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Crime - Talking Points, Misc. Crime Bill [binder] [3]

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PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN TO PUT 100,000 ADDITIONAL COPS ON AMERICA'S STREETS

- **National Impact**

- * Putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy. It is not just a "drop in the bucket" as some have suggested. The plan represents a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers nationwide.

- **How 100,000 Additional Police Stacks-Up Against Current Resources**

- * Currently, there are 504,000 sworn local police officers nationally. Adding 100,000 new cops is a 20% increase.
- * Of the 504,000, up to 380,000 work at the street-level. 100,000 new community police officers increases the number of street-level cops by more than 25%.

- **Typical Impact On Cities**

- * Adding 100,000 more officers to the nation's police forces will make very significant difference to individual areas. For example, a 20% increase in a city like New York with a police force of 30,000 would add 6,000 officers. That's 6,000 more officers patrolling neighborhoods, building partnerships based on trust with communities, and keeping our streets safer for law-abiding citizens.
- * Likewise, in a mid-size city like Salt Lake City, Utah which currently employs 353 officers, the 100,000 cops program could mean over 70 new cops.
- * And a small city like Smyrna, Georgia with a total police force of 78 could receive 15 more officers under the program.

- **Additional Cops Where They Are Needed Most**

- * The President's plan is a competitive discretionary program, which means that jurisdictions will be able to request the amount of support for whatever number of additional police officers they actually need to effectively control crime -- some may need a 20% increase, some more, some less, depending upon their individual needs. The President's plan, therefore, is a flexible approach aimed at meeting the different crime control needs of individual jurisdictions.

- **Small States Protected**

- * Moreover, both the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill guarantee each state a minimum-level of community policing funding. Therefore, every state will receive at least \$20 million dollars under the House version or \$48 million under the Senate version for new police officers.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, April 12, 1994

FUNDING FOR THE BYRNE GRANT REINSTATED

- Based on input from mayors and governors around the country, the Administration has reassessed its previous position eliminating the Byrne Memorial Fund formula grants from the President's budget, and has restored \$125 million in formula grant allocations to states.
- The restoration of \$125 million in Byrne Grant funding will be sufficient to cover the federal share of all existing multi-jurisdictional drug task forces. However, states will still have the flexibility to spend the restored funding on priority matters of their own choosing.
- The restored Byrne Grant Funds represent a small part of the Administration's overall state and local anti-crime effort. Over \$2.4 billion is slated for crime fighting and crime prevention at the state and local levels for next year.
- The Administration will pay for the restored Byrne Grant funding by making the following reallocations: a \$50 million reduction in the proposed increase in discretionary Byrne Grant funding; a \$25 million reduction in the proposed \$69 million increase in funding for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and \$50 million from the Crime Bill.
- The Administration will also seek a Crime Bill provision to allow future funding of the Byrne Grant to be provided by the Crime Bill Trust Fund.

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U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

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FACSIMILE NO. 202--514-0238

TELEPHONE NO. 202--514-5595

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 12

COMMENTS: _____

The AG's speech is attached.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr. President, I am pleased to recognize the distinguished representatives of American law enforcement who have joined us here today.

- Vic O'Boyski of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association.

- Bernie Teodorski of the Fraternal Order of Police.

- Sylvester Daughtry of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Crime Bill Talking Points: Monday, April 11, 1994

- Robert Kliesmet of the International Union of Police Associations.
- Mark Spurrier, representing the Major Cities Chiefs.
- Bob Scully of the National Association of Police Organizations.
- Ronald Hampton of the National Black Police Association.
- Joseph Wright of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

Crime Bill Talking Points: Monday, April 11, 1994

- Betsy Cantrell of the National Sheriffs Association.
- Johnny Hughes of the National Troopers Coalition.
- Chuck Wexler of the Police Executive Research Forum.
- And Bill Matthews of the Police Foundation.

We are very proud to have you with us today.

I am also honored to acknowledge the presence here today of twelve new members of the Albany, Georgia Police Department. These new officers were hired and are now on the beat in Albany because of the President's plan to use federal resources to hire more police.

TALKING POINTS

Mr. President, this past week I travelled the length and breadth of this great Nation. I wanted to speak with the American people about your Crime Bill, and about the problems of crime and violence.

Everywhere I went, I heard the same message, loud and clear: America needs action. We need to pass the President's Crime Bill now. The time for politics and partisanship is over.

On my trip I met with Democratic and Republican Governors, Mayors and elected officials. They all agree. We need to seize this splendid opportunity to make real progress in reducing crime and violence.

I spoke with people in Detroit and Dallas, in Northern New Jersey and Norman, Oklahoma, in Los Angeles, Memphis and Nashville. And everywhere, Mr. President, I heard the same things:

- We need more police, and more community policing.

Crime Bill Talking Points: Monday, April 11, 1994

- We need to do more to punish the violent offenders and get them off the streets.

- We need to do more to prevent crime, and give our young people "something to say 'yes' to."

In short, Mr. President, the people I spoke with this week -- and we will hear from some of them today -- want to see Congress pass this Crime Bill. And they are puzzled by why it hasn't happened yet -- and will be frustrated by any further delays.

Wherever I travelled, large city or small town, urban, suburban or rural area, the people embrace the key components of your anti-violence program, Mr. President:

Police. Punishment. Prevention.

- Police: The Crime Bill will put 100,000 more cops on the beat in American cities and towns.

I cannot tell you the enthusiasm I found across this land for community policing.

● I saw community policing taking hold in a Los Angeles public housing project named Pueblo del Rio. There I visited a school where the children were mostly African American, Latino and Cambodian. When the Mayor of Los Angeles asked one of the kids whether he'd rather grow up to be Attorney General or Mayor, the little boy instead looked at one of the community police officers and said, "No, I want to be a policeman." I wonder what the child's answer would have been in the days before community policing began in Pueblo del Rio.

- In Dallas, I listened to an eloquent plea from high school senior Octavia Lister. Octavia told me that she has heard all of the stereotypes about police officers as the enemy. Now, Octavia hopes that community policing programs will break down these stereotypes, help police officers serve as strong, positive role models, and forge a lasting bond between community and police.

- And I met a dry cleaning store owner in Dallas named Jasper Baccus who told me how community policing on his block has helped protect his store -- creating more jobs and more opportunity in his hard-hit South Dallas neighborhood.

Congress should listen to Octavia Lister -- and Jasper Baccus -- and LAPD Chief Willie Williams -- and police officers from around the Nation: America needs community policing. America needs the 100,000 new police officers paid for by your Crime Bill, Mr. President.

● Second, Punishment: The Crime Bill will help punish violent, chronic criminals swiftly and severely.

Our legislation includes a tough, smart "three strikes and you're out" provision. And it includes money to help states lock up violent criminals.

Again, Mr. President, as I travelled, I heard over and over about the atrocious crimes committed by violent criminals who should be behind bars rather than walking the streets.

Your Crime Bill will take steps to make sure those criminals are locked up for longer periods -- and I can tell you that is something that scores of people I met this past week will applaud -- as do I.

- Third, Prevention: The Crime Bill will launch the largest violence prevention program in the Nation's history.

Mr. President, your Youth Employment Skills program will give kids something to say "Y.E.S." to by providing job training and opportunities to kids in hard-hit, high-crime areas.

The Ounce of Prevention programs will keep schools open after hours and expand after school activities -- such as Boys and Girls Clubs -- that keep kids safely off the streets.

Mr. President, your proposed innovative partnerships for kids, including Midnight Sports and Police Partnerships With Youth, will help keep our kids out of trouble.

All over this country I saw women and men, young and old, who believe that they can make a difference in the struggle against violence and crime. These Americans understand that each and every one of us must do our part. Last week I met Americans in big cities and small towns who are ready and willing to take up the struggle. Now it's Congress's turn. The Crime Bill contains the kind of no-nonsense, sensible anti-crime measures America needs. Congress should pass the Crime Bill, and pass it without delay.

INTRODUCTIONS

EDDIE CUTANDA

This past trip was not my first for the Crime Bill. Now, I would like to introduce a teenager I met in Boston on my last trip for the bill, in March. For most of his life Eddie Cutanda didn't have much trust in the police. Now, because of the kind of community policing program that the Crime Bill will make possible, Eddie has a different story to tell about his relationship with the officers in his neighborhood. Eddie Cutanda:

EARLINE WILLIAMS

I met Earline Williams this week in Trenton. Earline is a grandmother who for years has volunteered her time each day to work in a community policing program at her neighborhood's police substation. Earline Williams has done what you have asked, Mr. President: She has reached deep inside herself to help solve our crisis of violence and crime. Earline Williams:

LT. ERNEST WILLIAMS

Last summer, our Administration fought for and won an appropriation of \$150 million to hire up to 2,000 more community police officers around the country. Today we are honored to have with us twelve of the new officers hired because of this victory, Mr. President. These new officers are now on the beat in Albany, Georgia because of our plan to use federal resources to hire more police officers. The twelve Albany, Georgia officers here today are a symbol of the great things we can accomplish. If Congress passes the Crime Bill, there will be 100,000 new police officers patrolling the streets of this country.

Crime Bill Talking Points: Monday, April 11, 1994

I am pleased to introduce Lieutenant Ernest Williams,
one of the veteran officers of the Albany, Georgia Police
Department.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, April 11, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON COMES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO HEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO'S REPORT ON HER CRIME BILL TRIP

- Today, the President comes to the Justice Department to welcome Attorney General Reno home after her nationwide tour and to rally support for the Crime Bill. This event kicks off a week during which public officials from all over the nation will come to Washington with the same message: Pass the Crime Bill now.
- Over two hundred uniformed officers representing more than a dozen national law enforcement organizations will join the President in welcoming Attorney General Reno home and will show their enthusiastic support for the Crime Bill. The Attorney General will talk about the people she met during her trip and will be joined on stage by individuals whose lives prove that the community policing can make a real difference in neighborhoods across the country. In addition to President Clinton, others giving brief remarks include:
 - * Eddie Cutanda, a Dorchester, Massachusetts teenager whose life has been changed by a community policing program in Boston. Three years ago Eddie was a member of street gang; today, he's participating in local performances for his community, thanks to a community policing program that works with a local youth group to get kids like Eddie off the streets. That kind of hope is what the Crime Bill can bring to communities all around the country.
 - * Earline Williams, a senior citizen whom the Attorney General met while in Trenton last week. Mrs. Williams is a volunteer at her local police mini-station. She's proud of the difference her efforts make, but her message is simple: Her community needs more police officers on the beat. The Crime Bill has an answer for her.
 - * Lt. Ernest Williams, a 14-year veteran of the Albany, Georgia, who knows first-hand the difference a community-oriented policing program like the President's can make in a neighborhood where there once was no partnership between residents and law enforcement.
- In addition, the Attorney General will be joined by 12 police officers — all cops on the streets of Albany, Georgia as part of the city's new Community-Oriented Policing Program ("C.O.P."). These officers were hired with the funds provided by the Justice Department's first round community policing grants. They are the results of the President's "downpayment" on his promise of 100,000 new cops on the street. Passing the Crime Bill will give hundreds of communities the opportunity Albany has had.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, April 8, 1994

THE MESSAGE FROM AMERICA: FIGHT CRIME THROUGH BUILDING TRUST

- As momentum for the Crime Bill builds across the nation, Attorney General Janet Reno continues her coast-to-coast Crime Bill tour with stops in Los Angeles on Wednesday, Dallas and Oklahoma City yesterday, and Memphis and Nashville today.
- In Los Angeles, the Attorney General met with local citizens, community leaders, and a bipartisan group of elected officials which included Mayor Richard Riordan, Police Chief Willie Williams, and Senator Dianne Feinstein. The day's events included a walk through the Pueblo del Rio housing project, where community policing is changing the lives of residents for the better, and a roundtable discussion on the Crime Bill before a packed audience at Cal State Los Angeles.
- Joined by local law enforcement officials in her strong support for the community policing provisions in the Crime Bill, Attorney General Reno noted that trust was the key to building effective partnerships between citizens and police, which will in turn prevent crime. "[I]t is imperative that we build that trust," she remarked. "You can't build that trust if you see somebody driving by in a patrol car and you don't know their name and you can't get their badge number."
- In Dallas, Attorney General Reno heard more grassroots support for the Crime Bill, as small business owners told her of the dividends that community policing has already paid in the city's retail district.
- Putting 100,000 police officers into community policing is the foundation of the Administration's overall anti-crime strategy, combining increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities to create safer neighborhoods. It will not be funded by new taxes, but through reductions in the federal bureaucracy -- 252,000 fewer federal employees over the next five years by attrition. It's a good swap -- the savings we achieve through this 12 percent reduction we will put into fighting crime.
- Tomorrow, the Attorney General concludes her nationwide tour with a visit to Detroit, Michigan.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, April 7, 1994

THE MESSAGE FROM AMERICA: ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO HEARS GRASSROOTS SUPPORT FOR THE CRIME BILL

- Attorney General Janet Reno today continues her nationwide tour to build support for the Crime Bill. After stops in Trenton and Los Angeles, the Attorney General today visits Dallas. And wherever she goes, the message is the same: Pass the Crime Bill now.
- Attorney General Reno began her coast-to-coast trip in Trenton, New Jersey, where she participated in a Town Hall Meeting with local citizens, community leaders, and a bipartisan group of elected officials. Along with Governor Christine Todd Whitman, Senators Bill Bradley and Frank Lautenberg, and others, Attorney General Reno talked about the difference that passing the Crime Bill will make to communities throughout New Jersey.
- During the Town Hall, the Attorney General heard from community policing officers who walk beats in New Jersey's neighborhoods. Their message was clear: Community policing, like that provided for in the Crime Bill, is about more than arresting lawbreakers; it's about building partnerships based on trust between communities and local law enforcement.
- Another message heard loud and clear in Trenton was the strong support for the Administration's "Three Strikes You're Out" repeat offender proposal as well as its crime prevention program. Both citizens and law enforcement officials alike voiced backed the President's tough "Three Strikes" bill, saying that it sends a strong message to criminals who fail to change their violent behavior. Likewise, these same individuals applauded the Administration's efforts to pass a crime bill that attempts to deal with the long-term causes of crime by implementing effective prevention programs.
- Most of all, the Town Hall Meeting underscored the message now being heard all across America: We must take real action to reduce crime in America immediately. The people of New Jersey, like people everywhere, do not want quick-fix, feel-good answers. The Crime Bill is a comprehensive, balanced approach to fighting crime on our streets today, as well as preventing criminal behavior tomorrow.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, April 6, 1994

ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED CRIME BILL ASSISTS VICTIMS OF CRIME

- The President's comprehensive anti-crime program does not only ensure punishment to the perpetrator of crime; it also remembers crime's victims. Strong, pro-victim measures are one of the hallmarks of the Administration-supported Crime Bill.
- The Crime Bill empowers victims of crime by greatly expanding restitution rights, creating a victim's right of allocution in sentencing, and providing for victim counseling and other assistance. Under the Senate Crime Bill, restitution for victims of sexual assault includes the cost of lost income, child care, transportation and other expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenses.
- In addition, victims of gender-motivated violent crimes may seek redress under a new federal civil rights remedy in the Senate Crime Bill. Victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse are protected under several other Senate Crime Bill provisions, as well, including:
 - * Creation of a federal remedy for interstate domestic abuse and a requirement that protective orders issued in one state are recognized and enforced in other states;
 - * Extension of the Victim Shield Law and other prohibitions against the introduction of evidence to show provocation or invitation by a victim of sexual assault; and
 - * Coverage of the cost of HIV testing and counseling for victims of serious sexual assault.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, April 5, 1994

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TRAVELS THE COUNTRY
IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIME BILL**

- Today, Attorney General Janet Reno takes to build support for the Crime Bill. Traveling coast-to-coast on a five-day tour through several states, the Attorney General will engage in a dialogue with the American people about how swift passage of the Crime Bill will help the nation's communities reduce crime.
- The Attorney General will travel to Philadelphia, Trenton, Los Angeles, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Nashville, and Detroit, and will participate in several town hall meetings and community policing neighborhood walks.
- The town hall meetings will include citizens from the host and surrounding cities, the host mayor, the local police chief, other local law enforcement officers, community leaders, and local branches of state and federal law enforcement, and will focus on the benefit that passing the Crime Bill will have in local jurisdictions around the nation.
- The trip will give the Attorney General an opportunity to interact with citizens who are dealing day-to-day with the problem of crime, and to hear first-hand why localities around the country need prompt, immediate and certain action on the Crime Bill.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, April 5, 1994

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Monday, April 4, 1994

FIGHTING GANG VIOLENCE: THE ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-GANG EFFORTS

- Curbing gang violence, crime and involvement is one of our greatest national challenges, requiring our highest commitment. Gangs rob our citizens of dignity and safety, while at the same time deprive our youth of positive alternatives for success by giving them negative role models and a false sense of hope.
- The Administration's battle to reduce gang involvement by young people and the crime gangs provoke is being waged on multiple fronts. From Administration-led initiatives to programs in the Crime Bill, the challenge of curbing gang violence is being met.
- A key Administration effort in reducing gang terror is the Administration's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. Focused on developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related violent crime, the initiative combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce gang-related crime.
- An additional element of the Administration's anti-gang strategy is the creation of an anti-gang information network, which will allow localities to share information about interstate gang activities and the effectiveness of different law enforcement techniques designed to decrease gang crime and recruitment.
- Efforts to meet the challenge of curbing gang activity are also in the Crime Bill. Administration-supported programs include:
 - * Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants aimed at reducing the participation of young people in gangs and drug-related crimes through a variety of programs, such as youth training in nonviolent dispute resolution.
 - * GREAT, the Gang Reduction Education and Training Project, allots \$40 million for 50 projects nationwide directed at reducing gang activity. This fund, which will go to local law enforcement and prevention organizations, as well as to ATF, represents an expansion of the GREAT program currently run by the Treasury Department.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, April 1, 1994

CURBING HATE CRIMES: ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS ANTI-HATE CRIME LEGISLATION

- The Administration's strong support for legislative efforts aimed at curbing hate crimes sends the clear message that discriminatory bias must never be tolerated and will be punished when innocent citizens are harmed.
- The incidence of hate crimes around the country is of growing concern to the Administration. In 1992, for example, over 8,000 hate crimes were reported to the FBI. Of those, nearly 63% were motivated by racial bias. Approximately two of every ten hate crimes were motivated by religious bias, and ethnic and sexual-orientation bias each accounted for one of every ten such crimes.
- However, these statistics paint only a partial picture. The reporting of hate crime data is voluntary, and in 1992 only a quarter of all law enforcement agencies that submit data to the FBI actually supplied information on hate crimes. The actual incidence of hate violence, therefore, is undoubtedly higher than the numbers reveal.
- The types of hate crimes reported in 1992 include intimidation, vandalism and other destruction of property, simple and aggravated assault, robbery, murder, rape, and arson.
- In response, the Administration has backed efforts to significantly enhance the penalties of those guilty of committing hate crimes.
- In addition, the Administration supports provisions in the Senate Crime Bill which expand the collection of hate crime data. In addition to race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, disability would be added as a hate crime bias motivation category.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, March 31, 1994

THE CRIME BILL: FIGHTING CRIME IN SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS

- Through its support of the Crime Bill, the Administration is taking a balanced approach to fighting crime, ensuring that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to crime punishment and prevention efforts.
- Several elements of the Administration's anti-crime plan directly benefit rural areas and small towns by increasing the resources available to reduce crime. They include:
 - * Putting 100,000 police officers into Community Policing efforts, developing partnerships with rural and smaller localities to create safer communities. Special set-asides in the House Crime Bill target up to 50% of resource allocations for rural areas.
 - * Developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related and violent crime through the Administration's new Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, which combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.
 - * Reducing the amount of drug trafficking in rural areas by authorizing additional funds for drug enforcement assistance to rural state and local law enforcement.
 - * Senate Crime Bill provisions which create Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas by enhancing the penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of a truck stop or roadside rest area.
 - * Provisions in the Senate Crime Bill which redouble efforts to reduce rural domestic violence and child abuse through state and local government grants expanding the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases, providing treatment and counseling to victims, and developing education and prevention strategies.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, March 30, 1994

Drug Courts -- An Innovative Crime-Fighting Approach

- The crime bill provides funding for one of the most effective new crime-fighting approaches developed in recent years: Drug Courts.
- Adequately funded and administered drug treatment and coerced abstinence programs are critical to breaking the drug and violent crime cycle that has so heavily burdened our criminal justice system.
- When we can strip hard core drug users of their addiction to controlled substances we can also end their virtual addiction to crime. Substance abuse treatment must be central to our crime fighting effort.
- Drug courts have proven promising and successful in a number of jurisdictions. The Attorney General, who has been a pioneer in developing alternative methods for dealing with drug offenders within the criminal justice system, has led the way in the adoption of these kinds of programs.
- The Attorney General's experience in Florida -- augmented by data from approximately 20 other cities -- reveals that drug courts are successful in preventing drug offenders from becoming more dangerous criminal and can help them turn toward productive lives in society.
- The Administration supports a basic program which includes an intensive supervision of the participants by the court, drug testing and treatment, and the prompt application of a series of graduated sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of the program. The program can be administered on a pre-trial diversion basis, as a post-conviction probation program, or in combination.
- Funding should be provided to assist state and local governments establish and run drug court and other non-incarcerative drug treatment programs.
- Drug court funding is another good reason for the Congress to pass the crime bill as soon as possible.

TALKING POINTS
Treasury's Status Report on Crime
White House Briefing Room
March 29, 1994

I. Thank You Dr. Brown
[acknowledge AG Reno, Secretary Cisneros]

II. I am please to be here to highlight a few of Treasury's successful efforts to combat crime and violence in our communities. My remarks are hardly exhaustive of Treasury's anti-crime efforts. While we have been quite successful in many respects, Treasury's enforcement components are challenged continually to design and implement other methods of combatting crime and violence.

III. PROACTIVE STEPS

Brady Implementation

(i) Background Checks:

Prior to February 28, 1994, 2,000 to 3,000 background checks were conducted per weekday.

Since February 28, the number of background checks conducted per weekday has increased to 17,000.

(ii) Examples of Local Reports:

Dallas, TX	1,250 intent forms processed 98 denied (including 48 due to criminal histories).
Ohio	1,827 intent forms processed 41 denied (including 8 fugitives)
Utah	2,209 intent forms processed 58 denied, due either for felony convictions or outstanding warrants.

FEL Reform

There are 284,000 federal firearms licensees of which no more than 70,000 are legitimate. ATF has only 240 inspectors to regulate the activities of those licensees.

Current license fees: \$66 for new license; \$30/yr for renewals
Treasury's fee proposal: \$646 for new license; \$573/yr for renewals.

New York Pilot Project:

Cooperative effort between ATF and Housing Authority of New York Police Department.

Target licensees in 5 Manhattan boroughs.

FY93:	166 licensees were interviewed 10 licenses were issued or renewed 156 denied, withdrawn or abandoned. (94% current reduction).
FY94:	106 licensees have been interviewed 6 licenses were issued or renewed 100 licenses either denied, withdrawn, abandoned. (94% current reduction; 36% reduction from 1993).

Deadly Weapons Project (Chicago, IL):

Cooperative effort between ATF, Chicago Department of Revenue and Chicago Police Department.

FY93:	Number of licensees dropped from 216 to 51.
FY94:	Number of licensees dropped from 51 to 35.

PROJECT ACHILLES

FY93: 1,289 armed career criminals received mandatory sentences due to ACHILLES totaling over 11,438 years in prison without benefit of parole. This represents a 10% increase over 1994.

7 individuals apprehended in ACHILLES during FY93 have received life sentences and the remainder received an average of 18 year mandatory sentences.

RECLASSIFICATION OF THE STREETSWEeper

Reclassified by Secretary Bentsen to "destructive device" status on February 28, 1994. Now subject to transfer taxes that will make their distribution difficult.

Originally designed for military and police use by the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa.

18,000 originally Streetsweeper-type shotguns were manufactured in the United States (since 1989).

A fully loaded and operation Streetsweeper was recovered from the individuals who were arrested for the Palestinian attack on the Brooklyn Bridge.

COUNTERFEITING

FY93: -70% of all counterfeit U.S. currency identified originated in foreign countries (South-of-the Border; Asia principally).

-\$120,767,004 in foreign-originated counterfeit U.S. currency was reported due to Secret Service's heightened surveillance.

-162 counterfeit plants were suppressed by USSS
(An 18% increase over FY92)

BORDER NARCOTICS INTERDICTION

FY93: -Customs seized 2,955 pounds of heroin
(88% of the total Federal government effort for FY93)

-Drug Smuggling investigations by Customs resulted in:

Over 9,000 cases

6,821 arrests

(A 20% increase over FY92)

4,215 indictments

4,169 convictions.

\$88 million in asset seizures

(A 25% increase in amount seized over FY92)

GREAT (Prevention)**[Gang Resistance Education and Training]**

9 week program for 7th graders.

4 week program for 3d and 4th graders.

Summer component for those students either in those grade or otherwise identified by the school district (sports; graffiti clean-up; academic enrichment).

NOT an intervention program; therefore GREAT does not reach out to hardcore gang members.

FY93: 369 law enforcement officers trained in 12 major
 U.S. cities (50% increase over FY92).
100,000 at-risk youngsters were embraced by GREAT.
 (72% increase over FY92).

draft: TALKING POINTS FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

OVER THE PAST YEAR THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS ANNOUNCED MANY PROGRAMS TO RID OUR STREETS OF VIOLENCE AND ELIMINATE THE FEAR THAT THAT VIOLENCE BREEDS. THE PROGRAMS RECOGNIZE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS A DEFINITE ROLE TO PLAY IN FIGHTING CRIME, INCLUDING PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. OUR ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVES INCLUDE INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO PUT FEAR IN THE CRIMINALS -- AND REMOVE THAT FEAR FROM THE COMMUNITY.

BUT WE MUST NOT SIMPLY TRUMPET THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THOSE PROGRAMS. INSTEAD WE ALSO MUST ENSURE THAT THEY ARE PROPERLY IMPLEMENTED AND THAT THEY ARE PRODUCING RESULTS. TODAY WE ARE HERE TO DO JUST THAT. WE ARE HERE TO SHOW THAT OUR INITIATIVE -- WHILE RELATIVELY NEW -- ARE UP AND RUNNING.

IN JUST OVER THREE MONTHS, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS AWARDED GRANTS TO OVER 100 JURISDICTIONS TO INCREASE BY 1,000 THE NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ON THE STREET. IN CITIES LIKE HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA, WHICH ONLY HAD A PART-TIME POLICE OFFICER, LOCAL CRIMINALS WILL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT'S "OFF DUTY TIME." WE DID NOT JUST SAY IT -- WE DID IT. AND NOW -- ALREADY -- WE CAN CLAIM THERE ARE MORE POLICE OFFICERS ON THE STREETS.

OVER THE PAST YEAR, WE DEPORTED OVER 20,000 CRIMINAL ALIENS IMPRISONED IN THIS COUNTRY -- OVER 1,000 MORE THAN THE PREVIOUS

YEAR. BY EXPEDITING THE PROCESSING, OUR GOAL IS TO COMPLETE THE IMMIGRATION HEARING PROCESS SO THAT THE ALIEN INMATES CAN BE PROMPTLY DEPORTED UPON COMPLETION OF THEIR SENTENCES.

AND THROUGH AN AGREEMENT WORKED OUT WITH MEXICO, WE WERE SUCCESSFUL IN DEPORTING -- IN JUST OVER FOUR MONTHS -- 186 MEXICAN NATIONALS SITTING IN U.S PRISONS -- THE MOST EVER OVER THAT PERIOD OF TIME. WE DID NOT JUST SAY IT -- WE DID IT -- AND NOW FEWER ALIEN CRIMINALS FILL OUR PRISONS.

FINALLY, OUR ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE -- WHICH UNITES FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT -- IS ALREADY OFF THE GROUND. ALTHOUGH ONLY ANNOUNCED LAST MONTH, EVERY SINGLE DISTRICT IN THE COUNTRY ALREADY HAS APPOINTED AN ANTI-CRIME COORDINATOR, AND MANY HAVE BEGUN TO HOLD MEETINGS TO IDENTIFY AND TARGET THE VIOLENT CRIME PROBLEMS IN THEIR AREAS. HERE TOO, WE DID NOT JUST SAY IT -- WE DID IT -- AND NOW VIOLENT CRIMINALS ROAMING OUR STREETS WILL HAVE A UNITED FORCE TO RECKON WITH.

THESE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE SUCCESS STORIES WE CAN POINT TO. I AM PLEASED WITH WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED, BUT REALIZE THAT WE MUST REGULARLY BE ACCOUNTABLE TO SHOW THAT OUR PROGRAMS ARE INDEED PRODUCING RESULTS.

I'D LIKE TO ASK SECRETARY CISNEROS TO SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE PROGRAMS THAT HUD HAS INITIATED TO FIGHT CRIME.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, March 28, 1994

Byrne Grant Funding To Be Returned

- Last week, the Attorney General announced a change in the initial plan to completely eliminate the Byrne Memorial Fund formula allocations. She proposed a new plan, one which restores \$125 million in Byrne Grant Funding -- enough to pay for all existing multi-jurisdictional task forces.
- The elimination of the Byrne Formula Grants would have resulted in the elimination of the extremely effective multi-jurisdictional drug task forces which have been developed across the country. So, reallocations were made and funds were moved to provide the funding, under the Byrne Grant program, sufficient to keep their multi-jurisdictional task forces going.
- Of course, the crime bill's contribution to state and local anti-crime efforts goes much farther than the Byrne Grants.
- The total commitment of federal funds for state and local crime-fighting and crime prevention exceeds \$2.4 billion for next year -- with billions more to come over the next five years.
- The crime bill is a balanced bill, providing money for police, punishment and prevention. Restoring funding which will allow for the continued vitality of the multi-jurisdictional task forces has made the crime bill a better bill.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, March 25, 1994

USA Today's "View" vs. "Our View"

- The criticism of the House crime bill in yesterday's "Our View" column in USA Today ignores critical provisions which work in tandem with objected to portions of the bill.
- **Fiction:** First, the column argues that the Administration's "three strikes and you're out" proposal will create to prison overcrowding, forcing the release violent rapists and murders.
- **Fact:** The federal prison system has never released one of its 60,000 inmates because of overcrowding — and the additional 200 - 300 "three strikes" convicts each year will not change this. Also, the column fails to mention that the bill makes available \$3 billion dollars for the construction of new prisons to help alleviate state prison overcrowding or prevent the early release of violent criminals.
- **Fiction:** The column decries \$3 billion in spending on "boot camps of dubious worth."
- **Fact:** The \$3 billion dollars is for prisons, boot camps and a wide range of other innovative punishment approaches. By providing an intermediate sanction between probation and traditional incarceration, young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment at the initial stages of a criminal career. The early data suggests that boot camps are more effective than prison in reducing both recidivism and the cost of incarceration.
- **Fiction:** The column complains that the bill provides funding for 100,000 new police officers, but "no one knows where the salaries of these cops will come from . . . in five years."
- **Fact:** The provisions providing funding for new police officers require communities to demonstrate how they will fund the police hires in the long run. There is a genuine federal-state partnership, with the federal government providing the money to prime the police hiring pump.
- **Fiction:** The column declares that there are "concerns" about whether the funding for the bill will really come from a "trust fund" rather than from cuts to other important programs.
- **Fact:** The Administration has indicated time and again that the crime bill will be paid for with funds, placed in a Violent Crime Trust Fund, generated by a 250,000 person reduction in the federal payroll.
- The House crime bill provides a balanced approach -- focusing on police, punishment and prevention. There is no reason for further delay. The crime bill should be passed.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, March 23, 1994 (update)

Pass The Crime Bill - Now!

- The U.S. House of Representatives begins consideration of the crime bill on the floor today. Final passage is expected on Friday. There should be no delay in getting a bill passed and signed into law!
- While violent criminals are terrorizing Americans every day, some are still saying "let's wait and work on this some more and think about it some more."
- The fact is, almost all of the provisions of this crime bill have been pending in House Committees in similar or identical form for months, if not years. **It's time for action!**
- There is no good reason for delay. House members must adopt the rule and move immediately to consideration of the bill.
- House deliberations must not get bogged down or stalled. **Every day we delay in passing the crime bill is a day that we could have had an impact on crime, and didn't.**
- Given the seriousness of the crime problem in America and the months during which Members have had to formulate and propose their solutions, it is hard to understand why the House should delay consideration of this important piece of legislation
- We must pass a balanced crime bill -- featuring police, punishment and prevention -- now!

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Pass The Crime Bill - Now!

- The U.S. House of Representatives begins consideration of the crime bill on the floor today. Final passage is expected on Friday.
- Put simply, there is no time for delay. House members must adopt the rule and move immediately to consideration of the bill.
- House deliberations must not get bogged down or stalled. Every day we delay in passing the crime bill is a day that we could have had an impact on crime, and didn't.
- The House bill contains the essential features of a good crime bill:
 - * More Police and Community Policing
 - * A "Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime
 - * Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime
 - * A Substantial Crime Prevention Agenda
- And as another reminder of the importance of acting quickly to pass the crime bill, the Justice Department released new statistics today regarding crime and seniors. A few notable items included in the report are:
 - * When compared to younger crime victims, elderly victims are about twice as likely to suffer broken bones, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness at the hands of an assailant
 - * More than 1 out of 3 violent crimes against those 65 and over is a robbery - a rate 50% higher than the portion of forcible or threatened force thefts from younger people
- We must pass a balanced crime bill -- featuring police, punishment and prevention -- now!

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, March 22, 1994

BRIEF SUMMARY OF KEY ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED PROVISIONS IN THE HOUSE CRIME BILL

- More Police and Community Policing: The bill funds 50,000 new police officers -- evenly-divided between large and small cities -- deployed in community policing programs.
- "Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime and Violence: The bill focuses on youthful violence in numerous ways:
 - With proven and extensive crime prevention programs (as discussed below);
 - With boot camps for youthful offenders, as a second-chance for kids who get off-track;
 - With drug courts to get young drug users turned around before it is too late;
 - With a ban on juvenile gun possession;
 - And, for hardened young criminals, the authority to try 13-olds as adults.
- Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime: The bill includes several steps, including:
 - The President's "three strikes and you're out" proposal for repeat violent offenders;
 - The death penalty for the most heinous of murders, including killing a federal law enforcement officer;
 - A \$3 billion plan for grants to state and local governments to expand prisons to hold 30,000 more violent offenders and criminal aliens.
- A Substantial Crime Prevention Agenda: The bill includes almost \$6 billion in crime prevention programs, including:
 - The President's "YES" program (Youth Employment Skills), to get job training and opportunities to kids in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - Ounce of prevention programs to keep schools open after hours, and to expand after-school activities like Boys and Girls clubs, that keep kids off the streets;
 - Innovative alternatives, like Midnight Sports and Police Partnerships with youths;
- Attack on Violence Against Women: The bill includes increased penalties and prevention efforts aimed at domestic violence and sexual assaults.
- Much, Much More: Among the many other administrative-backed provisions are laws to promote victims rights; to prevent child abuse; to provide a mandatory minimum "safety-valve" for non-violent offenders; and to increase penalties for hate crimes.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, March 21, 1994

SOMETHING TO SAY "YES" TO: THE PRESIDENT'S YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM

- A major factor underlying the nation's crime problem has been the growing concentration of poverty and sharp erosion in the economic position of disadvantaged youth and young adults. The President's Y.E.S. initiative is a highly targeted program to prevent crime by improving the labor market prospects of at-risk youth in high crime and economically distressed areas.
- By improving the employment and long-term career prospects of youth and young adults, the poverty-crime-violence cycle can be broken. As the President said in the State of the Union address, young people must have something to say "yes" to.
- Unanimously adopted last week by the House Judiciary Committee as part of the Crime Bill's prevention package, Y.E.S. includes a highly leveraged but flexible direct job creation component providing employment opportunities primarily for youth and young adults ages 16-25. Key program features include:
 - * Careful targeting to disadvantaged youth living in high crime, high poverty neighborhoods, including public housing;
 - * Neighborhood-wide interventions, intensive programming and a wide range of services to address the employment related needs of participants;
 - * Tying participation to good behavior, such as completing school, paying child support and avoiding involvement in criminal activity or substance abuse;
 - * Emphasizing private sector job placement, while also supporting some public sector employment linked to placing participants in private sector positions; and
 - * Leveraging other federal, state, local, and private sector resources with matching commitments from the community.
- Proposals for ten renewable (up to four years) grant awards will be evaluated on the basis of creativity in leveraging resources; ability to effectively link the program to permanent private sector placements for participants; evidence of need based upon the incidence of crime, poverty rate and other factors; and program design and implementation plan quality.
- Rigorous evaluation will track and assess the effectiveness of the programs, including the extent to which they reduce crime, enhance employment and earnings, promote entrepreneurship, reduce drop out rates, and increase educational attainment.

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF KEY ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED
PROVISIONS IN THE HOUSE CRIME BILL**

- **More Police and Community Policing:** The House bill funds 50,000 new police officers -- evenly-divided between large and small cities -- deployed in community policing programs.
- **"Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime and Violence:** This bill focuses on youthful violence in numerous ways:
 - With proven and extensive crime prevention programs (as discussed below);
 - With boot camps for youthful offenders, as a second-chance for kids who get off-track;
 - With drug courts to get young drug users turned around before it is too late;
 - With a ban on juvenile gun possession;
 - And, for hardened young criminals, the authority to try 13-year olds as adults.
- **Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime:** The bill includes several important steps, including:
 - The President's "three strikes and you're out" proposal for repeat violent offenders;
 - The death penalty for the most heinous of murders, including killing a federal law enforcement officer;
 - A \$3 billion plan for grants to state and local governments to expand prisons to hold 30,000 more violent offenders and criminal aliens.
- **A Substantial Crime Prevention Agenda:** The bill includes almost \$6 billion in crime prevention programs, including:
 - The President's "YES" program (Youth Employment Skills), to get job training and opportunities to kids in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - Ounce of prevention programs to keep schools open after hours, and to expand after-school activities like Boys and Girls clubs, that keep kids off the streets;
 - Innovative alternatives, like Midnight Sports and Police Partnerships with youths;
 - A "Safe Schools" program, to reduce crime and violence in our schools.
- **Attack on Violence Against Women:** The bill includes this plan to increase penalties and prevention efforts aimed at domestic violence and sexual assaults.
- **Much, Much More:** Among the many other administration-backed provisions are laws to promote victims rights; to prevent child abuse; to provide a mandatory minimum "safety-valve" for non-violent offenders; and to increase penalties for hate crimes.

TALKING POINTS FOR CRIME BILL CALLS

A. Calls to Progressive Democrats

There are two votes we need help with from Progressive Democrats in the House. They are:

1. Support for the Rule

- The President wants/needs this bill to move next week. We want to keep this moving ahead.
- This bill is as good as you are going to get -- almost \$6 billion for prevention, a mandatory-minimum safety-valve; delay will make it worse.
- The Rule is fair, gives progressives shots on key amendments -- and if it goes down, the subsequent Rule will be far worse from your perspective.

2. Support for Final Passage

- The President needs this bill -- we need your support for his agenda.
- If you join with the Republicans to help defeat this bill, there will still be a Crime Bill ultimately -- but you will like it less.
- If you do not support this bill, it is inevitable that another Bill will come back, and it will have less of the prevention programs that you want -- and "tougher" provisions on the punishment side.
- You should help us get this bill to Conference, where more work on it can be done. Do not join Republicans in obstructionism.

B. Calls to Moderate Democrats

There are four votes on which we need help from Moderate Democrats next week:

1. Support on the Rule

- The President wants/needs this legislation now.
- Do not join the Republicans in a partisan act designed to block this legislation, which is a substantial, balanced bill that tackles both prevention and punishment.

2. Opposition to a Republican Substitute

- This is pure partisanship; it is an effort to embarrass the President and the administration.
- The bill without the substitute is very tough: it includes the death penalty, three strikes, 50,000 cops, \$4 billion for prisons and boot camps.

3. Opposition to an Amendment to Strike Prevention Programs

- These are important programs as central to the President's crime fighting agenda as the punishment and policing initiatives.
- These are proven programs that get results -- not "crime pork" -- and that Mayors, Governors, and local police chiefs all support.
- To get the Bill passed, we will need the votes of Progressive Democrats, too -- keeping these programs in are essential to gaining their support for a bill that includes the death penalty, three strikes, and \$4 billion in prisons.

4. Support for Final Passage

- If the Democratic House is unable to pass a Crime Bill, it will be bad for you, too; no one wins in this scenario, even if you think you are being "tough" by voting against the bill.
- You will be able to vote on the "tough" side for several key amendments.
- The President wants and needs this bill now; we have to move ahead on the legislative agenda.
- Let us get to Conference; you will have a second shot at this bill when it comes back.

C. Calls to Republican Targets

There are two votes on which we can try to obtain help from Republican Targets next week:

1. Opposition to an Amendment to Strike Prevention Programs

- These are important programs as central to the President's crime fighting agenda as the punishment and policing initiatives.
- These are proven programs that get results -- not "crime pork" -- and that Mayors, Governors, and local police chiefs all support.
- To get the Bill passed, we will need the votes of Progressives too -- keeping these programs in are essential to gaining their support for a bill that includes the death penalty, three strikes, and \$4 billion in prisons.

2. Support for Final Passage

- You do not want to be the Party of obstruction. This is a bill that should pass with bipartisan support. It is in your interest to show bipartisan progress on this legislation now, given the highly polarized political environment.
- You will be able to vote on the "tough" side for several key amendments.
- This is a solid bill: you should not vote against 50,000 more police, thousands of more prison beds, three strikes, just for pure politics.
- Inside the House, some colleagues will tell you to vote against this bill because it is "weak." But can you explain to your constituents that you voted against a bill that does all the things that this bill does because it is "weak"?

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, March 18, 1994

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S CRIME PACKAGE PASS HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

- The momentum behind the President's comprehensive crime package continued to build yesterday as the House Judiciary Committee approved additional elements of the plan. Key among the passed anti-crime measures were:
 - * Tough but smart "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment legislation based upon the Administration's proposal.
 - * A promising anti-crime prevention package, including key prevention programs such as Y.E.S. (Youth Employment Skills), Ounce of Prevention, after-school Community Youth Services, and Midnight Sports, which underscore the President's dual punishment-and-prevention approach to reduce crime.
 - * A prison grant program encouraging states to take appropriate measures to ensure that the most serious violent offenders are put behind bars for a long time.
 - * Administration-supported provisions which protect children by strengthening laws against child exploitation.
 - * Restoration of an enforceable federal death penalty for the most heinous of federal offenses, another element of the President's comprehensive anti-crime program.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, March 17, 1994

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE APPROVES KEY ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME PLAN

- The President's comprehensive crime package continued to pick up speed on Capitol Hill last night as the House Judiciary Committee passed key elements of the plan. Among the provisions approved are:
 - * Several elements aimed at respecting the needs and rights of crime victims in our criminal justice system which are backed by the Administration.
 - * Administration-supported provisions strengthening laws against child exploitation and increasing maximum penalties for certain assaults against children.
 - * Specific mandatory minimum sentencing reforms. The President has clearly stated that mandatory minimum sentences for certain drug trafficking offenses are an important law enforcement tool which should be maintained. Certain "safety valve" or "carve out" provisions, however, are necessary for particular cases involving low-level, non-violent, first-time drug offenders for whom mandatory minimum sentences are inappropriate.
- Today, the Committee considers the President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal.

Talking Points for the Attorney General

Public Service Announcement

Thank you Mr. Calhoun. I want to thank the National Crime Prevention Council for their help with these announcements -- the television networks for broadcasting them -- and the Advertising Council for creating them.

And I want to thank Alicia -- who you will be seeing shortly -- for her strength and courage in telling her story.

Alicia is a 14-year-old junior at Eliot Junior High School here in Washington. She is a child who has been deprived of the childhood of many girls her age --

NATIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)	
FAX TRANSMITTAL	
# of pages ►	
To <i>JENNIFER O'CONNOR</i>	From <i>Attorney General</i>
Dept./Agency	Phone #
Fax # <i>456-6704</i>	Fax #
NSN 7540-01-317-7388 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

she is a student who has learned more about death than many do in a life-time.

Since the age of 12, violent death has been a common part of her life. Guns have claimed the lives of five of her friends, including one whose death she witnessed in person. This is a sad commentary on our society.

What can we do?

I know the President is doing his very best. He's using his office as a "bully pulpit" to encourage the nation and the congress to tackle crime -- by punishing criminals swiftly and assuredly, as well as having the foresight to prevent crime.

The Crime Bill Congress is working on -- as we speak -- will do both. But laws alone aren't enough.

To defeat crime, we need to reach people in their homes; we need to reach them in their communities; and we need to get them involved. We need words and examples that can change behavior. These are powerful weapons against crime.

And that is key in stopping the random, senseless violence Alicia has witnessed.

I believe that reaching out to all Americans through a medium that reaches so many is a positive step in that direction.

Talking Points for the Attorney General

Public Service Announcement

Thank you Mr. Calhoun. I want to thank the National Crime Prevention Council for their help with these announcements -- the television networks for broadcasting them -- and the Advertising Council for creating them.

And I want to thank Alicia -- who you will be seeing shortly -- for her strength and courage in telling her story.

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OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ►

To <i>Jennifer O'Connor</i>	From <i>A. J. ...</i>
Dept./Agency	Phone #
Fax # <i>456-6704</i>	Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7368

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

foresight to prevent crime.

AG's remarks

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 16, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: Josh Steiner
Kitty Higgins
Rob Stein
Kevin Thurm
Bruce Katz
Billy Webster
Ann Bormolini
Ricia McMahon

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor *JMO*

SUBJECT: Crime Bill Talking Points

Attached is a draft of crime bill talking points. It is close to final. Before finalizing it, we would like you to take a look at it and return your comments by close-of-business tomorrow. Because of the quick need for turn-around, we ask you to give major comments -- not edits to rhetoric. The document is not meant to be a compendium of everything in the crime bill -- it is just talking points.

Kent Markus
Please get your comments to ~~Andy Fois~~ in Ron Klain's office at the Department of Justice. The phone number is 514-6909 and the fax number is 514-6897.

DRAFT

Crime Legislation Talking Points

These talking points are intended to provide broad guidance regarding the Administration's position on a issues prominent in the current crime legislation debate on Capitol Hill. These talking points are not intended to provide detailed information about any of the areas discussed and detailed questions should be referred to appropriate White House or Justice Department personnel. Talking points on additional subjects may periodically be added to this set.

DRAFT

The Clinton Anti-Crime Program -- "Something to Say Yes To"

Police, Punishment & Prevention -- An Overview

We don't feel safe in our own neighborhoods. Our children fear being attacked at school. The police are frequently outgunned by the drug dealers. Senseless, random acts of violence seem to be occurring more and more frequently everyday. Career criminals are returned to the streets to violate the citizenry again and again. And we don't do what we can to lead young people and those addicted to drugs away from the path of crime and violence.

Crime and violence threaten America's future. Our economic prospects are on the upturn and we can now look to the day when all Americans will have health care coverage. Still, there can be no doubt that improvements in our economic and physical health will never be fully enjoyed if we must live every day in fear of crime and violence.

The President's crime program focuses on three key approaches to fighting crime and violence, which working together, amount to the needed multi-front blitz on crime which Americans rightfully expect. The centerpieces of the President's crime program are police, punishment & prevention.

Police

More cops on the street; more cops walking the beat, working with citizens to prevent and solve crimes -- its that simple. We need to add 100,000 new police officers to the streets of our cities. We need to dedicate our law enforcement resources to solving crimes, punishing crimes and preventing crimes. Police officers are the key to all three.

Central to the President's plan is maximizing "community policing" -- officers working with the community to proactively address neighborhood problems which contribute to crime and disorder. It should be easy and commonplace for responsible citizens concerned about crime to work in partnership with their local police.

And those cops deserve our maximum support. We can not expect our law enforcement officers to risk their lives on a daily basis without doing everything we can to protect them.

We can increase the safety of our police by making sure that they don't get outgunned. Put simply, there is no sporting reason for anyone to own an assault weapon. Period. We are past the point at which those who would like assault weapons to be available for public sale should be permitted to jeopardize the safety of our society and its police officers. Assault weapons must be banned.

Moreover, retribution for those who kill our police officers must be swift and severe. We should adopt laws and make it known as widely as we can that if you kill a federal law

DRAFT

enforcement officer, you will face the death penalty. Our law enforcement community needs and deserves that kind of backing.

Punishment

All the good work done by the law enforcement community is lost if we don't punish those who rape, murder and rob our citizens. With strict sentences for violent criminals and prisons to put them in, all Americans will be safer.

We must make sure that offenders who commit violent act after violent act get locked up for good. Americans are exhausted and repulsed by the perpetual violence which surrounds them. They have a right to demand a law which says that if you are caught committing violent crimes on three separate occasions, you have permanently abandoned your right to ever be released from prison. The American public has the right to demand that violent career criminals be told: "3 strikes and you're out"!

Other "truth in sentencing" provisions, and mandatory minimum sentence, with a "safety-valves" to deal with extraordinary circumstances, will send the message that we will not let crime pay. And we must not shirk from the fact that there are some crimes which are so heinous that the ultimate penalty -- the death penalty -- is both necessary and appropriate. Those who kill federal law enforcement officer, murder federal witnesses, or molest and murder our children, are some of the purveyors of death who simply are no longer entitled to belong in our society.

And, we must provide the funds to the states necessary for them to build the prisons in which to house those who prey on the public. We can never allow criminals who ought to be in jail, to freely commit more violent crimes because we lack the prison space in which to put them. Prisons are expensive and it is unfortunate that we must spend our tax dollars to lock people up, but we must never hesitate to do so.

Finally, we should recognize that different kinds of prisons are appropriate for different kinds of crimes. Non-violent offender should be put in boot camps where they can be punished, but where they can also learn skills and discipline rather than learning more about crime. Boot camps provide necessary punishment along with the opportunity to get the attention of youthful offenders who are on the wrong track and steer them in the right direction.

Prevention

Just as certainly as we must punish those who break our laws and wreak havoc in our cities, we must also take whatever steps we can to stop crime before it happens. Those who have no hope, have no other answer, who know no other way are often drawn to crime and violence. All Americans deserve hope, need to know that there is a better answer than crime, and must be shown another way.

If we are going to steer young people away from crime and gangs we must provide them after school programs, summer youth activities, and sports and recreation opportunities that can take the place of gangs. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials, and struggling young Americans together in an effort to keep kids off the path to crime.

We must all take steps to guarantee that our schools are safe and healthy places to work and learn. Gun-free, drug-free, violence-free schools are necessary to making sure that students can focus on the books, not their fear. And, we must take firm and direct steps to better protect our children from those who sexually exploit children.

Steps must also be taken to reduce the tide of violent crimes against women in this country. Protecting women from domestic violence, and expanding prevention programs that diminish the frequency of attacks against women must be priorities.

We can also prevent crime by better regulating access to guns and ammunition. Laws which will keep guns out of the hands of convicted felons, ban large capacity ammunition feeding devices, and prohibit the sale of handguns to kids will all work in tandem to reduce gun violence.

Finally, we must again recognize that we will never control crime until we control drug abuse. A "tough love" approach to drug treatment is called for. We must get the hard core drug users -- the 20% of cocaine users who consume over 2/3 of available cocaine -- off the streets and into treatment. We must constantly look for effective, innovative programs, like drug courts which use the power of the criminal justice systems to force addicts to kick their drug habits. And we must continue to educate our young people, showing them that drug abuse leads nowhere but to destruction.

With new initiatives aimed at protecting our kids, our schools, and the women of this nation, we keep make America a safer place. With tough child pornography laws, fair gun laws, and funding for drug treatment programs, we can prevent crime rather than cleaning up after its happened. Crime prevention is a critical part of the Clinton package.

Paying for Police, Punishment & Prevention

Paying for these initiatives won't be easy. But failing to enact them will be much, much more expensive. The cost to society of a failure to act -- a cost measured not just in dollars and cents, but also in murders, rapes and assaults which need not have occurred -- is a cost we can not bear.

By reinventing government and focusing our priorities, we can make the necessary money available to achieve these goals. With the savings realized by the elimination of 250,000 federal government jobs, we can set up a multi-billion dollar Violent Crime Trust Fund. And by putting those savings in the Violent Crime Trust Fund, we will know that the money will be used to fight and prevent crime, not for some other new government program. We can make the money available for police, punishment and prevention and we should use it to enact the Clinton Crime Program.

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100,000 New Police Officers -- Community Policing

- More cops on the streets. This simple idea embodies the Administration view that crime fighting is about punishment and prevention.
- Putting 100,000 police officers in Community Policing is the foundation of the Administration's overall anti-crime strategy, combining increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities to create safer neighborhoods.
- These new police officers will be funded without new taxes, but instead will be paid for through reductions in the federal bureaucracy. The savings achieved by cutting 250,000 federal employees from the payroll over the next five years will have a direct crime-fighting payoff.
- Community policing will put more officers on our streets who know their neighborhoods and know how to work with residents to reduce and control crime.
- Federal funding for this initiative will be linked with a locality's need and its commitment to actively build public safety partnerships with public and private agencies that address the underlying conditions related to crime.
- Most of the money will be used to hire, rehire and redeploy 100,000 police officers. A smaller, but significant portion of the money will be used to implement community policing, training, and related activities. Over time, the federal support will decrease as communities take over these programs for themselves.
- We've already made a downpayment on the 100,000 new officers with grant awards made this year under a similar, smaller, 150 million dollar program. 76 million dollars has already been awarded to 108 jurisdictions for use in hiring over 1000 new officers. More grants will be made this Spring, but only one in ten applications can be funded without the additional funding.
- Adopting the Administration's community policing program will allow us to put thousands more police in jurisdictions all over the country, not just a few.

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Criminal Sentencing - Overview

Americans are fed up with the fact that even when violent criminals are caught, they are all too often returned to the streets to victimize again. Tougher and smarter sentencing procedures are needed to make sure that those who deserve to be in prison, don't get out before they should -- and that sentences are appropriate for the crime committed.

Three strikes and you're out. Anyone committing serious, violent felonies on three or more occasions should go to prison for the rest of his or her life. Period. A relatively small number of criminals commit a large percentage of crime in this country. The Congress should adopt a law which will allow us to lock up, for good, those federal offenders who have committed repeated, violent crimes. Those who abuse our citizenry time and again should lose the opportunity to ever return to society -- and they must be punished so that all may see what happens to those who would victimize others over and over again.

Mandatory minimums. Mandatory minimum sentences provide the certainty of punishment which society rightfully expects for those who commit serious and violent crimes. But this important tool should be used in a targeted, judicious manner to make sure that these sentences apply only to those who deserve such stiff sentences. It is also important that there be a "safety valve" which permits very limited sentencing flexibility in the case of non-violent, low-level, first time offenders. Such individuals must be punished, but the taxpayers should not be asked to house them for the long, mandatory minimum sentences reserved for the most serious threats to society.

Truth in sentencing. The federal government should use its clout to prod states towards making criminals serve the time to which they are sentenced. And clearly, states which get tough with violent predators and make them serve their real sentences are going to need to build more prisons. We want to support states with laws which honestly reflect the prison terms those committing violent crimes in their states will serve by favoring them when it comes time to give out federal grant money for incarcerating violent offenders.

Death Penalty. Heinous murders within the jurisdiction of the federal criminal justice system should be punished by death. Those who ruthlessly kill others must be treated as severely as they have treated their victims. The death penalty should be available for the killing of a federal law enforcement officer or witness. Terrorists and escaped prisoners who wantonly murder those who get in their way should know that they will face the ultimate penalty. The Congress should make the death penalty available for use in the egregious circumstances when it is necessary and appropriate.

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"Three Strikes and You're Out"

- A small number of violent, repeat offenders, commit a great deal of the crime in this country. Those offenders must be locked up for good.
- The Administration's "Three Strikes and You're Out" bill sends a strong message that those who repeatedly commit serious violent crimes against others will be punished severely.
- Our proposal imposes life imprisonment on a person who commits a serious violent felony against another under federal law, after having been previously convicted of two or more serious violent felonies (under either federal or State law). The bill is aimed at those offenders who fail to get the message and change their conduct even after repeated convictions for violent offenses. Individuals with such criminal histories should be put away for good.
- The proposal is both tough and smart: It targets those truly dangerous offenders in our society without sweeping so broadly as to include persons convicted of crimes that, although serious enough to warrant significant sentences, should not result in mandatory life imprisonment.
- Our proposal limits its coverage to "serious violent felonies," such as murder, rape, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and using a gun in drug crimes.
- Under the plan, "life" is real life, because there is no reliable method for determining the point at which a particular individual becomes safe enough for release. Any doubt as to whether such persons are safe to come back into our communities should be resolved on behalf of the innocent public, not the violent felon.
- In addition, we already know that the behavior of some offenders -- such as those who sexually molest children -- may not change, regardless of the offender's age.
- Although not a cure-all, this proposal, along with other Administration crime-fighting efforts -- such as truth-in-sentencing, community policing, more money for prisons, and prevention programs -- can go a long way toward curbing violent crime in our communities.

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The Death Penalty

- The most vicious and heinous crimes in our society deserve the application of the death penalty.
- Because of its final nature, the greatest possible care must be taken to be certain that it is meted out in as fair and even-handed a manner as possible - but concerns about fair application must not be permitted to thwart its use.
- We support the expansion of the death penalty to certain appropriate crimes not currently covered by the federal death penalty, like the killing of a state or local law enforcement official assisting in a federal investigation.
- And, we favor the adoption of procedures which will enable federal prosecutors to seek the death penalty for a wide range of crimes that have lacked death penalty eligibility because of missing procedural requirements.
- We particularly support the use of the death penalty for those who murder as part of their commerce in drugs, but have concerns about the constitutionality of the application of the death penalty to non-homicidal drug crimes.
- The tide of violence in this country requires the use of all tools available to return us to the rule of law. The death penalty is a critical one of those tools.

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Mandatory Minimum Sentences

- Mandatory minimum sentences are being attacked from the left as too harsh, from the right as too few, and from the sentencing commission as unnecessary.
- The fact is, mandatory minimum sentences perform a useful purpose in the criminal sentencing scheme when judiciously applied, but should not be permitted to obliterate the sentencing guidelines.
- Mandatory minimum sentences provide tough, certain, non-parolable punishment for serious offenses, and have been crucial in inducing cooperation from defendants whose sentence can be lowered from the mandatory minimum only through their "substantial assistance" to prosecutors. Thus, in addition to guaranteeing adequate punishment for certain offenders, mandatory minimum sentences are an important tool in building cases.
- Still, there are circumstances in which mandatory minimum sentences can sweep too broadly and ignore differences between individuals with different levels of culpability. In drug cases, for example, mandatory minimum penalties typically are a product only of the type and quantity of drugs involved. The same five, ten or twenty year mandatory minimum can apply whether the defendant was a leading architect of the crime, or simply a peripheral player.
- We believe that mandatory minimum sentences designs should include a "safety valve" to deal with non-violent, low level offenders with little or no record. In this way, tough sentencing provisions are combined with smart sentencing provisions to make sure that we are punishing most those who deserve the most punishment.

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Prisons - Overview

The Administration is absolutely committed to the principle that no violent offender should ever be released from prison due to lack of bedspace. Accordingly, we must be certain that adequate space exists to house those who deserve to be in prison.

Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders. All too often, young offenders learn that the consequence for committing a crime is to be put on probation. In other circumstances, young non-violent offenders are thrown in with our most hardened criminals where they learn the "right way" to commit crimes. We must provide alternatives to these approaches, like boot camps, so young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment, while also seeing that there is a way to straighten out their lives. Other alternative "shock incarceration" approaches should also be available. Many youthful, first-time offenders will respond to a short but intensive period of confinement followed by a longer period of intensive community supervision if we make such programs available.

Helping States with Prisoners. The best way to ensure that states have the prison space they need is to provide them grant funds that allow them to meet needs unique to their own circumstances. We oppose the regional prison provision of the Senate crime bill as too restrictive, forcing the states to adopt a specific corrections approach which may make no sense for them. Providing grant funds to states will lock up more violent offenders more quickly than any regional prison plan.

Truth In Sentencing. For lengthy prison sentences to be a deterrent to crime, people committing crimes must, in fact, serve lengthy prison sentences. For our criminal justice system to have credibility with the citizenry, criminals must serve the terms to which they have been sentenced. While limited flexibility in the actual time served is a useful prison management tool, its value should not be permitted to outweigh the importance of requiring criminals to serve out their sentences. Grant money for states to build and operate more prisons should, in part, be contingent on their demonstration of progress towards truth in sentencing within their state. The successful use of truth in sentencing at the federal level demonstrates why states should be strongly encouraged to adopt a similar approach.

Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders

- All too often, young offenders learn that the consequence for committing a crime is to be put on probation. That's it. In other circumstances, young non-violent offenders are thrown in with our most hardened criminals where they learn the "right way" to commit crimes.
- By providing an intermediate sanction between probation and traditional incarceration, young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment at the initial stages of a criminal career. That lesson learned my nip a new criminal career in the bud.
- Some alternative sanctions include: shock incarceration, electronic monitoring, weekend incarceration, home incarceration, restitution programs, vocational programs, community service, intensive supervised probation and other innovative and non-traditional options which ensure swift and certain punishment.
- "Boot Camps" are one such alternative which provide prosecutors and the courts with a viable sentencing solution for young offenders. Frequently called "shock incarceration" programs, boot camps place young offenders in a quasi-military program similar to a military basic training program that instills discipline, routine, and respect for authority.
- Why boot camps? Many youthful, first-time offenders will respond to a short but intensive period of confinement followed by a longer period of intensive community supervision. These offenders benefit from a military-style atmosphere that instills self-discipline and provides physical conditioning that was lacking in their lives. These same youths need exposure to relevant educational and vocational training, drug treatment, and general counseling services to develop life skills, values, and preparation for employment. Finally, the costs involved are less than that of a long prison sentence.
- To date, 28 state prison systems are operating 43 boot camp programs with more states planning to follow. While they have their critics, the early data suggests that boot camps are more effective than prison in reducing recidivism and cost of incarceration. It also seems clear that boot camps work best when coupled with intensive post-release services and supervision which ensures these young people every opportunity to get their lives on the right track.

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Assisting States with Prisoners/Truth in Sentencing

- It is critical to the credibility of our criminal justice system that those convicted of crime serve the time to which they are sentenced. This requires both adequate prison bedspace and "truthful" sentencing laws and practices.
- The best way to ensure that states have the prison space they need is to provide them grant funds that allows them to meet needs unique to their own circumstances. Funds should not be earmarked for bricks and mortar if operational funds are needed and vice versa.
- The regional prison provision of the Senate crime bill is too restrictive, forcing the states to adopt a specific corrections approach which may make no sense for them.
- Providing grant funds to states will lock up more violent offenders more quickly than any regional prison plan. There are currently 13,000 state prison beds which can't be filled because of a lack of operating capital. Federal funds could fill these beds long before any regional prison could be built.
- In addition, for lengthy prison sentences to be a deterrent to crime, people committing crimes must serve the terms to which they have been sentenced. While limited flexibility in the actual time served is a useful prison management tool, its value should not be permitted to outweigh the importance of requiring criminals to serve out their sentences.
- We believe that grant money for states to build and operate more prisons should, in part, be contingent on their demonstration of progress towards truth in sentencing within their state. In addition, new prison bedspace made possible by federal grant funds will also encourage states to adopt "3 strikes and you're out" laws to imprison violent career offenders.

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Guns - Overview

Just as the "choice" between prevention and punishment is a false one, the argument about whether to regulate guns or punish those who misuse them is an oversimplification of an enormous problem. The fact is, gun violence is growing 2 1/2 times as fast as violent crime not involving guns. Unfortunately, our young people are those most likely to be victims of gun crimes. In recent years, victims aged 16-19 were victimized by handguns at a rate 15 times higher than those aged 65 or older. And over the last five years, 415 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed, 91% of them with a gun -- 73% of which were handguns. We must do whatever we can to crack down on gun violence.

The Brady Law. The Brady Bill is now law, with 32 new states conducting background checks as of February 28. Now, we strongly support the funding of grants for the improvement of state criminal history records, so that the national instant check system can become a reality. And, we support the provision in the Senate bill which would expand the categories of persons prohibited from obtaining a handgun to those convicted of domestic abuse and those under restraining orders stemming from domestic abuse situations.

Ban Assault Weapons. There is simply no reason that a person should be permitted to walk into a gun shop and purchase an assault weapon. With their regular use in crime and their devastating capabilities, an outright ban should be adopted as soon as possible.

Gun Dealer License Reform. We must also adopt certain common sense procedures for the licensing of federal firearms dealers. Requiring them to submit a photograph and fingerprints at the time of license application, requiring them to comply with state and local law, giving the Treasury Secretary adequate time to check their backgrounds, requiring the quick reporting of stolen or lost guns, and requiring readier access to their records are simple, reasonable steps. We should also raise the dealer license fee to cover the costs of conducting dealer background checks. These reforms will help limit federal firearms licenses to those who are serious about operating as a responsible business, and will therefore improve oversight and regulation by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Stop Rearming Felons. We also support a change in federal law which would close the existing loophole which permits the rearming of felons. Those states which chose to automatically restore a convict's civil rights are making it too easy for felons to legally buy guns. In addition, they are interfering with the application of recidivist penalty statutes, like "3-strikes" laws, because by the combined operation of current federal and state laws, strikes are being wiped off the scoreboard. Federal law should control the circumstances under which state convictions will count in the application of federal gun restrictions and recidivist sentencing laws.

Ban on Handgun Sales to Minors. With gun violence most severe among our young people, new steps must be taken to keep guns out of the hands of children. Those under 18 should not have guns except in limited, carefully defined circumstances involving parental authority and legitimate usage.

Gun Dealer License Reform

- There are more gun dealers in American than gas stations. That's the case because for years, we've given a "Federal Firearms License" -- a gun dealer license -- to just about anybody who asked for one.

- It is estimated that of the over 284,000 Federal Firearms Licensees (FFL's), over 70% of them are not "engaged in the business" as required by law.

- The Treasury Department's effort to substantially tighten up federal firearms licensing deserves strong support.

- The Senate bill contains requirements that licensee applicants submit photo and fingerprints, FFL's comply with state and local laws, FFL's provide immediate notification of the theft or loss of merchandise, BATF have additional time to respond to license applications, and BATF have greater access to FFL's records.

- Treasury hopes to further improve on the Senate language by adding provisions to increase the FFL fee to \$600 per year, increase the penalty for falsification of FFL records, and add authority for BATF to revoke licenses upon the felony conviction of an FFL.

- Raising the dealer license fee to \$600 will cover the actual cost of conducting checks on prospective gun dealers and will permit increased regulatory oversight of existing dealers

Children - Overview

With the passage of time, our children are becoming more frequent victims of crime and more frequent perpetrators of crime. We need to take affirmative steps to deal with both problems.

Child Sexual Abuse. Perhaps no crime is more offensive than the sexual exploitation of children. In an effort to do everything within its power to prosecute those who sexually abuse children, including those who would victimize children through their inclusion in pornographic materials, the Department of Justice has launched a new initiative against child exploitation.

The plan involves a comprehensive series of changes to the federal laws which will tighten and expand definitions, enhance penalties, better protect victims, and add new child pornography offenses -- like those using digitized, doctored computer images of children -- so that these types of victimization of children can be severely prosecuted. In addition, more prosecutors will be committed to the task of convicting these child abusers and putting them in jail for long sentences.

Safe Schools We must simultaneously take substantial steps to make sure that our children attend safe schools. The provision of grant funds to high crime school districts aimed at preventing crime and helping our children cope with crime will pay off in the long run.

Guns and Youths. We must adopt the "Youth Handgun Safety Act", contained in the Senate bill, and passed earlier by the House, in order to keep guns out of the hands of children. With gun violence growing 2 1/2 times as fast as violent crime generally, and with young people 15 times more likely than older Americans to be victims of gun crimes, it is critical that we keep guns out of the hands of violence prone juveniles.

Young People Committing Crimes. Finally, we must be firm with those of our children who commit crimes. While we support lowering to 13 the age at which one can be tried as an adult in the federal courts, we oppose the provision in the Senate bill which would indiscriminately require those 13 and up charged with certain federal offenses to be tried as adults. We do, though, support the move to create a rebuttable presumption that those 15 and up committing certain violent offenses should be tried as adults.

Child Sexual Abuse

- Perhaps no crime is more offensive than the sexual exploitation of children. The government must do everything within its power to find and prosecute those who sexually abuse children.

- One pervasive and ugly form of child sexual abuse is the victimization children through their inclusion in pornographic materials.

- The Department of Justice has launched a new initiative against child exploitation and child pornography which requires a comprehensive series of changes to the federal laws which will:
 - tighten and expand definitions to ease convictions a catch more offenders,
 - enhance penalties so those convicted will serve longer sentences,
 - create new child pornography offenses -- like those using digitalized, doctored computer images of children -- so that these new types of victimization of children can be severely prosecuted, and
 - provide new rights to the victims of child abuse by better protecting their privacy

- In addition, more prosecutors and investigators will be committed to the task of convicting child abusers and putting them in jail for long sentences.

- Catching and imprisoning child abuser is a priority for this Administration.

Young People Committing Crimes

- Juveniles, kids, minors -- whatever we call them, young people, more than ever are committing the crimes which plague our society. More particularly, our young people are victimizing each other.
- We must be firm with those youths who commit violent crimes, for they are not acting like children and do not deserve to be treated like children.
- We support lowering to 13 the age at which one can be tried as an adult in the federal courts, but we oppose the provision in the Senate bill which would require those 13 and up charged with certain federal offenses to be tried as adults.
- We also believe that there should be a rebuttable presumption that those 15 years and up committing certain violent federal crimes -- like the crimes which count as strikes in the Administration's "3 strikes" proposal -- should be tried as adults.
- Getting guns out of the hands of kids is another way to cut down on the violent crime committed by young people.
- We must adopt the "Youth Handgun Safety Act", passed separately by both the House and the Senate, which would help keep guns out of the hands of kids who shouldn't have them by banning the sale to and possession of handguns by minors except in limited authorized circumstances.
- We also support the availability of new grant funds and new prosecutorial tools in order to better address youth gangs, from both the prevention and enforcement perspectives.

Crime Prevention

- Some insist that there is a correct answer to the question whether the right approach to crime is prevention or punishment. The answer, of course, is that both are the right approach and neither can really work without the other.
- The Administration strongly endorses a broad range of new and ongoing preventive policies, from initiatives closely associated with law enforcement, such as community policing, to efforts aimed more toward empowering communities and individuals, like job and job training opportunities.
- And, when we think about the cost of crime prevention programs, we must always think about the cost to the victim of not having that prevention program in place.
- Our focus is on those most vulnerable to the distress that crime and violence breeds: young Americans. The Administration supports programs aimed at offering young people real hope and better alternatives by creating youth services, providing educational, job training and placement opportunities, and reducing youth violence and crime.
- Among the many crime prevention programs supported by the Administration are: the Community Policing program, the "Ounce of Prevention" program, GREAT (the Gang Reduction Education and Training Project), Police Partnerships, Correctional Job Training, Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants, The Youth Employment and Skill Crime Prevention Program, Drug treatment for crime-committing addicts, and the Safe Schools program to combat crime, violence and drugs in our children's classrooms.
- Other Administration crime prevention measures include: the Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities initiative, the Job Corps, the National Service program, COMPAC (the Community Partnership Against Crime), and Weed and Seed.
- President Clinton has said we have to give young people something "to say yes to." The sampling of Administration prevention programs listed above are one of the ways we can provide that something.

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Drug Courts

- Adequately funded and administered drug treatment and coerced abstinence programs are critical to breaking the drug and violent crime cycle that has so heavily burdened our criminal justice system.
- When we can strip hard core drug users of their addiction to controlled substances we can also end their virtual addiction to crime.
- Substance abuse treatment must be central to our crime fighting effort.
- Drug courts have proven promising and successful in a number of jurisdictions. The Attorney General, who has been a pioneer in developing alternative methods for dealing with drug offenders within the criminal justice system, has led the way in the adoption of these kinds of programs.
- The Attorney General's experience in Florida -- augmented by data from approximately 20 other cities -- reveals that Drug Court can be successful in preventing drug offenders from becoming more dangerous criminal and can help them turn toward productive lives in society.
- We support a basic program which includes an intensive supervision of the participants by the court, drug testing and treatment, and the prompt application of a series of graduated sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of the program.
- The program can be administered on a pre-trial diversion basis, as a post-conviction probation program, or in combination.
- Funding should be provided to assist state and local governments establish and run drug court and other non-incarcerative drug treatment programs.

Criminal Street Gangs

- Violence among young people in our country is most visible in the form of street gangs. Frequently, taking on these sophisticated and brutal organizations takes special tools. New federal legislation can provide another tool for dealing with gangs.
- We support the adoption of a new federal law to take on gangs, especially those gangs that commit crimes in more than one state.
- This new federal law recognizes that fighting gangs is a special kind of crime-fighting. It clearly sets out a special set of "gang crimes" and what it means to "participate in a street gang" and attaches long, severe penalties to these crimes.
- Many of the new gang crimes carry mandatory minimum sentences which demonstrate that the government means business -- that we don't intend to continue to tolerate the intimidating and often wanton behavior of street gangs.
- Coupled with the new gang statute, the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which prohibits transfer of a handgun to or possession of a handgun by a minor, except in carefully proscribed circumstances, will help reduce the violence meted out by young offenders -- violence which all too frequently victimizes other young people.
- In addition, we support lowering the age at which violent offenders can be tried as adults in federal court, so that young people who don't act like children, won't necessarily be treated like children.
- And in addition to new tools for punishing gang activity, we support the targeted use of grant funds. Programs like the Gang Reduction Education and Training Project (GREAT) will help prevent gang participation and provide our young people "something to say yes to."

Violence Against Women

- Action must be taken to stop and/or more severely penalize those criminals who prey, intentionally, upon women. New federal laws and programs can help prevent some attacks and improve after the fact restitution for the victims of others.
- The proposed Violence Against Women federal cause of action for gender-motivated violence is both fair and smart. It's fair because it addresses those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allows victims improved access to federal courts. It's smart because it does not clog federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated; proof of the perpetrator's animus is a prerequisite to recovery.
- We should also be focusing on the interstate incidents of criminal abuse and violence against women, recognizing the federal criminal justice system's role in such matters. We should create appropriate new federal offenses in this area, such as fleeing across state lines in violation of a "stay away" or protection order.
- Finally, we should increase funding to reduce and prevent violence against women. By putting money into enforcement, training, and other prevention approaches, we can effectively respond to crime and prevent many future crimes from ever taking place. Included among the programs we support are:
 - State grants (\$870 million over three years) to: expand and strengthen victim services and programs, such as rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, and rape and family violence programs; train law enforcement officers to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women; and expand law enforcement units specifically to target violent crimes against women.
 - Victim Counselors (\$1.5 million) to help victims and witnesses in sex and domestic violence cases.
 - Safe Colleges, targeting \$20 million to rape and violence prevention and education on college campuses.

The Federalization of Crimes

- As we search for solutions to the crime problem, we often forget that state and local law enforcement personnel are frequently better prepared to deal with certain types of crime -- especially street crime -- than are federal law enforcement agencies.
- In our desire to adopt new approaches to the crime problem, we must proceed with caution as proposals to federalize more and more crime are around us.
- The "D'Amato Violent Crime Control Act", which federalizes almost all violent and drug crimes committed with any firearm which had at some point in time moved in interstate commerce stands as an example of the over-federalization of crime.
- The fact is, state and local law enforcement authorities are far better equipped to investigate and prosecute crimes like those in the D'Amato proposal than are federal agents.
- There are also another half dozen proposals pending in Congress federalizing various crimes from participation in a criminal street gang to traveling to commit spousal abuse, to various kinds of fraud.
- While in many cases we support these changes as constructive new approaches to crime fighting, we must recognize, and be honest about the fact, that proposals to federalization of street crime must be carefully considered before they become law.

Fixing the System

Sometimes, fixing the system helps in the fight against crime. Sometimes we fix things which aren't broken. Great care must be taken with legislation which purports to make the "system" work better.

The Exclusionary Rule. We see no need to codify the rule in the Leon case, which recognized a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule in searches conducted with a warrant. Nonetheless, if advocates for changes to the exclusionary rule would be satisfied with merely the codification of Leon, we would not oppose that result. We are opposed to any extension of Leon which would permit warrantless searches, even if executed in good faith.

Coerced Confessions. Clearly the coerced confession is antithetical to American principles of law. Still, we are opposed to recent efforts to reverse the decision in the Fulminante case by statute. That case held that the admission of a coerced confession could amount to harmless error if other evidence demonstrated guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Despite concerns about the potential for misuse of coerced confessions, we believe that efforts to undo the Fulmanante case all go too far and threaten to undermine criminal prosecutions. We should leave matters where they are.

Asset Forfeiture. Current asset forfeiture rules reach both too far and not far enough. Due process protections need to be expanded to make sure that property is not improperly taken away in forfeiture proceedings. But the asset forfeiture remedy also needs to be expanded to reach proceeds of crime that are not presently accessible through forfeiture proceedings. New laws dealing with these issues should be adopted.

Habeas Corpus Reform. Habeas corpus proceedings may be abused to delay and prevent justice. Yet this ultimate safeguard of rights should not be casually altered. Reforms which guarantee both fairness and finality may recognize the interests of all reform proponents. However, habeas reform need not be included in crime legislation, and should not be included if it threatens to prevent or delay the passage of the broad range of crime legislation that is needed at this time.

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Asset Forfeiture

- The current asset forfeiture laws leave too much room for an unfair taking of an individual's personal property while also failing to reach certain property which they should.
- Reform of our asset forfeiture laws should expand due process protections for innocent property owners while simultaneously expanding asset forfeiture to certain proceeds of crimes which aren't currently covered.
- Appropriate reforms will shift the burden of proof for the property possessor to the government in forfeiture cases, allow a waiver of the cost bond in certain circumstances, establish a deadline for the filing of judicial forfeiture actions by the government; and establish a rebuttable presumption of ownership in favor of a property possessor.
- Finally, we should expand the availability of forfeited funds to assist crime victims and to aid crime prevention and drug prevention and treatment programs.

Paying for the Fight Against Crime

- The Administration anti-crime program is, appropriately, an ambitious one. It will cost money, but it will cost us even more to let things continue in the direction they're going.
- We propose to make a swap -- taking away money for the salaries of federal employees and spending it instead in the fight against crime.
- By reducing the federal bureaucracy by over 250,000 employees over the next five years, we will have the money we need to fight crime.
- As the federal government is cut, the savings will be put in a Violent Crime Trust Fund, to be used only for crime fighting programs.
- Over the course of five years, the fund will hold over \$22 billion dollars, with \$2.4 billion dollars available right away, this year, for anti-crime efforts.
- The more money we save from cutting the federal bureaucracy, the more money we will have to spend on anti-crime programs.
- Some are concerned about cuts in the Byrne Memorial Fund formula money. Yet that \$350 million dollar cut in crime-fighting funds has been replaced by \$2.4 billion dollars -- 7 times the original amount of money originally available in this area.
- By making crime the budget priority it should be, we can fund the programs we should -- we can focus on both punishment and prevention as we need to if we're going to take on the crime problem in this country.