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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re: Project Outreach - DC Initiatives (2 pages)	12/14/1993	b(7)(E)

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2009-1305-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

MISC.

May 26, 1994

Speak
later

Memorandum for Rahm Emmanuel

From: Ricia McMahon *RM*

Subject: Crime Conference Activities

There are several areas that would be ideal for Dr. Brown to participate in highlighting the potential benefits of the Crime Bill legislation.

The three general events would be focused on Community Policing, Drug Courts and/or a Town Meeting in Crime, Drugs and Violence.

We have reviewed the locations and targets and suggest that Community policing events are an obvious opportunity in Georgia with Senator Nunn (Atlanta) and Connecticut with Senator Lieberman (Hartford). In addition events in Maine (Cohen's area), Vermont (Jefford's area) would be able to raise awareness in those states.

The details of the actual event could include an event as the previous one in St. Louis which focused on the weapons issue or a neighborhood walk in distressed areas or a roll call with the Chief of Police.

The potential dates are:

June 17 Georgia *has a com pol area**?* ~~June 20 Vermont~~June 24 Hartford *→ got police &**?* ~~June 27 Maine (this could be scheduled earlier)~~ *has a com pol prog*Miami *P*

Naturally in each of the cities we will make a visit to the Editorial Board and work to get good press coverage.

We are also reviewing any publications that could be released that are pertinent to this issue. There is a prevention research group that is working on some broad areas. Some preliminary findings may be available on the 16th of June.

+ Florida
*Maybe**- Indianapolis**- Portland*

Page two of two
Crime bill media calls 6/23/94

9:24 a.m. - 9:34 a.m.

PAPER: Bangor News [Washington bureau]
PHONE #: (202) 397-2566
INTERVIEWER: John Day

9:35 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

PAPER: Green Bay Press Gazette
PHONE #: (414) 431-8313
BACKUP #: (414) 431-8400
INTERVIEWER: Ann Klemm

9:46 a.m. - 9:56 a.m.

PAPER: Madison Capital Times
PHONE #: (608) 252-6482
BACKUP #: (608) 252-6400
INTERVIEWER: John Nichols
NOTES: At the end of the interview, Mr. Nichols
will spend a couple of minutes
conducting a Q & A consisting of
questions of interest to Madison readers
who know and love you (i.e. "How are
you?" "Do you miss home?" etc.)

ATTACHMENTS

Crime bill talking points

Honorable Jack Brooks
Chairman
Judiciary Committee
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Federal government has made substantial progress in securing our borders and enforcing our immigration laws. However, many individuals have illicitly entered the United States and a number of States now have large populations of criminal aliens in their prisons. The Administration recognizes the special financial burdens faced by States with high populations of criminal aliens and intends to help mitigate the problem through provision of Federal financial assistance.

As you know, the budget environment is very tight. However, the Administration is in the process of identifying options to offset costs of a potential 1995 budget amendment.

An acceptable authorizing provision is contained in the Senate version of the Crime Bill, and the Administration would support a similar House amendment if made in order by the Rule. The proposed amendment by Representative Howard Berman (#111) represents such an approach. This amendment would help assure that States receive the assistance they need from the Federal government to incarcerate criminal aliens who have violated the State's criminal laws.

Sincerely,

Leon E. Panetta
Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: TOM COLLIER
BRUCE KATZ
NANCY MCFADDEN
RICIA MCMAHON
ROB STEIN
JOSH STEINER
BILLY WEBSTER

FROM: Christine Varney 
Jennifer O'Connor 
Office of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Ban on Assault Weapons

Thank you for your help in facilitating part of the President's outreach effort to pass an assault weapons ban.

First, a sketch of the timeline for this effort: we expect a Subcommittee mark-up today and a full Committee mark-up on Thursday in the House. We expect the issue to be on the floor of the House next week -- sometime between Tuesday and Thursday.

In order to try to sway the final fifteen votes needed for passage in the House, the President, the Vice President and the Cabinet are working this week to raise public and press awareness of the dangers and destructiveness of semiautomatic assault weapons and the dire need for a ban on them, while making clear that we are not talking about hunting rifles. This Administration outreach effort includes public events by the President, the Vice President and some Cabinet Members. It also includes disseminating a significant amount of hard information about the guns to be banned and what they are used for.

The information attached is for the part of this effort which your Secretary will participate in this Thursday and Friday. Attached you will find:

- Talking points
- Questions and Answers
- A packet of information that has been sent to editorial boards in key Congressional Districts
- A list of newspapers with which your principal will conduct interviews

**CRIME BILL PREVENTION MEETING
MAY 11, 1994**

I. Ounce of Prevention Council

- A. Edelman Memo (HHS)
- B. Waiver Language (DOJ)
- C. National Service
- D. Other Issues

II. President's YES Program

- A. Funding Level
- B. Poverty Targeting (DOL)
- C. Inclusion of DOL's Bonding Program (DOL)
- D. Public Housing Language (HUD)
- E. Other Issues

III. Model Intensive Grants

- A. Jobs and Job Training (DOL)
- B. Public Housing Language (HUD)

IV. Violence Against Women

- A. House Version (HHS/DOE)
- B. Senate Version

V. Safe Schools

- A. Include Senate Provision (DOE/WH)
- B. Other Issues

VI. Boot Camps, etc.

- A. Job Corps Language (DOL)
- B. Correctional Education Study (DOE)
- C. Substance Abuse Treatment (ONDCP/HHS)

VII. Other Prevention Programs

- A. Hope In Youth (HUD/HHS)
- B. Boys and Girls Clubs (HUD)
- C. Olympic Youth Centers (HUD)
- D. Summer Camps (HUD)
- E. Urban Recreation/Miller Amendment (HHS)
- F. Substance Abuse Treatment/Prevention (HHS/ONDCP)
- G. National Community Economic Partnerships (HHS/HUD)
- H. Local Partnerships
- I. Other Issues

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINE VARNEY

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor 
SUBJECT: Crime & Technology Event

Below is a brief sketch of the crime and technology event in the works for April 13.

At some time on the 13th -- we are awaiting the VP's schedule -- we will host an event that stars the VP, Attorney General, Secretaries of Defense and Treasury and Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. (Gore, Perry, Bentsen, Reno and Lee Brown.) They will visit a site -- most likely the DEA headquarters -- where they can see various kinds of technology that can be used to fight crime. (Note -- we have not settled on the DEA because we want to check with the Vice President to make sure he is willing to visit the DEA with the Attorney General. If so, then we will go there, as we have seen it and like it.)

At the site, the principals will see some of the technology in action and will then make an announcement of the administration's crime and technology initiative. There will be two hard core news items in the announcement. First, they will announce the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Defense and Justice through which Defense will share defense technologies with Justice to be used to fight crime. They will make shelved defense technology (like night vision goggles, etc) that are presently on Defense supply shelves available to state and local law enforcement agencies. And there are other parts to the MOU that I don't know of as yet.

The second major news item will be an MOU between Justice and Treasury through which they will agree to set up a national wireless network that will allow law enforcement officials at all levels of government to have shared access to finger prints, mug shots, criminal databases, stolen vehicle files, etc.

These two main pillars of the initiative will be buttressed by a discussion of lots of other technology and crime innovations that the departments have been working on -- bullet tracing, etc. Lee Brown's role is through the technology initiatives ONDCP is working on , and through the connection to the DEA.

These are all the details we have at the moment. The Vice President's office is taking a lead, and they are working with Tom Kalil at NEC to develop paper.

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Joseph Ortizcke, Jr.

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New Orleans Police Department
715 S. Broad Street
New Orleans, LA 70119

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✓ Commissioner Paul F. Evans
Boston Police Department
154 Berkley Street
Boston, MA 02116
617/343-4500

Fax 6343-5003

✓ Chief Stanley Knox *Isaiah McKinnon*
Detroit Police Department
1300 Beaubien
Detroit, MI 48226
313/596-1800

Fax 596-1579

✓ Chief John T. Laux
Minneapolis Police Department
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Minneapolis, MN 55415 ⁽⁶¹²⁾ 673-5705

Fax 673-3843 673-2853

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234-5013

✓ Chief Clarence Harmon
St. Louis Police Department
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St. Louis, MO 63101
314/444-5790

Fax 744-3958

✓ Chief James N. Skinner
Omaha Police Department
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402/444-5600

fax

✓ Sheriff John Moran
Clark County Sheriffs Dept
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Las Vegas, NV 89101

702/229-3232
fax 382-2904

✓ Chief Bob V. Stover
400 Roma NW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
505/768-2200

Fax 768-2331

✓ Commissioner Richard T. Donovan
74 Franklin Street
Buffalo, NY 14202
716/851-4444

fax 851-4090

✓ Commissioner Bill Bratton
New York City Police Department
One Police Plaza, 14th Floor
New York, New York 10035
212/374-5410

Fax 227-0861

✓ Chief D.R. Stone *Dennis Nowicki*

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Charlotte, NC 28202
704/336-2337

fax: 336-5714 (704)

✓ Chief Michael C. Snowden
Cincinnati Police Department *Call TH.*
310 Ezzard Charles Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45214
513/352-3536

Fax (513)

✓ Chief Edward P. Kovacic
Cleveland Police Department
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Cleveland, OH 44113
216/623-5005

Fax 623-588 5524

✓ Chief James G. Jackson
Columbus Police Department
120 Marconi Blvd.
Columbus, OH 43215
614/645-4600

Fax 645-4551

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5771

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471-2100

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Denver, CO 80204
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Fax ~~303~~ 303-640-3378

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Washington, D.C. 20001 *(202) 727-4212*
Fax *(202) 727-9524*

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Jacksonville Police Department
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Jacksonville, FL 32202

*904/630-2120
fax (904) 630-2772

Chief Calvin Ross
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Miami, FL 33101
305/579-6565
fax (305) 372-4609

Chief Eldrin Bell
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404/817-6900
Fax ~~404~~ 404-6881

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801 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
808/529-3111 *529-3030 (fax)*
Fax *Matt*

Chief ~~Michael~~ *Matt* Rodriguez *superintendent*
Chicago Police Department *Attn: Helen
Watts*
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Chicago, IL 60607
312/346-6875 *747-5501*
Fax ~~312~~ *312-246-4124* 747-2430

Chief James Toler
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317/327-3282 *Michelle*

*not
(will come)*

fax (317) 327-3289

Page Two

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Norfolk, VA 23510

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941-2788 FAX

9. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

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Chief Raymond Hyndman

809/774-3868

776-3317 FAX

~~St. Paul, MN~~ 00802

10. St. Paul, Minnesota

St. Paul Minnesota Police Dept
100 East 11th Street

Chief William Finney

612/291-1111

292-3711 (FAX)

St. Paul, MN 55101

11. Mobile, Alabama

Mobile Police Department
2460 Government Blvd

Chief Harold Johnson

205/434-1701

434-1705 (FAX) cent go / send materials

Mobile, AL 36606

12. Knoxville, Tennessee

P.O. Box 3610

Chief Phil Keith

615/521-1228

615/971-1412

KNOXVILLE, TN 37927

13. Puerto Rico

Box 70166

Superintendent Pedro Toledo

809/767-1234

782-1350

809/781-0080 (FAX)

San Juan

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00936-816

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Apr 27 94

9:55 NO.001 P.02

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574-2450 Fax

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Louisville, Ky

40202

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96813

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216/375-2244

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44308

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Chief Bennie Holder

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Tampa, Fl

33602

6. Dayton, Ohio

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513/449-1082

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45402

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915/564-7300

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713/247-5500

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- and*
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~~Chief of Police~~
~~St. Louis Police Department~~
~~1200 Clark Street~~
~~St. Louis, MO 63103~~

~~(314) 444-5970~~
~~(314) 444-5958 (FAX)~~

- and*
15. ~~James D. Toler~~
~~Chief of Police~~
~~50 North Alabama Street~~
~~Indianapolis, IN 46204~~

~~(317) 327-3282~~
~~(317) 327-3289 (FAX)~~

16. Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief of Police
Oakland Police Department
455 Seventh Street
Oakland, CA 94607

(510) 238-3365
(510) 238-2251 (FAX)

17. Johnnie Johnson, Jr.
Chief of Police
City of Birmingham
417 Sixth Avenue South
Birmingham, AL 35205

(205) 254-1700
(205) 254-1733 (FAX)

*Shawn -
Please add*

*Thank -
AG*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1994

MEMORANDUM

FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: Christine Varney *CV*
Jennifer O'Connor *JWO*

SUBJECT: Cabinet Travel to Promote the Administration's
Crime Initiative

As we have mentioned on our morning conference calls over the last week, our crime effort is intensifying and now requires visits from your Secretaries to targeted congressional districts. At today's working lunch, the Vice President and White House Chief of Staff will ask Members of the Cabinet to schedule three events between now and the end of March. These events should focus on an aspect of our crime initiative in which your department is involved.

We have listed below the districts targeted for your visits. Please take a look at the list and begin scheduling crime events into these areas. We will follow up with you later this week.

<u>MEMBER (STATE-DISTRICT)</u>	<u>MAJOR CITY</u> *
Rep. Louise Slaughter (NY-28)	Rochester
Rep. Sam Gejdenson (CT-02)	
Rep. Bill Hughes (NJ-02)	Atlantic City
Rep. Bobby Scott (VA-03)	Richmond, Norfolk
Rep. Kweisi Mfume (MD-07)	Baltimore
Rep. Ron Klink (PA-04)	
Rep. Margolies-Mezvinsky (PA-13)	(Main Line towns, Montgomery County)
Rep. Eleanor Holmes-Norton (D.C.)	D.C.
Rep. Bobby Rush (IL-01)	Chicago
Rep. Harold Ford (TN-09)	Memphis
Rep. Buddy Darden (GA-07)	Marietta
Rep. Don Johnson (GA-10)	Athens, Augusta
Rep. John Lewis (GA-05)	Atlanta
Rep. Jim Bacchus (FL-15)	Palm Bay, Vero Beach
Rep. Carrie Meek (FL-17)	Miami
Rep. Bill Hefner (NC-08)	Concord
Rep. Mel Watt (NC-12)	Charlotte
Rep. Maxine Waters (CA-35)	So. Central Los Angeles
Rep. George Brown (CA-42)	San Bernardino

Rep. Cleo Fields (LA-04)	Baton Rouge, Shreveport
Rep. Ted Strickland (OH-06)	
Rep. Eric Fingerhut (OH-19)	(Cleveland suburbs)
Rep. Louis Stokes (OH-11)	Cleveland
Rep. David Bonior (MI-10)	Macomb County)
Rep. Bart Stupak (MI-01)	(Upper Peninsula area)
Rep. John Conyers (MI-14)	Detroit
Rep. Peter Hoagland (NE-02)	Omaha
Rep. Karen Shepard (UT-02)	Salt Lake City

- * Please note that many of these cities span more than one Congressional District. When coordinating travel, it is important that you take care to chose a site within the targeted district.

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- * And Schedulers from these Departments

February 21, 1994

MEMORANDUM

FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: Christine Varney
Jennifer O'Connor

SUBJECT: Cabinet Travel to Promote the Administration's
Crime Initiative

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- * And Schedulers from these Departments

366-7952

DC crime

- Couple mktg last week
- 1 w/ ppl from city on
\$ oval from Justice
- 2nd mktg Fri w/ heads
& police forces
- letter from Kelley from
to Reno
asking for partic
stuff
- Holder said a couple
of Depts need a
mudge

3 Helder says = diff

(1) Treasury (SS)

(2) Interior - Park Police

(3) GSA police force -
they want vehicles

Pres = interested in
supporting the District

Wall 3 → haven't gotten a
no but have gotten fear
from police level that
agencies will say no.
want us to lay the
groundwork

Federal Protective Service

National Capital Region

Washington, DC



OVERVIEW

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) is the law enforcement arm of the United States General Services Administration, the agency responsible for most civilian workplaces for the Federal government. FPS enforces laws on Federal facilities where GSA has interest, to protect occupants and visitors, their property, and to ensure the safety of Government operations. Sworn officers of the FPS are authorized to carry firearms and make arrest pursuant to Title 40 of the United States Code.

PROFILE

Nationally, the FPS consists of 11 regional offices; the largest, in terms of personnel resources and Federal employees served, is the National Capital Region (NCR), Washington, DC. The NCR Director has a total FTE of 350 Federal employees and commands a force of over 200 sworn law enforcement personnel, as follows:

- 150 uniformed police officers
- 20 non-uniformed criminal investigators
- 30 non-uniformed security specialists

In addition, the FPS contracts with private vendors for over 1500 security guard posts throughout the region. When the FPS was formed in 1971, largely in response to growing number of demonstrations, it was primarily a guard force. In the 1980's this posture was significantly changed to a mobile police force and access control was delegated to guard contractors or to Federal agencies themselves. Today, NCR FPS officers are called upon to respond to such varied assignments as supporting FEMA operations efforts in Florida following the recent major hurricane, responding to disasters, such as the New York bombing of the World Trade Center, and more recently FPS officers have been deployed to the US District Court in NY, to assist local law enforcement in their duties relating to the ongoing terrorist trials.

Additional resources include:

- full function indoor firearms range and weapons armory
- training facility and gymnasium
- 125 vehicle fleet, including mobile command van capability
- complete electronics shop, including testing equipment and a staff of over 20 electronic specialists and repair personnel
- a 24 hour regional communications center equipped with WALES, NCIC, Computer Assisted Dispatching, hearing impaired equipped, and full function computer alarm monitoring system
- Physical Security crime prevention unit

TRAINING

The FPS trains all sworn officers at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. Officers also receive specialized training in crowd control and riot control and performing police functions with national security significance, as in the case of visiting dignitaries, to include the President of the United States and other foreign heads of state.

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

The NCR FPS is responsible for over 650 Federal facilities throughout the Washington metropolitan area including the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties of Maryland, and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William Counties in Virginia, and federal facilities in Alexandria, Rockville, Falls Church, Manassas, Herndon, and Vienna.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Washington, DC, Initiatives

- * The Ceasefire Initiative, or "Bulletproof", is a pilot computerized bullet ID program. Utilizing brand new Canadian technology, a 360 degree photo of the projectile is taken by computer and identified, greatly expediting and enhancing what has been a perpetually back-logged forensic/ballistics process. This is the first such project in the U.S. At present, funding for equipment for this one pilot program is only available for the Metropolitan Police Department's (MPD) 7th District (Anacostia, where the majority of DC's homicides and assaults occur). In support of this new project ATF has provided:
 - * one mainframe and two input computers;
 - * training for the MPD examiner;
 - * one full time ATF examiner for one year;
 - * three ATF agents for the MPD firearms identification unit to sort evidence, separate and package the bullets, and transport them to the Bulletproof laboratory in Rockville;
 - * a photocopy machine; and
 - * one full time ATF examiner for the Bulletproof lab at Rockville.
- * The Rockville lab also gives assistance to the MPD in other areas, such as retrieving serial numbers from weapons where the numbers had been removed.
- * Through Project Lead, ATF provides assistance to the MPD by tracing every weapon seized or recovered in the District. Last year there were 3,400 firearms; this year to date there have been nearly 3,700. ATF provides a monthly report on all traces to the MPD Chief. The report serves as a blue print to law enforcement for the District's firearms traffic.
- * ATF participates in all area crime task forces, including the carjacking and fugitive task forces. The Violent Crime Task Force, is a recent initiative dedicated to the 7th Police District. ATF has provided 10 agents and one supervisor to the 7th district, and an additional 10 agents and one supervisor to be divided among the neighboring 5th and 6th districts. An additional 4 agents are assigned to work with DEA on drug/gun cases in Washington. Finally, 5 agents are assigned to work with the MPD on arson cases, which have recently been a problem for Asian small businesses.
- * The DC area was one of the original pilot areas for the ATF hotline (1-800-ATF-GUNS). Last year 2,000 calls came in from DC with law enforcement tips. The line is staffed by agents, who then forward the information to the appropriate investigative agencies.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re: Project Outreach - DC Initiatives (2 pages)	12/14/1993	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Cabinet Affairs
Christine Varney
OA/Box Number: 3709

FOLDER TITLE:

Crime - Talking Points, Misc. Crime Bill [binder] [5]

2009-1305-F
jp3601

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Department of Treasury Assistance to the District of Columbia's Anti-Crime Efforts

When President Clinton denied Mayor Kelly's request to give her authority to call out the National Guard to combat crime and drugs in Washington, D.C., he directed the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Drug Control Policy to meet with the Mayor to determine what new assistance the Federal government could provide.

At that meeting, the Attorney General promised, in general terms, assistance from Federal law enforcement agencies, including Secret Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

One follow-up meeting has been held to date on a working level. It was held at the Office of National Drug Control Policy and chaired by DC Police Chief Thomas. Both Secret Service and ATF participated. No new strategy has yet been developed to address the growing violence problem in the District. The attached sheets describe our efforts to assist DC with this problem. Most of these initiatives preceded the promise for additional support.

DISTRIBUTIONWhite House

Mack McLarty
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Jody Greenstone
Lorraine Miller
Tracy Thornton
Keith Mason
Steve Hilton
Liz Bernstein

Justice

Attorney General Reno
Phil Heymann
Webb Hubbell
Sheila Anthony
Carl Stern
Eleanor Acheson

Others

Leon Panetta, OMB
Peter Edelman, HHS
Lee Brown, ONDCP
Madeline Kunin, Education

Domestic
Violence
Clips

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1. The New York Times, March 16, 1994, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final, Section A; Page 21; Column 2; Editorial Desk, 701 words, Public & Private; Victim and Valkyrie, By ANNA QUINDLEN
2. The Washington Post, March 15, 1994, Tuesday, Final Edition, HEALTH; PAGE 27, 1227 words, When Violence Begins at Home; AMA Conference Addresses 'Problem of Shocking Dimensions', Don Colburn, Washington Post Staff Writer
3. U.S. Newswire, March 14, 1994, TELEVISION WRITER, 1320 words, TV TRACK -- Network TV Headlines from Friday, March 11, 1994, U.S. Newswire, 202-347-2770, WASHINGTON, March 11
4. The Courier-Journal, March 12, 1994, Saturday - METRO Edition, NEWS; Pg. 4A 187 words, 'TERRORISM AT HOME' ASSAILED, WASHINGTON, NATIONAL; DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; SPOUSE ABUSE; PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON CONGRESS; LAW
5. The Courier-Journal, March 12, 1994, Saturday - METRO Edition, NEWS; Pg. 4A 187 words, 'TERRORISM AT HOME' ASSAILED, WASHINGTON, NATIONAL; DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; SPOUSE ABUSE; PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON CONGRESS; LAW
6. The Houston Chronicle, March 12, 1994, Saturday, 2 STAR Edition, A; Pg. 6, 459 words, Shalala pledges to fight domestic violence; Feds will track cases, set up hot line, Chicago Tribune, WASHINGTON
7. Los Angeles Times, March 12, 1994, Saturday, Home Edition, Part A; Page 21; Column 1; National Desk, 176 words, SHALALA DECRIES DOMESTIC ABUSE, CALLS IT TERRORISM, From Associated Press, WASHINGTON
8. Newsday, March 12, 1994, Saturday, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION, NEWS; Pg. 11 111 words, Shalala's Wake-up Call, COMPILED FROM NEWS DISPATCHES, ABUSE; WOMEN; VIOLENCE; DONNA SHALALA; UNITED STATES; BILL CLINTON; TELEPHONE NUMBER; VICTIM
9. The Plain Dealer, March 12, 1994 Saturday, FINAL / ALL, NATIONAL; Pg. 11A, 181 words, SHALALA BLASTS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, FROM WIRE REPORTS, WASHINGTON
10. Star Tribune, March 12, 1994, Metro Edition, News; National news; Pg. 7A, 527 words, National news
11. Chicago Tribune, March 12, 1994 Saturday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION, NEWS; Pg. 2; ZONE: N, 690 words, U.S. JOINING WAR ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, By Lynne Marek, Special to the Tribune., WASHINGTON
12. ABC NEWS, ABC World News Tonight 6:30 pm ET, March 11, 1994, Transcript # 4050, Show; Package, News; Domestic, 3910 words, Battered Women at Epidemic Proportions
13. ABC NEWS, ABC World News Tonight 6:30 pm ET, March 11, 1994, Transcript # 4050-1, Package, News, 514 words, Battered Women at Epidemic Proportions
14. AP Worldstream, March 11, 1994, Friday, International news, 467 words, Health Secretary Calls American Domestic Violence 'Terrorism', CHRISTOPHER CONNELL, WASHINGTON
15. Federal News Service, MARCH 11, 1994, FRIDAY, MAJOR LEADER SPECIAL / TRANSCRIPT, 2900 words, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION REMARKS BY DONNA SHALALA,

LEVEL 1 - 114 STORIES

PAGE 2

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES "THE PROBLEM OF FAMILY VIOLENCE" HYATT
REGENCY HOTEL

The Reuter Washington Report, March 11, 1994, Friday, BC cycle, 4503 words
THE REUTER DAYBOOK

17. Reuters, March 11, 1994, Friday, BC cycle, 253 words, SHALALA SAYS DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE AN EPIDEMIC, WASHINGTON

18. United Press International, March 11, 1994, Friday, BC cycle, Regional News,
N York, 350 words, Shalala: Abuse of women an 'epidemic', WASHINGTON, March 11

19. United Press International, March 11, 1994, Friday, BC cycle, Washington
N s, 726 words, U.S. official: Abuse of women an 'epidemic', WASHINGTON, March
11

20. The Reuter Library Report, March 11, 1994, Friday, BC cycle, 255 words,
SHALALA SAYS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AN EPIDEMIC, WASHINGTON, March 11

21. The Reuter Washington Report, March 10, 1994, Thursday, BC cycle, 4218
words, THE REUTER DAYBOOK

ash. Post; 3-15-94

When Violence Begins at Home

AMA Conference Addresses 'Problem of Shocking Dimensions'

By Ben Gellman
Washington Medical Writer

Violence in America is increasingly as a form of terrorism that reaches beyond the nation's mean streets into rough-and-tumble and abusive homes.

Twenty-six percent of American teenagers been hit or physically harmed by an adult at home and another 10 percent struck by a teacher or principal at school, according to the latest Gallup youth poll. Of the teens said they had been hit or by someone their age.

"It is my duty to report to you today that of our young people are at great risk in places where they in all expectation feel the safest—at home and at school," said George H. Gallup Jr. at a news briefing last week before a conference on family violence sponsored by the American Medical Association.

Two days before the AMA meeting on family violence convened, a senior at Eastern High School was shot four times by an assailant and critically wounded outside the school cafeteria. That was the most serious of 10 violent incidents in or near D.C. public schools this school year.

Gallup said his latest poll results portrayed "a problem of shocking dimensions," adding that "if this were a disease, we would be searching frantically for a solution."

In hundreds of doctors, nurses, social workers, dentists, lawyers, teachers and judges gathered last weekend in Washington to deal with abuse, not just of children, but of adults as well. In the hall of statistics presented after talk after talk, they heard a collective cry for help.

"In this country, domestic violence is just about as common as giving birth—about 4 million instances (annually) of each," said Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala Friday in a speech that opened the conference.

"Think about that—hopelessness and hope, equally weighted in our society—and all too often, intermingled in the same web of life," Shalala said.

In her speech, Shalala described domestic violence variously as a "crisis," a "plague," a "pandemic" and an "epidemic"—and as "terrorism in the home."

She the opportunity not only to the Clinton health care plan for universal insurance coverage but to pledge that the administration was committed to ending the "conspiracy of silence" about domestic violence, through such means as a telephone hot line for victims of violence. The hotline is part of the proposed legislation now before Congress.

Although battered women often stay in an abusive relationship under the illusion that by staying, they can protect their children, Shalala said, "studies show exactly the opposite. In at least half the homes where women being abused, there is also child abuse."

About 2 million cases of child abuse, including 2,000 deaths, are reported each

year, said Margaret McHugh, director of adolescent ambulatory services and the child protection team at Bellevue Hospital Center in New York.

While doctors have learned to identify and report cases of child abuse, McHugh said, they need to do a better job of intervening early enough to prevent such abuse. Universal health insurance coverage, she said, would help by encouraging families to develop a regular source of health care—and someone to whom they could also report domestic violence and abuse.

Exact statistics on how many Americans are assaulted at home, at work, in schools or on the street are hard to come by, but the available evidence is disturbing.

One teen out of five in the latest Gallup survey, based on recent telephone interviews with 516 Americans aged 13 to 17, said a friend had been attacked in the past year by someone wielding a knife or a gun. A 1993 Gallup poll found that 46 percent of teens reported that their household contained at least one gun.

The number of children taken to the Children's National Medical Center emergency room with gunshot or stab wounds jumped more than 17-fold between 1986 and 1989, a hospital official testified before the American Psychological Association's Commission on Violence and Youth.

"Family violence has become an American saga on our streets and in our homes," Shalala said.

One out of four women will be assaulted by a household partner in her lifetime, Shalala said, and 20 to 30 percent of the injuries that send women to a hospital emergency room result from physical abuse by their husbands or boyfriends. Some 17 percent of women interviewed in public prenatal care clinics reported being assaulted during pregnancy. Sixty percent of female homicide victims are killed not by a stranger but by someone they know.

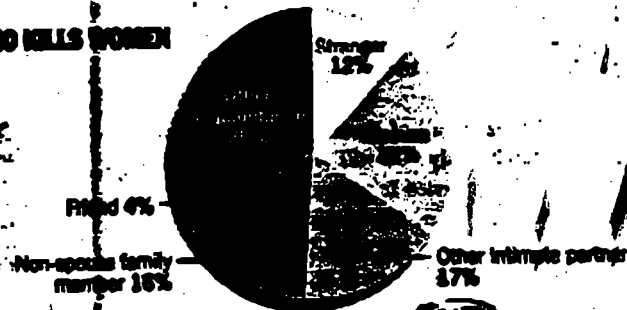
An analysis of FBI data on more than 215,000 homicides between 1976 and 1987 found that more than twice as many women were murdered with a gun by their spouses or boyfriends as were murdered by strangers using any means, said Arthur Kellermann, director of injury control at Emory University School of Public Health in Atlanta.

In another study of gunshot deaths in King County, Wash., which includes the city of Seattle, Kellermann and his colleagues found that guns kept in the home were used to kill a household member 16 times more often than they were used to kill an intruder.

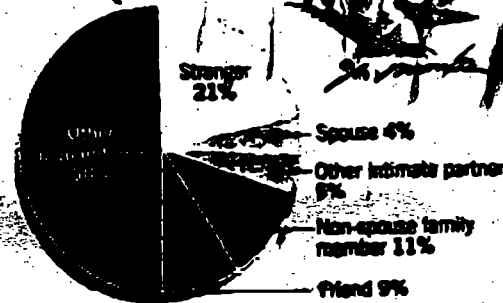
"Anyone who keeps a gun in the home, and certainly anyone who is thinking of buying a gun for protection, should carefully consider the overall balance of benefits and risks," Kellermann said. "A gun that is kept unloaded and locked for self-protection can also be reached by a curious child, an angry spouse or a desperate stranger."

AMA President-elect Robert E. McHugh, a surgeon from Portland, Maine, said doctors need to be more alert to signs of domestic violence and intervene earlier to

WHO KILLS WOMEN



WHO KILLS MEN



SOURCE: U.S. Justice Department

ILLUSTRATION BY GREGORY HEIN

prevent further injuries. Surveys show that women are more willing to report physical abuse to a physician than to clergy or police, he said.

The problem, McHugh said, is that when an apparently abused woman reaches the emergency room, "doctors tend to focus on treating the twisted ankle, the broken ankle or the broken hip" while overlooking the real cause and accepting uncritically the patient's word that she simply fell down stairs.

"Violence is a pattern of behavior, reinforced by poverty and the experience of violence itself," other experts noted. It's a pattern that children learn when they are neglected by parents and other adults, said Leonard E. Lawrence, a child psychiatrist at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio and president of the National Medical Association.

"Our society programs young people to

be reactive-responders rather than to be active problem-solvers," Lawrence said. Young children who spend lots of time watching television simply are programmed "to take in information, not to think about it," he said.

"What's missing," Lawrence said, is the interaction with an adult. Poor children in particular spend a lot of time without adult supervision, he said, and too often there's one to help children learn to think, be creative and interpret the world. Bombarded by external stimuli from an increasingly violent world, he said, they simply react—without concern about possible consequences—perpetuating the pattern of violence.

"Our young people are frightened," Lawrence said. "We've got a lot of good young people out there, and they're scared. . . . They retreat to violent behavior because of their own fear."

NBC Nightly News

- 29 Serious Black-White Violence Erupts in South Africa
Keith Miller no location 2:05
- 30 Mortar Shells Land on London Airport Runway For Second Time
Jim Maceda London 2:05
- 31 More Whitewater Developments at White House, Treasury and Hill
Andrea Mitchell Washington 2:00
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- 33 Midwest, Not Yet Recovered, Worries About More Flooding
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- 35 Quitting Smoking: What Works and What Does Not
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- 36 China Arrests Two More Dissidents on Eve of Christopher Visit
Brian Williams New York 0:20
- 37 Christopher Warns Japan to Open Markets
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- 39 Retail Sales Up, Mortgage Delinquencies Down
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- 40 Europeans Finding New Uses For Cold-War Nuclear Sunkers
Rick Davis Scotland 2:00

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Elders, Reno urge A to family violence

America's surgeon general and attorney general told a group of doctors and lawyers yesterday it take all their efforts and much more to put an end to violence within the nation's families.

"Each of us has to reach out and be responsible," Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders told those attending the American Medical Association's National Conference on Family Violence. "We have to use all the resources that are available in our community: the schools, the churches, the criminal justice system — everybody."

"We must all come together to carefully restitch the fabric of community around children and families in America if we ever can make a difference," said Attorney General Janet Reno, who spoke shortly after Dr. Elders.

As the AMA's four-day conference came to a close yesterday, the group released a list of recommendations on how to fight violence in the home. The recommendations focus on sharing knowledge and expertise within communities to solve problems.

U.S. joining war on domestic violence

By Lynne Harek
SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE

A2

WASHINGTON—Calling domestic violence an "unacknowledged epidemic," Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala pledged Friday to put the federal government back in the fray of fighting such "terrorism in the home."

"We do know—all of us in this room know—that domestic violence is an unacknowledged epidemic in our country," Shalala told hundreds of doctors at an American Medical Association conference. "And yet we're still shocked when the 'life of the party,' an 'expert in his field,' a pillar of the community, turns out to be a wife-beater."

For the first time, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will attempt to track domestic violence cases, Shalala said. The CDC will seek to determine how often violence against women occurs, which women are at greatest risk and what most effectively deters the abuse.

In addition, the federal government is setting up a national hotline where people can receive information and referrals; the Family Preservation and Support Act of 1993 will provide \$30 million for prevention of domestic abuse and other programs, and states will receive \$28 million for domestic abuse assistance programs.



HHS Secretary Donna Shalala: Government can't singlehandedly rid the U.S. of domestic violence.

A total of 1,728 American women were killed in 1991 by a spouse or someone they knew intimately, and one of four American women will be assaulted by a domestic partner in her lifetime, according to Shalala's department.

Most assaults on American women are at the hands of a spouse or intimate partner, but because most of those injuries are also unreported the statistics on domestic violence against women are sketchy.

Shalala opened her address by recounting a Chicago area fatal wife-beating incident.

"The day after Christmas last year, Marsha Brewer-Stewart was found with a knife in her chest," she said. "Police say she was murdered by her husband, Gregory. Just seven months earlier, Marsha had stood by her husband's side in a suburban Chicago courtroom to try to clear him of attempting to kill her."

"She had dismissed the episode as a drunken fit of rage. Police and prosecutors begged her not to post his bond, not to move back with him, but like many women before her, she forgave him."

That was her fatal mistake.

Gregory Stewart was arrested for the murder of his wife and is being held without bond in Naperville, according to the DuPage County State's Attorney's office.

According to Leslie Wolfe, president of the Center for Women Policy Studies in Washington, the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations gave a lot of federal support to domestic violence programs and studies. But "the federal role was pretty much obliterated" under Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, Wolfe said.

As for the Clinton administration, Wolfe is not sure that it has made the issue a top priority, she said, although Shalala argued that it was.

Regarding the proposed Violence Against Women Act, which is part of the pending crime legis-

lation before Congress and would bring stiffer penalties for domestic violence, Wolfe said, "We would welcome the administration being much more active in lobbying" for the act.

Shalala emphasized, however, that the government cannot rid American homes of domestic violence without the help of doctors, police and other members of neighborhood communities.

Dr. Robert McAfee, president-elect of the AMA, has made a practice of thwarting abuse among his own patients by leaving cards with hotline phone numbers in his office's women's restrooms and noting the names of those patients whose appointments are canceled by husbands or boyfriends.

In wrapping up her Friday speech, Shalala offered one happy ending to a domestic violence dispute.

After Sandra Graham-Berman, a child psychologist in Ann Arbor, Mich., began a support group for children in families marked by domestic violence, she probably saved a life.

An 8-year-old pupil in her group came home one day to walk in on her father beating her mother with a hammer.

Remembering the tips she learned from Graham-Berman, the young girl picked up the phone, dialed 911 and rescued her mother from a husband who is now in prison.

Friday, March 11, 1994

Shalala, Reno to focus on spousal abuse

By FRANK A. ALKOPF
 Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, D.C. — A major effort to combat violence against women will be launched by the Clinton administration. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala said Friday.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the American Medical



Association's National Conference on Family Violence here, Shalala said she and Attorney General Janet Reno would take the lead in what she described

as an unprecedented government commitment to reducing spousal abuse and family violence.

"We're going to back up our words with action," she said. "We're going to work together with nurses and doctors, with educators and mental health professionals, with advocates for battered women and advocates for battered children, with shelter providers and social services providers, with the courts and the Congress, with the police and the Justice Department."

Shalala said more details of the administration's program would be announced over the next few days.

She said the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, for the first time this year, had received funding to investigate and reduce violence against women.

"We are collecting data on the scope of domestic violence," she said. "And we are seeking creative solutions to the scourge of violence against women."

Describing domestic violence as terrorism, the former University of Wisconsin chancellor said it was a leading cause of injury to women. She said 20% to 30% of the injuries that send women to hospital emergency rooms came from physical abuse by their partners.

Milwaukee Journal

Friday, March 11, 1994

Newport News, VA. DAILY PRESS FRIDAY MARCH 11, 1994

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TOMORROW

JOB WELL DONE. Nurse anesthesiologist Terrie Kola wins an award for her training video about waste management and anesthetic gases. LifeStyle.

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NN program shines again in national spotlight

By Matt Murray
Daily Press

NEWPORT NEWS

Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala will point to the Newport News Police Department's PRIDE program today as the kind of operation every city should use to reduce domestic violence, her spokesman said.

PRIDE, which stands for Police Response to Incidents of Domestic Emergencies, has won national recognition repeatedly in the 10 years since it began. Shalala will add to that recognition at a speech in Washington to an American Medical Association conference on family violence, her spokesman said.

The Newport News program is a combination of efforts by police, courts and counselors, but it is built on one principle: Police can charge the abuser even if the victim won't.

Please see Program/A2

■ Program

Continued from A1

In some cases, such as when a gun is used or there is evidence of drug or alcohol abuse, even police have no choice. And once an abuser is charged, the court can put that person or couple or family into required counseling.

"For many batterers it's the first time they've heard from someone in a position of authority that this is criminal behavior and we're going to take it seriously," said Deborah Samuelson, director of the victim witness assistance program in the commonwealth's attorney's office.

"Second, I think a lot of change takes place because women who have been victims are referred to sources where they can get some support and be with other women who have been in this situation and make some choices. That wouldn't happen if we didn't get them into the court system."

Defendants in abuse cases often are eligible for PRIDE counseling — usually if they are first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor assault and battery — and can receive counseling for up to six

months instead of jail time. Charges ultimately are dropped if defendants complete the program and don't get arrested again.

Lt. Martin Evans, currently head of the Newport News police vice and narcotics squad, helped get PRIDE off the ground in 1984, when he was a homicide detective and noticed how many crimes were sparked by domestic abuse.

"I think there's been a big difference," Evans said. "I think we have a greater level of understanding of the dynamics affecting victims. We have refined our processes to where we can at least try to get some help."

In 1984, the year PRIDE was launched, 18 of 20 murders in the city were related to domestic violence. Last year, none was.

But Evans is reluctant to give PRIDE all the credit, even as Shalel heaps on more national praise.

"I'm afraid to feel elated about it because you never know when you're dealing with domestic violence," he said. "You can turn around and have a rash of them. I cannot sit here and say, 'Yes, I will take credit that all these homicides did not occur because of the PRIDE program.'"

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1993

93OCT 7 P4:30

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: Carol H. Rasco

SUBJECT: Meeting Notice - Crime Bill

The President has asked that I coordinate a series of regular meetings over the next few weeks of key Administration officials to focus our efforts on crime and gun violence issues.

With the crime and Brady bills pending in Congress, and a surge of nationwide interest in the epidemic of violence, the President wants the Administration to step up its response in these areas. It's critical that we speak with one voice and maximize our resources we can then marshal to focus on crime.

Please be sure that you or your representative attend the first crime coordinating meeting TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12 at 4:00 PM in the ROOSEVELT ROOM. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me (x2216) or Bruce Reed (x6515).

Laurel - Please schedule for me.



Tom -

Attached is a list of possible venues for your use, with a brief description of what each has to offer.

Wilmington, NC Police Department: Mobile police stations. This department is using technology in an innovative way to bring policing directly to the community. The department has created mobile police stations, equipped with computers and communications systems, to allow what are effectively precinct stations to be moved to high priority areas as needed. This is probably the most innovative application of technology to community policing in the country. This supports our position that the technology needed by law enforcement is usually not at the "star wars" level, but is already available if we can only adapt it to effective law enforcement uses. Offers an opportunity to show off an affordable application of technology that actually works out in the community.

* Anne Arundel County, MD Police Department: Mobile Information Management System. This department has probably gone as far as any in applying computer technologies to police work. The system allows Anne Arundel County police officers to remotely access criminal and stolen vehicle information from local, state and federal databases, create, edit and submit police reports, and send and receive dispatch and administrative messages to police headquarters from their patrol cars. The department is also using a new Illicit Substance Detector to detect microscopic particles of cocaine and "crack" on any surface, anywhere, anytime. A cocaine detection card and a hand-held electronic device is all that is needed to do the on-scene detection. This department probably also offers the most visually appealing backdrop for the President. Offers an opportunity to show off an application of very sophisticated-looking technology while out of doors in the community.

Newport News, VA Police Department: Comprehensive Regional Information Management and Exchange System (CRIMES), a computer communications system linking the diverse computers at police departments in a region with a population of 1.5 million. Links Newport News, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, and Hampton Roads. First such regional system in the United States. Offers an opportunity to show off an application demonstrating the value of IT04 (Digital Law Enforcement Data Communications System) in the National Performance Review. The disadvantage of this technology is that it is indoors, not in the community.

Drug Enforcement Administration Field Offices in Miami, New York, Los Angeles & Washington, D.C.:

Offers an opportunity to show how technology can save money by improving efficiency. The technology is a new Automated Booking System that incorporates digital finger printing, digital photographic evidence, mug shots, electronic line ups, and other related information. The system has reduced booking time by 80% and provides a digital file on each subject that can be immediately shared with other law enforcement and corrections organizations. A drawback of this new DEA capability is that it is a Federal - not state or local - system.

P.S. We can expedite the MOU between Defense and Justice.

We can probably arrange to have a police robot at the venue in Anne Arundel and Newport News. We can also get the new "Magic Wand" finger print detector to any of the departments that you want to visit.

① Justice doc
yes by 4/5

② workers network
Trees Justice

Pat Schroeder
House Armed Services
Rt O Subcom
hearing on 24th

Week of 10th

VP

Rebo

Banks

Perry

Lee Brown

Ken Brown

CABINET PARTICIPATION IN THE CRIME INITIATIVE
Week of March 14, 1994

This week, the Cabinet members involved in crime events were, Attorney General Reno, Secretaries Shalala and Riley and Director Lee Brown.

On Tuesday the **Attorney General** spoke at the Interfaith Impact Group in Washington, DC. She went on to speak at a Drug-free rally at Fairfax County Public School. On Wednesday she participated in a Crime Leadership day for OH, ID and MI. Thursday she participated in the unveiling of the PSA announcements with the President. She will finish the week by speaking at St. Junes Drug Rehabilitation Center in Atlanta, GA and visiting GANIS (Gang Identification System) in Atlanta.

Secretary Shalala participated in a program on Tuesday with the US Advisory on Child Abuse. She was also present at the unveiling of the crime PSAs.

Secretary Riley participated in the Crime Leadership day.

Director Brown participated in an event with the Youth Violence Forum in Washington, DC on Wednesday. He also participated in both the Crime Leadership day and the unveiling of the PSAs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: TOM COLLIER
BRUCE KATZ
NANCY MCFADDEN
RICIA MCMAHON
ROB STEIN
JOSH STEINER
KEVIN THURM
BILLY WEBSTER

FROM: Christine Varney
Jennifer O'Connor
Office of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Ban on Assault Weapons

Enclosed you will find the mailing sent out yesterday to the editorial boards of the newspapers with which your Secretaries are conducting interviews regarding the assault weapons ban. You can use it as assitional background information for your Secretaries' interviews.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSE CERDA, JAMIE FLOYD, JOHNATHAN PRINCE,
GREG SIMON

FROM:

TOM KALIL

TAK

SUBJECT:

TECHNOLOGY AND THE WAR AGAINST CRIME

1. How could technology help law enforcement officials fight the war against crime?

There are a wide range of technologies that could help. Examples include:

- A national wireless network that would allow law enforcement officials at all levels of government to have shared access to finger prints, mug shots, criminal databases, stolen vehicle files, and other information;
- Less-than-lethal weapons such as "sticky" guns and pulsed light devices;
- A communications device with a video link, GPS (global positioning system) capability, and "vital signs" monitor;
- Smart guns that can only be used by their authorized users;
- Inexpensive night vision goggles;
- Simulation/virtual reality technology for training and mission planning -- possibly in conjunction with the National Guard;
- A tagging system for fleeing vehicles;
- See through capabilities (X-ray vision) for buildings and structures; and
- Monitors capable of unobtrusive detection of drugs and firearms.

2. **What are some potential venues for events?**

- National Labs (Sandia, Lawrence Livermore, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge);
- White House lawn;
- Quantico (FBI lab);
- Company facility (e.g. Westinghouse);
- Police Training Facility in Northern Virginia; and
- Automated Booking Stations (Miami, Los Angeles, New York).

3. **What policy announcements could be tied to such an event?**

- **Defense conversion:** There is a large overlap between technology for defense needs in "low intensity conflict" and law enforcement requirements. Justice and Defense are currently negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding.
- **Information highway/reinventing government:** A government-wide shift from VHF and UHF land mobile radio to narrowband digital will occur over the next ten years. As opposed to continuing the status quo (there are dozens of duplicative tactical wireless networks in Washington alone), the government could deploy a wireless National Law Enforcement/Public Safety Network. A nation-wide, secure, interoperable network would save billions of dollars and allow unprecedented levels of cooperation between different federal agencies and between federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. Moving in this direction is one of the recommendations of the National Performance Review. This would require appropriations (\$10-\$15 million) to support an existing "virtual agency."

4. **What are the potential benefits from successful application of this technology?**

- Reducing crime by 1 percent would mean 230 less murders, 1,000 fewer rapes, 17,000 fewer assaults, 14,000 fewer victims of crime requiring health care, and a \$700 million reduction in economic costs.

SECRETARY CISNEROS: Thank you very much, General. I was pleased to be here a month ago with the Attorney General, with Secretary Bentsen, and with Dr. Brown to discuss the initiation of an administrative initiative announced by the Vice President entitled Operation Safe Home. The thrust is to bring together the resources of multiple federal agencies and focus on those environments where people live with federal assistance; that is to say, public housing environments -- which, unfortunately, are seed beds for much crime in our central cities -- and assisted housing.

There was some skepticism raised at that time as to whether this was just an announcement or whether we intended to really put muscle behind it. I'm pleased to be here today to give you a sense of what the first month's results are on Operation Safe Home.

Our interagency approach to Operation Safe Home has led to 24 arrests and 14 indictments and the recovery of more than 25 weapons and \$300,000 in drugs and cash. The white collar portion of Operation Safe Home, which deals with equity skimming and diversion of funds destined for housing repairs or other housing needs, has yielded six indictments and a guilty plea. The multifamily skimming effort has led to four civil settlements, with \$9.9 million in repayments to multifamily projects, and \$2.1 million to HUD, a double damages judgment of \$1.6 million.

Let me give you an example of how Operation Safe Home works on the ground. On March 16th, as part of a task force effort in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, a team of 60 federal agents and police officers, DEA, FBI, HUD Office of Inspector General, and state and local law enforcement agencies arrested 12 individuals and seized drugs and firearms at and near public housing developments. The individuals were charged with selling and distributing drugs, firearms and risking injury to children.

Today HUD is announcing the availability of \$232 million under a program known as Drug Elimination grants, the public housing drug elimination program, which will be available to local housing authorities to control and prevent drug use, drug trafficking and drug-related crime in these communities. Since 1989, when this program began, over 1,700 grants, totaling over \$500 million, have been awarded to housing authorities. So you can see if we've awarded over \$500 million from 1989 to the present, and this year, today, we're making available \$232 million, almost half of the total, we have increased the amount of money available for this program. It goes directly to housing authorities for their use in attempting to get a handle on these problems.

HUD has also made available \$75 million for what are called family assistance centers. These are family living environments in public housing where young people can have access to educational opportunities, recreational opportunities, and employment opportunities. And we tie those carefully into our anticrime

strategies.

All of this will tie into the President's \$6 billion anticrime initiative. One step in which HUD is involved is the encouragement of police residency in public housing and in central city settings, and I'm very pleased to say we're having tremendous success in persuading housing authorities to give up units so that police officers can come in at discounted or no rents and live in public housing development. It does seem to make a substantial difference.

So my message today is, in summary, threefold: First, when we work together this way we can produce results. And the last month has proven results already in public housing and housing settings. Secondly, a key is that the federal agencies work together in unprecedented ways. I want to thank the Attorney General because of the Justice Department entities involved in this effort -- DEA and the FBI, the U.S. Attorneys -- and the Treasury because of the role of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; and the Secret Service, which gets involved in money laundering investigations -- all of which have collaborated to produce these successes and many more that we believe will be coming. It is reinventing government at its best when agencies can cross territorial lines, jurisdictional lines, and work together for results.

Finally, I pledge to join the Attorney General in her efforts over the next month -- over the next several weeks, I should say -- to do everything we can to pass the crime bill. That means going around the country talking to citizens who, in turn, can express their opinions to their legislators, and working as part of the White House team to pass this important measure which will build upon the successes as additional funds are available for both prevention and enforcement and punishment phases.

It's my pleasure now to introduce my esteemed colleague, Dr. Lee Brown, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

DR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

I also appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning to participate in the update on the administration's efforts to combat crime and violence and drug abuse.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy supports this nation's criminal justice efforts by coordinating and overseeing both the international and domestic antidrug abuse programs for all executive branch agencies. Additionally, the office serves to ensure that federal antidrug efforts support those of state and local governments through collaborative initiatives.

While the results of these initiatives may overlap with those of my colleagues here with me today, it is a coordination and a funding role played by ONDCP which is so very vital to success. The

office has made some major inroads toward advancing President Clinton's goal to institute a sustained, organized, disciplined approach to combat crime, drugs, and violence. I want to briefly describe some of the initiatives that highlight the ONDCP's efforts toward achieving that goal.

ONDCP fosters collaborative federal, state and local antidrug efforts through its high-intensity drug trafficking area, or a program we call the HIDA program. During the past year, ONDCP provided funding to five HIDA regions around the country. This funding supports over 150 federal, state and local initiatives which include multiagency task force operations, intelligence-sharing networks, and investigative support centers. These HIDA programs target what we call gateway areas for drugs entering this country by working toward dismantling significant drug trafficking or money laundering organizations in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Houston, and along the southwest border.

Last year, these major task force operations seized more than 17 tons of cocaine and over \$241 million in drug-related assets. While these statistics may reflect the outstanding efforts of several law enforcement agencies, it's significant to stress that it was through the HIDA program that federal, state and local agencies came together to conduct these joint operations.

I have been involved in law enforcement over 30 years at the local level, and during that time I've seen the conflict and the lack of cooperation between state and -- particularly state and local and the federal agencies. That is not the case today. Never in the history of my career have I seen a better working relationship between federal, state and local agencies than is the case now.

This year this administration has taken another important step in combatting drug abuse by integrating treatment services into the HIDA program. Last month I designated the Washington-Baltimore region a high-intensity drug trafficking area. The primary focus of this HIDA, which is expected to be a prototype for future initiatives, will be to reduce hardcore drug use through the region by coordinating treatment services with law enforcement programs.

I think we all know that jails around the country are filled with nonviolent criminals who commit minor crimes so they can buy their daily doses of crack or heroin. This HIDA will not only work to reduce the amount of drugs available to those chronic hardcore drug users, but it will also work to minimize the impact of the heroin addict who steals the carton of cigarettes from the 7-11 by treating the cause or the problem of his addiction. The logic is quite clear. We have to not only deal with the problem itself, that is the crime; but also try to stop the problem by dealing with the addiction. And that's consistent with the strategy the President released, the national drug control strategy the President released a few weeks ago.

This will, in turn, free up jail space and other law enforcement resources which can be used to investigate and also incarcerate violent offenders. To be successful, this program will require the coordination of not only federal, state and local law enforcement, but also the treatment community and the courts. I've allocated \$3 million in initial funding for this year toward the development and implementation of specific programs which will facilitate this coordination.

Through its role as a policy development and coordination office, ONDCP serves to integrate the many functions of the more than 50 federal agencies involved in the nation's antidrug efforts with those of state and local governments. We feel very strongly that this coordination, this working together, will be the process by which we can take back the streets of our cities block by block. And that's the objective; to make sure that this country is a safer country.

I also join the Attorney General and Secretary Cisneros in saying that the passage of the crime bill is extremely important. I'm particularly interested in seeing the 100,000 more police officers be made available to the police departments throughout this country, primarily to implement the concept of community policing. I know community policing works. It worked when I served as police chief in Houston, Texas. It worked when I was the police commissioner of New York City. In fact, in New York City, after only one year we saw crime go down in every major index category, and that had not occurred in the 36-year history of that department.

So it's important that we get about the business of passing the crime bill, working together as partners with state and local and federal agencies and the American public in order to make a difference.

Now I'm pleased to introduce the Assistant Secretary of Treasury Ron Noble.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Good morning. This Thursday, March 31st, is the 13th anniversary of the attempted assassination of President Reagan and the wounding of former White House Press Secretary James Brady, someone who many of you knew. And therefore, in our view, it is fitting to discuss the impact of the Brady Law.

We all recall the challenges and the complaints many people had about how ineffective Brady would be. But if we look at this chart, we see the impact it's already had. In Houston, there were 2,183 forms processed and 199 denials. In Dallas, we see 48 denials. In Ohio, we see 41 denials and 8 were for fugitives. So we see the impact Brady is having. We're making it more costly, more expensive for people to purchase firearms. Convicted felons are trying to do it; fugitives are trying to do it; it's having a very real impact. And but for the work of the Attorney General and my colleagues up here and the President, Brady probably -- would not

have been passed.

Also in the area of federal firearms licensing reform, prior to this year, there were only 240 inspectors at ATF processing federal firearms license applications. And the process was so rubber-stampish, if you will, that even dogs were receiving federal firearms licenses. And early this last year the New York City Police Department, in conjunction with ATF, embarked on a pilot project that, during last year, resulted in a 94-percent reduction of those people who received federal firearms licenses.

Now, why is that important? It's important because with 284,000 federal firearms license holders, which we currently have, it's impossible to regulate; it's impossible to do the sort of tracing that you need to go. Again, this will cost money, and the Secretary and the President are supporting an increase in licensing cost to cover the cost of doing the background inspections that you and I would want before giving someone the privilege of selling firearms.

Also, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, we continue to pursue what Treasury calls Achilles Project, where we target armed career criminals -- people who have had three serious violent felony convictions or drug trafficking convictions -- where if they're convicted of being in possession of a firearm after having these three violent felony convictions on their record or drug trafficking convictions, they go away for a minimum of 15 years -- in another important initiative that we're working in conjunction with the Department of Justice as well as the initiatives with HUD and with ONDCP.

So while I agree with the Attorney General and everyone else who says it's difficult to highlight in a very brief period what differences we've made, we are making differences. The cooperation which has been referred to is more difficult to quantify, but it's a spirit that makes all the difference in successful investigations versus unsuccessful turf battles.

One other area that I'd like to highlight is the Treasury Department has the ability to reclassify certain weapons as destructive devices if they don't satisfy any legitimate sporting purpose. The Secretary did that on February 28th; he reclassified an item called the Street Sweeper, which looks like the old tommy gun, but discharges shotgun shells instead of bullets, and discharges 12 shotgun shells within three seconds. The same weapon was found fully loaded and operational at the residence of one of the people who is suspected to have been involved in the shooting of the Hasidic Jews on the Brooklyn Bridge this year.

So in conjunction with the Department of Justice, HUD and with ONDCP, we at Treasury are committed to a coordinated effort to try to make a difference in the crime problem confronting this country. Thank you.

Questions

Q Is there any hang-up in passage of the crime bill?
Are you running into a problem?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I don't see any hang-up in the passage of it. I think it's just important that we focus on it as soon as Congress returns and that we all work together to fashion a balanced bill that punishes the dangerous and that does -- develops prevention programs with our communities that can keep kids from crime.

Q General Reno, you might say that this briefing may have been called because the administration wants to present this united front. You may have seen this report, report out of U.S. News and World Report in particular, which says that the working group report on crime which is not being released by the White House suggests that that report is, in a sense, too soft compared with what the public mood might be right now. Could you respond to that?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I don't know -- I didn't see the article so I can't respond to the article.

Q It says that the --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: One of the things I learned never to do is to respond to articles that I haven't read. But I'll be happy to read it and have Carl give you a response.

Q Well, have you seen the working group report?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I haven't.

Q It's like an 89-page report.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I haven't.

Q Are you advocating the truth in sentencing as part of the prison grants?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I think what we've got to do is to work with states to get dollars to them in ways that count so that they can begin to achieve truth in sentencing. I think it's important that we have -- work with them to set standards that they can meet and that end up ultimately making sure that these dangerous offenders get the sentence they deserve, and then actually serve it. Nothing is so frustrating for the American people than to see somebody out in 20 to 30 percent of the sentence when they were dangerous offenders.

Q You were using the figure, 100,000 new cops. In New York, Mayor Giuliani says that doesn't meet the truth in

packaging provisions and that actually it's funding of 20,000 cops for five years and only 75 percent funding. So it's really only 15,000 cops. Is that accurate or is that unfair?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I haven't heard his comment. What we have tried to do is to work with mayors throughout the country to make sure that what is provided for is something that is actually delivered. As a prosecutor on the streets of Miami, I used to get frustrated when I would hear federal promises that didn't materialize. And we want to make sure that there's funding in the crime bill to provide support for 100,000 police officers. We've always talked about developing a match. For those communities that can't provide the match there would be waiver programs. But we're dead-set and determined to make sure that when we promise something we deliver it.

Q But is it 20,000 times five years, or is it 100,000 for a period?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: It's 100,000 cops developed within the next five years.

Q So it is 20,000 -- funding for 20,000 each year?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We would hire 100,000 over the next five years. Whether it was 20,000 for five years -- I'm not sure where he's coming from. But I'll be happy to contact his office and --

Q What I'm trying to understand is whether -- is it 100,000 different people or 20,000 people --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: It would be 100,000 different people is the aim.

Q I understand you said that you put the money out for the first 1,000 --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Yes.

Q -- and you've had good results. What were the good results?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I am told -- I visited in Orlando, for example, and I am told in their community policing initiative that they are having an impact. I have not gotten the statistics from them, but in all those that have received the grants and have had time to see them begin to be implemented or enhanced, I am told that they are making a difference.

Q Ms. Reno, at one point months ago you said that just having more police officers may not be the answer for all police departments, that some police chiefs felt that they really couldn't absorb more police officers. Are you certain that these 100,000 new

officers will be utilized properly?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I have never been so certain of it after talking with police chiefs around the country, visiting community policing initiatives, talking to citizens in the community. The desperate need that police departments have around the country to have police officers and this additional support that will permit them to transition to community policing is echoed everywhere I go. It's gotten so if I go to a community that's applied for a grant I can barely get out of the community without everybody saying, where is my money; why haven't you given me a grant?

I am absolutely convinced that the monies will be used wisely. I am absolutely convinced that just money for policing won't work, but money for sound community policing that focuses on targets in the community where priorities are developed with citizens in the community, where citizens are involved, and prevention efforts are implemented again with citizens can make a difference.

Q If I might follow, you paid some attention to the crime problem here in Washington. And the District has about 50 percent more police officers per capita than the next largest city, yet clearly it's got a big crime problem nonetheless. What is the problem here, do you suppose, if it's not -- obviously it's not just more police officers -- I mean, not more police officers certainly the sole answer.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Well, as I have suggested, I don't think just more police officers. I think they have to be used the right way. I've obviously not made a close analysis of the District's issues, but I have asked Eric Colder*, the United States Attorney, to work with the Chief of Police and work with public officials to do what is -- anything the federal government can appropriately do to address the problem of focusing on the bad guys, the career criminals, taking steps to identify them and proactively go after them and make the arrest, apprehend the fugitives, get them sentenced to appropriate sentences, while at the same time developing appropriate prevention programs.

SECRETARY CISNEROS: General, if I may say a quick word on the District, because I think that sometimes that's trotted out as -- and it's not exactly a good comparison. And Lee Brown, as a police chief, may want to add a word.

The District of Columbia bears a different burden than any other city of 650,000 people, or so, as a result of the fact that it's the Nation's Capital. So it must allocate police officers to everything from traffic control to coordination with Executive Protective Services in the embassy areas and so forth; unusual number of parades and other civic gatherings and so forth. My guess is that while that number stands out, 50 percent more per capita, it really is because it's the District, because it's the Nation's Capital. And those police officers are not assigned to -- the presumption in the question is not as accurate as one might think.

Q Secretary Cisneros, do you have any idea how many police officers have taken up this offer to move into the public housing?

SECRETARY CISNEROS: I don't have an exact number for you, but it's happening in more communities and faster than I might have imagined. And if you are interested, I could actually take you to people who are doing that right here in the District of Columbia. We have several police officers who have now moved into housing developments.

But I would say, in many communities across the country it is happening. We're also now taking the next logical step which is to find ways to provide discounted housing for officers who want to live in central city neighborhoods, not public housing but in neighborhoods, by making HUD-owned homes, the so-called HUD homes that we take by foreclosure, available on some discounted basis to police departments for officers who want to live in the city.

Q Are they told if they move in there with these discounts that if trouble breaks out it's assumed that they'll try to do something about it?

SECRETARY CISNEROS: A police officer, of course, is never truly off duty, carry weapons even when they're off duty in most jurisdictions. And so the assumption is, first of all, that their very presence, the fact that they drive a cruiser home, the fact that -- in many communities -- that they arrive in a uniform, that people know that they're there makes a difference.

Now, will they come out in the middle of a disturbance? Many will do that because it's their perception of their role as a police officer.

Lee, you might want to say a word on this concept -- in his role as a former police chief.

DR. BROWN: It's very consistent with the concept of community policing. It gives the police officer an ownership of a geographical area. I visited those locations myself, particularly one in Elgin, Illinois, and talked to the residents of the public housing community there. And they told the story of a dramatic and drastic and significantly important change for the better in the living conditions there as a result of having the police officers there.

And that is one of the reasons that the administration is so high, the President is so high on the concept of community policing, because it represents, if you would, a new way of thinking about police work, a new way of delivering police services. It involves a partnership between the police and the people to identify problems that are of concern to the residents -- not so much how the police see the problems but how the people see the problems -- and

then jointly coming together to determine what are the best solutions to address the problem. And then using the resources of the police, other governmental agencies, the private sector and individuals to solve the problem.

And that's what's exciting about seeing this really quiet revolution take place in law enforcement today, supported by -- will be supported by the resources provided by the crime bill when passed by the Congress.

The additional police officers are important for community policing. An example being when I went to New York as the police commissioner -- the police officers spend 95, 96, 97 percent of their time just answering 911 calls. You can imagine that you can't really take the time to know the problems, to know the people to solve the problems if you're spending your eight-hour tour of duty just running 911 calls. You can also imagine there's not much job satisfaction in doing that.

In the community policing, officers will have the time to work on solving problems; thus, having a better utilization of the resource of the police department. So it's important to have the police officers, the bodies, to do community policing. And as I said, you can't solve problems if you have no time to do so. And you end up going back to the same locations over and over again. And so that's the reason you find that there's such great support throughout the policing field as well as the administration for the concept of community policing.

Q Is the death penalty posing an obstacle --

Q Could I -- I'm sorry, I have a question about the Treasury chart. These numbers -- are they handguns? In other words, in Houston, do we read that 199 people were told they could not buy a handgun?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Yes.

Q So that means that 2,183 people were told that, yes, they could buy a handgun. Does that mean the sale went ahead necessarily, probably?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: If forms were processed, assuming they had the money, the sales went ahead.

Q Does that -- I mean, if you look at that, since February 28th, which is -- what -- three or four weeks ago, 2,183 handguns were bought in Houston. I mean, looking at these numbers another way, do you feel like maybe -- to me that's kind of stunning, to think --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: To me it's stunning that there are over 200 million handguns in the U.S. That's stunning, but what's more stunning is that there are people with records trying to

buy these handguns and that we're able to catch them and stop them.

Q Clearly, that's a good thing, but I just wondered if it makes you think about taking this a step farther, to banning handguns or --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: No. No.

Q Why not?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Because the problem that we're trying to address with Brady and that we have addressed with Brady is we're trying to address the problem of the wrong people having handguns. Now, a law-abiding American citizen who wishes to own a firearm should not be prevented from owning a firearm. That's a --

Q Why should they have one?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: First of all, there's a constitutional right to bear arms we hear about time and time again.

Q There is?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: I think there's a constitutional right to bear arms. And I also think there's a right, an individual right to protect himself or herself or one's family. So from my perspective, I don't do anything and wouldn't suggest anything that would impinge upon a U.S. citizen's right to purchase a firearm.

Q Are you a member of the NRA?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: One might think so in light of my answer, right?

Q Are you?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: I am not.

Q Under Brady, the local law enforcement --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: I just want to respond. I am a college professor, law professor on leave. I may be returning more quickly than I'd like but -- (laughter.) That's my individual position. That's my individual position, just for the record.

Q You have not at this point ruled on --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Okay. It's my individual position, please.

Q Brady requires the local law enforcement establishment to make a reasonable effort. There are more and more

reports that many of these law enforcement agencies don't have the resources to make that reasonable effort, and that some even disagree with having to do it under Brady. My question is, has Treasury tried to force and follow up, and do you have the authority?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: We've tried to work cooperatively with state and local law enforcement officers. The starting point -- we worked very closely with the Justice Department -- was deciding who ought to be the chief law enforcement officer for each state. Ought it be one central locale like a state police department where they might have the resources to do the kind of comprehensive check? Or ought it be a local police chief who would know when an application came through with a false address that it was a false address? We try to work cooperatively with state and local law enforcement officers.

We believe one of the biggest controls or checks to make sure that Brady is followed is if that chief of police in some town in the U.S. doesn't do a Brady check, and that convicted felon purchases a firearm and hurts someone you know or someone in the town or someone in the community, that's a tremendous chilling effect, a tremendous check, a tremendous encouragement to make sure that people follow Brady. But beyond that, the law, as I understand it -- and I've just been reading memos recently; there's a question as to what action, if any, can be taken if a law enforcement officer in a particular state says I just don't want to do a check, I don't want to take reasonable steps or reasonable efforts --

Q You mean you don't have the authority?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Authority in terms of we have authority at Treasury over the federal firearms licence dealer. That's who we have control over. So at Treasury we don't have authority over the particular chief of police requiring him or requiring her to do it. But you can see that a lot of people are doing it. So if there's a possibility that one police officer or one county isn't doing it, I guess that's theoretically possible.

Q Does Justice have any authority over that?

Q Is the death penalty posing an obstacle to passage of the crime bill? That has been true traditionally. I guess the death penalty is in the Senate bill. There's opposition to it in the House.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I don't think so. I think everybody understands that there are provisions that they may oppose, but we are trying to work together to fashion a balanced bill that meets both the desires and appropriate aims for punishment and prevention.

In answer to your question, we are working -- want to work with state and local law enforcement to make sure that the Brady Bill is enforced as appropriate. And I think working together,

explaining what can be done when you identify the number of people who are denied weapons, we can have an impact.

Q Will expansion of the death penalty, though, wind up being part of this compromise? What will happen to it?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Yes, I believe it will.

Q Can you just explain -- there were 50 denied in Dallas for reasons other than criminal history. What are the reasons? Are these all drug addicts?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: No, there are a number of reasons. You can be mentally unstable. You could have been --

Q I know, but you don't know what they are?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: I don't have it for you, but I can provide it to you later, okay. Thank you.

Q General, in view of yesterday's action by the Supreme Court on the insanity defense, what's your position on that?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: One thing I learned long ago is to never comment on a Supreme Court opinion until I've read it, and I haven't had a chance to read it.

Q -- it wasn't even a statement, it was just they wouldn't take the case. They let the Montana court ruling stand.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Again, the dumbest thing anybody can do is comment on a case when they haven't read it.

Q Is the Justice Department involved in the Colosio investigation at all? Can you answer that?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I can't.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

10:40 A.M. EST

prison systems to make sure that they are able to house the violent criminals for the length of time the judges are sentencing them. The bill will provide \$3 billion in grant money to state and local governments to operate prisons and to make sure that we have truth in sentencing for violent offenders.

Programs to deal with youthful and drug offenders are in the crime bill, and they are critically important. Community after community have had the chance to visit our local drug court in Miami and want to replicate it but don't have the resources. Those resources would be provided in the crime bill.

And prevention programs that give kids something to say yes to. Our youth employment skills program, keeping schools open later are all in the crime bill and I think are critical provisions. We have announced a plan to restore funding for burn grant* multijurisdictional task forces, which so many sheriffs have pointed out is so critical to their efforts.

But the one aspect of our crime bill that I think is so critically important is the provision for the \$100,000 police officers for community policing. In every community I have been to police departments either want to start it or have started it on a very small scale and want to expand it. Right now at the Department of Justice we are halfway through our police hiring grants program, a program designed to make a down payment on the 100,000 police officers. Four months ago we gave out our first grant; to date we have passed out \$75 million for over 100 cities and towns to hire 1,000 new police officers. And those that got the first grants tell me they're making a difference. By the end of April when the program is complete we will have put 2,000 police officers on the streets in about 200 communities.

But for each jurisdiction we will have been able to help under this program, 15 more have applied. Three thousand cities, towns, counties and states have applied for this program. Some came in late and are not eligible, which brings the total to more. And we will only be able to assist approximately 200.

Everywhere I travel local officials say they need this help. The crime bill presents an unprecedented effort to tackle this problem. Its 100,000-use street-level police officers -- a 40-percent increase in the current national force of 250,000 street-level law enforcement officers -- is a vital effort.

We have much to do. I think the American people want us all to work together in a nonpartisan, thoughtful way to get this crime bill passed, that focuses on punishment that's fair and that fits the crime and that provides prevention alternatives that can make a difference.

I'd now like to introduce Secretary Henry Cisneros of HUD to talk about the work -- the really excellent work that's being done in Safe Home.

MEMORANDUM TO JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FR: Myron Marlin (616-2765)
Department of Justice

RE: Violent Crime Programs

DA: March 24, 1994

The following programs will be described in greater detail in a hand-out to be provided to the press on Tuesday.

- **Police Hiring Supplement Program**
(Stu Smith 307-0784)

Under this program we already have awarded 108 jurisdictions nearly \$75 million to hire over 1,000 police officers. In April, another \$75 million dollars will be awarded to hire yet another 1,000 police officers.

- **Anti-Violent Crime Initiative**
(Kevin DiGregory 514-9725)

Under this recently announced initiative, United States Attorneys were instructed to appoint individuals to coordinate federal, state and local law enforcement to identify and combat violent crime problems in their areas. Already, 94 coordinators have been appointed, and X number of them have conducted their first meeting.

- **Firearms Trafficking Task Forces**
(John Veen 307-0894, Dick Ward 514-5943)

These task forces, designed to identify, target, investigate and prosecute those persons involved in gun sales, will eventually operate in several states. In Virginia, the task force has initiated 270 investigation, arrested 133 individuals, successfully prosecuted 26 suspects, and seized 56 firearms.

- **Criminal Cases Filed**
(J. Russel 514-2007, EOUSA)

Since January 1993, the Justice Department filed 39,218 criminal cases (involving 59,361 defendants). These include the World Trade Center bombing and the Rick and Rosario Ames spy case. (We are still working on breaking down these numbers by year, drawing comparisons, and determining the numbers of cases filed by the Justice Department's Criminal Division and Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division.)

- **Criminal Alien Deportees**

(D. Austin 514-2648, P. Coven 514-3392, Alice Smith 616-2360)

We have expanded Institutionalized Hearing Program, which places imprisoned foreign born nationals in a central location for processing and deportation. In Fiscal Year 1993 we deported 19,199 criminal aliens as compared to 7,338 in 1979. (FY 93 - 19,199, '92 - 18,375, '91 - 13,196, '90 - 8,558, '79 - 7,338) There are close to 88,000 foreign born nationals imprisoned throughout the country in state and federal institutions. 26% of the federal prisoners are believed to be foreign born nationals.

- **Comprehensive Communities Program**

(Don Anderson 514-5943, Dick Ward 514-5947/5943/616-2317)

On Tuesday, we can announce grants to 16 cities that will help them bring together law enforcement, social service and public health organizations to coordinate both an enforcement and preventive approach to crime.

- **Weed and Seed**

(Bob Samuels 307-1357, Stu Smith 307-0784, Office 616-1152)
(Pam Swain 307-1430, Cheryl Driscoll 514-5943)

This comprehensive, multi-agency program, that combats crime and revitalizes crime-ridden communities, has resulted in 4,477 state and 635 federal convictions since its inception in 1991. (Break downs of the statistics by year are still being determined)

cc: Kent Marcus 514-3008

Family Investment Centers

HUD has made \$75 million available to public housing authorities to promote the creation of multi-service centers and provide residents with better access to educational and employment opportunities. The main goals of FIC are to:

- o Develop facilities in or near public housing for training and supportive services;
- o Mobilize public and private resources to expand and improve the delivery of such services;
- o Provide funding for essential training and supportive services that cannot otherwise be funded; and
- o Improve the capacity of management to assess the training and service needs of families, coordinate the provision of training and services that meet such needs, and ensure the long-term provision of such training and services.

Public Housing Drug Elimination Program

The Public Housing Drug Elimination Program provides competitive grants to public housing authorities and resident management councils to support activities to fight drugs and related criminal activities in and around public and assisted housing. Permissible activities include:

- o employment of security guard personnel;
- o reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for additional security and protective services;
- o physical improvements to enhance security;
- o employment of individuals to investigate drug-related crime; and
- o establishment of voluntary tenant patrols and innovative programs to reduce the use of drugs.

Since 1989 HUD has awarded grants worth more than \$532 million. A Notice of Funding Availability will be issued on March 29, 1994 making available approximately \$232 million.

OPERATION SAFE HOME RESULTS:**Violent Crime:****Arrests: 24****Indictments: 14****Search Warrants: 10****Money Seized: \$51,100****Weapons Seized: 27**

**Drugs Seized: Heroin valued at \$240,000;
11 bags of cocaine;
1 gram of crack;
26.4 grams of cocaine**

Fraud in Public and Assisted Housing Administration:**Indictments: 6****Guilty Plea: 1**

**Sentenced: 45 days incarceration
7 years probation**

Restitution: \$5,000**Multifamily Equity Skimming****Guilty Pleas: 1****Judgments: \$1.6 million****Civil Settlements: 4**

**Repay to HUD \$2.1 million
Repay to Project \$9.9 million
Total \$12.0 million**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINE VARNEY

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor *mo*
SUBJECT: Crime Status Report Event

On Tuesday morning, March 29, 1994, you will lead a pre-briefing session for the Anti-Crime Status Report. This event is an opportunity for Attorney General Reno, Secretary Cisneros, Dr. Lee Brown and Assistant Secretary of Treasury Ron Noble to brief the press about the results to date of our crime initiatives. The pre-brief is in the Roosevelt Room at 9:45 am.

The message of the event is: we have stood before them to announce new initiatives and so we are now going to show them some immediate results. Although most anti-crime efforts are not centered in the federal government, there are positive effects the federal government can have. These are some of those effects. We hope to show the press that we are accountable for the objectives of the new initiatives we announce.

The sequence of events is:

At 10:00 am, they proceed to the White House Press Briefing Room. They should be lined up as follows: Ron Noble, Secretary Cisneros, Attorney General Reno, Dr. Lee Brown. Once on the platform, Reno should be at the podium, with Noble and Cisneros on her left and Brown on her right.

1. Attorney General Reno

The Attorney General sets the stage for the event: we are here to tell you about some of our results, etc. She then describes some of the Justice Department's successes in the past few months. Then, she introduces Secretary Cisneros.

2. Secretary Cisneros

He tells about some of HUD's recent successes. He also announces \$232 million in

Drug Elimination Grants. He then introduces Dr. Brown.

3. Dr. Brown

Dr. Brown discusses some of ONDCP's successes -- particularly the HIDTAs. He then introduces Ron Noble.

4. Asst. Secretary Noble

Ron discusses Treasury's successes. He then opens the floor for questions.

5. Questions and Answers -- moderated by the Attorney General.

After you run through the logistics with these principals, you should ask them to go over any tough questions. In particular, you want them to articulate answers to:

1. What do you think about Jesse Jackson's column yesterday alleging that sentencing policy discriminates against poor, minority users because sentences for crack cocaine are longer than those for power cocaine?
2. What is your position on a federal ban on guns in public housing?
3. The Washington Post reported that the government is considering banning the importation of guns from China. Is this true and when will you announce it?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 22, 1994
UPDATED -- 3

*Jennifer
O'Connor
RM 111*

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

FROM: KAREN HANCOX

SUBJECT: LEADERSHIP DAYS

Following is my suggested list of Members who should be asked to invite constituents to the WH for a crime briefing. Given your target date of March 28 it made the most sense to finish this project by the week of March 21.

In all cases, the AA is the point of contact for these offices.

Week of February 7:

Connecticut

Rosa DeLauro D-3 - New Haven
Sam Gejdenson D-2 - Norwich
Barbara Kennelly D-1 Hartford

Rhode Island

Jack Reed D-2 - Cranston

New York

Chuck Schumer D-9 - Brooklyn
Carolyn Maloney D-14 Manhattan
Nita Lowey D-18 White Plains
Louise Slaughter ~~Centereach~~ D-28 - Rochester
Gary Ackerman D-5 Bayside
George Hochbrueckner D-1 Centereach

New Jersey

Bill Hughes D-2 Linwood
Herb Klein D-8 Paterson
Frank Pallone D-6 - Long Branch
Donald Payne - D-10 Newark

Massachusetts

John Olver D-1 Holyoke
Richard Neal D-2 Springfield
Marty Meehan D-5 Lowell
Gerry Studds D-10 Hyannis

Virginia

Bobby Scott D-3 Newport News
L.F. Payne D-5 Danville
Jim Moran D-8 Alexandria
Leslie Byrne D-11 Annandale

Maryland

Albert Wynn D-4 Landover
Steny Hoyer D-5 Bowie
Kweisi Mfume D-7 Baltimore
Ben Cardin D-3 Baltimore

Pennsylvania

Tom Foglietta D-1 Philadelphia
Lucien Blackwell D-2 Philadelphia
Bob Borski D-3 Philadelphia
Ron Klink D-4 N. Huntingdon
Tim Holden D-6 Reading
Paul Kanjorski D-11 Wilkes-Barre
John Murtha D-12 Johnstown
Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky D-13 Bala Cynwyd
Bill Coyne D-14 Pittsburgh
Paul McHale D-15 Bethlehem

District of Columbia

Eleanor Holmes Norton Washington

Illinois

Bobby Rush D1- Evergreen Park
Bill Lipinski D-3 Chicago
Luis Gutierrez D-4 Chicago
Dan Rostenkowski D-5 Chicago
Cardiss Collins D-7 Chicago
Sid Yates D-9 Chicago
Mel Reynolds D-2 Chicago
Jerry Costello D-12 Belleville
Lane Evans D-17 Moline
Glenn Poshard D-19 Marion
Dick Durbin D-20 Springfield

Tennessee

Jim Cooper D-4 Shelbyville
Bob Clement D-5 Nashville
Bart Gordon D-6 Murfreesboro
John Tanner D-8 Union City
Harold Ford D-9 Memphis

Missouri

Bill Clay D-1 St. Louis
Richard Gephardt D-3 St. Louis
Ike Skelton D-4 Blue Springs
Alan Wheat D-5 Kansas City
Harold Volkmer D-9 Hannibal
Pat Danner D-6 Kansas City

New list #31

Georgia

Sanford Bishop D-2 Albany
John Lewis D-5 Atlanta
Buddy Darden D-7 Marietta
Nathan Deal D-9 Gainesville
Don Johnson D-10 Athens
Cynthia McKinney D-11 Decatur
Roy Rowland D-8 Macon

Florida

Pete Peterson D-2 Tallahassee
Corrine Brown D-3 Jacksonville
Karen Thurman D-5 Inverness
Sam Gibbons D-11 Tampa
Jim Bacchus D-15 Cocoa
Carrie Meek D-17 Miami
Harry Johnston D-19 Boynton Beach
Peter Deutsch D-20 Pembroke Pines
Alcee Hastings D-23 Ft. Lauderdale

North Carolina

Eva Clayton D-1 Greenville
Martin Lancaster D-3 Goldsboro
David Price D-4 Raleigh
Charlie Rose D-7 Fayetteville
Bill Hefner D-8 Concord
Mel Watt D-12 Charlotte

California

All Democrats

Louisiana

Bill Jefferson D2 New Orleans
Cleo Fields D4 Baton Rouge
Jimmy Hayes D7 Lafayette
Billy Tauzin D3 Houma

Arkansas

Ray Thornton D2 Little Rock
Blanche Lambert D1 Jonesboro

Dan Hamburg - D1 Ukiah
Vic Fazio D3 Woodland
Robert Matsui D5 Sacramento
Lynn Woolsey D6 Petaluma
George Miller D7 Pleasant Hill
Nancy Pelosi D8 San Francisco
Ronald Dellums D9 Oakland
Tom Lantos D12 San Mateo
Fortney Stark D13 Hayward
Anna Eshoo D14 Palo Alto
Norman Mineta D15 San Jose
Don Edwards D16 San Jose
Gary Condit D18 Modesto
Richard Lehman D19 Fresno
Calvin Dooley D20 Hartford
Anthony Beilenson D24 Woodland Hills
Howard Berman D26 Panorama City
Henry Waxman D29 Los Angeles
Xavier Becerra D30 Los Angeles ↓

CA cont.

Mathew Martinez D31 Alhambra
Julian Dixon D32 Los Angeles
Lucille Roybal-Alcala D33 Los Angeles
Esteban Edward Torres D34 Pico Rivera
Maxine Waters D35 Los Angeles
Jane Harman D36 Los Angeles
Walter Tucker D37 Compton
George Brown D42 Colton
Lynn Schenk D49 San Diego
Bob Feltner D-50 Chula Vista

Ohio

David Mann D1 Cincinnati
Ted Strickland D6 Portsmouth
Tony Hall D3 Dayton
Louis Stokes D11 Cleveland
Tom Sawyer P14 Akron
Eric Fingerhut D19 Welloughby Hills
Sherrod Brown D-13 Lorain

Indiana

Tim Roemer D3 South Bend
Jill Long D4 Fort Wayne
Frank McCloskey D-8 Evansville
Peter Visclosky D1 Gary

Michigan

Bart Stupak D1 Traverse City
Jim Barcia D5 Saginaw
Dale Kildee D9 Flint
Dave Bonior D10 Mount Clemens
Sandy Levin D12 Sterling Heights
John Conyers D14 Detroit
Barbara Rose Collins D15 Detroit
John Dingell D16 Dearborn
Bob Carr D8 East Lansing