



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Press Conference on the Budget

Monday, February 1, 1999

12:45 p.m.

The Justice Department

Conference Room B

10th & Constitution Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

P R O C E E D I N G S

(12:45 p.m.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: For the past six and a half years, crime has been falling. The Nation's violent crime rate has dropped more than 20 percent since 1993. Our murder rate has fallen to its lowest levels in three decades. We want to continue this trend, making progress, but we cannot let up.

Our fiscal year 2000 budget request will help us do just that. Today, we are asking Congress for \$21 billion, an increase of \$317 million over last year.

First, the money will help support communities to enhance their community policing efforts. It will help us give law enforcement officials the technology they need to confront the challenges that law enforcement will face in the 21st century.

Secondly, it will help us keep pace with cyber criminals, and protect our Nation's infrastructure from the growing threat of terrorism.

Third, it will pay for more Federal prisons.

Fourth, it will help us thwart drug traffickers and curb drug abuse.

And, fifth, it will enhance our civil rights enforcement efforts.

As I have said before, oftentimes when crime has gone down in previous years, people have become complacent. They have turned to other issues. I think if we continue our efforts, and with this budget, we can have a substantial impact on the culture of violence in this country.

This initiative will provide funds to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more law enforcement officers, so that we can target hot spots where crime occurs. The budget will provide law enforcement with the latest crime-fighting technology. It will provide grants to train and hire community prosecutors, who will interact directly with the community.

Further, the initiative will engage communities in preventing crime by teaching residents problem-solving skills and by promoting police partnerships with juvenile justice and child welfare organizations.

In order to ensure violent crime continues to decline, we are also seeking more dollars to keep young people from illegally obtaining guns, and to prosecute violent felons who possess them. And we are seeking \$35 million to develop alternative methods of punishing our young offenders, so we are not just incarcerating them.

Another significant challenge we face will be to prevent and combat cyber crime and terrorism. Modern technology has created tremendous opportunity for learning and for progress, but it has also opened the door for cyber terrorists and cyber criminals to wreak havoc on our Nation's infrastructure. We must not let cyber terrorists roam freely on the information superhighway.

That is why today we are asking for more than \$122 million; in part, to protect our infrastructure from cyber criminals and domestic terrorism. With these funds, we can hire more than 60 new attorneys to prosecute these cases and 60 FBI agents to create advanced cyber squads. These cyber squads will identify, investigate and prevent any attacks on our Nation's critical infrastructure, wherever possible.

Further, we will expand our domestic preparedness efforts by supporting a domestic preparedness training center, and by purchasing new equipment to detect chemical or biological weapons.

Despite the drop in crime, the Federal prison population continues to grow. Housing this population is a third major challenge that we face. So, today's budget asks for more than \$738 million to address that challenge.

The funds will enable us to construct three new prisons, activate five other facilities, and cover the start-up costs incurred in connection with six more. With these funds, we can accommodate the detainee population that has been growing considerable over the last few years, especially along the Southwest border.

A fourth major challenge includes confronting illegal drugs. With the fiscal year 2000 budget, we will have a budget of nearly \$8 billion to fight drugs next year. This increase will help us better to coordinate investigations and hire additional resources to prosecute complex international drug trafficking cases.

On the drug prevention side, the funds will be used for expanding the drug court program, developing programs that explain to our young people the risk of using drugs, and stepping up our efforts to drug test and treat inmates, so that they don't go back to using drugs as soon as they are released from prison.

Finally, today's budget request demonstrates our commitment to enforcing our civil rights laws. The 19-percent increase we are seeking represents the largest increase for the Civil Rights Division in nine years. As Bill Lee will point out, the funds will allow us to coordinate civil rights efforts amongst all the Federal agencies, hire more attorneys to prosecute hate crimes and police misconduct cases, step up our fair housing and fair lending efforts, and ensure that our society is accessible to all Americans with disabilities.

We are also seeking increases for the Community Relations Service to hire more conflict resolution experts, to be dispatched to communities experiencing racial or ethnic tensions.

These are some of the toughest challenges we face, but our efforts don't stop there. Our fiscal year 2000 budget request contains much more. There is \$50 million to purchase force-multiplying technology along the Southwest border, to further decrease illegal immigration.

There is \$77 million to construct critically needed border patrol stations and additional detention facilities. There is \$5 million to support our Columbia/HCA Health Care investigation. There is \$20 million to hire 40 new attorneys to pursue our case against the tobacco industry and to cover the anticipated costs of expert witnesses.

There is \$5 million for child support enforcement; \$120 million for public safety programs in Indian country; and \$93 million more for managing our information resources.

I am proud of what this Department has been able to do over the past six years. The dedicated men and women working for the Department do so much for this Nation. But these new resources will allow us to build on these accomplishments, and these funds will set us on the right path as we enter the 21st century.

Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder will now discuss two of the areas in which we have asked for more funding: community prosecutors and firearms prosecutions.

Eric.

MR. HOLDER: Good afternoon.

As the Attorney General just said, we are committed to helping communities across the country continue their efforts to keep crime going down. I would like to highlight two important aspects of our budget request that we believe will do just that.

The first is community prosecutors. These prosecutors are part of a philosophy that is changing the way that we serve our communities. Now, under the community prosecution philosophy, prosecutors are stationed in, and work within, the neighborhoods that they serve. They work hand in hand with residents to identify and solve specific crime problems plaguing their neighborhoods.

When I was the U.S. Attorney here in D.C., I set up a program that places prosecutors in the neighborhoods so they could foster a better relationship with the communities that they served. It was, in short, a program that worked.

Unlike the prosecutors stationed back in the main office, these so-called neighborhood D.A.'s were better able to understand the needs of the residents, and could work more closely with private and public organizations in the area. What's more, we discovered that the residents were more willing to help the community prosecutors by coming forward when they witnessed a crime.

Today's request seeks \$200 million in grants to expand this successful program even further. The funds will help States and cities hire, redeploy and train this new breed of community-oriented prosecutors. These prosecutors will make a difference, just as community policing has made a difference in fighting crime and bringing communities together.

The second aspect of the budget that will help us help communities is the focus on gun violence. Next year, we are seeking \$10 million to prevent and to reduce youth gun violence. These funds will be used not only to help us prevent gun use by children, but to help us understand why kids carry and use guns in the first place.

Most of the funds will go to approximately 20 communities eager to confront the problem of kids with guns. To get the funds, the communities will have to devise a series of strategies, or a comprehensive approach, to preventing, intervening and suppressing youth gun violence.

A portion of the funds will then be used to evaluate their efforts. If it works, we will try the approach in other cities as well.

In addition, we are seeking \$5 million to conduct an intensive firearms prosecution effort. With these funds, we can hire and dispatch more than 40 attorneys to select cities across the country to prosecute criminals who possess guns.

Once there, these prosecutors will team up with their local counterparts to identify those crimes that would be better off being brought in Federal court. If you rob a store with a gun and could get more jail time under the Federal system, then you just might end up in Federal court. It's a comprehensive approach, and it works.

Just ask the felons, the convicts, in Boston and in Richmond. They learned their lesson the hard way.

Violent felons, armed drug traffickers and firearms offenders all will get the same message: If you carry a gun, then you will be doing more time. Our budget request will make sure that that message comes across loud and clear.

I believe our budget is full of important items, and these are just some of them. Ray Fisher will now talk about some of the new law enforcement technologies that our budget will fund.

Thank you.

MR. FISHER: Good afternoon.

With the 1994 Crime Act, the President and the Vice President made an unprecedented commitment to fight crime. Five years later, there is no question that they have followed through on this commitment, by providing local law enforcement with the necessary funds, tools and technology. And the results have surpassed our wildest expectations. The declining crime rate is proof that the strategy of tougher sentencing, smarter prevention and putting more cops on the street is working.

This administration also recognizes the need to provide officers on the front lines with the best available technology. And we are responding to that need by providing resources and technical assistance. One of the results: now, more agencies than ever are using crime mapping technology to support innovative crime mapping strategies.

By being able to identify and track crime hot spots, policing agencies are targeting their resources to these problem areas. Chicago, San Diego and other communities across the Nation are reaping the benefits of this technology.

While we are making serious headway against crime, there is still much more work to do. Any crime is too much crime. And that is why President Clinton and Vice President Gore and the Justice Department are proposing the 21st century Policing Initiative, to put more officers on the street and to equip them with the crime fighting technologies that they so desperately need.

The initiative adds officers who are better educated, better trained and better equipped, and puts them on the street. It provides them with the 21st century tools that they are going to need to fight 21st century crime.

The plan will renew the COPS program, and includes \$1.28 billion, almost \$1.3 billion, and nearly \$6.4 billion over the next five years in the fiscal year 2000 budget. The plan includes \$600 million to hire more law enforcement officers, as well as to provide them necessary training, education and equipment.

As the Attorney General indicated, the initiative will fund 30,000 to 50,000 officers over the next five years, with a focus on specific crime hot spots. Portions of this funding will also be used for the Police Corps, which is the educational program to train officers in universities and colleges.

It will include money for the bulletproof vest grant program and the National Police Officer Scholarship Program. In addition, funds will be set aside to help economically distressed areas retain their COPS-funded officers, who will address the problem of school violence.

In today's environment, law enforcement must be on the cutting edge of technology. And I would like to emphasize for a minute the technology aspects of this budget.

During my time as President of the Los Angeles Police Commission and in my role as Associate Attorney General, I saw and have seen firsthand the importance of having the right crime-fighting tools. That is why I am very pleased to see \$350 million included in the budget to provide State and local law enforcement agencies with the technology they need to stay at least one step, if not many steps, ahead of sophisticated criminals.

Now, of that \$350 million, \$100 million will fund a crime analysis program, to provide money to improve crime-solving, data-sharing, and crime-forecasting technologies, which can be based on real-time data.

Another \$125 million will improve public safety communications, including funding to improve compatibility among law enforcement radio systems -- a very, very critical aspect of telecommunication law enforcement technology -- as well as for innovative programs such as the development of the so-called ALERT car, a car which allows officers to enter electronically, at the scene of a crime, at an accident or at a traffic stop.

Officers may use a hand-held unit in the car or in their hand to transmit and receive information without returning to the car. By having accurate and critical information at their fingertips, police will be able to do their jobs more efficiently and more safely.

For example, officers responding to a domestic violence call will be able to access not only the offender's criminal history, but also information about support systems, safe houses and the like for the victims.

Along these same lines, the Global Criminal Justice Information Network -- a real mouthful, I might add -- will develop a nationwide network of criminal justice information systems, so that State and local authorities will have immediate access to the information they need, when they need it.

The last \$125 million will provide crime-solving technologies, such as DNA research and analysis, and will upgrade the criminal history record systems. The initiative will also take the next logical step in building upon the success of our community policing programs by providing the \$200 million for community prosecutors that Eric just spoke about.

The best way to fight and prevent crime is by engaging the entire community in the process. Thus, the 21st century Policing Initiative will target \$125 million for a community-wide crime prevention program.

And, finally, funds will also be used to develop a national strategy to help ease the transition back into society for prison inmates.

This budget proposal reflects the reality that there is still much to do. We have had great success over the last five years, but it would be simply foolish to stop now. This administration is committed to providing law enforcement with the resources they need to build upon the successes to date. The 21st century Policing Initiative provides those resources.

And now it is my pleasure to introduce the head of the Civil Rights Division, Bill Lee.

MR. LEE: Thank you, Ray.

It is a pleasure to be here with you today to talk about the Civil Rights Division's fiscal year 2000 budget.

As the Attorney General said, the administration is requesting a 19-percent increase in funding for the Civil Rights Division. That's the largest increase for the Civil Rights Division in nine years. Our budget at present is \$69 million. It would go up to \$82 million.

With this increase, we would be able to expand our efforts prosecuting hate crimes, enforcing fair housing and fair lending laws, and protecting the rights of Americans with disabilities. We estimate that this increase will allow us to fill 90 new positions, including 40 attorneys.

The highest priority of the Department is fighting crime, as you have heard. And this is reflected in the work of the Civil Rights Division. The budget calls for an increase of \$646,000, and 10 new positions in our fight against hate crimes.

Last year, the Attorney General created two task forces headed by the Civil Rights Division; one to fight modern-day slavery and worker exploitation and another to fight violence against health care providers. Each of these task forces will benefit from our increase. The Worker Exploitation Task Force, for example, will receive an extra \$400,000, and six new positions.

The majority of police officers in this country are honest, hard-working individuals. The Department has not hesitated to investigate and prosecute those who cross the line. That's why more than \$1 million and 16 new positions will be directed toward our civil and criminal investigations into wrongdoing by police officers and wardens.

I came into the Department with three priorities. One was combatting hate crimes, which I have talked about. The second one is fighting lending and housing discrimination. I am happy to say that this priority will also be served by our budget request.

We have a small but very effective fair housing enforcement program, designed to combat blatant discrimination based on race, sex, national origin, disabilities, and familial status. Since the beginning of this program in 1992, the Department has filed over 50 cases and recovered almost \$7.5 million in damages. Our request for nearly a million dollars and 10 new positions will expand this program.

We will also enhance our fight against discrimination in home mortgage lending and, for the first time, business lending, by using nearly \$600,000, and nine positions, allocated in this budget.

My third enforcement priority has been fighting discrimination against Americans with disabilities. That, too, is an effort that will benefit from this budget. We will use nearly \$1.9 million, and 10 positions, to expand our successful mediation program, our nationwide certification process, and our efforts to provide technical assistance to small businesses and housing providers.

But our budget request goes beyond these priorities. Our Voting Section will have to prepare to review numerous redistricting proposals after the 2000 Census. We are going to prepare for that.

We will also increase our efforts to ensure that school desegregation has been achieved, that dangerous conditions in nursing homes and other public institutions that house some of our most vulnerable people are identified and dealt with. Also, we will increase outreach efforts to fight immigration fraud, and inform immigrant communities of their rights under the law.

This administration is committed to enforcing our Nation's civil rights laws. This budget request will help us do that.

We are now happy to answer questions.

QUESTION: Fairly or unfairly over the past year, the Department's relationship with Congress -- (off microphone). And the Republican leadership on the Judiciary Committee in the House had promised that the Justice budget would decline. Or you, or is the Department, making a special effort to explain to key members of the House Judiciary committee why these increases are needed?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We look forward to working with Congress, as we have in the past, to explain what the need is, to show how it will be used, and to try to be accountable in every way possible. And I feel that Congress will respond as it has in the past.

QUESTION: (Off microphone) --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: What we did in 1994, with the passage of the crime bill and with the creation of the Violent Crime Trust Fund, was to focus on those six years, on what would be done. It was recognized that there would be a falling off at the end of that six years. And what we have tried to do now is to take the monies from the trust fund, focus our monies in the wisest way possible, having learned a great deal about the effort to fight crime.

And what most of all we have done is what we have done a lot during these six years -- and that is to listen to State and local law enforcement, listen to the people who are in the field, learn from them as to what they need. And what we have been told again and again is we need to continue the COPS effort. That has had a real impact. We need technology. We need focused, precise technology that can help us in a number of different areas.

The police are telling us that unless we solve the problem of how we communication with each other through wireless communication, we are going to be in very serious trouble. So, it focuses monies in that direction.

We have heard from prosecutors, who say, you add money for police, but we have got to be able to prosecute them. And we have seen communities develop, as Eric Holder and his office and his successor have pursued, the concept of community justice here in Washington. We are trying to look at what works and what doesn't work, and give the police officers and law

enforcement the tools necessary to do the job.

QUESTION: Ms. Reno, you budgeted \$20 million for the tobacco litigation. That seems like a lot for one year. How long do you expect that to go on?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We want to be prepared. With or without it, we are going to put together a litigation plan that I think can be effective. But this is an example, judging from previous experiences, of what would be necessary if the most ambitious plans were implemented.

QUESTION: We have asked questions in the past about ongoing tobacco litigation -- (off microphone). I am wondering if that is a discrepancy in policy -- (off microphone) --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: There has been so much discussion about this that there are some instances where it is important to comment. And this document is a public document and I think I try to be as forthcoming as I possibly can be, consistent with the practices of the Justice Department.

QUESTION: If I could follow up -- (off microphone) -- I understood there was an ongoing criminal investigation -- (off microphone). Will this money go to the criminal investigation?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I will not comment on the criminal investigation. That is a matter the details of which have not been a matter of public record.

QUESTION: These additional police officers, perhaps as many as 50,000 in five years, that will go to the States -- (off microphone) --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: What we will try to do is work with local State and local law enforcement across the country, to focus on needs, to focus on the hot spots.

It has been so exciting to look at the data that we are able to develop now -- current data, accurate data -- about what's happening, and develop strategies, working with State and local law enforcement to address that. And in this way I think we can.

With that, I think we will turn it over to Steve Colgate and Therese McAuliffe, to answer any other specific questions you may have.

Thank you.

QUESTION: (Off microphone) -- a different approach here.

MR. COLGATE: First of all, it just may help you to focus on this. Folks, we have given you a budget summary that is in whatever awful color this is. And you can see, starting on page 155, a description of not only what we are doing as far as the follow-on Policing Initiative, but also it gives you a little more detail about the technology issues that Ray Fisher, the Associate Attorney General, spoke of.

But, basically, to answer your question, as it relates to the COPS portion of this, we are basically going to be focused on new hiring, on distressed communities, or where there is a special need. We are also going to essentially be expanding this. And that's why we are using the term, you know, 30,000 to 50,000 law enforcement personnel, to pick up other aspects of the criminal justice system, focusing on such things as probation officers -- some type of community-based person that can work with that cop, so that you are dealing with at-risk individuals who can really focus on it from a systemic basis.

So, really, the COPS initiative is sort of expanding this notion, to pick up our elements of the criminal justice system.

QUESTION: Why does it look like the overall funding for COPS is going down? (Off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: It rounds to about \$1.3 million.

QUESTION: (Off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: One thing the A.G. mentioned is this notion of what the administration and Congress had negotiated and what was going to be available in the trust fund. And what we are focusing on here is essentially using all of the trust fund resources. There was a downward stream in what was going to be available in this trust fund. We are fully expending every single dime that is authorized and made available for us in the trust fund.

So what we have done here is, now that we have been very successful with the COPS program -- and we ended fiscal year 1998, which ended on September 30th, with about 89,000 funded cops. And we will, in 1999, hit our goal of 100,000 funded cops.

So what we are now doing is essentially using those funds that are available in the trust fund and other State and local initiatives, and really leveraging from our experience in the COPS program. And what the COPS has said to us is now that we have the officers funded and we are in the process of deploying them on the street, we want to really focus on technology.

We are trying to leverage -- now that we have these cops out there -- leverage the whole notion of using technology to make them more effective, to use other aspects of the criminal justice system to really continue to push this downward spiral in the crime statistics.

QUESTION: Steve, I see quite a bit of mention of year 2000 here. How does that all shake out? Are you spending much in year 2000 problems? And how does that compare with 1999?

MR. COLGATE: Well, this fiscal year, the 2000 fiscal year, will start on October 1, 1999. I hope and I pray -- and I feel very confident because we have gotten very good reports -- that we will have addressed that issue in the 1999 process.

If you will recall, there was a significant increase in the emergency supplemental for Y2K in the September supplemental that was passed at the end of fiscal year 1998. We have been able to draw on that separate pool of money that other agencies have been able to draw, and we have made significant progress. And we will meet the President's goal of having our systems remediated by the March time frame.

So, it really is a 1999 funding issue. And there may be some very small residual issues by October, when fiscal year 2000 starts. But, clearly, it will be the very small, minor issues.

QUESTION: Can you tell me what the overall Department carryover budget is for 2000? (Off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: We have a crosscut. I do not know if it's provided in your press packages. But why don't I do this. We will make copies of it and pass it out to everybody. It shows 1999 enacted and 2000.

In summary, our total -- this is both anti-terrorism and counterterrorism -- for fiscal year 2000 is \$838 million. And we break it both between anti-terrorism and counterterrorism. And our chart here shows both enacted 1999 as well as our estimate for 2000.

QUESTION: (Off microphone) -- what is the increase?

MR. COLGATE: About \$122 million.

QUESTION: On page 78 -- (off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: Let me explain to you how this works, because I am actually responsible for the appropriation. The independent counsel statute authorizes a permanent and definite appropriation for the independent counsel. Essentially, whatever the expenditures are of the independent counsel are what is the appropriation as well as the disbursement.

So this is just a gross estimate. We have no breakdown or no detail because of the nature of that account. It's a permanent and a definite. So, if the independent counsel, in the year 2000, submits a bill to me for \$20 million, that would be the appropriation, and that's what we

will pay.

QUESTION: (Off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: I can give you what was totally expended through fiscal year 1998 for the independent counsel.

QUESTION: Is that Starr right there?

MR. COLGATE: Yes.

QUESTION: How much did he -- (off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: That is Starr through November 1998. His investigation has cost \$40.8 million. That includes \$27.1 million from the independent counsel appropriation, as well as approximately \$13.1 million that Federal agencies have expended from their budgets in support of the independent counsel. And these figures are audited, I believe, twice a year by the General Accounting Office.

Yes, sir.

QUESTION: On the tobacco legislation, you talked about \$20 million. How much for the 1999 fiscal year?

MR. COLGATE: We are essentially, in fiscal year 1999, going to be using available resources within the Department of Justice. So we will not be, at this point, seeking new resources. Essentially, we are pre-positioning ourself so that when this appropriation is enacted, we can go full speed ahead.

QUESTION: There is a two-pager, called the Reno budget -- (off microphone) -- why triple the increases?

MR. COLGATE: I am going to ask Therese McAuliffe, the Department Comptroller, to speak to that.

MS. MCAULIFFE: One of the things in the 2000 request that increases the U.S. Attorneys' level is that we have transferred resources that previously existed in the OSIDEF budget, the interagency crime, drug, law enforcement trust fund's, back to the agencies that essentially make up those trust funds. The FBI has an increase back, as well as DEA, and the U.S. Attorneys.

In addition, the numbers, the 4.6, the 4.8, the 5.7 over the previous years, are based on enacted levels. If you compare request to request, you'll see a higher percentage in terms of what we might have requested for the U.S. Attorneys in the past -- more consistent with the 17-percent increase that we are asking for this year.

QUESTION: There was mention made in the briefing about \$350 million going to law enforcement technology programs. Does that sum up the current figure?

MR. COLGATE: That is focused at State and local assistance for technology. If you're looking at total -- are you more focused on the notion of total Department of Justice technology expenditures? I mean, one, this is new State and local assistance initiatives from what we have done in the past. You have to look at this as new funding. What we spend on Federal information technology issues is approximately about a billion dollars for the Department of Justice's Federal information technology initiatives.

And I would be more than glad to give you a separate chart to give you a sense of that.

QUESTION: Ms. McAuliffe, you just came from the Hill. How is this going to fly?

MR. COLGATE: Many of you have been here for a number of years, and you have seen this wonderful mug of mine. But missing here is Mike Roper, who retired this July.

And this is Therese McAuliffe, who has worked for a number of years at the Department. As a matter of fact, she started working for me -- I hate to say this -- back in 1982, as a co-op student, and worked on the Department's budget staff, then worked at OMB and worked at the Immigration Service, and recently handled the Justice appropriation for Chairman Rogers, of our House Appropriations Committee. And so we are quite glad to have her.

And with that introduction, I will let her answer the question on how this is going to fly.

(Laughter.)

MS. MCAULIFFE: I think, traditionally, the relationship with the appropriations committee and the Department has been one of budget analysis and pure commitment to general law enforcement resources. I do not think that will change, given the chair that I am in and given the support we will continue to give to the appropriations committee, as Mike Roper always gave to me in the past, and I think this Department has given to the committee for the last 20-some years.

But it should improve the relations with the House.

QUESTION: Do you have for the record what the percentage increase -- (off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: You threw me on your 1.5. Yes, 1.5 is the \$300 million. That is correct. That is BA.

QUESTION: What about outlays?

MR. COLGATE: We have an outlay chart, if you look on page -- Mike Sniffin always drives me crazy with this -- if you look on page 33 -- it's in the budget summary book.

MS. MCAULIFFE: Page 33.

MR. COLGATE: Page 33. It does a comparison of 1998 to 1999 to 2000, in outlay terms.

QUESTION: (Off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: We are projecting --

MS. MCAULIFFE: Are you looking for the discretionary authority or just total? Because what scores in terms of budget caps is the discretionary authority.

MR. COLGATE: If you look at the bottom of page 33, that would essentially be outlays and score. If you go over to 34, those are essentially offsetting collections. And they are essentially offset by the collections that are essentially neutral as far as the caps are concerned. So you're looking, as far as scoreable outlays, you've gone from \$15.5 billion in 1999 to \$18.8 billion.

MS. MCAULIFFE: And 20.95.

QUESTION: (Off microphone) --

MR. COLGATE: We resolved that as far as the 1999 deliberations. That's correct.

We would be glad to answer any follow-on if you have independent questions.

(Whereupon, at 1:30 p.m., the press conference concluded.)