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July 9, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR KITTY HIGGINS

ALLISON CUTLER
BEVERLY BARNES

FROM DANA HYDE
JASON GOLDBERG

SUBJECT HEALTH CARE EDITORIAL BOARD MEETINGS

A major element of our health care strategy over the next two weeks is briefing the editorial boards of influential papers in key Congressional districts. Outlined below is a draft of Cabinet assignments based on travel schedules and state relationships. We welcome your feedback on these assignments. If for any reason you would like to add and/or change the papers listed please contact Jason Goldberg ASAP at 456-2938.

These ed-board interviews must be completed by August 1st. Briefing material for the interviews will be distributed to your agencies later today. We will follow up with each of you individually to discuss the timetable for your interviews and any feedback you may have. Please let us know if we can be of any assistance.

We would like Secretary Reich to conduct interviews with the following editorial boards by telephone:

Indianapolis Star

Cincinnati Post

Allentown Morning Call

Columbus Dispatch - tomorrow + 1 Fri

Buffalo News

FACSIMILE

**PLEASE NOTIFY OR HAND-CARRY
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FOLLOWING PERSON AS SOON AS
POSSIBLE:**

DATE: 7/11

TIME: 11 AM

TO : Jennifer O'Connor

COMPANY : White House Cabinet Affairs

FAX NUMBER: 456-6704 TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

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COMMENTS: Per on-conversation

DRAFT 7/6/94

Ounce of Prevention Council

I. Functions

Both the Senate and House bills create a Cabinet-level Ounce of Prevention Council which would have an important role in coordinating the various youth development and crime prevention programs to help ensure that these funds are spent wisely, and would have grantmaking authority of its own for youth development and crime prevention activities.

The funds authorized for the Ounce of Prevention Council should be used for all of the following activities:

A. Direct Grants

One function of the Council would be to award grants to a variety of entities to develop innovative and creative youth programming with both a crime prevention and youth development focus. (Note: the language of section 02(a) of the draft bill specs should be revised to emphasize innovation and creativity). Grantees should be encouraged to propose new methods of combining services and activities in ways that will attract and retain at-risk youth and develop their potential, as well as preventing their involvement in crime or other risky behavior. Partnerships with private foundations should be specifically authorized.

The Request for Proposals should specifically require an applicant to coordinate other Federal sources of funding for youth programs with its proposal for new Ounce of Prevention funds. For example, an organization in a community that is receiving school-to-work, youth fair chance, community schools, empowerment zones or enterprise communities, or youth employment and skills dollars should be required to coordinate these funds with Ounce of Prevention funds and to describe that coordination in its application. Applicants should demonstrate that an organizational structure is in place (consortia, advisory committee, etc.) to assure the coordination of resources on the local and Federal levels, and that a collaborative planning process has preceded submission of the application.

The Request for Proposals should encourage applicants to obtain a portion of their matching funds from private foundations with an interest in supporting innovative youth services or service delivery systems. [The authorizing statute could also allow applicants to use

funds from federal agencies as part of their matching funds - this would be an innovative break with the traditional requirement of a non-federal match. The matching requirement should not be waived unless an applicant can demonstrate that it has tried and failed to obtain such funds from a number of sources, including private foundations.]

Applicants should be required to cooperate with the Council's plans for third-party evaluations of their programs. As a condition for receiving a grant, the applicant should indicate its willingness to establish a data collection and/or management information system to facilitate participation in the evaluation.

B. Joint Grantmaking

Second, the legislation should encourage Federal agencies with youth-serving programs to participate in a joint grant announcement, coordinated through the Council. This announcement would identify the legislative authority for each program, but would enable applicants to complete one application for a number of Federal funding sources. Applicants would be required to describe how they would use funds to create an integrated program, and would be required to demonstrate the matching funds and evaluation plans described above. Federal agencies would be required to contribute staff to function as reviewers of applications for the joint funding, and to serve as joint project officers (which ever agency provides more funds would provide the lead project officer). Auditing and reporting functions would be shared by the agencies in a sequential fashion, with one agency designated as the lead.

In addition, or alternatively, the Council itself could be given authority to accept and administer youth programs, in whole or in part and in this case limited to prevention programs created by the crime bill. This would include authority to develop joint application and grant administration procedures in order to maximize flexibility and avoid duplication. This would enable Departments, on an entirely voluntary consensual basis, to pool funds in the Council in order to make one-stop shopping available for local agencies. Funds would of course have to be spent in accord with statutory purposes as stated by Congress, but could be cumulated to produce genuinely comprehensive youth development and crime prevention initiatives at the local level. Administration of the grants would occur as in the preceding paragraph. The only difference would be in whether the Council actually receives the funds.

C. Other Coordination and Cooperation

The Council could serve a number of other functions, some directly and some by contract. Council staff could review and make recommendations to the Council on requests for joint or coordinated activities. Staff could also provide technical assistance to local entities that seek information and guidance. Some of the technical assistance functions can be performed by contract (such as site visits to local entities that want to start coordinated youth programs). Instead of funding a catalogue, the Council could operate a clearinghouse of crime prevention and youth development programs which should include a database on model programs and evaluation results that is accessible to the public through Internet. Ideally, the Council could take over the PAVNET system, a database on violence reduction programs being developed by DOJ in concert with other Federal agencies.

The need for coordination and collaboration at the federal level goes beyond the new programs authorized in the crime bill. School-to-work and other education programs, youth employment and training programs, adolescent health activities under health reform, teen pregnancy prevention, and adolescent welfare-to-work strategies under welfare reform, empowerment zones and enterprise communities, substance abuse prevention programs, and juvenile delinquency prevention efforts all need to be connected more effectively than they are at the present time. The Ounce of Prevention Council can play a constructive role in fostering communication and cross-cutting strategic thinking among this complex set of actors and programs.

D. Evaluation

The proposed legislation indicates that "the Council shall conduct a thorough evaluation of the programs assisted under this title." The Council's evaluation capacity could be expanded so that it can fund evaluations of direct grant programs (Sec. __02), as well as joint funding and other collaborative activities supported by the Council (Sec. __01(b) and (c)).

E. Outreach

The Council could perform outreach and dissemination functions using the clearinghouse and networks established by well-established national human services organizations (e.g. Boys and Girls Clubs of America). One example of outreach is using the clearinghouse and

CRIME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CRIME BILL CONFERENCE

Q: Now that the assault weapons ban has passed, when the crime bill be ready to signed into law? And when will some of the police and prevention monies start to become available?

A: When Members of Congress return this week, they will start to work out the differences between the House and Senate versions of the crime bill. But don't that should take too long. In recent months, we have come together in the belief that more police, more prisons, tougher sentences and better prevention, together can make our neighborhoods safer, our streets, our schools and our homes more secure. So I think there is large agreement about what should be in a tough, smart crime bill.

And this past week, when the House courageously joined the Senate in passing a ban on new semiautomatic assault weapons -- guns like the TEC-9 and the Uzi -- there was further agreement on another piece of the crime puzzle.

Once the crime bill is passed and signed, Congress will consider the specific funding levels for each program when it takes up the various appropriations bills this summer. However, with the establishment of a special Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, there should be no question about the overall funding level for anti-crime programs -- \$2.4 billion next fiscal year and \$23 billion over the next 5 years.

And for my part, I have pledged to cut through the red tape and get crime bill monies out to cities and states in as quick a way as possible. These are priority funds, and we intend to do everything we can to get the money into the pipeline right away -- especially for our police program. I would like to see the first 20,000 new police hired and getting trained by next Spring.

Q: Mr. President, I work for the local prosecutor, and we are staunchly opposed to the Racial Justice Act that was added to the House crime bill. Frankly, we feel that it will make the death penalty unenforceable. You are a former prosecutor -- and you say that you support the death penalty -- but your Administration has been silent on this crucial issue. Will you support the inclusion of the Racial Justice Act in the final crime bill.

A: In preparing for the crime bill conference, the Justice Department is reviewing all of the bill's provisions to make sure that the final crime bill is tough, but fair. Tough means supporting the death penalty and "three strikes" for the worst offenders. Fair means making sure that our death penalty passes constitutional muster, and that it is not arbitrarily implemented. And fair means, carefully crafting our "three strikes" provision to ensure that it focuses on violent repeat offenders, and that it doesn't fill up our prisons with people who were in bar room brawls.

So the provision you're talking about -- and I am not familiar with the specifics -- will have to be considered in that context. We want the death penalty to be carried in as fair and non-arbitrary a manner as possible, but -- for the death penalty to be a deterrent -- it must be enforceable.

COMMUNITY POLICING/100,000 COPS

Q: Mr. President, you say the crime bill will put 100,000 more police on the street and that it will have a big impact on crime. Do you really think 100,000 more police will make a difference? Won't they be spread too thin to have any real impact on the crime problem?

A: I really do believe that 100,000 more police in community policing is the single biggest thing we can do right away to reduce crime -- and I do think our program will work. Here's why:

#1 -- Money to the front lines. Our Cops-on-the-Beat program provides an exponential increase in the amount of federal funds that go directly to help pay for the salaries of new state and local law enforcement. And our overall budget increases state and local law enforcement assistance by a whopping 300%. In past years, although Washington's law enforcement budget has jumped significantly, cities across the country -- where practically all crimes are processed -- have struggled to find the money to replace retiring officers and keep their police force levels up to full strength. Our program changes that.

#2 -- Cops on the beat, not behind desks. Police officers funded through our program will have to be deployed in community policing -- walking the beat in neighborhoods to catch criminals and prevent crime. That means that our new officers will be deployed in specialized foot patrols that target high-crime areas, schools or business districts -- and in other ways that focus directly on specific crime problems.

#3 -- Catalyst for change. By increasing the nation's police force levels by nearly 20%, our program provides a golden opportunity to change the way we police our streets. It's times we stopped waiting for criminals to commit crimes before we go after them. Under our plan, cities can experiment with more pro-active deployment strategies -- while maintaining essential police service services, such as emergency response.

#4 -- Federal-State partnership, responsible government. Our policing initiative offers cities a 5-year, \$9 billion partnership to help revolutionize policing in America -- no "freebies", but no undue restrictions. It's an exercise in responsible government. The program says to cities: "We stand ready to help you -- ready to invest more money in public safety than ever before. Work with your communities. Come up with a long-term community policing plan and budget, and we'll help you pick-up the tab."

#5 -- Less government, less crime. We've proposed paying for our community policing initiative -- not through new taxes -- but by cutting the Federal bureaucracy by 252,000 persons. We want to shrink the bureaucracy in Washington and funnel the savings directly into crime fighting programs. It's a good swap for the American people.

#6 -- An already tested program. We've tested our program through the \$150 million Police Hiring Supplement, which provides 3-year grants to cities for community policing. The program has received overwhelming and unprecedented support. More than 2,700 police departments applied for the 200 or so grants available, and only 4% have requested that the local match requirement be waived. Moreover, we've improved the Cops-on-the-Beat program in the Crime Bill by allowing the money to also be used for specialized training, technology, community crime prevention, and other expenditures in support of community policing.

GUN CONTROL

Q: Mr. President, you've spoken repeatedly about gun violence and gun control, and many of us gun owners supported your position on the Brady Bill. But for many of us, guns are an everyday part of life and we didn't agree with your position on the assault weapons ban. How can I be sure that your Administration is not going to limit the availability of firearms that are used for hunting or that have legitimate sporting purposes?

A: Guns are an everyday part of life in Arkansas, where I'm from, too, but that doesn't mean we can't take the common sense steps required to try and keep guns out of our schools and out of the hands of criminals and crackpots.

Every major law enforcement organization that I've spoken to tells me that our police officers are being outgunned by criminals -- some of them still kids -- with deadly assault weapons. Police are facing guns like the "Street Sweeper," which is a revolving-cylinder shotgun that can fire twelve shotgun blasts in less than three seconds without reloading, and which was originally designed in South Africa as an anti-terrorist weapon. Certainly, we can all agree that guns like this one have no sporting purpose.

But for every assault weapon we banned in the bill, we protected more than 30 legitimate hunting and sporting firearms. In total, the assault weapons bill specifically exempts more than 650 firearms, and that means that an affirmative act of Congress will be required to restrict any of these weapons. So the assault weapons ban actually protects the rights of hunters and sportsmen -- and, I believe, strikes a fair balance between Americans' right to own guns and the responsibility that goes with owning those weapons.

Q: Recently, I saw a report on television and read in the newspaper about the increase in the number of assault weapons coming into the country from China and other countries. Can't you do something about these weapons, too?

A: ~~For months now, we've been studying this problem and looking for ways to address it, but there is no easy answer. First of all, most assault rifles have been banned from importation since 1989 -- and assault pistols have been banned since last August. However, through recent enforcement efforts, we've recently discovered that some folks who have permits to import legitimate sporting weapons have instead imported similar, but illegal, versions of those firearms -- and we've put a stop to that for now. We will continue to enforce our bans on the importation of non-sporting weapons.~~

~~But there's a separate and difficult importation problem, and that is that the end of the cold war, the fall of communism and increased international trade have all made it easier to import certain types of guns into our country, and we're very concerned about that. We don't want to be the world's dumping ground for guns. But the importation of these guns -- if they're not assault weapons or Saturday Night Specials -- is not necessarily illegal. The Treasury and State Departments -- and other federal agencies -- are studying this issue now, and I expect to learn more about what we can do in this situation.~~

WE BANNED THE IMPORTATION OF THESE WEAPONS AS PART OF THE EXTENSION OF WEN TO CHINA.

Q: Mr. President, do you really believe that gun control is crime control. Even supporters of the Brady Bill have said that the legislation's impact will be minimal, and that it doesn't preclude the need for other gun control measures. Shouldn't we be focusing on the criminals, not the guns?

I believe that common sense gun controls are an important part of a tough and smart approach to crime control. Yes, we need to try and keep guns out of the hands of criminals and crackpots, but that doesn't mean we don't need tough punishments for the violent recidivists, like mandatory sentences and "three strikes" laws, and more prisons -- we do. We also need smart crime prevention programs that give our kids something to say "yes" -- as well as boot camps and drug courts that can help turn around young offenders and crime-committing addicts.

But laws like Brady do work. While the Brady bill by itself won't solve the crime problem, it's already making an important difference. In its first month of operation, Brady has stopped at least 1,605 people in 15 states and cities -- including fugitives and felons convicted of arm robbery and murder -- from purchasing handguns. And it's stopped 44 fugitives or persons with outstanding warrants from purchasing handguns. In South Carolina, a man who was wanted for sexual assault was actually arrested right in the gun shop.

LIMITING PAROLE

Q: Mr. President what will you do to limit parole, so that repeat offenders who don't serve their full sentences don't get out and commit more crime?

A: First of all, let me mention that at the federal level we have abolished parole and have "truth-in-sentencing." That is to say, federal prisoners have to serve a minimum of 85% of their sentences -- no matter what. We've also built the prisons necessary so that we don't have to let any offenders out early as a result of overcrowding, and this Administration is committed to making sure that this continues to be the case. But most violent criminals are in state prisons, and we won't be safe until we know that states can do the same.

There are two things the federal government can do: First, we can make sure that states have the resources they need to lock-up violent offenders and criminal aliens, and the crime bills in Congress include billions of dollars for this purpose. With more prison monies states can better guarantee that violent offenders will serve their full sentences -- and not be let out early. Second, we can adopt a model "three strikes" law that targets the absolutely worst repeat violent offenders for life imprisonment without possibility of parole -- and encourage states to do the same.

BOOT CAMPS

Q: Mr. President, you're a big supporter of boot camps, but many experts say they don't work any better than prisons. If that's the case, how can you justify spending so much money on boot camps?

A: Not all boot camps have lived up to the original expectations of their proponents -- that they will simultaneously lower the rate of recidivism, relieve overcrowding and cost less than conventional prisons -- but some have been very successful. In Arkansas, our boot camps were successful -- and succeeded in lowering rates of recidivism. Only 14% of boot camp graduates were rearrested, while 40% of former prison inmates returned to the system. Done right, boot camps can make a difference.

Most important, however, boot camps provide a meaningful alternative to prison and probation -- and help increase the certainty of punishment in our criminal justice system. Too often, judges are faced with a choice between long prison sentences or no punishment (unrestricted probation) for young offenders. And young criminals who receive no punishment at all learn early on that there is very little certainty of punishment in our criminal justice system. They know can go through the system's revolving door many times before receiving any real form of punishment. This shouldn't be the case. If the criminal justice system is to deter crime at all, criminals must know that they will be punished. Boot camps offer a more practical sentencing option for many young offenders. They allow us to reinforce punishment, while giving young offenders a second-chance to turn their lives around.

BYRNE GRANTS

Q: The Administration's budget provides a large increase in state and local law enforcement assistance, but also eliminates the Byrne formula grants to states. About a third of these funds are used to support multi-jurisdictional task forces, and the remainder is spent on myriad other law enforcement and anti-drug programs. Are you really going to eliminate Byrne?

A: Our FY 95 budget proposes the single, biggest increase in state and local law enforcement assistance -- an increase of more than 300% -- and I'm committed to fighting for those resources. And almost all of that money comes from our proposal to downsize government and put the savings into a crime trust fund.

But given that the crime bill dramatically expands and directly funds many of Byrne's current programs -- such as community policing, boot camps and criminal justice drug treatment, our budget did propose reducing the Byrne formula monies.

We recognize, however, that the task forces currently funded by Byrne, which are essential to local law enforcement, are not part of the crime bill. Task forces are -- and will -- continue to play an important role in this Administration's war against crime and drugs. That's why I asked the Attorney General and my Drug Director, Lee Brown, to find the money to continue funding task forces -- or about \$125 million. I know the Attorney General and Dr. Brown have already asked their congressional appropriators to not eliminate Byrne and keep this level of task force funding alive.

CRIME BILL AND JOBS

Q: Mr. President, you've talked a lot about police, punishment and even prevention -- but what about jobs. Isn't the best anti-crime program a job? What will the crime bill do to increase job opportunities, particularly in high-crime areas?

A: Jobs are the best anti-crime program around, and that's why I've worked since day one to do everything I can to grow the economy and create jobs. But even as we continue to see good news on the economy and jobs -- and Americans feels better and better about the economy -- we feel less safe in our communities. So we also need a crime bill that emphasizes more police, tough punishment and crime prevention.

But jobs do need to be a part of the crime bill debate. One of the crime prevention programs that we were able to include in the House's version of the crime bill is called the "YES" program -- Youth Employment and Skills -- and it's the only direct jobs program in the crime bill. It's intended to give kids in hard-hit, high-crime areas something to say "yes" to. The program is simple and reflects common sense values. It "saturates" 10 high-crime areas with job opportunities for young people who agree to a simple set of rules -- stay in school, out of trouble and off drugs.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CUTS

Q: Your FBI Director recently testified that his proposed budget would require him to reduce the number of FBI agents, and I have heard similar stories about most of the federal law enforcement agencies taking cuts in their budget. As a local police officer I can tell you we're heavily dependent on the FBI, DEA and other federal law enforcement agencies. They help us with investigations and they provides us with crucial information, training and other support. How can you downsize now, as your increasing the number of local police by almost 20%. More police means even more demands on federal law enforcement.

A: As you know, my administration is trying to reduce the deficit and reduce the size of the federal government -- and that can only happen if every one chips in a little bit. So all agencies have been asked to reduce duplication, cut costs -- and generally, to do a little more with less. In the case of federal law enforcement that doesn't necessarily mean less agents and investigators, but it may mean slightly less support staff and reductions of that nature.

However, we also recognize that federal law enforcement faces increased responsibilities in the crime bill -- and that they're essential to the bill's long-term success. For this reason, the crime bill includes language that will allow us to use a portion of the bill's monies to supplement our federal law enforcement efforts, as required. This is an important provision that will give us the flexibility we need to make sure we have the resources we need for federal law enforcement -- and to make sure you have the support you need.

DRUG POLICY

Q: Your administration has been criticized for not making the drug issue a priority. In fact, during that first year your Administration slashed the Office of National Drug Control Policy, proposed an initial drug budget that mirrored the previous Administration's, accepted cuts to the drug budget the very same day Lee Brown was being sworn in and proposed merging the DEA -- the government's lead anti-drug agency -- with the FBI. To make matters worse, your Surgeon General has raised the issue of drug legalization as a legitimate drug policy option -- and on more than one occasion. But this year the Administration unveiled a new drug strategy with a respectable budget, and you have spoken to the drug issue. Which of these is the "real" Clinton Administration?

A: I don't think its fair to characterize our first-year anti-drug efforts so negatively. Granted it took us a few months to get our new Drug Director in place -- but I think Lee Brown was an excellent selection. And we did suffer some initial setbacks, such as having some of our treatment and prevention monies cut by the House appropriators -- but we fought back to get most of those monies restored in the Senate.

I also think that much of the criticism has been fueled by politics. Our critics have spent an inordinate amount of time criticizing the size of Lee Brown's staff -- and not focusing on the tough budget and policies choices that have to be made. We can't afford to play politics with the drug issue, and we can't afford to continue treating drug policy as an isolated political football. Illegal drug use is directly tied to the crime and violence on our streets, increasing health care costs, welfare and job and educational opportunities -- and this Administration is committed to dealing with all of these problems.

Our drug strategy proposes the largest anti-drug budget ever -- \$13.2 billion -- and links the our anti-drug efforts to the rest of the domestic agenda. That's the only way we're going break the cycle of drug abuse in this country -- and I think that's an ambitious effort that shows a long-term commitment to deal with the drug problem. We should be working together to pass a health care bill expands drug treatment opportunities and a crime bill that increases our investment in criminal justice drug treatment and drug prevention programs targeted at our youth -- not worrying about the size of Lee Brown's staff.

TREATMENT VS. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Q: What about providing "treatment on demand"? During the campaign you supported "treatment on demand", but your budgets have fallen short on this promise. Shouldn't you be cutting law enforcement and interdiction to provide more treatment?

A: I don't think we need to be cutting law enforcement and interdiction to provide more treatment. They're separate issues. We can spend our law enforcement and interdiction dollars more wisely -- and we've proposed doing that with more community policing and a smarter international drug control policy that allows to do more than just interdiction -- but both of these are essential components of a comprehensive, balanced drug policy. We'll never be able to get addicts to "kick the habit" if our streets are overflowing with drugs and drug traffickers.

Our drug strategy increases law enforcement, treatment and prevention -- with treatment and prevention getting the biggest increase. And after years of rapidly growing, the interdiction budget absorbs a small cut.

Within this budget, we've proposed a \$355 million increase in treatment for hard-core drug users -- the toughest population to treat. New Yorkers know all too well that these addicts are tied to so many of the other social ills that plague our cities, and we simply can't continue to "look the other way" at this difficult problem. Our strategy also calls for passing a crime bill that dramatically increases all forms of criminal justice drug treatment. Using the "carrot and stick" of the criminal justice system can go a long way towards promoting drug treatment. The recently passed House crime bill includes \$1.4 billion over the next 5 years for these programs.

And just as important, our health plan proposes including substance abuse treatment in a comprehensive benefits package, so that all Americans can have access to some type of substance benefit. This benefit is limited at first, but expands over time. But at the same time that we're phasing in substance abuse treatment through health care, our drug budget dramatically increases resources for hard-to-reach populations that won't be covered initially under the health plan.

I think if you consider all three of these pieces, that we've proposed a very ambitious treatment agenda that tries to provide treatment services to all Americans -- even those who don't want it (e.g., prisoners, parolees, etc.).

Q: Despite the Administration's proposed increases in treatment and prevention, most of the drug budget still goes towards reducing the supply of illegal drugs -- not demand. Under the previous Administration the ratio of supply/demand drug spending was 70/30. Your new budget is 59/41. Will the Clinton Administration be the first Administration to embrace a 50/50 split between supply and demand programs?

A: The Clinton Administration will do all that it can to reduce the demand for drugs, and I think you can see that we're committed to that. The largest increases in our two drug budgets have been for demand reduction activities -- essentially more and better treatment and prevention. But, as Lee Brown has stated in the past, are overall policy will be driven programs that work, not by the so-called supply/demand ratio. There are several reasons for this:

First, the drug budget is a compilation of appropriated monies that are deemed to be "drug-related" by OMB, ONDCP and the agencies. Some items, like treatment, are scored as 100% drug-related. But for others, assumptions are made about what percentage of a given expenditure is drug-related, only partial expenditures are included in the drug budget. The end result is that drug monies tend not to be fungible.

For instance, more than 60% of the federal prison budget is scored as drug-related because these inmates committed drug-related crimes. But if -- because of "three-strikes" -- we were to start to house more and more violent offenders, the amount of our prisons budget showing up in the drug-budget might be reduced, but no funds would be freed up to invest elsewhere. The same is true for interdiction. Drug-related interdiction expenditures are often determined by the number of personnel, flying hours, and ship hours dedicated to these duties. But if our personnel and equipment start to spend more of their time enforcing immigration policies, etc., their contribution to the drug budget shrinks without any funds being freed up.

And second, I've asked for significant increases not only in treatment and prevention programs, but in state and local law enforcement assistance -- especially for community policing.

So this Administration will continue to try and expand demand reduction programs. They're crucial. And that's why we don't want to tie their funding to the supply/demand ratio. The ratio is a useful rhetorical tool for discussing overall drug policy, but as a funding mechanism it's a bit of a gimmick, and it doesn't provide us with the funds we need to reduce the demand for drugs.

Q: Mr. President, you've mentioned that the Administration did cut interdiction programs, and many Congressional members -- including Charlie Rangel -- criticized you for this. Given the new emphasis on demand reduction activities, aren't you giving up on our borders? ...on our international strategy?

A: No, we're not. Our budget does reduce the interdiction account, but not by too much (about 7%). Essentially, we've absorbed cuts that Congress started making to the interdiction budget two years ago. And we don't cut our interdiction budget at the border; cuts come from our generalized interdiction efforts in the "transit zones". However, these aren't arbitrary cuts; they're part of smarter overall international strategy, which I approved last fall.

Our new international strategy is smarter because it responds to changes in drug trafficking patterns -- while at the same time maintaining flexibility. We've called for a "controlled shift" from our generalized interdiction efforts on the high seas to a combination of more intelligence-based interdiction and support for anti-drug efforts right in the drug-producing countries. As Lee Brown says, it's time we started focusing more on attacking the "beehive" and not on chasing the "bees". Again, we're able to do this now because drug trafficking patterns have changed, and we can focus more on attacking drug traffickers on their own turf. And if circumstances change again, we've preserved the flexibility to adjust our interdiction and international efforts accordingly.

INCREASED DRUG USE

Q: Mr. President, your Administration must be concerned about the recent drug survey. The Monitoring the Future Survey and the Household survey point to a two-year uptick in adolescent drug use, and the Recent Drug Abuse Warning Network data show drug-related emergency room episodes at an all-time high? Shouldn't your Administration be accountable for these increases in drug use? Haven't they occurred on your watch?

A: As I understand it, the numbers on adolescent drug use actually measure use and attitudes in the final year of the previous Administration, and the DAWN numbers -- which are seen as an indicator of hard-core drug use -- have been going up for years. But the point shouldn't be "who's responsible"; it should be "what are we going to do about it."

When the Monitoring the Future data were announced this past January, Secretaries Shalala, Riley and Lee Brown held a press conference to announce the Administration's proposed budget increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools. Our budget includes an increase of almost \$200 million for these programs, and we're committed to getting these funds to our schools.

We have also worked hard to get more monies for community-based prevention programs included in the crime bill. And when we pass the crime bill, it looks like we can expect an increase of several billion dollars over the next five years for broad-based prevention efforts. That's an exponential increase from what we spend now, and it can make a big difference in getting the anti-drug and anti-violence message to our kids.

But teaching our kids about the dangers of drugs is about much more than money and programs. It's about making sure that they know that drugs, gangs and guns aren't the answer. They're dangerous to your health, they're illegal, and -- in many cases -- they're apt to get you killed. For some reason, our prevention message has grown somewhat stale over the past few years, and we need to fix that.

Last week, Lee Brown hosted the first of several meetings with prevention experts to see what we can do improve our message and to make sure that our upcoming investments in prevention programs are as effective as possible. We have an important opportunity to reverse the recent uptick in drug use, and we cannot afford to lose it.



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

5 OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7/22/94

Jennifer:

This is our most recent "Crime" Activity -
Thought I should pass it along.

Katie Broeren

Tel: (202) 205-6682



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL FOR ADVOCACY

TESTIMONY

of

JERE W. GLOVER

CHIEF COUNSEL FOR ADVOCACY
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

before

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

July 21, 1994

Sheila -

John O'Connor
456-2572

Please
mail

Grifer -

This is our most
recent "Crime"
activity -

Thought I should
pass along - Katie

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members:

Thank you for inviting me to appear before you today to testify about crime and its effects on small business - principally how to prevent external crime such as robbery, shoplifting, etc.

Crime is on the American agenda. It is influencing our lives, where we live, how and what we do, how we operate our businesses, even how we secure federal buildings! It is local in nature but it has the attention of the nation and its leaders, such as yourselves.

Let me say at the outset that I share your concern about the impact of crime on small businesses and look forward to working with you and your staff on what can be done, not only to prevent crime, but to help businesses respond in a rational way to forestall incidents of crime.

In preparing for this hearing, we called a sampling of state Attorneys-General, local police, the FBI, the Department of Justice - only to learn that there is no data tabulated on crimes against small business. Data is simply not collected that way.

What we do know is that 14 million serious crimes were reported to the police last year. Approximately 2.2 million employees were physically attacked at work in 1992, an additional 6.3 million were threatened and 16 million were harassed.

Homicide has become the third-most prevalent cause of death in the U. S. workplace! This is a startling statistic.

The perceived increase in crime against small businesses - against retailers, restaurants, and repair shops doing business locally - concerns me greatly. And also the perceived increase in violent crime resulting in death and injuries. I can only confirm the "perceptions", not with hard statistics, however, - only with inferences from a variety of sources.

We know that many small business owners are aggressively implementing crime prevention and reduction initiatives. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that there were 38,435 convenience store robberies in 1990, up from 36,435 in 19889. After the initiation of a massive self-help campaign by the National Association of Convenience Stores, convenience store robberies dropped by 11 percent in 1992.

We also know that crime is becoming increasingly expensive to business and consumers -- and not just in the loss of income. The costs of guards, security cameras and the electronic devices that stores employ to thwart thieves are passed on to customers. According to the president of a security-industry consulting firm, spending by businesses and consumers on private security alone is about \$65 billion.

Another cost of crime is the sharp rise in liability lawsuits -

about 1,000 annually - in which victims of violent crime sue the owner of the business where the crime occurred.

Incidentally, I recently convened a Task Force to discuss Main Street issues in connection with the forthcoming White House Conference on Small Business. In discussing crime, someone raised the issue of franchise agreements that required franchisees to stay open 24 hours a day. For franchisees in high crime areas, this can be an onerous and dangerous provision. Something needs to be done to give franchisees more negotiating leverage to eliminate such provisions.

Since crime is local, some question if the federal government can play a role. I believe the answer is "Yes" - and that role is through the power of the purse strings.

The Administration is tackling its role on two fronts - the Omnibus Crime bill and the President's BUILDING COMMUNITIES: TOGETHER initiative -- the establishment of Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.

CRIME LEGISLATION

If fully funded, the crime bill would funnel monies to local communities to put an additional 100,000 police on the streets, creating an enforcement presence in our communities. More cops on the street will make crime more difficult to commit, decrease

official response time to alarms and increase the chances that criminals will be caught. Cops walking the beat - involved with the community - developing a personal relationship with residents - establishing a renewed interaction with Main Street businesses - should also help stimulate community cooperation with police officials.

And it is expected that the proposed increase in penalties imposed by the pending crime legislation will also discourage repeat offenses, thus reducing the overall incidents of violent crime.

EMPOWERMENT ZONES & ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES

Small businesses in declining urban areas seem to be particularly vulnerable to robberies and shootings. Too often minority small businesses are tragic victims of hate crimes. Louisville Mayor Jerry Abramson, former president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, expressed it well when he said: "High crime areas end up being areas of disinvestment. These become the areas that need jobs. The cab drivers don't want to go there, the business people don't want to locate there, the tax base erodes. And those are the very areas that require the most services."

These areas are the focus of the initiative creating Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Under this initiative, resources are directed at the sources of a great deal of violent

crime, namely poverty, joblessness and drugs. The latter is a priority under the initiative since it is widely accepted that many of the robberies against small business in declining urban areas are drug and alcohol related. Many of the proposed grants will be made to underwrite community based activities designed to deter drug and alcohol use. Grants will also be made to finance police/community cooperative efforts in housing projects, schools, rehabilitation centers, etc. - all directed at drug and alcohol use. These efforts are designed to reduce the demand side of the equation. If successful, then the incidence of robberies should also decline.

Furthermore, under the President's initiative, the Small Business Administration will direct 3.2 billion over a five year period to "deliver financial, business and technical assistance to small, minority and women-owned businesses" through the establishment of eleven One Stop Capital Shops.

These new initiatives will take time to produce results but are viewed as necessary to begin to get at the root causes of crime in our communities.

Beyond this, small business owners can take advantage of the Small Business Administration's many loan programs to either help protect themselves or recover from criminal acts. As Administrator Bowles noted in his February 3, 1994, letter to you, the SBA's loan portfolio, including the 7(a) Guaranteed

Business Loan Program, the 504 Program, the Disaster Assistance Program and the pilot Demonstration Microloan Program all can be used for this purpose. For federally declared disasters, the SBA's Disaster Assistance Program can be particularly helpful for small businesses and communities in their efforts to recover from civil disturbances. For example, after the 1992 Los Angeles civil disturbance, the SBA approved more than 5,400 Disaster Assistance loans to businesses totalling more than \$331 million. With regard to the 7(a) Program, in Fiscal Year 1992 alone, the SBA approved 1,035 business loans in Los Angeles County for \$411.2 million.

Revisions in the regulations under the Community Reinvestment Act will assist in bringing much needed additional capital to urban areas. Further, the proposed data collection provisions will provide insights into the capital needs of economically distressed areas.

All of these federal efforts are designed to revitalize declining communities and stimulate reinvestment activities. With reinvestment comes jobs for residents of the community and a renewed stakeholder interest in maintaining the safety and welfare of the community.

At the local level, city and state officials are taking other actions to reduce crime. Several mayors have instituted gun buyback plans to reduce the availability of guns. Governors in

several states - California, Michigan, New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin - have proposed anti-crime strategies. North Carolina's legislature held an emergency session on crime in February 1994 in response to pressure initiated by a statewide small business group called Merchants and Citizens Against Crime. Legislation that emerged from that session added time to prison terms for crimes committed with guns, stiffened penalties for certain crimes and adopted programs to deter children from becoming criminals.

As I stated at the beginning, crime is on the American agenda - at the national, state and local levels. There are numerous initiatives on all fronts and only time will tell us of their effectiveness.

In closing, I would like to make a suggestion for an additional federal initiative.

Earlier in my testimony I quoted one security-industry consultant who estimates that businesses spend about \$65 billion on security measures. That estimate is for all businesses. Some thought should be given to creating a small business tax credit, perhaps with a sunset provision, for costs incurred for security related measures, e.g. surveillance equipment, cameras, window and counter partitions, alarm systems etc. Small businesses with narrow profit margins could benefit from such a credit. And I suspect that limiting the eligibility for the credit to small

businesses would not have a significant impact on tax revenues.
At least the issue should be explored.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal remarks. Thank you again for permitting me to testify this morning. And, I repeat, the Office of Advocacy looks forward to collaborating with your office on small business crime prevention and reduction initiatives. I will be pleased to respond to any questions.

Wednesday, April 27, 1994

Address the Construction Industry Presidents Forum

Testify before the House Appropriations Committee on the Department's FY 1995 budget (10 am - 4 pm)

Meeting with Senator Harry Reid (NEV) and Dorris Meissner, Commission of Immigrations and Naturalization re: drug policy

Give the keynote address before the National Council on Aging's National Conference on "Building a Community: A Challenge for an Aging Society"

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Testify before the Senate Housing Subcommittee to discuss the Department's 1994 reauthorization bill.

Meeting with top officials from the Public Housing Administration Directors Association (PHADA)

Meeting with the Nation of Islam to discuss linking security contract companies with public and assisted housing developments throughout the country

Meeting with Miss America Kimberly Aiken

Friday, April 29, 1994

Meeting with DNC Chairman David Wilhem regarding the 1996 Democratic National Convention

Participate in White House morning meeting with Native American leaders

Videotape briefing of the 1995 budget and 1994 reauthorization bill for HUD field staff

Participate in President's meeting with Native American leaders

Saturday, April 30, 1994

Participate in the National Conference of Black Mayor's town meeting

Health care event at a child immunizations center in Virginia (site to be determined)

Crane
4-22

Foley
Michael
Bonnie
Brooks
Bader
Schuman

} Done by Merr Deery

need a DOJ ~~white~~ research
- what has happened
in all the crime bills -
at least the past 10
yrs

what was in other
bills is what is in this

what happened to 91
bills

what happened to
99 bills
include the drug
bills

- went all history

- Regional media
- phone calls
- packet Monday
 - here's the targets
 - keep in mind funds, trips
- time line

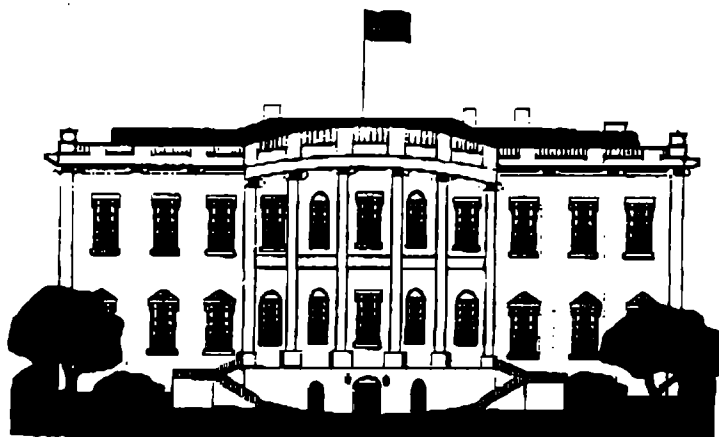
House assault
bill - 10 days

starting ~~Wed~~ Wed
- Thurs

Mon Tues Subc / committee
mark ups Tues / Thurs



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of pages including cover: 2

Date: 8/12

To: Debra

Fax Number: 456-26704

Office Number: _____

Comments: _____

From: Riccia McManis

Fax Number: _____

Office Number: _____

REPUBLICANS**TEXAS**

Rep. Henry Bonilla
San Antonio/Laredo/Del Rio/Midland (23rd District)

NEW YORK

{ Rep. Hamilton Fish
Wappingers Falls/Carmel/Ossining (19th District)
Rep. Ben Gilman
Monsey/Middletown/Hastings-on-Hudson (20th District)

Rep. Peter King
Massapequa Park (3rd District)

Rep. Rick Lazio
Babylon (2nd District)

Rep. David Levy
Valley Stream (4th District)

Rep. Susan Molinari
Staten Island/Brooklyn (13th District)

Rep. James Walsh
Syracuse/Auburn/Cortland (25th District)

GEORGIA

Rep. Jack Kingston
Savannah/Statesboro/Brunswick/Waycross (1st District) *Need:*

Assault Weapons

- Crime & Violence Data

- Local Partnerships
for
- for each
community

Department Crime Contacts

Department	Contact	Phone #	Fax #
Justice	Ron Klain	514-6909	514-9077
	Jen Miller	514-6909	514-9077
Treasury	Rebecca Hedlund	622-1429	622-14 ³²
	Eric North	622-1940	622-0534
HUD	Liz Arky	708-3161	708-4087
ONDCP	<i>Charlotte Hayes</i> Ed Jurith	<i>5-6629</i> 395-6709	395-6708
Labor	<i>Bob Hubbard</i> Issac Shapiro Kris Balderston	<i>219-827</i> 219-8271 219-8271	219-7971 219-7971
Education	Michelle Cavataio	410-1000	401-3093
HHS	Peter Edelman	690-8157	690-7595

Trans?

Jackie Lowery

366-2222

U.S. Department of Education

Michele Cavataio

Office of the Deputy Secretary

400 Maryland Ave., SW • Washington, D.C. • 20202



(202)401-1000



(202)401-3093

Date:

4/4/94

Total # of pages including cover sheet: 2

To:

Jennifer O'Connor

Recipient Fax:

456-6704

Memo:



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

April 1, 1994

To: Jennifer O'Connor

From: Michele Cavataio 

Subject: We are in the process of setting a date and booking a location for a youth violence conference. If the White House might be interested in participating, we would like to schedule the conference around the President's current schedule. The tentative dates for the conference are August 14-17. We could easily schedule the event for two weeks before, or up to six weeks later, than the proposed date. *Could you give me a sense of possible interest, and also let me know if there are dates that absolutely would not work.*

Background: The Departments of Justice, Education and HHS, with the participation of HUD, Labor, ONDCP and Agriculture, are jointly sponsoring a conference on "community partnership's for solving youth violence". Last year, three Cabinet Secretaries spoke at a jointly-sponsored violence conference. While the topic is the same as last year's conference, the content of this year's conference will be significantly different. This year's conference will focus on helping communities find solutions. We will bring together teams of people from communities who represent the different components of a community (e.g. law enforcement, education, social services, community organizations, etc.). We will showcase model programs and successful communities and help the participants work towards developing action plans. We expect to have around 300-500 attendees.

cc: Billy Webster

Riley
Durenburger
Danforth
Karin -
Jolt # there
H1 after 2

Thomson
224 8391

5-6604
Wass

HC fax
708-
1993

8/23

Pat + Leon

- what calls do you need

vote tomorrow

this will kill the bill

got Spitzer
Cheffer
Kashman

Roth

HC

? Packard
? Dominici
? Warner

AG - prev prog
a day

lost Shellen

? lost? at Nunn
Johnson ? OK

3 Hatfield
always
opposed
trust
himself

Send
name #
to HC

Exon
awlsky
Ferguson
Brown
Heflin
Campbell
Wiggin

HC

HC

targhet

HC

2 57/59 ?

HC

? HC

geo
PAMB

Kurina

Band
Danforth
Jeffords

Kills Bill

F/F on crime
+ ANWB

Immer BPL
sent fax
order
pays - 1/2
of
wages

703
695
3/31

Dalton
fax 703
614-
3477
Bill
Schmidt

HC
Barker
Beno

civil
rights
(RJA)

HC

HC

2 ME - Cohen

Snowe voted
for us

5 Roth (leave
to Biden)

3 Durenburger

Jeffords

(1)

Kunin?

(Shahla already)

Fengold

→

Perov.

deaf really

Wellstone

→

Perov.

Qxon

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✓

Vote a/us procedure

Campbell

Bentzen

✓

Warner

→

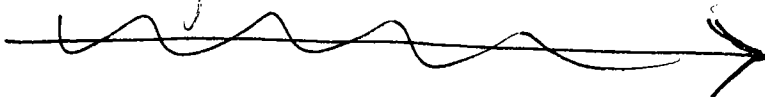
Dalton

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Luge

→

Perov.



✓ Name -

Bentzen ✓

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Thankyou to Cabinet Members

August 26, 1994

Dear Lloyd:

As we reflect on the tremendous victory represented by passage of the Crime Bill, I wanted to thank you for your hard work on the measure. We could not have won it without your efforts.

Please know how much I appreciate the last minute phone calls to press Members of Congress for their votes, the countless media interviews, and the hours of substantive work you and your staff put into the bill.

I know you share my pride in passing a bill that will do so much to make communities and families around our country safer.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
Secretary
Department of the Treasury
15th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C. 20220

The rule :- caption notice of action

- ~~McLullum~~
- list of the rule
- Fair protects the prevention progs
- has chap amdt for prisons
habeas
racial justice

McLullum on police corp
Volkmer on 3 strikes

gone 1. incoming amdt
pull govt amdt are in

CBC on racial justice:

- NAACP has been leaning on the
caveats to shut full out
to defeat McLullum subst on
racial just act
- admin hasn't reacted yet

CBC is meeting at noon

touch before noon

- will lose prevention progs

Crime Calls

need
to start calls
401-8141

SD 4

6-2967

- ✓ Helala - chkg - wcb @ 3pm - Klepner 690-7627
- ✓ Bentzen - LM (calls this after) (Josh called in - it's today)
- ✓ Arkey - LM - doubt it

will
copy L Brown - today

- ✓ Burtsh - Laura M to call M back
703 643 0566

- ✓ Baldert - BJ LM
Barbara Atkinson 208-7351

not
calling
yates → will do others got 2 of the
others

calling
scales Ben Brown - 2-4

Laurie McCrae tomorrow

LM Calser - Pat Fahy - just got cleared in
can do tomorrow

Post Fahy 219-6141
Jane
219-4692

LM Trump - 1st round now - not reaching anyone

Jackie Lowery - 382-6151

366-2222 (called
in)

LM O'Leary - LM - Rued

Riley - LM got spott out him

Altman - LM → will do it tomorrow;

● Tyson - LM - no go

J Brown - will do (speak to earlier)

Browner - LM Mike V - on list, not done yet

Sec. Cisneros

- will do a report
 - parts drafted now
 - lay out opinion on const gs
 - thoughts on other things
-

4-12- Crime Mtg

Thurs: Abramson
James
Daley
Morden
Cof
Potus

get - 2 pager summary & 30 page book
send out

fills in 11³⁰

hoping to have pretty to who @ 3³⁰

DOT - aole rpt by Cof today
what's happened

9-noon full court press tomorrow
- don't call Repubs. ; Rule

- house in tnuw @ 2pm
- Pele probs up @ 3 or 4 tomorrow

Black Caucus sent a letter to
the leadership

- heavy to the CBC -
- → mainstream forum

message to CBCers - you blow up this
rule & you'll lose your prevention \$

Anyone on their committee not on mainstream
or CBC

weave into phone mgs - don't fall
for parkson BS

DOS - Bob Brink (call in am)

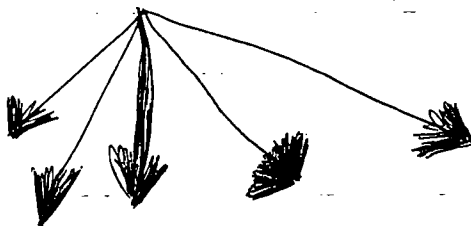
514 2138 - call

(get fax #)

2301
 Morris
 Levine
 10-1-70
 4 pm

cong affair → Karen
 it.

Sheila A.
 54-2141 (10 min.)



1. Me + CAR + Jamie
2. bigger Ace
 Drew
 Walter
 Jamie
 Sheila A
 Carl Stern

[Get Rahm's thoughts on HUD]

Madira / 225000
 got sent 3 caps
 1st incl

~~Dec~~

Vasalia
 will get in
 3d round

~~3 caps~~

Fresno out b/c
 too many log
 ones → needs to
 be spread out +
 A's

745-7833

Duncan
 Conf on Aging
 Expo 50+

event =
 Sun
 24th
 April

● yesterday went to hospital where guy
was shot

- Spratt - will support rule

Gracey - will get 1 more by

Victor Harris continuing

● - Henry Cisneros

is now going

- need to moderate what he
can say & hear

- real narrow

- shld just talk about consultation

'94 - say I hope you'll leave

I'll come & listen

- shldn't ~~over~~ sit there & let
him address

- b/c we don't want huge
list of demands

- he can just give speech abt
what he's doing
on 11th

JUNE 1994

MID JUNE:

Magaw:Open Ceasefire-(tent)-Atlanta,GA

Noble:Confirmation-Rose Garden-(tent)

Noble:Hartford Radio-DC

Bentsen:100 Day Brady Bill Report

DATE TO BE DECIDED:

L Brown:Florida

L Brown:Indianapolis,IN

Date: 06/10/94 Time: 16:00

Glickman Warns President: Radar Shutdown Means More Cocaine

WASHINGTON (AP) An abrupt Pentagon decision to shut down radar that helps South American countries detect cocaine-carrying aircraft could increase drugs smuggled to the United States, the House Intelligence Committee chairman asserted Friday.

Rep. Dan Glickman, D-Kan., in a letter to President Clinton, urged the administration to find a way to restart the radar and intelligence-sharing system with the governments of Colombia and Peru.

"The loss of intelligence is seriously impeding efforts to disrupt the networks through which cocaine is processed and shipped to the United States," wrote Glickman.

The Defense Department on May 1 shut down an operation in which four radar stations and high-flying AWACS airplanes shared information with Colombia and Peru about clandestine flights suspected of carrying drugs.

The decision came after Colombia adopted a policy to shoot down planes suspected of carrying drugs if necessary. Glickman said U.S. lawyers feared innocent civilians might be killed in a potential accident, which could violate U.S. laws protecting civilian aircraft and might lead to lawsuits if American radar were blamed.

"They just did it, because the lawyers decided there was a risk there," Glickman said in an interview. "We're in a war on this subject. We could be shooting ourselves in the foot."

Glickman said the American radars in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia and the Panama-based AWACS planes had detected 212 suspect flights by May 1 this year, a 20 percent increase over the previous year. Six hundred flights were detected in 1992.

The letter to Clinton co-signed by Intelligence Committee members Reps. Robert Cramer, D-Ala., and Larry Combest, R-Texas said the Pentagon decision was made "without what we consider to be appropriate coordination with officials at the Department of State."

"They didn't even tell the (U.S.) ambassador to Colombia," said Glickman, who last week visited Colombia and Panama.

The congressmen also said failure to notify Colombia and Peru prior to the shutdown "threatens the type of cooperative relationships necessary if success is to be achieved in the struggle against narcotics traffickers."

The Clinton administration has signalled its intention to restart the radar operation, Glickman said. Meanwhile, the corridor used to smuggle or refine 80 percent of the U.S.-bound cocaine has fewer defenses.

"We are going to see an increase in trafficking if we don't find a way to restart it," he said.

APNP-06-10-94 1559EDT



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: June 15

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page) 7

To: Jennifer O'Connor

FROM: Amy Liu

PHONE: _____

COMMENTS: Robert Taylor Fire + Building Code Violations

TODAY'S WEATHER
Cloudy; 60s

Chicago Defender

SENGSTACKE
Newspaper

Vol. LXXXIX - No. 20

Thursday, June 2, 1994

40¢ Outside Chicago and suburbs

35¢

TO 3 die in CHA fire

by Vladimir Herard

A South Side woman and her two daughters died at Provident Hospital Wednesday from smoke inhalation sustained during a fire that's believed to have started in the living room of their Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) apartment.

According to residents, Latrie Boyd, 23, and her daughters, Tierra, 3, and Brittney, 3 1/2, were in bed asleep when they were awakened at about 10:30 p.m. Wednesday by the smell of smoke in their Robert Taylor Homes apartment in the 4800 block of South State Street.

They began their frantic escape, dodging flames in the living room, banging and screaming. But smoke, witnesses say, eventually reached the floor

and enveloped the apartment.

Injured in the fire were: Michelle Boyd, 1, at Chicago Osteopathic Hospital; Michael Morris, 32, at Cook County Hospital and Rashawn Boyd, 2.

CHA police and six fire officials at the scene speculated that the fire began with faulty wiring near a living room couch and spread to a chair. Flames engulfed their entire 12th floor apartment, turning it pitch-black.

Grieving relatives and friends of the deceased and residents blamed CHA officials for the deaths, charging that the CHA fails to make its buildings safe.

"It's not safe," Charles Blackwell, Brittney's uncle, said. "They said they should not have had the stove by the door but

that's not what caused the fire."

Blackwell added that the Boyds were in a deep sleep when the couch caught fire and didn't have enough time to escape. Michael Smalley, who identified himself as Morris' father-in-law, said he had not learned of the fire until early afternoon.

"I had no idea about this fire," Smalley said. "I found out at work. I moved out of here about a month ago." One man, who identified himself as a concerned resident, said the deaths could have been prevented if fire officials were able to enter the apartment and if water was readily available in time.

"The door could not open," he said. "The fireman couldn't get the key in. When the police got here, that's when they brought

the water. How could you wait until the kids start hollering to get the water? The kids are screaming and they breathe more of the smoke."

Another woman, who identified herself as Tierra's aunt, pointed out that one door in their apartment was not sufficient to allow residents to escape fires. "How can you get out when one door is shut?" she said. "It's really senseless. They were such innocent kids. It's a great loss and a shame."

Yet another, unidentified, woman resident said that hallways were not large enough to accommodate residents exiting the buildings and that alarm systems were not functioning properly.

"It's ridiculous how we live,"

she said. "We got rats, bugs, holes in walls and (hallway) speakers that don't work. We're not safe. They (CHA officials) don't do anything. Look at this space. This hallway isn't big enough for people to leave if there is a fire."

But Steve Canty, CHA spokesperson, said officials have put forth their best efforts to secure funds to needed repairs or revamp security systems.

"Public safety is a major priority with housing," Canty said. "I don't want to dismiss the residents complaints. There are design flaws and deferred maintenance. No major type of renovation has been done since 30 years. But (the) CHA is doing the best it can with the funds it has available."

JUN-15-1994 09:27

FROM CHA EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TO

12027082476

P. 04

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1994

METRO

436 Violations Found Before Fatal CHA Blaze

By Phillip J. O'Connor
Staff Writer

The Chicago Housing Authority high-rise in which three people died this week had 436 building code violations before Wednesday's fatal fire, City Building Commissioner Graham Grady said Thursday.

"Hopefully this tragedy can refocus attention on the problems" of trying to keep CHA buildings in decent shape so residents are not living under "life-threatening conditions," Grady said.

Robert Whitfield, the CHA's chief operating officer, said, "We have \$1 billion worth of need and only a tenth that much money. I am trying to pick one priority over another and to do it with limited funds."

"These buildings have been neglected for 30 to 40 years. He [Grady] probably could go in and close every high-rise out there [in Robert Taylor Homes] if he wanted to. You could only do what you can do with limited funds."

Whitfield said he hopes to meet with Grady next week to discuss code violations. "Our goal is not to get into a confrontational mode with the city, but to comply with code violations," Whitfield said.

A 26-year-old woman and her two young daughters—who were wards of the state—were killed Wednesday in a fire in their 12th-floor apartment at 4844 S. State in the Robert Taylor Homes complex. Four relatives were seriously injured.

Grady said violations in the 16-story building included missing smoke detectors, broken and missing stairwell doors and broken and missing door closers on stairwell doors. Other violations included broken and missing exit signs, plumbing problems, junk and debris in stairwells and outdoor walkways and no elevator recall system, which would force elevators to their bases so they couldn't be used in a fire.

Grady said the city had the CHA in Housing Court last month on the outstanding building code violations in that building and another hearing is scheduled for June 16.

Grady said because of federal court decrees, CHA buildings are required



JOHN H. WHITE/SUN-TIMES

A victim is rushed to a fire department ambulance Wednesday after a fatal fire killed a 26-year-old woman and two of her children in a 12th-floor apartment at Robert Taylor Homes. Four relatives were injured.

to be inspected more frequently than others. He said some CHA buildings are inspected several times a year, while others may be checked once or twice, depending on their condition.

Grady said he does not want to be "an armchair quarterback" by questioning CHA policies after a tragic fire. "I think in many respects the CHA does a good job," he said.

Whitfield said the CHA "voluntarily entered into a consent decree with the city to try to correct code violations. It wasn't a matter of them dragging us into court. We contacted them and said let's consolidate the cases."

The fire began in a couch, said Deputy Fire Commissioner Patrick Kehoe. The apartment contained a smoke detector bracket, but no smoke detector was in it, Kehoe said.

Whitfield said CHA officials had installed a smoke detector in that apartment in March. After the fire, a detector was found sitting on a shelf with the battery removed, he said.

Killed in the fire were Latrishia

Boyd and her daughters, Brittany, 4, and Tierra, 2. Boyd's son, Rashawn, 2, remained in critical condition at the University of Chicago Hospitals.

Also hospitalized there were Latrishia's sister, Trina Boyd, 29, in critical condition, and Trina's 14-month-old daughter, Michelle Morris, in fair condition. Michael Morris, 83, Michelle's father, was in critical condition at Cook County Hospital.

Cook County Public Guardian Patrick Murphy said Brittany, Tierra, Rashawn and a fourth child of Latrishia's, Jovan, 8, who was in school at the time of the fire, were wards of the state.

Murphy said the four had been placed with Trina Boyd by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services in 1991 because Latrishia Boyd had drug problems.

Court records indicated Latrishia had been living in another apartment in the complex, away from the children, under terms of a court order, Murphy said.

JUN-15-1994 09:29 FROM CHA EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TO

12027082476 P.06

Chicago Tribune, Sunday, June 5, 1994 Section 2 3

Metropolitan report

Robert Taylor fire claims 4th victim

A 2-year-old South Side boy Saturday became the fourth victim of a fire in the Robert Taylor Homes public housing development last week, a spokesman for Wyler Children's Hospital said.

Rashaun Boyd, who suffered cardiac arrest as a result of Wednesday's fire at 4944 S. State

St., was pronounced dead at 10:18 a.m., according to John Easton, the hospital spokesman.

The death toll from the fire, which fire officials believe broke out in a couch located in the 12th-floor apartment of Rashaun's family, now stands at four.

Rashaun's 25-year-old mother, LaTricia, and two of his sisters, Brittany Morris, 4, and Tierra Boyd, 3, also were killed in the blaze.

The fire injured three others. Easton said Rashaun's 29-year-old aunt, Trina, was listed in fair condition at the hospital Saturday and her 14-month-old daughter, Michelle, was listed in good condition.

The third person injured, Michael Moore, 33, who was described as Trina's boyfriend, was released from Cook County Hospital on Saturday, a spokesman there said.

JUN-15-1994 09:26 FROM CHA EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TO

12027052476

P.03

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES. SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1994

Thousands of Code Violations Still Plague CHA Buildings

By Lou Ortiz
Staff Writer

More than 21,000 building code violations, from exposed electrical wires to leaky roofs, plague the Chicago Housing Authority's 500 buildings, city officials said Friday.

The disclosure follows a fatal fire Wednesday in a Robert Taylor Homes apartment that did not have a smoke detector. Latrishia Boyd, 26, and her daughters, Brittney, 4, and Tierra, 2, died in the fire. A son, Raashaun, 2, remains in critical condition at the University of Chicago Hospitals.

Also hospitalized were: Latrishia's sister, Trina, 29, in serious condition; Trina's 14-month-old daughter, Michelle Morris, in good condition; Michael Morris 33, Michelle's father, in serious condition at Cook County Hospital.

City officials said the building has 438 pending violations, ranging from missing smoke detectors to missing exit signs and stairwell doors.

The city has 650 lawsuits pending against the CHA in Cook County's Housing Court, many over serious hazards to CHA tenants.

"They [the buildings] all have significant problems," said Marilyn F. Johnson, a deputy corporation counsel for the city.

She said that under a 1992 court decree, the CHA agreed to make dangerous violations, such as units without smoke detectors, a first priority.

Monthly court hearings are held to make sure the agency is complying. And Johnson said the agency is making progress.

On Friday, Latrishia Boyd's father, Gerald P. Boyd, filed a wrongful death lawsuit against the CHA, alleging, in part, that the agency failed to maintain smoke detectors. It seeks unspecified money damages.

Robert Whitfield, the CHA's chief operating officer, said that a smoke detector was installed in Boyd's apartment in March, but that someone had disconnected it.

Firefighters said the fire began in a couch in the 12th-floor apartment at the complex at 4844 S. State. The apartment contained a smoke detector bracket, but no smoke detector was in it, they said.

Under the court decree, the CHA must give priority to abating violations in units without smoke detectors or with blocked exits, or in some buildings with inoperable elevators, Johnson said.

Units with electrical and plumbing problems are second. Those with defects such as cracked plaster and peeling paint are lower on the maintenance scale.

City Building Commissioner Graham Grady said that from 1992 to the end of this year the CHA will have spent \$126 million to fix code violations. But he said the agency must focus on safety violations such as lack of smoke detectors.

Whitfield said the agency's buildings have been neglected for decades and it is spending more now to repair deficiencies. "We still have residents living in conditions that are perilous," he said.

**Fire in Chicago's Robert Taylor Homes Kills Four
and Prompts City to Find CHA Housing in Violation
of Over 21,000 Building Codes**

Notes:

- Chicago articles on issue are attached.
- ABC News is doing a story Thursday or Friday on the building code violations in Chicago's public housing and how the local and federal governments have neglected to make public housing safe for residents. It has not been determined whether the Secretary will provide an interview with ABC.
- Below is the Secretary's draft Q and A which summarizes the issue and our response:

Q: A mother, her two daughters and 2-yr-old son died in a fire in their Robert Taylor Home apartment several weeks ago because these and other public housing developments in Chicago are plagued with over 21,000 building code violations. How can you justify spending much needed modernization funds on crime sweeps, when children are dying because the homes they live in are not safe?

A: First of all, I would like to send my deepest sympathies to the families and friends of the Boyd family who died in that unfortunate tragedy.

The Department recognizes that lives are at stake when electrical wires are exposed, smoke detectors are missing, fire alarms are damaged, exit signs are torn down and exits are blocked. Last week, Chicago city officials found that CHA's developments are wrought with over 21,000 building code violations. These are disgraceful conditions for anyone to live under. However, I believe the tragic fire and the building code violations are indications of why these developments are troubled and why public housing must come down. In the short-term we will do everything we can to ensure that no further lives will be at risk. HUD has been working closely with CHA to target \$10 million of the \$29 million at rehabilitating vacant units, responding to work orders, and bringing buildings up to standard. There should be four crews working out here today to make several buildings in Stateway and Robert Taylor more livable and safe.

In the longer-term, we need to do more than conduct searches and install smoke detectors. We need to end public housing as it is known today. Public housing developments like Robert Taylor Homes, Stateway Gardens, Cabrini Green are all several decades old. They are ill-designed, poorly located and unfit for living. Vince Lane, Mayor Daley and I have

worked with community leaders and residents to begin tearing these buildings down and, in their place, build low-rise, well-designed communities of expanded opportunities and choice.

Q: What are you proposing about shooting down narcotrafficking aircraft?

A:-- We are asking for a narrow change in existing US criminal code provisions on use of force against civil aircraft.

-- We are seeking to exempt from criminal liability use of force by specifically designated foreign governments facing national security threats from drug trafficking so long as those countries have in place appropriate procedures to protect innocent aircraft.

against aircraft reasonably suspected of involvement in drug trafficking

-- This provision would also exempt assistance by the US government to those countries.

-- This decision is made in the context of the extreme conditions faced by countries like Colombia and Peru in their fight against narcotrafficking and is consistent with a strong US counternarcotics policy.

-- At the same time our insistence on procedures to ensure the protection of innocent aircraft reflects our continued commitment to safe civil aviation.

Q: What procedures will you be seeking to protect civil aircraft?

A:-- Clearly designated areas in which use of force might be applied;

-- Formal notice to civil aviation;

-- No use of force against commercial passenger airliners on scheduled flight plans;

-- Visual identification of suspect aircraft to determine registry, if any;

-- Attempted radio communication with the suspect aircraft to order the plane to land at a designated airfield;

-- Attempted visual communication with the suspect aircraft for the same purpose;

-- Warning shots for the same purpose;

-- These are examples but not a complete list of possible procedures.

Q: Isn't this action inconsistent with international law?

A:-- International law wasn't developed with these extreme situations in mind.

-- We believe that countries should accept that force can be used in the narrow circumstances we have outlined.

-- We will be discussing this approach with other countries.

Q: Are you going to propose changes to ICAO or the UN Security Council?

A:-- We will be talking with other countries, including Colombia and Peru to determine how best to proceed.

Q: Have you consulted with the governments of Colombia and Peru?

A:-- We had extensive discussions with both governments last week.

-- Their views were obviously taken into account in coming to this decision.

Q: Don't you fear that other countries will adopt measures such as these to justify shootdowns like KAL 007?

A:-- We have put forward a narrow exception to US domestic law.

-- It involves a requirement for procedures to protect innocent aircraft.

-- Shooting down commercial passenger airliners would never be covered by this exemption. And no nation could expect international support for such an action.

Q: Why are you seeking this change in the law?

A:-- Countries like Colombia and Peru face extraordinary assaults on their sovereignty by drug traffickers.

-- Their economies, their judicial and law enforcement institutions, their governments are being threatened by traffickers. These traffickers also work with insurgent groups in both countries in marriages of convenience with insurgents

cultivating coca leaf and providing protection and the traffickers providing arms and money.

-- The traffickers are flying small aircraft generally at night and in remote and often restricted areas without flight clearances to move drugs and money back and forth between Peru and Colombia and then on to markets in the US and Europe. They are refusing radio and visual commands by government aircraft to land.

-- Often lacking control on the ground to arrest these traffickers, the governments of Colombia and Peru have threatened and on occasion used force during aerial interdiction to stop such flights.

-- In the case of Colombia, the threat of the use of force appears to have been enough. In Peru aircraft are often fired at on the ground while they are loading drugs and seeking to flee. (FYI: Current US law prohibits use of force against aircraft on the ground prior to takeoff during preflight checkup and up to 24 hours after they have landed as well as in the air.)

-- We would like to assist these governments in denying vital air travel to drug traffickers. This would be an important element on a broader campaign to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations.

Q: Will this activity effect the flow of drugs?

A:-- The primary effect we expect from efforts to interdict narcotrafficking aircraft is that such flights will become fewer or more difficult to undertake.

-- Whatever we can do to disrupt their activities will make it more difficult for them to do business and more likely that we can thwart their activities in a variety of ways.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE LEE P. BROWN
DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
JUNE 22, 1994

I am announcing today that the Administration will ask the Congress to enact legislation that would permit the President to waive existing criminal code provisions on acts of violence against civilian aircraft if the President determines that a country faces a national security threat from the trafficking in illicit drugs and that the country has appropriate procedures in place to protect innocent aircraft. If this limited change is enacted those designated countries would be exempt from criminal liability. This exemption would also extend to the assistance given by the United States Government to those countries.

The temporary suspension of sharing certain types of information with the Governments of Colombia and Peru is not reflective of any desire to change this Administration's policy giving full support to the democracies in Latin American in our mutual fight against illegal narcotics smuggling. However, changes in past policy by both Peru and Colombia regarding the use of U.S. gathered drug trafficking intelligence necessitated a review of the legal basis on which the United States provided this intelligence in the past.

The interagency review of the legal issues concluded that our domestic law precluded sharing information with countries that shoot down civil aircraft. Having reviewed the policy issues, the President has decided to request the narrow change in existing law as I have outlined. The change we are proposing recognizes the extreme narcotics situation faced by Colombia and Peru, while insisting on procedures to ensure the protection of innocent aircraft. This decision reflects both our commitment to the international counternarcotics effort and our support for civil aviation. This proposed legislation is the most effective way in which we can reinstate a full sharing of drug intelligence with Colombia and Peru.

The Administration was determined to address this issue consistent with our law, and the Presidential and Congressional intent that we vigorously support our partners in the Americas. I believe today's announcement accomplishes that objective. In

addition, we have fully consulted with the Governments of Colombia and Peru during this process. These discussions were guided by the common principle that we have the most effective counternarcotics strategy as possible in this Hemisphere. I would also like to acknowledge the interest and support of members of the House and Senate on this very sensitive issue, and look forward to working with them on the enactment of the Administration's proposed legislation as soon as possible.

Chief of Staff at:

DOD

State

Transportation

Justice

Treasury

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: Margie Sullivan
Nancy McFadden
Mark Grossman
Josh Steiner
Katherine Archuleta

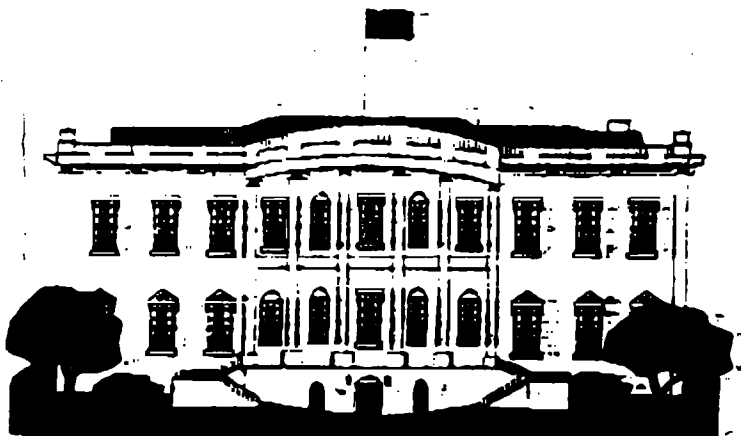
FROM: Jennifer O'Connor *mo*

SUBJECT: Force Down Policy

Today, at 11:00am, Director Lee Brown will hold a background meeting on the record with reporters to explain Administration policy on the issue of US intelligence use in the shooting down of planes used in drug trafficking. His statement is attached and it is the statement of Administration policy. Questions that you receive from the press should be referred to Sandy Berger in the White House or to Lee Brown at the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Please be sure to share this statement with any of your staff who work on this issue. You can reach me at 456-2572 with any questions.



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of pages including cover: 2

Date: _____

To: Tennifer

Fax Number: 4-6704

Office Number: _____

Comments: Note Leg Affairs
at State House
gotter back to us

From: Rice

Fax Number: 56708

Office Number: _____

MEMORANDUM TO Christine Varney/Jennifer O'Connor**DATE:** June 22, 1994**FROM:** Bob Wasserman **SUBJECT:** Colombia/Peru Intelligence Sharing Issue--Congressional Contacts

The list of congressional contacts made and by whom with respect to the Colombia/Peru intelligence sharing issue follows. (OK = call completed; S = staff contacted; C = Call made, message left)

Member	Phone	Responsibility	Actual
Rep. Tom Lantos	225-3531	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	OK
Rep. Bob Torricelli	225-5061	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	C
Rep. Benjamin Gilman	225-3776	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	C
Rep. Dan Glickman	225-6216	Gelbard	OK
Rep. Larry Combest	225-4005	Gelbard	
Sen. John Kerry	224-2742	State	
Rep. Charles Schumer	225-6616	State	
Rep. Al McCandless	225-5330	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	C
Sen. Sam Nunn	224-3521	Berger	
Sen. Dennis DeConcini	224-4521	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	OK
Sen. Al D'Amato	224-6542	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	
Sen. Joe Biden	224-5042	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	OK
Sen. Orrin Hatch	224-5251	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	OK
Sen. Bob Kerrey	224-6551	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	
Rep. Karen Thurman	225-1002	NSC	
Rep. Lee Hamilton	225-5315	State/Sherman	
Sen. Chris Dodd	224-2823	State/Sherman	
Sen. Paul Coverdell	224-3643	State/Sherman	
Rep. Jack Brooks	225-6565	ONDCP/Brown	OK
Rep. Hamilton Fish	225-5441	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	OK
Rep. Chris Smith	224-3765	State/Sherman	
Sen. John Warner	224-2023	NSC	S
Rep. Ron Dellums	225-2661	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	C
Rep. Floyd Spence	225-2452	ONDCP/Dir. Brown	OK
Rep. Charlie Rangel		ONDCP/Dir. Brown	S
Same as above		NSC	S
Sen. George Mitchell		NSC	S
Sen. Robert Dole/staff		NSC	S
Rep. Thomas Foley/staff		NSC	S
Rep. Dick Gephardt/staff		NSC	S
Rep. David Bonior/staff		NSC	S
Rep. Newt Gingrich/staff		NSC	C

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL# of pages = **2**

To Ms. O'Connor	From Mr. Bork
Dept./Agency	Phone #
Fax # 202-456-6704	Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7388 8098-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

DRAFT**IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

June 23, 1994

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DOD DECLASSIFIES GULF WAR RECORDS

The Department of Defense has today issued orders to declassify documents from Operation Desert Storm, in order to provide as much data as possible to help answer questions and alleviate the concerns of those who fear they may have been exposed to chemical or biological agents. Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch signed a memorandum to the Defense and Service leadership rescinding the Security Classification Guidance for Operation Desert Storm. Effective July 31, 1994, any Operation Desert Storm documentation will be automatically declassified, unless there are overriding National Security reasons for retaining classification. Any exceptions to this declassification order must be personally approved by the Deputy Secretary.

"I want to assure every veteran that it is the policy of this Department to provide them with every bit of information we have that may have an impact on their health," said Dr. Deutch in making the announcement. "We are totally committed to providing you both the information and quality health care you deserve."

In other important related actions, the Defense Science Board Task Force on Persian Gulf War Health Effects, chaired by Dr. Joshua Lederberg, also released its report today. Dr. Lederberg's Task Force has completed its review of information regarding the possible exposure of personnel to chemical and biological weapons agents and other hazardous material during the Gulf War and its aftermath. The Task Force's findings include:

- There is no evidence that either chemical or biological warfare was deployed at any level, or that there was any exposure of U.S. service members to chemical or biological warfare agents.
- There is insufficient epidemiological evidence at this time to support the concept of any coherent "syndrome."
- Further work is needed to verify reports of incidence and their association with veterans.
- DoD needs substantial improvement in pre- and post-deployment medical assessments and data handling.

**RADIO ADDRESS FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT POLICE HEADQUARTERS
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
February 26, 1994**

President Clinton will deliver his weekly radio address from the first district police headquarters at Fourth Street S.W. in Washington, DC. The first precinct is where Jason White worked, the police officer shot and killed earlier this year.

Attached please find background information on the Administration's record on crime, and the transcript of Ron Noble's (Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Enforcement) White House briefing which specifically addresses the implementation of the Brady Bill.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD ON CRIME
February 26, 1994

BRADY BILL

- President Clinton signed the Brady Bill on November 30, 1993 -- breaking seven years of gridlock. The Brady Law requires a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns.
- Monday marks the first day of implementation of the Brady bill.
- Each year nearly 7.5 million firearms are sold at retail in the United States, about half of them handguns. The Brady bill will reduce handgun violence in two ways. First, it will provide law enforcement with the opportunity to conduct background checks on handgun purchasers which will stop thousands of illegal handgun purchases. Second, it will provide a "cooling-off period" for individuals who are acting in the heat of passion or the depths of depression.

The following are initiatives the Clinton Administration has pursued during the last thirteen months::

MORE GUNS OFF THE STREET

- A ban on imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi, and called for a ban on all assault weapons. The Senate crime bill includes the toughest assault weapons ban.
- Tightened federal gun dealer licensing requirements by improving background checks on prospective dealers, requiring dealers to obtain more reliable identification from purchasers and scrutinizing multiple handgun sales reports. Proposed dramatically increasing the federal licensing fee for gun dealers to reduce the 284,000 gun dealers in the U.S. today.
- Pushed for passage of a measure in the Senate crime bill which bans the possession of handguns by minors.

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS

- To make our streets safer, the President's plan puts 100,000 more police officers on the streets with heavy emphasis on community policing. This measure was adopted in the crime bill.
- President Clinton signed the Police Hiring Supplement, which awards \$150 million to communities for community policing; federal grants so far have been awarded to over 100 cities and towns.

SAFER SCHOOLS

- Requested funding for emergency legislation to help schools in high-crime areas implement the SAFE Schools Initiatives.

FIGHTING DRUGS

- Elevated the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to Cabinet rank.
- Introduced the 1994 National Drug Control Strategy which targets the problem of hardcore drug abuse and the violence that surrounds it.
- Signed an Executive Order strengthening the Office of Drug Policy's agency-wide jurisdiction over drug policy, including issues involving national security.
- Included treatment for substance abuse as part of the comprehensive health benefits package in the Health Security Act.

ADDITIONAL AGENCY INITIATIVES

ONDCP Drug Strategy: The recently released drug strategy calls for breaking the cycle of hardcore drug use that accounts for a disproportionate amount of the crime by increased treatment availability and increased use of coercive treatment. The strategy also increases resources for Safe and Drug-Free schools and ties violence prevention to existing drug education and prevention programs for in-school youth. Finally, the strategy proposes going after international drug trafficking organizations in their source countries.

Operation Safe Home: This joint effort by HUD, Justice and Treasury will bring the federal law enforcement resources, in cooperation with state and local authorities, to bear on violent crime in public and assisted housing.

Treasury-ATF Firearms Proposal: Along with reforms of the Federal Firearms Licensing laws and a ban on assault weapons, Secretary Bentsen has proposed cracking down on gun trafficking in the 10 jurisdictions that account for 23% of the crime; notifying local police of the gun dealers in their area; and expanding programs to work with local police departments.

GSA: On January 5th, the General Services Administration announced that it will no longer issue waivers allowing federal agencies to sell excess firearms to the private sector.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 25, 1994

PRESS BRIEFING

BY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TREASURY FOR ENFORCEMENT RON NOBLE

The Briefing Room

2:40 P.M. EST

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Good afternoon. Thank you for coming today to discuss the implementation of the Brady Act, which goes into effect next Monday.

After a seven-year struggle in the Congress, the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act was signed into law by President Clinton on November 30, 1993. It is the most significant gun law curtailing criminal access to handguns since the 1968 Gun Control Act.

Each year, nearly 7.5 million firearms are sold at retail in the U.S., about half of them handguns. Until now, those guns have been sold primarily on an honor system, wherein the purchasers ensure the sellers they are legally entitled to buy firearms. On February 28, 1994, retail sales of handguns will be preceded by background checks. Honest, law-abiding citizens will be able to continue to purchase firearms; criminals will not. At least not without law enforcement first having an opportunity to prevent the sale.

The Brady Act is complex, and requires close cooperation between the private sector and law enforcement. It also requires close cooperation among local, state and federal officials.

Allow me to explain the mechanics of Brady. A handgun purchaser must fill out a form stating that he or she intends to purchase a handgun and is not in one of the prohibitive categories, such as convicted felon, under indictment, or drug addict. The seller must transmit the form to the chief law enforcement officer of the purchaser's residence within 24 hours.

Each state designates which law enforcement organization will serve this role. Law enforcement is required to make a reasonable effort to determine whether the prospective purchaser is legally prohibited from purchasing a firearm. If law enforcement determines that the buyer is prohibited, they can stop the sale. If law enforcement has not informed the dealer within five business days that the sale must be stopped, the sale may be completed. They can stop the sale. If law enforcement has not informed the dealer within five business days that the sale must be stopped, the sale may be completed.

Treasury's regulations for implementing the five-day waiting period and background check for the purchaser of handguns were printed on February 14 -- two weeks before the deadline -- to ensure that all affected parties had an adequate opportunity to understand their new responsibilities. There is a 90-day comment period before regulations are finalized for us to get the feedback and find out how it's going.

MORE

Several informational mass mailings have been sent to the 284,000 current federal firearms licensees and the thousands of state and local law enforcement offices around the country. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has conducted numerous meetings with state and local law enforcement officials to advise them of their responsibilities and to tailor the implementation process to the needs of each state.

The law allows for several state exemptions to the Brady background check: One, if there's a state system in place which requires a permit to purchase a handgun; and two, if the state already has an adequate background check system in place. Thirty-four states and territories will be required to implement Brady on Monday. In addition, certain transactions may be exempt from Brady: one, if it had been certified impracticable because of remote geographic location and a lack of telecommunications facilities; or two, if the purchaser has received a law enforcement waiver based upon threats against the lives of the purchaser or the purchaser's family.

The five-day waiting period will sunset in five years, at which time a new automated instant check system is to be instituted. The Department of Justice's response -- for developing the automated data system to be accessed in the instant check. This system will be used for the purchase of all firearms, not just handguns, beginning in 1999.

With me today, I have Bob Creighton -- ask him to come forward -- who's a Special Agent in Charge of the Miami Division of ATF; and Brad Buckles, ATF's Counsel.

At this point we're available for questions.

Q Why only 34 states?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Only 34 states because there are certain states which already comply with the intent of Brady. That is, they're already doing a background check before individuals purchase firearms.

Q Do you all have any estimates of how many sales that you'll stop in a given month?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Let me ask Bob to take that question.

MR. CREIGHTON: We know from the experience of the states that had instant check systems an alternative systems up that they've excluded already thousands. So we can assume that throughout the 50 states when it's fully implemented, there will be many thousands of sales which are excluded each year.

Q There is at least one -- I believe it was a sheriff in Arizona who said he's not going to do checks; he doesn't have the money, the manpower. What are you going to do about that?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Well, it's very important that local law enforcement officers do the check. And we're confident that with the proper coordination and cooperation with us at the federal level, we can assist them in whatever way possible. So we expect that people will do the checks.

Local law enforcement wanted this. This is not something the federal government is forcing upon state and local law enforcement. This is something state and local law enforcement officers have been seeking for some time.

Q You say the exclusions, thousands of them? What were they based on?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: They're based on people obtaining firearms -- people trying to obtain firearms with criminal records, with felony violations.

Q Are they all criminal records, is that the basic --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Yes.

Q When you say the regulation -- 30-day comment period --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Ninety.

Q I'm sorry, 90-day comment period -- in other words, the regulations that were published are proposed regulations or are they actually in place?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: They're actually effective now, but during the 90 days that follow, we will get feedback and see if we have to amend them or tailor them in some other way.

Q They are in effect now?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: They are in effect, beginning Monday.

In other questions? Thank you very much.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

2:46 P.M. EST

Tuesday

~~Security~~ February 15, 1994
Addendum Pool report #1A
Peace Officer Academy

The President toured the peace officer training academy and saw a demonstration of police defense tactics in a room with rubber mats. The President joked when he first greeted the instructors: "You'll take me down, they'll put it on the news and you'll be famous and millions of people will love you." The instructors laughed as did the press. The President witnessed a number of tactics in which officers demonstrated arresting suspects.

The President then visited a shooting range. At one point the press was lined up in front of a police officer demonstrating how to point a weapon. The President joked: "I did not try to get them to have a loaded weapon."

The President watched the instructor, Janet Wood Jones, fire at a target. The President wore appropriate shooting goggles and earphones. He did not fire a gun himself. The President made one last joke. "I wonder what it would do to the crime rate if we could show this demonstration."

-30-30-30-

Matt Cooper, U.S. News & World Report
Ann Devroy, The Washington Post

10/12 Crime Bill

House Judiciary

- unclear / unclear is on scene
- Biden needs assault weapon ban
- Merkley bill on assault weapons
- Reno - juveniles?
- George - put into memo for Pres

~~also~~

Reno - put DeLoach + Metz together on assault weapons
Edley - can't afford anything on this
GS - reusing policy old with \$3.5 bill for
crime bill

\$3.5 bill = 50,000 to 100,000 caps

Reno - you're asking FBI + DEA + adding caps where some
mayors don't want caps

GS - Pres. will not accept not fully 50,000 caps
if we get full

but he ~~can't~~ know abt DEA + FBI affect
+ wouldn't go for that

- we structured his speech for tomorrow &
it leaves out all kinds of imp things

Potus calls - no priority

Block causes needs spec attn - or death penalty
Repulse - major Biden will do everything;

Repubs - subst - more mand. mins - life
for felonies / more immig
matters / more \$ for prisons /
on habeas - go further yfth

Edley - mand. mins + prisons = fiscal disasters
Reu - they won't be better (probably)

Reu - message - more caps, fewer guns
Reu can't be mandatory to prison

Reu - idea she gave pres on youth violence
+ notion is like boot camp to
job corps, CVC, etc.

Rasco - stop not out to go on our own

Reu - sweep what's in it now

Sen Bill reu - \$300 mil grant pay inmates
regional prison concept + boot camp
- not sharp juvenile focus
House bill # here it

OS - a way to do it as a pilot + put it
in this bill

- Edley - issue over

Reu - needs hard punishment w/
off - for re-entry, job corps, etc.

Drugs

Brown - Pres needs to speak / read event

Remo - need treatment for role in
prison

- Health Care & even treatment in prison

Full Strategy by Jels

Interim = just principles

does deal w/ treatment