standards within the Department of Commerce, in cooperation with the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice within LEAA, will continue development of law enforcement equipment standards in order to advise police departments on criteria for purchasing equipment.
- The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is continuing research to identify new esoteric material appearing in illicit traffic, facilitate identification of the source of legitimate drugs diverted into illegal markets, perfect equipment for remote detection of illicit drug manufacturing, and develop new analytical methods for the analysis of abusable substances.
- The Federal Aviation Administration is continuing research and development projects to perfect automated techniques for detection of weapons and explosives aboard aircraft and identification of potential hijackers.
- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will begin publication of estimates of the incidence and socioeconomic cost of crime as determined by the National Crime Panel. Efforts will also be directed to developing comprehensive data centers on criminal justice statistics in the States.

Reform of criminal laws.—Criminal law reform includes Government efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Nation's laws.

- Total outlays for reform of criminal laws will be \$2.3 million in 1973. Over \$1.9 million of this amount will support projects to reform State and local laws.
- The Department of Justice is evaluating the recommendations of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws and will submit legislation to provide both substantive and procedural reforms in 1973.
- There will be established during 1973 a Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, pursuant to the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. The purpose of the Commission is to study Federal, State, and local policy and practices with respect to gambling activities and to recommend codification, revision, or repeal of existing statutes pertaining to gambling.
- Twenty-four States and three island possessions have now adopted the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Act. Efforts will continue within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to foster enactment by as many States as possible.
- The Department of Justice has drafted a Model State Explosives Act which has been submitted to the Council of State Governments for approval. The proposal is designed to reflect the regulatory pattern created by the recently enacted Federal explosives law.

Prevention of crime.—Crime prevention includes Government efforts to limit or render less probable the commission of criminal acts by means other than direct enforcement or general correctional activities. Included are public education, alcoholic and drug addict rehabilitation, treatment of juvenile delinquents, and projects to improve police-community relations.

- Outlays of \$312 million will be devoted to crime prevention programs in 1973. This expenditure represents an increase of \$58 million over 1972 and 550% over the outlay level in 1969.
- The Office of Education in the Department of HEW is strengthening its program to improve the education of delinquent children in institutions with the objective of returning these children to their communities with a better attitude toward themselves, their parents, school, and work.
- The Veterans Administration will open up to 12 additional drug dependence units and 15 additional alcoholism treatment units. The goal is to offer treatment and rehabilitation services to an estimated 20,000 addicts in the 44 special treatment units to be operated in 1973. A total of 7,500 veterans will be treated for alcoholism.
- The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention will develop a national strategy for the reduction of drug addiction and drug abuse by developing drug abuse programs, setting program goals and objectives, formulating policies and standards for operating agencies, and evaluating the performance of all drug abuse programs.
- The Bureau of Prisons will operate the former Public Health hospital at Fort Worth as the sixth Federal institution offering drug treatment in addition to other rehabilitation programs. Early indicators of progress with specialized treatment efforts point to substantial success in deterring a return to criminal activity by inmates designated as high-risk offenders.

Federal criminal law enforcement and Federal police.—Law enforcement involves direct Federal Government efforts to detect, identify, and apprehend violators of criminal laws. Representative programs include criminal investigations, policing of certain Federal areas, and special concerted programs against organized crime, and illicit narcotics trafficking.

- Expenditures of \$933 million will support Federal investigative and police activities in 1973. This compares with total outlays of \$913 million in 1972 and \$676 million in 1971 for this purpose.
- The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice returned indictments against 2,122 defendants in organized crime cases in 1971, mainly through use of organized crime strike forces operating in 17 cities. Expanded resources applied to this program in 1973 are expected to produce increased indictments.
- Resources of Federal and local governments will be combined to mount an intensive effort in 24 major cities against the street and mid-level traffic in illegal drugs and narcotics.
- The Internal Revenue Service will conduct over 7,000 tax fraud investigations in 1973 and will continue to enforce the revenue laws related to alcohol, tobacco, and firearms. Special emphasis will be given to suppression of illicit drugs through investigations of drug traffickers.
- The U.S. Marshals Service will improve its ability to conduct operations through installation of a modern communications network connecting deputy marshals with central offices and linking the 93 Marshals with the Department of Justice.

- Increased resources will be directed to the Joint State-Federal Narcotics Task Force in New York City. During 1971, its first full year of operation, 110 drug-related arrests were made by the task force, which is aimed at middle-level traffickers.
- The Treasury Department will spend \$6 million for further construction of the \$53 million training center at Beltsville, Md. The facility is expected to be operational by 1975 and will provide recruit, advanced, specialized, and refresher training for over 8,500 students each year from participating Federal enforcement agencies.
- The National Park Service will enlarge the training curriculum for Park Rangers to reflect the expanding role of the Ranger in law enforcement, accident investigation, and fire suppression.
- The Immigration and Naturalization Service expects to apprehend an estimated 455,000 deportable aliens in 1973, a substantial increase over the 400,000 illegal aliens located in 1971. In addition, Border Patrol agents seized 48,500 pounds of marihuana, over 50 pounds of heroin and cocaine, and 750,000 capsules of dangerous drugs in 1971. It is anticipated that narcotics seizures by INS agents will increase by one-third in 1973.
- An Indian Police Academy is being operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to train Federal and tribal officers performing enforcement duties. Approximately 300 officers will attend a 10 week course of instruction in 1973.
- Under authority of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970, the Coast Guard will enforce regulations governing discharge of oil from vessels by boarding and inspecting ships in U.S. navigable waters.
- The Securities and Exchange Commission will continue its investigation of persons suspected of organized crime activities who appear to be involved in manipulation of the securities markets and the illegal use of investment companies registered under foreign jurisdiction.
- As a result of recent legislation, the investigative activities of the U.S. Postal Service in 1973 will reflect increased enforcement responsibilities concerning shipment of narcotics and dangerous drugs and broader investigation of bombs and bomb threats.

Assistance to State and local police.—Included in this category are Federal efforts to provide or improve activities which support or upgrade State and local police and investigative agencies.

- Outlays of \$279 million will be devoted to assisting State and local law enforcement activities in 1973, an increase of \$54 million over 1972 and \$125 million over 1971. Approximately \$111 million will be spent to train State and local police and \$15 million will support State and local efforts against organized crime.
- The bulk of Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement will be provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. In 1973 LEAA will award block grants of \$480 million to finance programs selected by State planning agencies. Additional grants will be awarded for technological improvements, collection of statistics, and development and implementation of statewide

- plans. Moreover, law enforcement education program funds will provide loans and stipends to approximately 100,000 State and local policemen, court employees, and correctional personnel.
- LEAA discretionary grants to States and localities will be made in support of a concentrated attack on urban crime—homicide, rape, robbery, and burglary—in eight selected cities. The program will stress the achievement of an early and significant impact on crime by the development of new techniques and strategies which can be adopted in other urban areas.
 - Several Federal investigative agencies offer training to State and local police. In 1973 the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will train over 85,000 police officers, and the FBI will graduate approximately 2,000 State and local police from the National Academy and other specialized courses at Quantico, Va.
 - During 1973 an estimated 89,000 persons will be enrolled in vocational education classes in Law Enforcement Training and Police Science Technology, supported by \$3.6 million in grants from the Office of Education in HEW.
 - In cooperation with experts in the field of law enforcement, the Veterans Administration has developed a model on-the-job training program for policemen, leading to a journeyman's status for the trainee. In 1973, 20,000 participants are expected to attend State training programs patterned after this model.

Administration of criminal justice.—This category includes the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases, operation of court systems, trial of cases, provision of defense counsel in certain cases, and related activities.

- Expenditures of \$177 million will be applied to the administration of criminal justice and the prosecution of criminal cases in 1973, including \$38 million to assist State and local court systems. Operation of the Federal courts will require outlays of \$83 million and \$41 million will be spent to conduct criminal prosecutions.
- In 1973 U.S. attorneys will file over 53,000 criminal cases, terminate an estimated 49,200 cases, handle 201,000 criminal complaints, and conduct over 35,000 proceedings before grand juries.
- The U.S. Marshal Service will support the administration of criminal justice by serving an estimated 350,000 processes, executing over 27,000 warrants, and transporting approximately 40,000 prisoners. Marshals will continue to preserve order in Federal courtrooms, as well as insure the safety of judges, juries, and witnesses.
- The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will expand its program of training State prosecutors to handle cases under the newly enacted State Uniform Controlled Substances Acts.
- The Federal court system will increase the level of its support personnel by almost 20% in order to expedite an expanded case-load in 1973.

Rehabilitation of offenders.—These programs include Government custody and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. Included are the supervision and operation of correctional institutions, inmate and

offender treatment and training programs, probation and parole services, and other supportive functions.

- Outlays for rehabilitation of offenders are projected at \$484 million in 1973, as compared with \$346 million in 1972 and \$213 million in 1971. Of the 1973 total, \$264 million will be allocated to State and local correctional programs, an increase of 41% over the 1972 level and 210% over the 1971 figure.
- In 1973 the Bureau of Prisons plans to have construction underway on five metropolitan correctional centers (New York, Chicago, San Diego, Philadelphia/New Jersey, and San Francisco), a behavioral research center at Butner, N.C., and a West Coast Youth complex. In addition, planning and site acquisition will proceed for four future facilities.
- A variety of programs designed to assist offender rehabilitation will be conducted by the Office of Education in HEW. Included are programs which fund the training of adult education personnel working in correctional institutions, support vocational training for inmates in State institutions, and provide library services for correctional activities.
- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will award grants totaling \$261 million for support of State and local correctional activities in 1973, as compared to \$88 million in 1971. Funding will take the form of block action grants, discretionary grants, and grants earmarked for correctional programs.
- The Department of Labor will spend \$40 million to finance ongoing offender rehabilitation projects and to initiate a new comprehensive correctional program which will assist States in coordinating available Federal and State resources for trainees.

Planning and coordination.—Included in this category are outlays supporting State and local planning and coordination of crime reduction activities.

- Expenditures of \$63 million are provided for planning and coordination of federally-supported crime reduction programs in 1973. The major Federal agency involved in this activity is the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table O-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
The Judiciary.....	145	292	360
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	1,600	1,700	1,500
Department of Defense—Civil.....	11	12	12
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	5,435	5,478	9,557
Department of Justice.....	20,629	36,058	56,875
Department of Transportation.....	660	953	1,200
Atomic Energy Commission.....	104	-----	-----
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,342	987	350
Postal Service.....	741	550	229
Program total.....	<u>30,667</u>	<u>46,030</u>	<u>70,083</u>
Reform of Criminal laws:			
Department of Justice.....	1,132	1,835	2,313
Other independent agencies.....	161	-----	-----
Program total.....	<u>1,293</u>	<u>1,835</u>	<u>2,313</u>
Services for prevention of crime:			
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	13,900	16,500	20,000
Department of Defense—Civil.....	93	96	98
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	55,692	110,682	128,872
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	13,619	22,500	28,250
Department of the Interior.....	538	629	661
Department of Justice.....	43,932	73,072	94,550
Department of Transportation.....	454	350	1,000
Postal Service.....	60	64	70
Veterans Administration.....	10,573	30,596	38,776
Program total.....	<u>138,861</u>	<u>254,489</u>	<u>312,277</u>
Federal criminal law enforcement:			
Department of Agriculture.....	4,511	4,665	4,665
Department of Commerce.....	800	1,100	1,100
Department of Defense—Civil.....	3,654	3,764	3,871
Department of the Interior.....	19,300	20,604	21,672
Department of Justice.....	314,419	377,256	380,399
Department of Labor.....	3,265	3,300	3,300
Department of State.....	53,598	141,771	141,771
Department of Transportation.....	37,842	50,192	40,685
Department of the Treasury.....	167,894	228,592	250,856
General Services Administration.....	38,513	43,551	42,068
Postal Service.....	31,853	38,440	42,623
Other independent agencies.....	238	255	262
Program total.....	<u>675,887</u>	<u>913,490</u>	<u>933,272</u>
Assistance to States and local police activities:			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,555	3,055	3,655
Department of the Interior.....	1,416	1,671	1,963
Department of Justice.....	122,998	185,354	234,490
Veterans Administration.....	26,987	35,438	38,977
Program total.....	<u>153,956</u>	<u>225,518</u>	<u>279,085</u>

Table O-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
Administration of criminal justice:			
The Judiciary.....	45,170	59,702	72,476
Department of Defense—Civil.....	59	68	72
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	685	685	1,235
Department of the Interior.....	833	1,136	1,377
Department of Justice.....	63,151	87,584	101,629
Department of Transportation.....	2	2	2
Program total.....	109,900	149,177	176,791
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
The Judiciary.....	15,388	16,138	13,358
Department of Defense—Civil.....	734	665	696
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	34,143	46,297	61,109
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	3,609	3,950	6,215
Department of the Interior.....	829	1,064	1,636
Department of Justice.....	147,602	248,260	350,652
Department of Labor.....	11,108	29,400	40,000
Program total.....	213,413	345,774	483,666
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs:			
Executive Office of the President.....		2,800	6,500
Department of Justice.....	28,778	34,488	56,546
Program total.....	28,778	37,288	63,046
Total Federal outlays.....	1,352,755	1,973,601	2,320,533

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military.

Table 0-4. SELECTED CRIME REDUCTION DATA (dollars in thousands)

	1969	1970	1971
Federal outlays for crime reduction:			
Federal crime reduction outlays assisting States and localities	\$103,739	\$177,251	\$414,773
Federal crime reduction outlays for reduction of Federal crimes	554,614	679,665	937,982
Total Federal outlays for reduction of crime	658,353	856,916	1,352,755
Federal personnel:			
Full-time Federal criminal investigators ¹	12,818	14,610	15,489
U.S. attorneys and assistant attorneys (man-years on criminal workload)	560	630	712
Attorneys—Criminal Division (man-years)	168	190	239
U.S. district court judgeships	341	402	402
State and local crimes: ²			
Serious crimes recorded (UCR—table 2)	5,001,400	5,568,200	(³)
Violent crimes recorded (UCR—table 2)	655,100	731,400	(³)
Rate of serious crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2)	2,477	2,740	(³)
Rate of violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2)	324	360	(³)
Percent index crimes cleared by arrest (UCR—table 13)	20.6	21.0	(³)
Percent found guilty of persons charged by police (UCR—table 15)	65.5	66.8	(³)
Federal investigations:			
FBI, investigative matters received	859,666	882,254	828,059
Immigration and Naturalization Service (investigations completed)	11,394	12,794	12,618
Postal Service, criminal caseload	200,812	211,166	4510,220
IRS, tax fraud investigations	8,135	7,711	6,866
Bureau of Customs (cases closed)	28,175	32,040	37,995
Secret Service (cases closed)	79,892	99,390	104,743
Disposition of Federal criminal matters:			
Investigative matters presented for prosecutive decision—prosecution declined	83,608	89,139	94,032
Federal criminal cases commenced ⁵	33,585	38,102	41,290
Federal criminal cases terminated ⁵	30,578	34,962	37,715
Federal criminal cases pending ⁵	17,770	20,910	24,485
Federal criminal cases pending over 6 months ⁶	5,078	5,710	6,202
Federal criminal defendants convicted	29,450	29,005	34,579
High echelon organized crime figures convicted	29	33	61
Corrections:			
Average Federal jail population	3,866	4,284	4,733
Average Federal prison population	20,239	20,687	20,949
Court commitments to Federal institutions	11,162	11,060	13,327
Average Federal prison sentences (months)	45.2	46.8	47.0
Persons under supervision of Federal probation system (end of year)	36,985	38,409	42,549
Federal paroles granted	5,445	5,142	5,851
Warrants issued for violation of conditions of release from prison	2,521	2,369	2,044
Executive clemency petitions granted		96	173

¹ CSC jobs classified in series 1811 as of October 31.² From FBI uniform crime report, calendar year 1970.³ Not available.⁴ Represents a new workload reporting system which reflects individual complaints in a specific case series.⁵ Excludes transfers.⁶ Excludes pending cases of fugitives.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS M

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME

Federal programs for the reduction of crime are a cooperative effort of many Federal agencies. While the Department of Justice and the Federal Judiciary are charged with the broad basic functions relating to reduction of crime, other executive departments and agencies have crime prevention and suppression functions growing out of their primary program activities or ability to bring special knowledge and competence to the solution of crime problems. Strong emphasis is given to cooperation with State and local criminal justice agencies with funds and technical assistance provided to improve their effectiveness and joint efforts undertaken with respect to many crime problems. The objective is to generate an effective response to the crime problem by all elements of the Nation's criminal justice system.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

Notable progress has been made the past year to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and upgrade the quality of the criminal justice process. Accomplishments of particular significance include:

- The FBI crime index increased only 1% during the first three quarters of 1972, which is the lowest rate of growth since 1960 when the statistics were first collected.
- Creation of the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, under direction of the Special Consultant to the President for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, has brought integrated and comprehensive Federal, State, and local resources to bear on the heroin distribution networks in over 40 cities.
- Enactment of legislation for the protection of foreign officials and official guests of the United States, sponsored by the Administration, strengthens Federal law pertaining to attacks on and demonstrations against representatives of foreign nations in order to deter increasing harassment of and violence directed at foreign officials, particularly from the Soviet Union and Middle East nations.
- Establishment of the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence within the Department of Justice provides more effective collection and use of information on drug trafficking.
- Control of aircraft hijacking has been strengthened by issuance of new Federal Aviation Administration regulations requiring airports to station armed guards at passenger checkpoints and airlines to provide 100% inspection of all passengers and their carry-on baggage.

1974 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

In 1974, Federal outlays for the reduction of crime will total almost \$2.6 billion. This compares with \$2.4 billion in 1973 and \$1.8 billion

in 1972. It is estimated that crime reduction expenditures at all levels of government—Federal, State, and local—will total \$18 billion in 1974. Of the \$2.6 billion in Federal expenditures in 1974, \$1,187 million or 46% of the total will be directed to assisting State and local governments in their crime reduction activities. Comparable figures were 37% in 1972 and 42% in 1973. The remainder of the 1974 outlays will fund direct Federal involvement in criminal justice activities.

The Department of Justice spends the largest amount on crime reduction with \$1,563 million estimated for 1974. Special emphasis will be directed toward controlling the illicit distribution of narcotics and dangerous drugs, combating organized crime, preventing terrorist activities aimed at foreign officials and domestic government institutions, and rehabilitating criminal offenders.

Legislation will be proposed to merge several of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) categorical grants into Law Enforcement Revenue Sharing (LERS). In 1974, \$800 million in assistance to State and local government will be allocated through LERS and LEAA discretionary funding for the various crime reduction activities highlighted in this analysis.

Table M-1. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Outlays		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
The Judiciary.....	71,476	77,820	85,012
Executive Office of the President.....	13,403	52,871	32,700
Agency for International Development.....	4,968	23,800	35,600
Department of Agriculture.....	5,459	5,544	5,615
Department of Commerce.....	1,127	1,467	1,767
Department of Defense—Civil.....	4,676	5,102	5,531
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	125,387	175,657	226,473
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	29,339	34,222	35,220
Department of the Interior.....	32,103	40,251	39,709
Department of Justice.....	1,011,447	1,315,876	1,562,534
Department of Labor.....	84,146	157,700	86,900
Department of State.....	829	1,037	1,095
Department of Transportation.....	41,929	48,722	32,297
Department of the Treasury.....	215,219	262,297	285,286
General Services Administration.....	75,269	102,113	82,957
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	722	254	—
Veterans Administration.....	53,252	74,856	79,364
Other independent agencies.....	35,642	36,402	21,163
Total Federal outlays.....	1,806,393	2,415,991	2,599,223

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military.

² Excludes \$36,357 thousand of outlays for the U.S. Postal Service which are included in the Annexed Budget for 1974.

CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES

Budget outlays reported in this special analysis cover all Federal programs directly related to or closely associated with crime reduction,

except outlays associated with programs of the Defense Department.¹ The analysis includes estimated costs of criminal adjudication by the judiciary. It excludes general social programs, even though such programs may indirectly reduce crime, unless they are clearly within the context of crime reduction or prevention, e.g. vocational training of prisoners or treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. The analysis does not include background investigations for employment, administrative inspections, or investigations of a regulatory nature which may in rare cases result in the application of criminal sanctions. Where activities involve both criminal and civil proceedings, e.g. operation of the courts, an allocation of outlays to the criminal function has been estimated.

Crime research and statistics.—Crime research and statistics includes the various Federal activities designed to produce statistics, performance data, and quantitative knowledge concerning crime, criminals, and the criminal justice system, and to develop improved methods and techniques for operation of that system.

- Outlays of \$96 million will be devoted to crime research and statistics in 1974. Of this amount \$32 million will be spent for statistical collection and \$64 million for research. In 1973, \$74 million is being allocated for research and statistics.
- The newly organized National Criminal Justice Reference Service in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will offer a national computerized data base of research information in 1974.
- The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has entered into agreements with other Federal agencies to stimulate enforcement research and statistics in 1974. The U.S. Air Force will attempt to translate equipment needs into practical hardware systems, the Bureau of the Census will conduct a series of surveys of victims of crime, and the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center will conduct project studies on civil disorders.
- Research to develop techniques and devices for discouraging aircraft hijackers, identifying potential hijackers, detecting concealed weapons, and finding explosives hidden aboard aircraft will be funded by the Federal Aviation Administration in 1974.
- The U.S. Postal Service will conduct applied research into systems designed to improve the security of the mails—expanded electronic alarm devices, high-speed systems to detect contraband in the mail flow, an apparatus for identifying explosives and narcotics, and an improved mail-tracing system for use in mail traps.
- In order to improve the handling of mentally disordered offenders in the criminal justice system, the National Institute of Mental Health is conducting research projects to develop more precise clinical criteria for determining pretrial competency and "dangerousness" for purposes of involuntary commitment to mental hospitals.

¹ Defense Department outlays for crime reduction are not included in this analysis. However, a summary of Defense Department outlays for law enforcement are estimated as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	1972	1973	1974
Department of the Army-----	247, 260	264, 431	260, 907
Department of the Navy-----	15, 396	24, 363	21, 737
Department of the Air Force-----	292, 941	348, 895	343, 449
Total, Department of Defense-----	555, 597	637, 689	626, 093

Table M-2. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY¹ (in thousand of dollars)

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
Statistics on crime, criminals, and criminal justice system.....	12,878	27,080	31,511
Research on criminal behavior and sociology of crime.....	27,878	47,240	64,590
Program total.....	40,756	74,320	96,101
Reform of criminal laws:			
.....	1,742	2,514	4,110
Services for prevention of crime:			
Public education on law observance, enforcement, and crime prevention.....	24,574	33,896	41,863
Special programs for the rehabilitation of narcotic addicts.....	73,008	158,067	201,932
Prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.....	62,386	74,393	77,606
Development of other community crime prevention services.....	109,092	188,566	129,328
Program total.....	269,060	454,922	450,729
Criminal law enforcement:			
Investigations into violations of Federal criminal law.....	663,121	766,270	728,730
Federal police.....	90,292	103,218	103,748
Assistance to State and local governments for enforcement.....	105,519	129,321	174,421
Program total.....	858,932	998,809	1,006,899
Law enforcement support:			
Criminal intelligence and information systems.....	20,329	29,412	38,325
Education and training of enforcement officers.....	108,499	140,874	139,548
Laboratories and criminalistics.....	23,529	27,796	34,040
International programs in support of domestic law enforcement.....	10,053	31,614	43,414
Program total.....	162,410	229,696	255,327
Administration of criminal justice:			
Conduct of Federal criminal prosecutions.....	46,514	55,416	61,955
Operation and support of Federal court systems.....	74,042	80,165	86,011
Assistance to States and localities for improved administration of justice.....	28,220	36,534	52,419
Other supporting programs.....	79	101	129
Criminal defense for the poor.....	13,360	14,769	15,522
Program total.....	162,215	186,985	216,036
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
Operation of Federal correctional institutions.....	100,010	136,417	153,433
Federal probation, parole, and community treatment.....	10,817	12,556	13,374
Federal inmate education and training.....	20,862	23,318	19,646
Federal inmate medical treatment.....	13,862	15,761	16,639
Other programs supporting Federal corrections.....	1,959	2,272	2,270
Assistance to States and localities for improved correctional programs.....	125,827	216,029	315,999
Program total.....	273,337	406,353	521,361
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs:			
.....	37,941	62,392	48,660
Total Federal outlays:	1,806,393	2,415,991	2,599,223

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military.

Reform of criminal laws.—Criminal law reform encompasses Government efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Nation's criminal laws and assure that they accurately reflect the values and standards of our society.

- Approximately \$4.1 million will be spent for law reform in 1974, including \$3.0 million to support efforts to revise State and local criminal statutes and regulations.
- In 1974 the Criminal Code Revision Unit within the Justice Department will support legislation to revise the Federal criminal laws. Once a revised criminal code is enacted, the Unit will prepare revisions to criminal prosecuting procedures and hold training sessions for U.S. attorneys.
- During 1974 a National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance will begin studying the effects of provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and other applicable State and Federal law concerning wiretapping in order to submit recommendations to the President and Congress.
- The Commission to Review National Policy Toward Gambling will undertake a study of existing statutes relating to control and taxation of gambling in United States in 1974.
- Thirty-five States and territories have now adopted the State Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Efforts will continue within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to foster enactment by as many States as possible.

Prevention of crime.—Crime prevention consists of government efforts to preclude, limit, or render less probable the commission of criminal acts by means other than direct enforcement or general correctional activities as an important element in crime reduction. Included are certain programs in public education, drug addict rehabilitation, treatment of juvenile delinquents, and police-community relations.

- Total outlays for Federal crime prevention programs will exceed \$450 million in 1974. Included in this amount is \$78 million for prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.
- The Urban Mass Transportation Administration will offer grants to State and local governments for purchase of public transit equipment with crime prevention and reduction devices such as two-way radios and computerized command and control systems.
- Although all 170 Veterans Administration hospitals treat veterans with drug problems, 44 specially designated treatment units will care for 31,000 drug-dependent veterans in 1974, a 15% increase over 1973.
- The National Institute of Mental Health will place new emphasis in 1974 on the development of training models and programs for mental health service professionals, behavioral and social science researchers, and personnel evaluating action programs on crime and delinquency.

Criminal law enforcement.—Criminal law enforcement entails direct efforts by the Federal Government to detect, identify, and apprehend violators of criminal laws. Federal support of State and local enforcement activities is also included in this category. This assistance may underwrite programs to combat organized crime, control narcotics and drug abuse, or help finance general improvements in the operation of State and local criminal justice systems aimed at the reduction of crime.

- Criminal law enforcement will have \$1,007 million in outlays during 1974, including \$174 million in support of State and local enforcement programs.
- The recently established Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms will expand its investigation of violations of Federal firearms and explosives laws in 1974.
- With the active cooperation and participation by State and local police departments, attorneys, and courts, the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement plans to expand its full-scale operations against middle- and street-level heroin traffickers into six additional large metropolitan areas in 1974.
- The Securities and Exchange Commission will continue investigations of security frauds in 1974 which have led to indictments against 16 members of organized crime.
- The Bureau of Customs will expand its drug detector dog force in 1974 and add new equipment to support its air and sea intrusion program.
- The Border Patrol of the Immigration and Naturalization Service expects to apprehend 510,000 deportable aliens in 1974, a substantial increase over the 366,881 illegal aliens located in 1972.
- The U.S. Postal Service will intensify efforts to reduce the amount of cash and stamp stock lost annually in post office burglaries and seek to cut losses in parcel post, registered mail, and insured mail.
- The Secret Service will provide protection for an increasing number of foreign dignitaries in 1974.
- In 1974, 177 investigators and support personnel from the Labor-Management Services Administration in the Department of Labor will work with the strike forces against organized crime to identify, investigate, and prosecute labor racketeers who manipulate welfare and pension funds.

Law enforcement support.—Law enforcement support consists of activities which contribute to the effectiveness of direct enforcement activities. Included in this category are the operation of criminal intelligence and information systems, education and training of enforcement officers, forensic laboratories, and international programs supporting domestic enforcement efforts, primarily in the area of narcotics control.

- Outlays of \$255 million are projected for law enforcement support in 1974. Of this amount, \$181 million will assist State and local enforcement by funding laboratories, training programs, and criminal intelligence networks.

- The Internal Revenue Service will train a limited number of State revenue officers in its basic school for special agents in 1974.
- In 1974 the newly created Office of National Narcotics Intelligence will maintain a narcotics intelligence system for the analysis and dissemination of data collected from both overseas and domestic sources.
- Training of State and local enforcement officers in the FBI National Academy will be expanded to 2,000 students in 1974.
- The Veterans Administration expects to fund on-the-job training for 17,200 State and local policemen in 1974.
- In addition to protecting international fish and wildlife resources under Federal law, officers of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife have been granted authority to enforce the wildlife conservation laws of States in which they are located during 1974.
- The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will conduct 36 intensive training programs in 1974 for foreign police officials participating in the international effort to deter narcotics trafficking.
- Matching grants of \$6.3 million provided by the Office of Education will support vocational and technical education programs for 126,000 State and local police officers in 1974.
- An estimated 14,500 narcotic evidence exhibits will be analyzed in 1974 for State and local enforcement agencies by laboratories of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Administration of criminal justice.—This category includes the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases, operation of court systems, trial of cases, provision of adequate defense, and related and supporting activities.

- Expenditures of \$216 million will support all programs for the prosecution of criminal cases and the administration of criminal justice in 1974, over \$52 million of which will assist State and local prosecution agencies and courts. Operation of the Federal court system will require outlays of \$86 million in 1974, and \$62 million will be spent on criminal prosecutions.
- The Federal court system will increase the level of its support personnel by almost 12% in order to expedite an expanded caseload in 1974.
- The Criminal Division of the Justice Department will conduct a pilot program to establish Federal-State law committees to develop policy for prosecution of offenses with concurrent Federal-state jurisdiction, such as cargo thefts and auto thefts.
- Indian courts, sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, expect to handle over 100,000 cases in 1974, a 16% increase over the actual caseload in 1972.
- The Prosecutors Management Information System of the U.S. Attorney Office in the District of Columbia Superior Court, funded by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, will be made available in manual or computerized form to every district attorney's office in the United States in 1974.

- As a result of increased number of tax investigations in 1972 and 1973, the Tax Division of the Department of Justice projects an increase of over 20% in the number of criminal prosecutions in 1974, as compared to the 1972 level.
- U.S. Attorneys will devote additional manpower to the preparation and prosecution of Federal criminal cases which continue to increase in volume and complexity.

Rehabilitation of offenders.—These programs include government custody and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. Specific activities include operation of correctional institutions, inmate training programs, probation and parole services, and construction of buildings and facilities.

- Over \$521 million of Federal funds will be expended for rehabilitation of offenders in 1974, as compared to \$406 million in 1973 and \$273 million in 1972. Of the 1974 total, \$316 million will be allocated to State and local correctional programs.
- Bureau of Prisons staff assigned to the regional offices of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will provide technical assistance to State and local governments planning improvements in jails, prisons, and community correctional programs.
- The Office of Education will support offender rehabilitation programs in 1974 by offering vocational training to 40,000 inmates and sponsoring adult education classes for 51,800 inmates.
- State vocational rehabilitation agencies, using increased grants from the Social and Rehabilitation Service in HEW, will offer programs in vocational education to youths charged with minor offenses in 1974.
- The Bureau of Prisons will operate three additional Federal correctional facilities in 1974. In addition, the Bureau will be negotiating with certain State and local correctional authorities for joint utilization of facilities.

Planning and coordination.—Included in this category are Federal support of State and local planning of crime reduction activities and coordination of Federal enforcement activities internally and with respect to international enforcement efforts.

- Outlays of \$49 million will support planning and coordination of crime reduction programs in 1974, consisting primarily of \$43 million to assist State and local governments conduct planning and evaluation of criminal justice programs.
- A Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, chaired by the Secretary of State, will establish overall policy for Federal enforcement activities intended to disrupt the flow of narcotics into the United States.
- During 1974 the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention plans to undertake the development and implementation of management systems for drug abuse prevention, assist State and local governments to conduct such activities, and establish guidelines for poly-drug abuse treatment.
- In 1974 senior State Department officials will continue to work with foreign governments and international organizations to prevent illegal production and distribution of narcotics and will coordinate the drug programs of all Federal agencies abroad.

Table M-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
The Judiciary.....	274	337	441
Executive Office of the President.....	1,503	1,271	-----
Department of Defense—Civil.....	13	14	15
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4,821	5,172	5,460
Department of Justice.....	31,748	63,023	85,446
Department of Transportation.....	931	3,166	2,347
Department of the Treasury.....	462	780	2,392
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	722	254	-----
Other independent agencies	282	303	(²)
Program total.....	<u>40,756</u>	<u>74,320</u>	<u>96,101</u>
Reform of criminal laws:			
Department of Justice.....	1,742	2,514	3,450
Other independent agencies.....	-----	-----	660
Program total.....	<u>1,742</u>	<u>2,514</u>	<u>4,110</u>
Services for prevention of crime:			
Executive Office of the President.....	10,800	46,100	27,000
Department of Defense—Civil.....	118	148	153
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	72,861	115,622	153,085
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	24,991	29,150	30,000
Department of the Interior.....	860	876	883
Department of Justice.....	73,445	96,571	138,308
Department of Labor.....	68,900	140,500	74,800
Department of Transportation.....	-----	334	1,000
Veterans Administration.....	17,059	25,593	25,500
Other independent agencies.....	26	28	(²)
Program total.....	<u>269,060</u>	<u>454,922</u>	<u>450,729</u>
Criminal law enforcement:			
Department of Agriculture.....	5,459	5,544	5,615
Department of Defense—Civil.....	3,594	3,822	4,168
Department of the Interior.....	29,679	37,098	36,550
Department of Justice.....	459,979	510,401	569,441
Department of Labor.....	3,286	3,500	3,200
Department of State.....	829	1,037	1,095
Department of Transportation.....	40,939	45,157	28,879
Department of the Treasury.....	211,158	257,036	275,694
General Services Administration.....	69,446	100,046	81,754
Other independent agencies.....	34,563	35,168	² 503
Program total.....	<u>858,932</u>	<u>998,809</u>	<u>1,006,899</u>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table M-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Con.

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Law enforcement support:			
Agency for International Development.....	4,968	23,800	35,600
Department of Commerce.....	1,127	1,467	1,767
Department of Defense—Civil.....	95	130	134
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	5,310	5,820	6,300
Department of the Interior.....	278	354	201
Department of Justice.....	104,189	141,348	148,989
Department of Transportation.....	57	63	69
Department of the Treasury.....	3,599	4,481	7,200
General Services Administration.....	5,823	2,067	1,203
Veterans Administration.....	36,193	49,263	53,864
Other independent agencies.....	771	903	(2)
Program total.....	<u>162,410</u>	<u>229,696</u>	<u>255,327</u>
Administration of criminal justice:			
The Judiciary.....	64,014	69,696	75,767
Department of Defense—Civil.....	45	68	75
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	56	60	—
Department of the Interior.....	976	1,127	1,279
Department of Justice.....	97,122	116,032	138,913
Department of Transportation.....	2	2	2
Program total.....	<u>162,215</u>	<u>186,985</u>	<u>216,036</u>
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
The Judiciary.....	7,188	7,787	8,804
Department of Defense—Civil.....	811	920	986
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	42,339	48,983	61,628
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	4,348	5,072	5,220
Department of the Interior.....	310	796	796
Department of Justice.....	206,381	329,095	435,027
Department of Labor.....	11,960	13,700	8,900
Program total.....	<u>273,337</u>	<u>406,353</u>	<u>521,361</u>
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs:			
Executive Office of the President.....	1,100	5,500	5,700
Department of Justice.....	36,841	56,892	42,960
Program total.....	<u>37,941</u>	<u>62,392</u>	<u>48,660</u>
Total Federal outlays.....	<u>1,806,393</u>	<u>2,415,991</u>	<u>2,599,223</u>

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military.

² Excludes outlays for the U.S. Postal Service which are included in the Annexed Budget for 1974.

Table M-4. SELECTED CRIME REDUCTION DATA (dollars in thousands)

	1970	1971	1972
Federal outlays for crime reduction:			
Federal crime reduction outlays assisting States and localities	\$177,251	\$414,773	\$674,785
Federal crime reduction outlays for reduction of Federal crimes	679,665	937,982	1,131,608
Total Federal outlays for reduction of crime	<u>856,916</u>	<u>1,352,755</u>	<u>1,806,393</u>
Federal personnel:			
Full-time Federal criminal investigators ¹	14,610	15,489	17,507
U.S. attorneys and assistant attorneys (man-years on criminal workload)	630	712	763
Attorneys—criminal division (man-years)	190	239	271
U.S. district court judgeships	402	402	498
State and local crimes:²			
Serious crimes recorded (UCR—table 2)	5,568,200	5,995,200	(3)
Violent crimes recorded (UCR—table 2)	731,400	810,020	(3)
Rate of serious crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2)	2,740	2,907	(3)
Rate of violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2)	360	393	(3)
Percent index crimes cleared by arrest (UCR—table 13)	21.0	20.9	(3)
Percent found guilty of persons charged by police (UCR—table 15)	66.8	64.7	(3)
Federal investigations:			
FBI, investigative matters received	882,254	828,059	824,252
Immigration and Naturalization Service (investigations completed) ⁴	28,718	28,542	30,245
Postal Service, criminal caseload	211,166	510,220	5 462,671
IRS, cases closed ⁶	7,908	7,381	8,518
Bureau of Customs, cases closed	32,040	38,062	40,076
Secret Service, cases closed	99,390	104,743	132,018
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, cases closed	7,867	6,339	6,964
Disposition of Federal criminal matters:			
Investigative matters presented for prosecutive decision—prosecution declined	89,139	94,032	119,064
Federal criminal cases commenced ⁷	38,102	41,290	47,043
Federal criminal cases terminated ⁷	34,962	37,715	46,090
Federal criminal cases pending ⁷	20,910	24,485	25,438
Federal criminal cases pending over 6 months ⁸	5,710	6,602	5,462
Federal criminal defendants convicted	29,005	34,579	40,812
High echelon organized crime figures convicted	33	61	60
Corrections:			
Average Federal jail population	4,284	4,733	5,160
Average Federal prison population	20,687	20,949	21,329
Court commitments to Federal institutions	11,060	12,613	13,677
Average Federal prison sentences (months)	46.8	47.8	47.9
Persons under supervision of Federal probation system (end of year)	38,409	42,549	49,023
Federal paroles granted	5,142	5,851	6,174
Warrants issued for violation of conditions of release from prison	2,369	2,044	1,906
Executive clemency petitions granted	96	173	255

¹ CSC jobs classified in series 1811 as of October 31.² From FBI uniform crime report, calendar year 1971.³ Not available.⁴ Includes investigations of criminal, immoral, narcotic, fraud, and subversive activity.⁵ Represents a new workload reporting system which reflects individual complaints in a specific case series.⁶ Includes tax fraud investigations of narcotics traffickers and organized crime figures.⁷ Excludes transfers.⁸ Excludes pending cases of fugitives.