

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ANTI-NARCOTICS EFFORTS

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OVERVIEW

“Drug Enforcement during Janet Reno’s stewardship of [the Justice Department] would take American law enforcement to heights seldom reached before.”

- Jim McGee and Brian Duffy, “Main Justice.”

Over the last three years, the Department of Justice has led an aggressive, coordinated strategy to combat the trafficking and use of illegal narcotics. The Department’s primary focus is the investigation and prosecution of major drug trafficking organizations -- both here and abroad. Domestically, we are putting more police officers on the street and using sophisticated investigative techniques and innovative prosecution strategies to dismantle many of the largest and most violent drug gangs in the Nation. Communities across the countries have experienced dramatic reductions in crime as a result of our efforts.

Internationally, the Department is combining intelligence gathering, law enforcement, and the imposition of economic sanctions against source countries to stem the flow of drugs to America. We provided the information that led to the capture of the leaders of the infamous Cali Cartel; we successfully brought the alleged Mexican drug lord Juan Garcia Abrego to the United States for trial; and we are leading the nation's first coordinated, multi-district strategy to fight crime and drugs along the Southwest Border.

In addition to our enforcement efforts, this Justice Department has advocated more than any other the need for treatment and prevention programs as part of a balanced and cost-effective approach to fighting drugs. We insisted that adequate funding for treatment and prevention programs be included in the 1994 Crime Act; we have fought for drug courts that hold offenders accountable and provide the treatment they require to avoid substance abuse and crime; and we have fought for after school programs, mentoring programs, and community-based programs like Boys and Girls Clubs that give kids positive alternatives to drugs.

Taken together, these efforts demonstrate the Justice Department’s strong and continuing commitment to fighting drugs in America.

I. DOMESTIC DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Justice Department's domestic drug enforcement strategy is closely linked to its overall strategy -- undertaken primarily through the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative -- to attack and reduce violent crime in America. Many factors contribute to the overall level of violence and violent crime in this country, but one of the most direct causes is the use and trafficking of illegal drugs. In 1993, according to our estimates, one American was murdered every seven hours as a result of the drug trade. And thousands of other violent crimes are committed each year by persons under the influence of drugs.

More Sophisticated Prosecutions

The Department's enforcement strategy intends to break this link between drugs and violence in every city and every community in America. Our primary objective in this area is to use the full arsenal of federal enforcement tools, including sophisticated investigative techniques like electronic surveillance, against the most serious drug traffickers and the largest and most violent drug trafficking organizations operating in the United States. As indicators of our approach:

- The number of court authorized wiretaps in narcotics cases has doubled between 1991 and 1995 -- from 408 to 826.
- The proportion of all sentenced drug trafficking defendants with the long criminal records has increased during the period of 1992 to 1995 -- from 4% to 7% -- while the proportion without significant prior criminal records has decreased -- from 62% to 56%.
- A higher proportion of all drug trafficking defendants were sentenced for higher drug amounts in 1995 than in 1992 -- 40% compared to 32% -- while a smaller proportion was sentenced for lower amounts -- 27% compared to 35%.

Maintaining Prosecution Levels

Targeting higher-level traffickers and large organizations, however, does not mean that we are prosecuting fewer drug cases overall. In fact, according to statistics from the Executive Office of United States Attorneys, federal prosecutors filed about as many drug cases in 1995 as they did in 1992, the year before we embarked on our current strategy. A total of 9,897 drug cases were filed in 1992 charging 22,259 defendants. In 1995, the Department filed 3% more cases against 5% fewer defendants. In both years, about 85% of all drug defendants charged were convicted, and about 87% of those defendants were sentenced to prison for an average term of nearly 90 months. More specifically:

- Drug cases represented about 28% of all criminal cases filed in 1992 and 1995. Drug defendants represented about 38% of all defendants in both years.

- 85% of all drug defendants whose cases were terminated in 1992 were convicted -- 1% more than in 1995.
- 87% of all drug defendants who were convicted received prison sentences -- 1% fewer than in 1995.
- 50% of drug traffickers sentenced to prison received terms exceeding 60 months -- 2% more than in 1995.
- The average prison sentence for convicted drug traffickers in 1992 was 90 months -- the same as in 1995. The median sentence was 61 months -- 1 month higher than 1995.

Fighting Gangs, Getting Results

Much of the U.S. drug trafficking business is conducted and controlled by violent street gangs. As a result, the Justice Department has developed, for the first time ever, a coordinated national strategy to prosecute and dismantle gangs, using the same tools that have been used effectively against organized crime.

Increasingly, street gangs are highly sophisticated, well financed, and extremely resilient. Our approach, therefore, is to target them in their entirety -- from the highest echelon to the dealer on the street. We treat them like the sophisticated businesses they are and use tools such as wiretaps, the racketeering and conspiracy laws, and the forfeiture and money-laundering laws to attack all aspects of their infrastructure. Where appropriate, we will also use tough criminal provisions like the death penalty for drug kingpins, mandatory life without parole, and the "three-strikes" law contained in the 1994 Crime Act.

Through cooperative efforts with local communities, the Justice Department has successfully prosecuted some of most significant drug gangs across the country. The following cases and commentary are representative of our success:

- The C & C Gang (New York City). In 1994 and 1995, 24 members of the C&C Gang pleaded guilty, or were convicted at trial, of racketeering, murder, kidnaping, assault, conspiracy, and various firearms and drug offenses, and have received or face sentences ranging from 10 years in jail to life imprisonment. The C&C Gang terrorized citizens of the Mott Haven Section of the Bronx for many years, while acting as an extremely dangerous security force for numerous heroin dealers who openly sold their drugs in the neighborhood under C&C's protection. The crime rate in Mott Haven dropped over 40 percent after the C&C Gang was taken off the streets.

"Since the first arrest of C&C gang members in October 1993, the streets, residents say, have been noticeably calmer. Open drug sales have diminished, and shoppers have returned to Mott Haven's major retail strip. ... Detectives agree, noting that homicides dropped from 47 in 1993 to 29 in 1994."

- N.Y. Times, 4/23/95.

- The Bottoms Boyz Gang (Shreveport, Louisiana). In March 1995, twelve members of the "Bottom Boyz" gang were convicted of operating a continuing criminal enterprise and committing offenses that involved murder, drive-by shootings, and drug distribution. The defendants received sentences ranging from 10 to 35 years.

"[Before the arrests] there'd be cars all up and down the street doing deals. Not anymore. As you can see, no one's out."

- Shreveport Police Officer J.J. Silva.
Shreveport Times, 9/18/94.

The gang was one of Shreveport's best organized and most violent street gangs. They were heavily involved in the trafficking of both powder and crack cocaine and the use of violence to preserve the gang's dominance in the Ledbetter Heights neighborhood of Shreveport. Five months after the arrest of the Bottoms Boys gang members, crime in Ledbetter Heights decreased by nearly one third and drug offenses decreased by 54 percent.

- The Latin Kings (Connecticut). In 1995 and 1996, 33 defendants, the entire statewide hierarchy of the "Latin Kings" gang, were convicted of a variety of offenses, including racketeering, racketeering conspiracy, murder and assault in the aid of racketeering, and drug and firearms offenses. The gang, which was the dominant criminal force in all of Connecticut's major cities, was centered in Bridgeport and New Haven.

"The residents in these communities are the real beneficiaries of these prosecutions. ... [The Latin Kings] were highly organized, highly disciplined and very violent, with tentacles in several states."

- U.S. Attorney Chris Droney, New Haven Register, 9/30/95.

For years, the gang had plagued those cities with violent crime and drug trafficking. Since

the convictions, murder and violent crime rates in those cities dropped by as much as 40 percent over previous years.

- The Gangster Disciples (Chicago). During the last two years, nearly 100 members of Chicago's largest and most ruthless gang -- the "Gangster Disciples" -- have been indicted, more than 60 have been convicted, and more than 30 have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from five years to life. The gang members have been charged with participating in a 25 year conspiracy to distribute cocaine, crack, heroin, and marijuana and to extort protection money from street dealers through violence and intimidation. The defendants have also been charged with operating a continuing criminal enterprise responsible for the retail sale of large quantities of narcotics.

"Powerful gang members have been seized, [Gangster Disciple leader] Larry Hoover has been exposed for the ruthless gang leader he is, and a bid to clean up the Gangster Disciples' reputation and thrust them into mainstream politics has been thwarted."

- Editorial, Chicago Daily Herald, 9/6/95.

- The Short North Posse (Columbus, Ohio). Thirty-seven members of the "Short North Posse" gang have entered guilty pleas to crack cocaine distribution and weapons charges. Seven additional gang members were found guilty following a jury trial in 1995. The gang terrorized the citizens of the neighborhood in which it operated. Following the arrests and convictions, the crime rate in the area dropped significantly.

"Residents Say Drug Bust is Good Start"

- Columbus Dispatch headline, 3/27/95.

- Sons of Silence Motorcycle Club (Iowa). Eleven members of the "Sons of Silence Motorcycle Club" were sentenced in April 1996 after being convicted of various racketeering charges including methamphetamine trafficking, money laundering, obstruction of justice, and additional charges of violent crime in aid of racketeering activity and firearms offenses.

"Anybody who uses drugs, I don't have no use for them. I'm glad they're gone."

- 62-year old neighbor of SOS members.

- Insane Gangsta Crips (Austin, Texas). Sixteen members of the "Insane Gangsta Crips" were indicted in 1996 on charges relating to the distribution of crack cocaine at a public housing project in East Austin. All sixteen defendants pled guilty and received sentences that range from five to 12 years. The arrests were greeted enthusiastically by the members of the city housing project where the gang had been dealing drugs.

"The biggest thing is just being able to sit outside. I used to never let my kids go outside."

- North Austin resident Lillian Campos.

- Grove View Terrace Court Boys (Fayetteville, NC). The Grove View Terrace Court Boys Gang was dismantled in 1994. Since that time, 38 gang members have been convicted. Nearly all the defendants were convicted of use or carrying a firearm during a drug trafficking crime in addition to drug trafficking conspiracy charges.

"[A] lot of homicides are drug-related, and a lot of drug dealers have gotten lengthy prison sentences and are no longer on the street committing crimes of violence. It has had a healthy effect on the overall quality of life here."

- Fayetteville District Attorney Ed Grannis, Jr.

Helping Communities Fight Drugs

Drug dealing in our nation's communities is one of the main impediments to public safety, public health, and economic development. So, in addition to pursuing aggressive federal prosecutions like the ones described above, this Justice Department is committed to providing cities and towns the resources they need to reclaim their streets and sidewalks from drug dealers.

- 100,000 Community Police Officers.

One the most effective means to disrupt urban drug markets is to increase the presence of cops on the beat. The Justice Department is committed to adding 100,000 community police officers to America's streets, and we are nearly half way to achieving our goal. At last count, the Department has provided funding to hire over 44,000 new police officers.

- Operation Weed and Seed.

In 87 high crime communities, U.S. Attorneys are working hand-in-hand with law enforcement, local prosecutors, social service providers, and residents to "weed" neighborhoods of drugs, crime, and gag activity and "seed" them with economic revitalization. The Weed and Seed strategy integrates federal, state and local law enforcement and criminal justice efforts with private

and community resources to maximize the impact of existing programs, establish new programs where needed, and improve the quality of life for neighborhood residents.

- Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP).

Through the Comprehensive Communities Program, the Justice Department funds and supports the development of comprehensive strategies to reduce drug-related crime in 16 selected cities. Components of CCP strategies include community policing, coordination among public and private agencies, and an active role by the community in problem solving.

- DEA Mobile Enforcement Teams.

One of the most promising new ways in which the Justice Department assists communities with drug enforcement is the deployment of Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Mobile Enforcement Teams (METs). METs are essentially mobile police stations staffed by experienced drug enforcement agents who respond to pressing drug problems in particular communities.

At the request of a chief law enforcement executive of a given jurisdiction, the MET is dispatched to an area where an acute drug-related violent crime problem has been identified and local law enforcement lacks adequate resources to address the problem. Prior to deployment, the MET assesses the situation and designs an operational plan to attack the problem. The MET works closely with local law enforcement as well as any

existing task forces in the area and do not leave the area until the identified problem has been eliminated. As of August 1996, there have been 142 requests for assistance. Forty-one MET deployments have been completed; thirty-one are ongoing and seventy are in the assessment stage.

"The Citizens of Rampart Thanks DEA & ATF for the Summer Task Force Please Come Back!"

- Billboard message from the citizens of the Rampart section of Los Angeles to a departing MET team.

Ensuring Incarceration of Drug Offenders

Since the beginning of 1993, the Justice Department has prosecuted approximately 75,000 drug defendants. There are currently some 50,000 drug offenders in federal prison -- about 60 percent of the inmate population and more than at any other time in history. In order to accommodate this large and growing federal prison population -- which is driven largely by our aggressive drug prosecution policy -- the Department is committed to building new Federal corrections facilities. In order to help states deal with their own burgeoning population of drug criminals, we are committed to enabling states to do likewise.

- Between 1996 and 2000, the Federal Bureau of Prisons will activate 18 new prisons containing over 23,000 new beds.

- During the same period, BOP will open or expand 13 detention centers to accommodate over 6000 additional detainees.
- In FY 1996, the Department will award approximately \$400 million in prison construction grants to the states. Half of this grant money is limited to states that have -- or will soon have -- "truth in sentencing" laws mandating that violent offenders serve at least 85% of their sentences.

Reacting to Emerging Drug Threats: Methamphetamine.

One of the Justice Department's most important roles in the drug area is anticipating dangerous trends in drug usage. Perhaps the fastest growing and most dangerous new drug on America's streets is methamphetamine. More potent than crack, yet cheaper, "meth" poses a critical threat to public health and public safety. In response to meth's growing popularity, the Justice Department developed the National Methamphetamine Strategy, a comprehensive strategy to curtail its spread and prosecute those who use and distribute it. Not only have we enhanced our prosecution efforts, we have also sought higher sentences for meth offenses, greater regulation of the chemicals used to produce meth, and increased training for state and local law enforcement in the handling of meth-related chemicals and persons under the influence of the drug.

Employing New Technologies.

The tools we use in the fight against drugs must always keep pace with those used by the drug traffickers. The Justice Department has been actively developing and employing innovative technology and law enforcement techniques in all its counter-narcotics operations. The following are but a few examples.

- Mobile X-Ray Units.

The Department is currently employing mobile x-ray units capable of detecting narcotics concealed in vehicles attempting to cross the Southwest Border.

- Concealed Weapons Detection.

The Department has funded efforts to develop sophisticated detection systems that will allow law enforcement, in appropriate circumstances, to detect whether a suspect is carrying a concealed weapon and, in some cases, drugs.

- Methamphetamine Detection.

The Department has recently developed and tested a means to locate methamphetamine labs through the detection of airborne residue generated by the labs.

II. INTERNATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT

In addition to the large amounts of drugs that are grown and manufactured in the United States, every year hundreds of tons cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine and marijuana arrive into this country from around the world. Domestic law enforcement alone, therefore, is no answer to our nation's drug problem. We must also engage in and encourage aggressive enforcement abroad.

The Justice Department's international enforcement efforts are focused on the heart of the problem: the major producing countries and the leadership and infrastructure of the major international drug trafficking organizations. Through intelligence gathering, enforcement operations, border control, and the imposition of economic sanctions, we have achieved significant results.

Operation Cornerstone: Bringing Down the Cali Drug Cartel

The Cali Cartel was once synonymous with international drug trafficking. Through Operation Cornerstone, however, the Justice Department combined painstaking investigation and close cooperation with Columbian law enforcement officials to assist in the capture of the cartel's major leaders. With the arrest and incarceration in Colombia of Miguel and Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela, the late Jose Santacruz Londono, and Helmer Herrera Buitrago, the cartel's operations have been severely disrupted.

"[T]he Cornerstone investigation of the Cali cartel demonstrated [that the Justice Department] can be an implacable adversary. Indeed, . . . it is now reasonable to assert that no trafficking organization anywhere in the world is so large or so powerful that it cannot be challenged by federal law enforcement."

- Jim McGee and Brian Duffy, "Main Justice."

Stemming the Flow of Drugs from Mexico

As much as two-thirds of all cocaine entering the U.S. comes across our 2,000 mile border with Mexico, in addition to substantial quantities of heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine. To stem this tide of drugs, the Department's Southwest Border Initiative combines aggressive interdiction efforts at the border itself with significant investigative and prosecutive initiatives against major Mexican trafficking organizations.

In the last three years, the Border Patrol has seized almost 20,000 shipments of drugs with a street value of over \$4.7 billion, a 38 percent increase over the three prior years. And in the San Diego area alone, combined federal and state felony drug prosecutions doubled from 1994 to 1995.

- "Zorro II"

A recent example of the Southwest Border Initiative's impact on narcotics trafficking organizations operating in the U.S. is the series of nationwide investigations code-named "Zorro II."

In May 1996 approximately 130 individuals were charged with offenses relating to the importation and distribution of cocaine. Over 90 court authorized wiretaps were executed and 5,598 kilograms of cocaine were seized during the course of the investigation. The Colombian cocaine was shipped from Colombia to Mexico where the Mexican transportation and distribution organization, associated with a group known as the "Mexican Federation," ferried the cocaine across the border. Once in the U.S., the cocaine was stored in the Los Angeles area for distribution by representatives of the Colombian owners who delivered it to wholesale and retail buyers in such cities as Miami, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond and Newark. The cocaine distribution system ended in places like Richmond, Virginia where cocaine powder was converted into crack cocaine and sold in public housing projects. The process flowed in reverse to ship cash receipts out of the U.S.

Zorro II is one of the most significant narcotics operations ever undertaken because it simultaneously dismantled the organization that owned the cocaine and a second organization that ran the transportation system. Over 40 state and local police and prosecutive agencies, the United States Attorneys, Department of Justice, DEA and the FBI and 7 other federal agencies across the country combined resources and expertise in this cooperative effort.

- The Guzman-Loera Case

In another recent border case, the Justice Department charged twenty-two members of the Guzman-Loera narcotics trafficking organization with crimes arising from the construction of a 1,450 foot tunnel from Mexico to California, used for drug smuggling. The charges are the result of a multi-jurisdictional investigation that targeted the Mexico City-based drug trafficking organization headed by Joaquin Guzman-Loera, who is currently in custody in Mexico in connection with the killing of a Mexican Cardinal. To date, seven individuals have been arrested in the United States and over seven tons of cocaine have been seized.

Imposing Economic Sanctions Against Drug Traffickers and Drug Producing Countries

International drug enforcement requires bilateral cooperation between the U.S. government and the governments of drug producing nations. When that cooperation is lacking, this Justice Department has supported the imposition of economic sanctions against both drug trafficking organizations and the countries that provide them safe haven.

- Denial of U.S. Economic Assistance

Each year, the President must submit to Congress a list of major drug producing countries in the world and certify those whose governments have cooperated in fighting drug trafficking. The President is authorized by law to deny most categories of U.S. Government assistance to those countries that have not cooperated fully. Last year, President Clinton denied U.S. assistance to six countries -- Afghanistan, Burma, Iran, Nigeria, Syria, and for the first time, to a Western Hemisphere democracy: Colombia.

- IEEPA Sanctions

Through the International Economic Emergency Powers Act ("IEEPA"), the United States has frozen the U.S. assets of the four primary leaders of the Cali Cartel, 43 of their front companies, 33 individuals who acted in support of or on behalf of the leadership, and almost 200 other narcotics targets. The sanctions also bar U.S. citizens and corporations, anywhere in the world, from engaging in any financial transaction or commerce with those on the list.

Imposition of IEEPA sanctions has been effective. Many of the cartel's assets have been blocked; U.S. Fortune 500 companies have halted trade with Cartel-controlled companies in Colombia; and four major Colombian banks have closed the accounts of the individuals and entities on the list. And Colombian companies that are separately incorporated but affiliated with U.S. corporations have stopped doing business with cartel companies, even though they are not technically prohibited from doing so under the law.

Fostering Effective Extradition Relationships

An important aspect of dealing with international drug traffickers is having mutually beneficial extradition relationships with other countries. Over the last three years, the Justice Department has worked hard to foster those relationships, and our efforts have paid off.

Recently, for example, Thailand extradited to the United States a notorious public figure charged with drug trafficking offenses in this country. Similarly, Mexico recently determined that its national security was best served by expelling reputed drug lord Juan Garcia Abrego to the United States where he is now subject to trial for violations of U.S. law. And, Bolivia has recently signed a extradition treaty with the United States that will allow extradition of U.S., Bolivian, and third country nationals to the U.S. or Bolivia so that these criminals can be called to account to justice in the place they committed their crimes.

III. DRUG PREVENTION, DRUG TESTING, AND DRUG TREATMENT

Law enforcement alone will not win the battle against drugs. Any cop on the beat will tell you that we need treatment, testing, and prevention programs as well. More than at any other time in history, the Department of Justice has fought hard for these programs despite stiff opposition.

The prevention and treatment funding contained in the 1994 Crime Act will enable the Justice Department to fund and evaluate programs in thousands of communities throughout the nation. The following programs and initiatives are just a sample of the many ways in which the Justice Department has incorporated drug treatment and prevention programs into a smart and balanced approach to fighting drugs.

Fighting for Drug Courts

Drug Courts are a tough and effective alternative to incarceration for non-violent drug offenders. They combine tough sanctions and necessary services aimed at forcing substance abusing offenders to kick their habits and stay out of jail. Funding for Drug Courts was included in the 1994 Crime Act, and since the passage of the Act the Justice Department awarded grants to 80 Drug Court programs in 38 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The Administration requested \$150 million in new FY 1996 Drug Court funding; Congress has provided only \$18 million.

Providing Drug Treatment in Federal and State Prisons

It is estimated that more than half of the nearly 350,000 offenders who enter America's prisons each year are substance abusers. So to attack crime seriously, we must begin to attack the abuse that so often causes it. That means adopting a comprehensive, mandatory approach to drug treatment at all levels of the correctional system -- to hold offenders fully accountable for their criminal behavior.

We are doing this in the Federal prison system, where all inmates with a drug-related conviction or history of drug use are required to complete a 40-hour drug education course and are provided the opportunity to undergo further treatment. The most serious abusers are also eligible for residential treatment programs, which are available at 35 of our institutions. These programs run for six to twelve months, provide a minimum of 500 hours of drug abuse treatment, and involve extensive group and individual counseling. They also involve continued monitoring and support for the inmates while they're on parole -- so that they don't return to a life of crime when they reenter society.

In addition to requiring drug treatment in Federal prisons, the Justice Department also provides grants to states to develop and implement intensive substance abuse treatment programs within state and local detention facilities.

Demanding Drug Testing of Federal Arrestees

As part of our comprehensive approach to drug treatment, the Justice Department is currently implementing a program to test Federal arrestees for illegal drugs. A judge should be able to take a positive drug test into consideration when determining whether to release an offender back into community pending trial or in determining conditions of release.

Providing Drug Prevention and Education Opportunities for our Children

Many of the drug prevention programs administered or funded by the Justice Department are aimed at our nation's youth, including:

- The Safe Haven Program.

The Safe Haven Program helps neighborhood youth to become healthy, law-abiding citizens, free of drugs and alcohol abuse, by establishing multi-service community centers -- "Safe Havens" -- located in safe environments within the community.

- The Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program (D.A.R.E.).

D.A.R.E. is a youth drug awareness and education curriculum taught by police officers to a broad array of elementary, junior high, and high school students. Since the beginning of the program, more than 22,000 specially-trained community police officers from over 7,000 communities across the country have conducted D.A.R.E. classes for over 25 million students. A recent evaluation of the program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice evaluation of the program found that D.A.R.E. is most effective at increasing students' knowledge about substance abuse and enhancing their social skills. The evaluation also revealed that D.A.R.E. has strong support and user satisfaction among a cross section of racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups. A revised D.A.R.E. curriculum including more participatory learning is currently under development.

- The Children at Risk Program.

The Children at Risk ("CAR") Program, funded by the Justice Department and private sources, is an intensive, two-year intervention program for high-risk youth in high-crime neighborhoods. CAR programs are ongoing in five cities. The program combines family services, education services, after school and summer activities, mentoring, performance incentives, and increased law enforcement to prevent drug abuse and delinquency by targeted youth. Initial evaluation results show that kids in the CAR program are less likely to have encounters with police and the juvenile courts and more likely to proceed to the next grade in school.

Restoring Programs Cut by the Congress

In addition to Drug Courts, the current Congress has cut funding for a variety of other effective programs that balance drug enforcement, treatment, and prevention. Overall, the Congress has appropriated only 75 percent of the Department's FY93-FY97 funding requests for drug treatment and prevention programs. The Justice Department will continue to fight to restore funding for these programs, including:

- Certain Punishment for Youth Offenders

FY 1996 request: \$9.6 million.
Congressional appropriation: \$0.

This formula grant program to the states is aimed at providing sanctions for youth offenders that promote reduced recidivism and drug use, crime prevention, and assistance to victims. Because

of increasing juvenile drug use, directed correctional programs like this one can be critically important.

- Youth Academies

FY 1996 request: \$1.6 million.
Congressional appropriation: \$0.

The Youth Academy program provides funding for residential services for youth who have dropped out of school, have had contact with the criminal justice system, or are considered high-risk for substance abuse and crime.

- Local Crime Prevention Block Grants

FY 1995 request: \$30 million.
Congressional appropriation: \$0.

This program is designed to help local governments target prevention, intervention, and treatment as methods of crime and drug prevention.