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Subgroup/Office of Origin: Cabinet Affairs

Series/Staff Member: Christine Varney

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 3710

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime Bill - Executive Office, Treasury, Education, & HUD [Housing and Urban Development]
[binder] [1]

Stack:

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CRIME

BILL

Executive office
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Executive Office

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Exec. office

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

29-Jun-1994 01:59pm

TO: FAX (96160904,Caroline Adelman)
TO: Richard Strauss
TO: Jessamyn Sarmiento

FROM: Jennifer M. O'Connor
Office of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: New Radio Targets for Attorney General Reno

To: Caroline
Richard
Jess

From: Jennifer

Here is another set of radio targets. This is the list of areas we never reached a first time through newspaper interviews. So it would be beneficial to work them in tomorrow or Friday. Let me know how it goes. Thanks.

Rep.	Prty	ST	Reg.	Media Market
Kanjorski	D	PA	NE	Wilkes Barre-Scranton
Gillmor	R	OH	MW	Toledo
Costello	D	IL	MW	St. Louis
Pickett	D	VA	S	Norfolk-Portsmouth
Sisisky	D	Va	S	Norfolk-Portsmouth
Cooper	D	TN	S	Nashville
Gordon	D	TN	S	Nashville
Hutto	D	FL	S	Mobile-Pensacola
Bereuter	R	NE	MW	Lincoln-Hastings
Parker	D	MS	S	Jackson, MS
Fowler	R	FL	S	Jacksonville
Cramer	D	AL	S	Huntsville-Florence
Upton	R	MI	MW	Grand Rapids
McCloskey	D	IN	MW	Evansville
Wise	D	WV	S	Charleston-Huntington
Leach	R	IA	MW	Cedar Rapids
Boucher	D	VA	S	Bristol- Kingsport
Unsoeld	D	WA	W	Portland Or
De Fazio	D	OR	W	Eugene
Walsh	R	NY	NE	Syracuse
Ewing	R	IL	MW	Springfield
Poshland	D	IL	MW	Springfield-Decatur

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

29-Jun-1994 07:07pm

TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor

FROM: Richard Strauss
 Office of Media Affairs

SUBJECT: Radio for Reno

Tomorrow morning Reno is live in morning drive in:

1. DC
2. Wilmington, DE
3. Louisville, KY
4. Nashville, TN
5. Providence, RI
6. St. Louis, MO

Rich

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C.

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

28-Jun-94

TO:

JENNIFER O

SUBJECT:

CRIME INFO ATTACHED

FROM:

JENNIFER M. O (202) 456-2572

OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS

If there are any problems receiving this transmission,
please call the sender, or (202) 395-7370.

See attached

Attached are targets for radio this week. Richard has them as well so you can go ahead and work with him on setting these up. Thanks -- let me know what you schedule.

Attorney General Reno has set aside the following times for radio this week:

tomorrow (Weds) 7-7:40am

Thurs 7:30-8:30am

Fri 7:30-8:30am

Targets are:

Gordon, TN

Green, Laughlin, TX

Hamilton, McCloskey, IN

Hayes, LA

Kanjorski, Murphy, Weldon, PA

Poshard, IL

Skelton, MO

Unsoeld, WA

Gilman, NY

Ramstad, MN

Other targets, should the above not work because of the timing, are the following states:

DE, VT, ME, OR, KS, RI

Caroline Adelman at Justice is the contact at 514-2018

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

28-Jun-1994 11:21am

TO: FAX (96160904,Caroline Adelman)

FROM: Jennifer M. O'Connor
 Office of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Crime radio targets

Attached are targets for radio this week. Richard has them as well so you can go ahead and work with him on setting these up. Thanks -- let me know what you schedule.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

28-Jun-1994 11:13am

TO: Richard Strauss
TO: Jessamyn Sarmiento

FROM: Jennifer M. O'Connor
 Office of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Radio for the A.G.

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tomorrow (Weds) 7-7:40am
Thurs 7:30-8:30am
Fri 7:30-8:30am

Targets are:

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Poshard, IL
Skelton, MO
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Caroline Adelman at Justice is the contact at 514-2018

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

22-Jun-1994 10:28am

TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor
FROM: Richard Strauss
 Office of Media Affairs
CC: Rica F. Rodman
CC: Jessamyn Sarmiento
SUBJECT: Crime Interviews

Just to let you know:

This morning Attorney General Reno was on Live morning drive with stations KDKA in Pitt, WBBM in Chicago, WCBS in New York, WOR in New York, and WWDB in Philly.

We have about an hour more for her tomorrow morning.

Are there other cabinet types that we are supposed to either be booking or providing suggestions for interviews that I am not aware of or just Reno for now?

Rich

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

22-Jun-1994 10:44am

TO: Richard Strauss

FROM: Jessamyn Sarmiento
 Office of Media Affairs

CC: Jennifer M. O'Connor
CC: Rica F. Rodman

SUBJECT: RE: Crime Interviews

Rich,

Jennifer is supposed to be sending over the list of times and markets for print intv with the Cabinet. From that we can decide if there are times that can be used for radio and/or talk to the press person and work out additional time. When I get that info, which I hope will be soon - I will make you a copy.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

20-Jun-1994 02:14pm

TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor

FROM: Jessamyn Sarmiento
 Office of Media Affairs

SUBJECT: crime stuff

Collier from Sec. Riech's office needs to talk to you about press times for tomorrow. She also needs the talking points for his briefing book. Unfortunately I do not have any of the info that she needs, so if you could give her a call that would be great. Her number at DOL is 219-8211. If you have any questions just give me a call.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 3, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRUCE KATZ
PETER EDELMAN
RON KLAIN
KITTY HIGGINS
RON NOBLE
ALICIA MUNNELL
MICHELLE CAVATAIO

FROM: Christopher Edley, Jr. 

SUBJECT: Possible Reformulation of the "Local Partnership Act"

The attached paper is for discussion at our meeting on June 9th at 2 P.M. in room 248 of the Old Executive Office Building.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider whether the "prevention" agencies would support a reformulation of the Local Partnership Act along the lines proposed in the attached paper. If there is support for the concept, the next step would be to attempt to sell the idea to Representative Conyers and offer to work with him on statutory language.

It appears likely that some form of the Local Partnership Act will appear in the conference report on the crime bill. My objective is to steer the program away from a revenue sharing approach and toward a more performance-based approach.

If there is agreement to pursue this concept, I will ask an agency to volunteer to take the lead in working on language with the conference committee. I will also want a sense of whether a senior official in your agency will make any personal investment of time -- such as joining in a meeting with Conyers.

cc: Sheryll Cashin
Paul Dimond
Rahm Emanuel
Karen Hancox
Ed Juris
Jennifer O'Connor
Bruce Reed
Belle Sawhill
Tracy Thornton

Attachment

APPLICABILITY OF THE "CLEAN AIR ACT MODEL" TO CONYERS LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT

I. SUMMARY

The Local Partnership Act (LPA) proposed by Rep. Conyers would authorize \$2 billion for a broad range of social service programs designed to prevent crime in areas with high poverty, high crime, and low employment.

Although many agree that crime problems in metropolitan areas are sufficiently large to merit additional resources for programs related to crime prevention, it is not at all clear that the Conyers bill would be the most effective approach.

The LPA is essentially a revenue-sharing approach, with funds allocated by formula to units of general local government. Potential problems with the proposed LPA approach include the following:

- funding is automatic for communities winning under the formula. There is no incentive to undertake a planning process, commit to specific steps to reduce the problem, and demonstrate performance.
- funding is not linked to identified priorities in the communities, or long-term goals.
- funding does not induce cooperation, metro-wide inter-jurisdictional planning, and joint responsibility for solving problems that may go beyond the scope of a single local government.

The LPA is only present in the House crime bill and is therefore subject to conference action. This presents an opportunity to modify the current version to include principles from existing programs -- including the Clean Air Act, Goals 2000, and Empowerment Zones, as well as HUD's homeless program consolidation proposal -- that may offer a more promising approach.

The following describes: (1) a generalized "Clean Air Act model"; (2) how the CAA model could be applied to crime prevention goals in a modified LPA; and (3) possible design issues that may require further work.

II. GENERAL "CLEAN AIR ACT MODEL"

Key elements of the general CAA model include the following:

1. Performance measures. Develop performance standards for each of several metropolitan area problem dimensions (e.g., similar to the six pollutants in the CAA context).
 - Performance standards are tied to measurable goals that have been agreed upon with communities.
2. Various levels of non-attainment. Require metro areas to meet the agreed-upon standards or become "non-attainment areas".
 - There would be various levels of non-attainment depending on the extent to which metro areas exceed the National standard for a given problem dimension.
 - This recognizes that significant time is needed to achieve the significant change required.
3. Planning process. In order to be eligible for grant funding, areas would be required to develop and implement metro-wide plans to reach "attainment" within a given timeframe.
 - Plans developed jointly by local governments throughout a metro area, nonprofits, foundations, and the business community, would be favored.
 - The plans must include actions that promise to achieve progress sufficient to meet the targets set by the Act.
 - The plan would be evaluated through scoring that credits actions for expected results.
 - Award of formula funds would be contingent on approval and implementation of the plan. Plan approval would be based on the prospects for success in achieving specific performance targets.
4. Sanctions. Areas that failed to submit or implement plans within the set timeframe would be subject to Federal sanctions (e.g., reduction in grants, limits on use of grants).
 - Areas are not penalized for failing to meet the performance goals, at least initially. Areas are penalized for failure to plan or failing to actually implement those plans.

- Areas that failed to meet the performance standards would be reclassified to a higher level of non-attainment, with new requirements incorporated into the plan.

III. SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT MODEL TO CRIME PREVENTION CONTEXT

Based on the above principles, the LPA could be modified to include the following features:

1. Contingent awards. Rather than providing \$2 billion grant as an "entitlement" to selected local governments, the LPA proposal could use the formula to establish the target amounts of funds for which eligible communities could "apply". Then, awards could be based on submission of plans that promise to achieve specific targets. This would be similar to HUD's new homeless consolidation proposal.
2. Long time frame for award of funds. The \$2 billion in grant funds could be disbursed in increments over a long timeframe (e.g., five years) to allow for subsequent increments to be based on submission and review of plans and on performance experience. Alternatively, only a portion of the \$2 billion could be distributed on a contingency basis, with the "base funding" going out automatically by formula.
3. Performance standards. Problem dimensions could include the following: Per capita violent crime; Employment rate for youth; rates of severe substance abuse; and high school dropout rates. Alternatively, the Ounce of Prevention Council could establish performance dimensions through a rule making process, after a public dialogue.

IV. REMAINING DESIGN ISSUES

Given that the CAA's control of environmental pollutants is very different from control of social problems, there are a number of difficult issues that need to be further developed in order to apply the model to the context of crime prevention:

1. Problem dimensions. What are the equivalents of the six pollutants in the CAA context? Should they all be specific to crime, or should they be general (e.g., employment)?

Recommendation: Determine problem dimensions through Ounce of Prevention Council rule making process.

2. Administering agency. Which Federal agency would review applications, intervene in cases of non-performance? Possibilities include HHS, DoJ, or an independent entity (e.g., Federal Enterprise Board or Ounce of Prevention Council).

Recommendation: Designate Ounce of Prevention Council as administering agency, with consultation from Labor, HHS, and Education.

3. Initial awards. Should initial awards be based on the formula, in the absence of plans and progress information in the early years? Or should Federal funds not be allocated until sufficient information exists to make awards only to those areas submitting a plan that promises progress?

Recommendation: Use formula for allocation of funds in the first year, but only provide an increment of the \$2 billion in the first year. In future years, provide a portion of the funds on contingency basis, depending on submission of plans and on progress.

4. Metro-wide planning, funding. To what extent should awards be at the metropolitan area level rather than the local government level?

Recommendation: Provide mechanism in legislation or rule to favor (but not require) plans developed jointly by local governments throughout a metro area.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 5, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE PASSAGE OF THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

The Rose Garden

5:40 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: This afternoon, the House of Representatives rose to the occasion and stood up for the national interest. Two hundred and sixteen members stood up for our police, our children, and for safety on our streets. They stood up against the madness that we have come to see when criminals and terrorists have legal access to assault weapons, and then find themselves better armed than police, putting more and more people in increasing danger of their lives.

The 19 assault weapons banned by this proposal are deadly, dangerous weapons. They were designed for one purpose only: to kill people. And as long as violent criminals have easy access to them, they will continue to be used to kill people. We as a nation are determined to turn that around.

In the last year there has been a sea change in the crime debate. To be sure, there is still a national consensus in support of the rights of hunters and sportsmen to keep and bear their arms. And as long as I am President, those rights will continue to be protected. But we have also overcome the partisanship and the rhetoric that has divided us too long and kept us from our responsibilities to provide for law and order, to protect the peace and safety of ordinary Americans.

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.

This legislation passed today now becomes part of a larger strategy to fight crime to make the American people safer. That's what the elected mayors and governors want without regard to party. That's what every major police organization wants, representing people who put their lives on the line to protect the rest of us. And, most importantly, that is what the American people want -- the right to be safe and secure without having their freedoms taken away by criminals or by an unresponsive or unreasoning national government.

I want to especially thank Congressman Schumer for the tenacity, the determination that he demonstrated in leading this fight for so long in the House. (Applause.) And I want to thank every member of the House of Representatives in both parties who voted for this bill today, and in so doing, demonstrated extraordinary courage in the face of extraordinary political pressure to walk away.

I want to thank our remarkable Cabinet led by the Attorney General and by Secretary Bentsen who worked so hard for the passage of this legislation. (Applause.) I want to thank the band of stalwart workers here in the White House, in our Congressional

Liaison Office and elsewhere, and especially I want to recognize Karen Hancox and Rahm Emanuel who never gave up and always believed we could win this fight. (Applause.)

Let me conclude by reminding all of you that Americans are not divided by party or section or philosophy on their deep yearning and determination to be safer. And so I close by extending the hand of friendship to our friends on both sides of the aisle and both sides of this issue. In particular, to Chairman Jack Brooks whose leadership is going to bring us the toughest and most significant anticrime bill ever passed by the United States Congress. Let us go back to work until our work is finished.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, how much difference did your lobbying make, sir, do you think? How much difference did your personal lobbying make, did you think? And when did you know that you had it, if it was before the vote itself?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's hard for me to know how much difference my personal lobbying made. I made dozens of phone calls. I finished my phone calls last night at midnight and I started again this morning. And I continued up to the very end.

To be candid, I never did know we were going to win. I don't think we ever knew for sure how this was going to come out. I had an instinct right at the beginning of the vote when I spoke with Congressman Carr.

The hunters and sportsmen of this country and the National Rifle Association itself never had a better friend in the Congress than him. And he decided to vote for this measure because he thought it was the right thing to do. And after I hung up the phone -- that was right at the beginning of the vote, I think -- I said, you know, we might just pull this off. But I didn't know before then.

Q Mr. President, there was a very broad subpoena served in the White House today which might raise a number of questions for you. How will you decide whether to assert executive or lawyer-client privilege on things that might be very private, such as notes to you from Vince Foster, or from you to Vince Foster?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. I don't know anything about it. I've been working on this all day. I have no knowledge about it.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

5:47 P.M. EDT

MORE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDE

25-Apr-1994 07:10pm

TO: Jonathan M. Prince
FROM: Elizabeth A. Bernstein
Office of Communications
CC: Jennifer M. O'Connor
SUBJECT: should we include this in the packet?

SOME FACTS ABOUT ASSAULT WEAPONS:

Assault weapons are 20 times more likely to be traced to crime than conventional firearms:

Although assault weapons comprise only .5% of the estimated 200 million privately-owned guns in the United States, they accounted for more than 10% of all crime guns traced in 1988-89.

Assault weapons are directly linked to murderers, drug traffickers, and organized crime:

In 1988-89, assault weapons comprised nearly 30% all firearms traced to organized crime, gun trafficking, and crimes committed by terrorists.

During 1986-90, 1,088 assault weapons were traced to murders in the U.S. and 3,505 were traced to drug traffickers. These numbers are low estimates, since only about 10% of all gun crimes result in firearms traces.

Bans on assault weapons work:

After President Bush's 1989 ban on the importation of assault weapons, the number of those imported being traced to crime declined by 45% while the number of those domestically produced traced to crime remained about the same.

Two-thirds of all assault weapons are produced domestically.

Use of assault weapons for criminal purposes continues to grow: From 1987 to 1988, assault weapons used in crimes rose more than 58%.

A small number of assault weapons account for most of the crimes involving these weapons:

Only 10 assault gun models account for 90% of the assault weapon-related crimes. A TEC-9 was used in one of every five of those crimes. This is one of the weapons that will be banned in the bill.

Assault weapons have been used in some of the most heinous acts of random violence:

Stockton, CA, 1989: Five small children playing in a schoolyard killed 29 wounded. Type of weapon: AK-47, with a 75-round "drum" magazine.

San Francisco, CA, 1993: Eight people killed, 6 wounded in a law office. Type of weapon: 2 TEC-DC9 assault pistols with 50-round magazines.

Langley, VA, 1993: 2 CIA employees killed, 3 wounded. Type of weapon:
AK-47 assault rifle with a 30-round clip.

Kileen, TX, 1991: 23 killed in Luby's cafeteria, 20 wounded.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1994

Dear Editor:

As you know, enactment of a crime bill is just weeks away. The House and Senate have both passed comprehensive bills that will put more police on the street, tougher penalties on the books, and better prevention in our communities.

But a vital component of this crime package will face a critical test in the next two weeks: the House of Representatives will consider a ban on assault weapons.

The Senate version of the crime bill contains the Feinstein-DeConcini provision to ban 19 specific types of these deadly weapons. Every major law enforcement organization in America supports the ban, but strong political pressure has kept that ban out of the House version. Instead, the House is considering the assault weapons ban in a separate measure; the proposal will face a vote on the floor within the next two weeks.

The gun lobby argues that an assault weapons ban infringes on the right of hunters and sportsmen to own guns. In fact, the Senate proposal specifically safeguards those rights -- by explicitly protecting almost 700 hunting and recreational rifles from the ban.

The 19 types of weapons we want to ban are weapons of war and mass destruction -- they were created for the battlefield and have no place on our streets. That's why I've sent you the enclosed profiles of these assault weapons, along with the long list of rifles protected by the proposal.

I hope you find this information useful.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Bill Clinton

"DRAFT ONLY
DO NOT DISPATCH"

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK, 1994

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Every day, our Nation's peace is shattered by crime. Violent crime and the fear it provokes are crippling our society, limiting our personal freedom, and fraying the ties that bind us. No corner of America, it often seems, is safe from increasing levels of criminal violence. ~~And~~ more and more, the victims of these crimes are random targets of assaults stemming from a serious breakdown of values in our families and our communities.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is a time when our Nation pauses to seriously reflect on these innocent victims of crime and on those who are working all across this country in their behalf. Thousands of people -- many of them volunteers who have been victims themselves -- are tirelessly striving at the Federal, State, and local levels to provide emotional support, guidance, and financial assistance to help crime victims recover from their trauma and to ensure that they are treated equitably and sensitively as their cases progress through the criminal justice system.

My Administration is working to stop the violence today to ensure fewer victims tomorrow. The pending crime bill is tough and smart and fair, with victims' concerns as its centerpiece. It will expand programs that combat violence against women, it will impose a life sentence on three-time offenders, and it will

promote the development of State registries for child abuser .

We are encouraging citizens to assume personal responsibility for improving their neighborhoods and to get involved in finding solutions to the violence in their communities.

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Those who give of themselves to assist victims are helping immeasurably in this effort. They are there for their neighbors. They are there to provide comfort when someone has just lost a child to random gunfire, when the sanctity of someone's home has been invaded by an intruder, when someone has been robbed, brutalized, or beaten. National Crime Victims' Rights Week affords us the opportunity to express our appreciation to these "good neighbors" and to renew our commitment to meeting the needs and ensuring the rights of crime victims.

I encourage communities across the Nation to facilitate the restorative process. Offenders must take responsibility and be held accountable for what they have done. We must encourage victims to cooperate with law enforcement agencies and help them to rebuild their lives and their communities through volunteer efforts and community service projects. ~~And~~ community institutions must afford the same rights to victims as those given to the accused and to the offender. This includes initiatives such as community policing, community prosecutors, and community action advocates. Volunteers of AmeriCorps promise a source of untapped potential for even more victim service agencies in our cities and towns. The problem of violence is a problem for all Americans. It has no partisan element. Strong pro-victim measures must be enacted in order to give our children a brighter future.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 174, has designated the week of April 24 through April 30, 1994, as

"National Crime Victims' Rights Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 24 through April 30, 1994, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I urge all Americans to join in remembering the

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innocent victims of crime and in honoring those who labor selflessly in behalf of those victims and their families. We must recommit ourselves to working with our neighbors to stop the violence and to ensure safer streets, schools, and playgrounds for our Nation's children and for all of our citizens.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of
the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

fax # 62983

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FIRST LADY'S STAFF (DIANE LIMO)
JOHN PODESTA (PAUL RICHARD)
COUNSEL'S OFFICE (CLARISSA CERDA)
✓ CHRISTINE VARNEY
PAT GRIFFIN
CAROL RASCO
ALEXIS HERMAN (DAN WEXLER)
DAVE WATKINS
RICKI SEIDMAN - FYI
ELI SEGAL

FROM:

Lana Dickey/Jenny Boshears
for JIM DORSKIND

SUBJECT:

(Draft Proclamation)
National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
1994

Attached for your review is the above-mentioned proclamation designating the week of April 24 through April 30, 1994, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week."

It was submitted by the Department of Justice and edited/revised by the Presidential Letters and Messages Office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. Written or oral response required by no later than NOW. THIS IS URGENT.

For questions, discussion, or routine clearance, contact Lana Dickey, extension 67487, or Jenny Boshears, extension 65490, via phone or interoffice mail, in room 91. Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 22, 1994

The President has proposed the creation of a new State Criminal Alien Assistance Program to help States pay for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens convicted of a felony.

He sent to the Congress a Fiscal Year 1995 budget amendment for the Department of Justice that would provide \$350 million to fund the program.

It is the first step ever taken by the Federal Government to alleviate the financial burdens faced by States with high populations of illegal aliens in their correctional facilities. Such a program was authorized by immigration reform legislation in 1986, but no previous President has proposed actually to create one, nor has the Congress ever actually established one.

The President said that the program is a key part of the Administration's overall strategy for addressing the problem of illegal immigration.

The President's 1995 budget, now before the Congress, already includes a separate \$368 million initiative for the Border Patrol and other Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) programs to strengthen border enforcement and curb illegal immigration. A number of other Administration budget initiatives have assisted States with significant numbers of illegal immigrants.

"When people enter this country illegally and commit crimes while they are here, it is not fair to ask the States to bear the entire cost of their imprisonment," the President said. "This new program will help them considerably."

He added, "After many years of virtual neglect of the illegal immigration issue, our Administration is taking major steps to address this problem. First, we are making a substantial investment in efforts to reduce the flow of illegal immigration, primarily by toughening our border enforcement. That is the Federal Government's primary responsibility in this area.

"But we also need to help those States with large numbers of undocumented aliens to shoulder the resulting financial burdens. Today, we take another important step in that direction."

The Administration's approach to immigration has been as follows:

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- Enforcement. The INS is making an aggressive and comprehensive effort to secure the border and deter illegal immigration. The 1995 budget proposal contains initiatives to increase the number of Border Patrol agents at the border, to deport aliens who have committed serious crimes after they have completed their sentences, to reform the asylum process, to step up enforcement of employer sanctions against those who hire undocumented aliens, and to improve the naturalization process.

more

(OVER)

In addition, the President sought and obtained additional 1994 funds to put 620 more Border Patrol agents on the line along the Southwest border and 200 more inspectors at land ports of entry.

- Fiscal Impact on States. Last year, the Administration proposed or provided substantial assistance to the States to deal with the cost of immigration, including grants under the SLIAG program, and education and health care programs. In addition, 1995 budget initiatives for a number of education and health programs, including Title I education for disadvantaged children, immigrant education grants, bilingual education, adult education grants, and public health, would assist areas with significant numbers of undocumented aliens.

The Administration is currently working with the private, nonpartisan Urban Institute to determine the costs imposed on the States by illegal immigrants. This study will give the Congress and the Administration the information they need to determine what additional assistance to the States might be warranted.

Under the program announced today, States with a significant illegal alien population would verify annually with the INS the number of incarcerated illegal aliens in their correctional facilities who have been convicted of a felony. The Office of Justice Programs would distribute funds to the States based on their relative populations of incarcerated illegal aliens.

The budget amendment offsets the costs of the program by proposing that the Federal Communications Commission be fully funded by fee revenues, instead of partially funded as under current law, and by continuing certain accounts at enacted levels, consistent with assumptions made in the House and Senate budget resolutions.

The package sent by the President to the Congress today also includes a budget amendment increasing funding for the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), primarily for health and environmental facilities for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The increase would be offset by small reductions in the requests for a number of other HHS programs.

In addition, the 1995 budget is amended to delay for 1 year any increase in overhead payments to Federal research grantees. The \$150 million in outlay savings would help meet the discretionary spending caps and help to finance important investments in the budget, including research and development. The Administration included this delay in a proposal 1994 supplemental appropriation, but it was not adopted by the Congress.

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April 20, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL ^{RL}
BRUCE REED ^{BR}
JONATHAN PRINCE ^{J.P.}

SUBJECT: Assault Weapons Ban

As we discussed in yesterday's meeting, the President wants to fight hard for the ban on assault weapons. This memo outlines a comprehensive strategy for the campaign to pass the ban.

The bill will be marked up in subcommittee and full committee next week, and is likely to go to the floor early the following week (of May 2). Therefore, we have organized a 10 day sprint.

I. OBJECTIVES

- **Fighting on principle.** The President has consistently said that banning assault weapons is one of his primary anti-crime principles. Going to the wall for passage of the ban gives the President an opportunity to stand up and fight for this principle. Even if the legislation doesn't pass, the fact that the President fought for a key goal will be important for the Administration.
- **Shoring up liberal base.** Fighting for the ban will reassure liberals on the Hill that we have not abandoned "liberal" principles and perspective in the fight against crime and violence.
- **NRA vs. cops.** The ban on assault weapons has a better chance of passing because it is legislatively isolated. While law enforcement groups like some components of the Crime Bill more than others, the entire law enforcement community is united in the call for a ban on assault weapons. And the NRA is the principal representative of those that are opposed to the ban.

This sets up a fight between the cops and the NRA -- with the President squarely on the side of the cops. As we push for the ban, we should continue to surround him with uniformed police officers -- which will reinforce the 100,000 cops component of the Crime Bill.

II. COMMUNICATIONS

As in the fight to pass the Brady Bill, our essential goal is to create a groundswell of public and elite support that makes a vote against the assault weapons ban politically untenable. We must make a vote in favor the only reasonable choice. And the specific protection of 670 recreational guns, coupled with the deadly appearance and history of the 19 specific weapons, allows us to position Feinstein-DeConcini as particularly moderate -- and reasonable.

Every component of our communications plan must emphasize three things:

Exceptionally deadly weapons. The proposal bans 19 specific, deadly weapons that are used in a disproportionate number of gang and drug-related violent crimes.

Protects hunters' rights. It safeguards the rights of hunters and sportsmen by explicitly protecting 670 hunting and recreational rifles.

Police and public vs. special interests. Every major law enforcement organization supports the ban. People who support the ban are on the side of police officers and the public; people who are against it are on the side of the special interests.

Presidential Events

In addition to the constant emphasis on the themes above, the President's involvement must clearly communicate that this issue has his full attention and he is bringing the full weight of his office to bear on it.

Lay a marker. Early next week, the President must declare this to be a priority. He must acknowledge that it will be a tough fight, and indicate that he is ready and willing to see it through. The President should make this announcement in the Rose Garden, flanked by the Attorney General and Secretary Bentsen. The 19 guns should be displayed and available for inspection. This event should also be used to deputize the Attorney General and Secretary Bentsen to lead this fight.

Victims. Later in the week, the President should visit a trauma center or rehabilitation facility where he can highlight the pain and suffering caused by these weapons.

Hunters and sportsmen. We must find a forum for the President to specifically articulate his commitment to protect the 670 guns protected in the legislation. The President could do this in the radio address at the end of next week or, perhaps, he could visit a target range or actually go hunting.

Presidential time and energy. As the process unfolds, we should capitalize on opportunities to demonstrate that the President is actively engaged -- like releasing a White House photo or allowing a pool spray when the President is working the phones to persuade undecided Members.

Vice President and Cabinet Participation

Cabinet activity will revolve around the Attorney General and Secretary Bentsen, but we should not neglect the utility of other Cabinet Members in specific areas; they should all be encouraged by Mack and Christine to use appropriate forums to push the bill.

Statistics. ATF, in cooperation with BJS, should release a report that demonstrates the disproportionate number of violent crimes that are committed with these specific guns. The report could be leaked the day before it is announced and Secretary Bentsen could do the morning shows that morning.

Travel. The Attorney General and Secretary Bentsen should do at least three visits each to districts of targeted members where they stand with local police officers and display the weapons in question. The Vice President should also do as much travel during the 10 day period as his schedule permits.

Editorial boards, roundtables, and regional media. Attorney General Reno and Secretary Bentsen should arrange a series of editorial board conference calls and roundtables for columnists from newspapers that serve targeted areas. Additionally, along with the Vice President, they should be made available to regional media in targeted districts.

Other Cabinet Members. Secretary Cisneros can talk about guns in public housing. As Secretary Riley continues his emphasis on youth violence, he should discuss the dangerous role these weapons play in gangs. Secretary Shalala can do an event that emphasizes the human cost caused by these weapons -- and the financial cost to most Americans created by treating uninsured victims.

Printed Material

Gun bios. ATF should create a one page "biography" of each weapon designated in the ban. This should include a picture of the weapon, historical information, and noteworthy incidences involving the weapon, as well as technical information. The Street Sweeper, for example, was originally developed in South Africa for crowd control; a Street Sweeper was found in the arsenal of the Brooklyn Bridge shooter. Under a cover letter from the President, these bios should be mailed to editorial boards in targeted districts together with the complete list of 670 protected rifles in order to dramatize the exceptional

deadliness of the designated weapons.

Open letter to sportsmen. The President should write an open letter to sportsmen appealing to them, as a fellow sportsman, to join him in the campaign to ban these 19 assault weapons that have no legitimate recreational purpose.

Outreach

Police organizations and elected officials should be enlisted in this fight. We should make a special effort to reach out to Attorneys General and to Mayors and police chiefs in cities that have received community policing grants. [Mayor to Congress: "Why can't something be done about the deadly weapons that threaten the lives of the cops you helped to put on the street?"] They should be asked to organize events in their communities that highlight the need for a ban.

Additionally, we should make an aggressive effort to reach out to the broader community and recruit them to join this campaign. Everyone from religious leaders to PTAs should be encourage to join the effort to pass the only gun control measure with public support similar to the Brady Bill.

III. LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

President. The President will need to meet with at least 3 or 4 targeted groups of undecided Members of Congress. He will also need to make an as yet undetermined number of telephone calls.

Cabinet. Cabinet Members will be asked to call specific undecided Members of Congress to lay out the case for the ban.

IV. OTHER ISSUES

We need to make a decision as to whether the ban on importation of guns helps or hurts our efforts to ban assault weapons.

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RON KLAIN
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Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities--will provide economic empowerment for 6 million people in 104 low-income communities and create 140,000 jobs per year.

Strengthening the Community Reinvestment Act--will increase community lending by up to \$5 billion per year.

Anti-Crime Legislation--will put 100,000 more police on community streets.

Equally important are your initiatives in process:

Community Development Banks--will generate \$2 billion in community investment and create up to 80,000 new jobs.

Welfare Reform--will move half a million adults from welfare to work.

Health Care Reform--will provide basic coverage for 37 million uninsured people.

Worker Training--will assist or retrain 1.6 million workers per year.

I believe the time has come to pull these efforts together and explain how they support each other and work together. Through a series of Presidential actions you could articulate the themes that tie these programs together into a meaningful whole. Such an effort would answer the critique that we have no urban commitment and are unwilling to speak to the program needs of the urban poor beyond focusing on self-help ideas. I believe you can do this - stressing those programs that broadly touch all Americans (i.e., health care) - in a way that does not alienate suburban voters. I do believe it is important that you speak to your urban base and describe what you are doing for poor and working people. After the President has spoken it will also allow those of us in the departments to appropriately present the Administration's urban strategy when we are called upon to do so. You are already doing a lot; it is time to pull it all together. People know you were right in Memphis, just not finished.

2. My second point relates to themes that strike a rhetorical middle ground between your Memphis points and old-style urban advocacy. You see, I don't believe you will be able to speak for much longer about what people must do for themselves concerning family disintegration and couch the issues in the rubric of concerns about crime. Nor can you revert to the sixties language of big scale urban strategies; there isn't enough money, no one believes they would work, and the congressional will is non-existent. But I believe you will have to find a way to speak of urban problems because they are so



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 14, 1994
(House)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

H.R. 4092 - Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994
(Brooks (D) Texas and 3 others)

The Administration strongly supports prompt passage of H.R. 4092, which embodies the central elements of the President's anti-crime legislative agenda. This critical legislation will enable the Federal Government to play a significantly enhanced role in the Nation's fight against the crime and violence that plague too many of our communities.

Passage of H.R. 4092 will assist the States and localities in their efforts against violent crime -- particularly in the critical areas of prevention, police, and prisons. In addition, H.R. 4092 will provide necessary tools to Federal law enforcement officials, improving their effectiveness in combating violent crime. The bill will expand and advance proven crime prevention programs in an unprecedented way.

H.R. 4092 contains key elements of the President's anti-crime program, including:

- o A Substantial Start Towards Putting an Additional 100,000 Police Officers on Our Streets, Engaged in Community Policing. This is the centerpiece of the President's anti-crime program. Putting more officers on the street -- working with communities -- is the best way to prevent crime and illicit drug use, to ensure that criminals are apprehended when crimes occur, and to return to our citizens the sense of security that has been taken from them.
- o Launching a "Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime and Violence. This bill focuses our efforts to combat youthful violence with:
 - Proven and extensive drug and crime prevention programs, to give kids something to say "yes" to (discussed below);
 - Boot camps for youthful offenders, as a second-chance for kids who get off-track;
 - Drug courts to get drug users turned around before they commit more serious crimes;

- A prohibition against the transfer of handguns to juveniles, and a ban on juvenile handgun possession, with certain exceptions; and
- For hardened young criminals, the authority to try 13-year olds as adults for serious violent offenses.
- o Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime. In addition to the vital prison program discussed below, the bill contains several measures to ensure that violent offenders cannot continue to prey upon our communities. These include:
 - The President's "three strikes and you're out" life imprisonment provision, which is targeted on the career violent offenders who do so much violent harm.
 - Reinstating the Federal death penalty for the most heinous offenses, including the killing of Federal law enforcement officers.
- o Significant and Innovative Crime Prevention Programs that Give Our Young People Something to Say "Yes" To. While we must -- and will -- insist upon personal responsibility, and punish those who commit crimes regardless of their circumstances, we must also do what we can to keep young people from beginning to engage in crime. Among the prevention programs in the bill that the Administration strongly supports are:
 - The President's "YES" program (Youth Employment and Skills), to give employment opportunities to kids in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - "Ounce of Prevention" programs to keep schools open after hours and to expand after-school activities, like Boys and Girls clubs, that keep kids off the streets; and
 - Innovative alternatives like Midnight Sports and Police Partnerships with Youths.

Prevention programs make sense, and are an important part of any balanced attack on the illicit drug use, crime, and violence that plague our cities, towns, neighborhoods, and rural communities. The Administration supports the full authorization level contained in H.R. 4092 for prevention programs.

- o Assisting the States in Building and Operating More Prison Cells, to Get More Violent Offenders and Criminal Aliens Off Our Streets. It is incumbent upon the Federal Government to aid States that are struggling to make sure that violent criminals are not being released prematurely for lack of space. The Federal Government is building the prisons necessary to ensure that Federal offenders are not being prematurely released, and this Administration is committed to maintaining the necessary capacity. However, none of us will be safe until the States can do the same.
- o Stopping Violence Against Women. The bill includes a plan, strongly supported by the President, to increase penalties and prevention efforts aimed at domestic violence and sexual assaults that make American women unsafe in their homes or on the street.
- o Other Initiatives. Among the other Administration-supported provisions of H.R. 4092 are those that would promote victims' rights, prevent child abuse, provide a "safety-valve" from mandatory minimum sentences for first-time non-violent offenders, and increase penalties for hate crimes.

While the Administration does not agree with every program or provision in H.R. 4092, it firmly believes that, taken as a whole, the bill is a balanced approach to the problem of crime, and contains many much-needed crime-fighting measures. The Administration looks forward to working with the House to obtain prompt passage of this important legislation.

Floor Amendments to H.R. 4092

A number of amendments have been made in order for floor consideration of H.R. 4092. Some of these amendments would enhance the bill, but others raise problems or concerns. The Administration's comments on particular amendments follow. (The amendment numbers in this statement refer to the numbering of submitted amendments by the Rules Committee.)

I. Death Penalty

#74 (Scott). This amendment eliminates death penalty authorizations for killings committed in the course of carjackings or drive-by shootings, and for killings committed with firearms in the course of Federal crimes of violence and drug trafficking crimes. The Administration opposes this amendment because it is contrary to the President's support for restoring an enforceable Federal death penalty for the most heinous Federal crimes.

#127 (Kopetski). The Administration opposes this amendment, which provides that, whenever a Federal law provides for the imposition of the death penalty, the court should impose a sentence of life imprisonment instead. The President has stated that restoration of an enforceable Federal death penalty is an important element of comprehensive anti-crime legislation.

II. Three Strikes and You're Out

#53 (Solomon). This amendment provides that convictions for certain drug offenses uniformly count as "strikes" for purposes of the "three strikes and you're out" life imprisonment proposal. The Administration opposes this amendment as diffusing the proper focus of the proposal on incorrigible repeat violent offenders.

#61 (Frank). The Judiciary Committee adopted an amendment to the President's "three strikes and you're out" proposal that allows a serious drug offense to be counted as one of the two prior strikes. The Administration supports amendment #61, which restores the approach of the President's original proposal, where only violent crimes would count as "strikes."

III. Prisons

#155 Chapman. This amendment authorizes grants for expansion of correctional capacity in States that undertake to adopt "truth in sentencing" reforms to protect the public from violent criminals. The Administration supports this amendment as a reasonable approach to setting conditions for State participation in a prison grant program.

While the Administration supports increased assistance to States for the incarceration of criminals, reservations remain concerning the specific funding level proposed in the amendment (\$10.5 billion) for State and local prisons. The Administration supports a balanced approach to fighting crime that ensures the availability of adequate funding for all components of the President's crime plan -- police, punishment, and prevention. Support for this amendment is conditioned upon seeking an appropriate funding level for prison grants in conference, consistent with the Administration's other priorities in this bill.

#94 (Beilenson). The Administration supports House passage of the Beilenson amendment. This amendment would require the Federal government to assist States in funding the incarceration of undocumented criminal aliens. The Administration recognizes the special financial burdens faced by States with high

populations of criminal aliens and will be proposing a Federal financial assistance package to help mitigate this problem.

The Administration intends to work in conference to delete the October 1, 1998, expiration date for the requirement that the amendment be subject to appropriation.

#167 (McCollum). Although the Administration recognizes that the Federal Government must do more to help States house the growing prison population, the Administration fears that the McCollum substitute amendment would actually have the effect of reducing the Federal Government's ability to help States get violent criminals off the streets.

Specifically, the Administration opposes the imposition of eligibility requirements that are too burdensome for the States to meet and may result in less effort being made to incarcerate violent criminals. The substitute amendment offered by Representative McCollum mandates specific sentencing policies that most States are unlikely to adopt. Enacting these required measures forces States to assume such potentially enormous costs that few States, if any, would take advantage of the grant program.

#43 (Gordon). The Administration opposes this amendment, which would prohibit the award of Pell Grants to prisoners. The amendment would undermine the Administration's attempts to reduce recidivism through prisoner education. High-quality education, skills development, and job training that lead to gainful employment are key to reducing the incidence of crime in our Nation. In addition, the availability of Pell Grants to prisoners has no effect on the availability of Pell Grants for law-abiding students. By law, all eligible students who apply for Pell Grants receive them. As part of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 the Congress required the Department of Education to write a report, which will be available to Congress late this year, on the use of Federal Pell Grants by incarcerated students. The Administration believes that legislative action prior to the release of this report would be inappropriate.

#149 (Wynn). The Administration opposes this amendment, which, while less objectionable than the Gordon amendment, could have the effect of inconsistently limiting the availability of Pell Grants to prisoners.

IV. Other Amendments

#49 (Hoyer). The Administration supports this amendment, which authorizes funds for increased Treasury law enforcement activities. Treasury's law enforcement bureaus have a crucial role to play in fighting street crime, gang violence, drug trafficking, and smuggling, and in supporting gun control and State and local law enforcement.

#58 (Slaughter). The Administration supports this amendment which strengthens Federal laws on explosives. Specifically, the amendment would: (1) require the U.S. Sentencing Commission to appropriately enhance the sentencing guideline for the repeat offense of using an explosive to commit a Federal felony; (2) make stealing explosives a Federal offense; and (3) make the disposal of explosives to felons unlawful. This amendment will close loopholes in current law.

#159 (McCurdy). The Administration has reservations concerning the specific funding levels in this amendment, especially with regard to post-training support of Police Corps graduates, but supports in concept the Police Corps proposal and recommends that the House of Representatives adopt the amendment.

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E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

13-Apr-1994 11:45am

TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor

FROM: Elizabeth A. Bernstein
 Office of Communications

SUBJECT: tech memo

April 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO CRIME TASK FORCE

April 20 -- 2:00 p.m. Crime and Technology Event With The Vice President

The purpose of this event is to illustrate how technological advancements already underway can benefit law enforcement efforts. Many of the programs began at the Defense Department or were designed for a specific agency's needs and have been modified for general use. In addition, as the crime bill winds its way through the House, this give us an opportunity to discuss elements of the bill that will support these technological advances.

New technologies complement the crime bill; they offer viable solution to merely increasing the police force by increasing productivity and effectiveness.

NEWS

We will be announcing two Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs); the first will ensure increased cooperation between Justice and Defense on dual use technology and the other highlights Treasury's cooperation with Justice on technology and issues surrounding wireless communications.

LOCATION

The Drug Enforcement Agency has an auditorium and adjacent training workroom at their command center in Pentagon City.

PROGRAM

Gore, Bentsen, Reno, Deutsch and Brown will observe various demonstrations in the training room for 30-35 minutes -- they will be given by both the experts who use these systems or gadgets as well as the cops who have been trained for current usage.

They will then move to the auditorium next door to give brief remarks on the two MOUs and the administration's commitment to the advancement

of technology for law enforcement purposes. In addition, the Vice

President will discuss how these MOUs relate to the overall reinventing government strategy.

PARTICIPANTS

For the demonstration:

DEA -- Automated Booking System

ATF -- Ceasefire

DOJ (NIJ)-- Magic Wand, electromagnetic footprint

Non-lethal weapons
Anne Arundel Police SmartCar

On the program (and walking through the demonstrations):

Vice President Gore
Attorney General Reno
Deputy Secretary Deutsch
Secretary Bentsen
Director Brown

AUDIENCE

The audience will be predominantly members of the law enforcement community; local police, DEA, ATF, FBI. In addition, we may want some members of the defense community.

DETAIL ON THE PROGRAMS HIGHLIGHTED

Automated Booking System: Now used only by DEA but in development stages for more universal use. Originally developed in 1990. This system revolutionizes current booking practices. ABS electronically captures fingerprints, mug shots, and case photos.

In the short-term:

Booking procedures will be dramatically streamlined. Currently, when a suspect is brought in, complete booking takes about an hour and a half. ABS reduces this time to 15 minutes.

Fingerprint rejections, with traditional ink blotting, now have about a 30% rejection rate due to inconsistencies. ABS reduces the rejection rate to 0%.

Traditionally hard to get information such as comparable fingerprints, case studies of similar crimes and photographs will now be easily retrieved.

In the long-term:

Eventually, this electronic database will identify people automatically as they are brought into the station. They are also hoping to develop the technology to such a degree that facial features and voice patterns will be used as comparable identifiers.

Magic Wand

Currently, fingerprints on the scene are difficult to obtain if they are

on non-porous surfaces. The Magic Wand, a portable/hand-held/single-step fuming device, was developed by NIJ for a relatively small amount of R&D money -- \$100,000. It dyes the fingerprints and unites them with superglue to produce a readable image. The ability to retrieve prints at the scene, without the need for a laboratory, thus substantially increasing the likelihood of early identification.

Ceasefire

Ceasefire is a bullet-identification system developed by a Canadian company for ATF. It is currently only in use at ATF headquarters and the Metropolitan police department in D.C. It provides investigative support to state and local law enforcement experiencing serious organized criminal gang and drug-related incidents.

Through laser-assisted computer imaging equipment, examination of ballistics becomes much more efficient and effective. In addition, Ceasefire utilizes investigative support from the National Tracing Center, Firearms Technology Branch, and the ATF forensic library.

Less-Than-Lethal (LTL) Weapon Technology

(These will be on a display board only)

Most of these projects began in 1992 or 1993 in attempt to give alternatives to officers in pursuit or having disciplinary problems with a suspect in custody. The display board will include diagrams and photos of: Airbag Restraint for Rear Seat of Patrol Vehicles; "Smart Guns" which only fire from authorized user; Retractable Spiked Barrier Strips for use on Fleeing Vehicles; Fleeing Vehicle Tagging System; and a Hands-Free Locator/Transmitter.

"Smart Car"

The "Smart Car" is a term coined by Chief Robert Russell of the Anne Arundel County (MD) Police Department to describe the Joint Test Program between his organization and Westinghouse to evaluate their Mobile Data system. Mobile Data provides officers access to more timely and accurate data resulting in a significant improvement in their effectiveness.

The officer has a terminal in the car that provides access to mainframe databases while he or she is away from the station. They have the ability to interface with a Motorola message switching system that links the communications with and among all stations and vehicles. Information relating to criminal record, traffic violations, and general information such as maps, etc are all available in the car. In addition, the officer is able to file a report without having to go back to the police station, thus enabling him or her to remain on the street.

Jennifer—

SS memo

and

Crime Speech draft

any comment,

call Carter

at

62499

(ASAP)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13-Apr-1994 01:24pm

TO: Paul A. Toback
TO: Janice A. Enright

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy

CC: Laurie L. Labuda
CC: Jeremy D. Ben-Ami

SUBJECT: Message for Mack and Harold

Mack and Harold:

I discussed with the President this a.m. the issue of Social Security Administration as a separate agency. The President agrees that the change must be supported by the administration. He also understands he will need to visit with Donna Shalala per her request that Varney has. I will next forward to you the memo Jeremy Ben-Ami of my staff and Belle Sawhill prepared for me to use in talking the President through the issue this a.m. These are the three arguments I have always heard from HHS. Both President Clinton and VP Gore agreed these arguments are not persuasive in maintaining Social Security under HHS.

The President has asked that by Friday (which is when George who was present thought the meeting with Moynihan would be) a memo be prepared to answer the various Social Security questions Sen. Moynihan will raise. OMB and my staff are preparing that memo. I will ask them to have it as soon as possible.

Please let me know of anything I need to do further beyond seeing that the memo is prepared.

Thank you.

Laurie: please share this memo with Christine. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13-Apr-1994 09:15am

TO: Carol H. Rasco

FROM: Jeremy D. Ben-Ami
Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: Social Security as Independent Agency

The following provides a brief description of the arguments against making Social Security an independent agency and the status of the issue in Congress.

Status: The Senate passed the independent agency bill on March 2nd. The House has passed similar legislation three times in the past. We have taken no formal position on the bill, although HHS has been shopping a proposal in the House to make the SSA Commissioner an undersecretary, require a Presidential strategic plan with performance goals, establish an advisory board, and take a number of other concrete steps to improve customer service.

Arguments against: (1) Making SSA independent is a process-focused change. It diverts energy and attention from the real work that SSA needs to do -- improving service, through, for instance, the Re-engineering effort. These changes which will be enormously complex and time consuming to implement. Having top management spend their time and resources to make this change is not efficient.

The proposal also runs counter to the managerial principles espoused of Reinventing Government, which calls for fewer and flatter organizations, not more with elevated leadership. The counter to these arguments is that the change while serious, is not so major that the other work could not continue. This is really a paper move of boxes on an organizational chart.

(2) Coordination of services: A second argument holds that having the retirement and health benefits systems under the HHS umbrella allows them to be better coordinated. While this argument sounds good in theory, there is little evidence that having two huge agencies like SSA and HCFA under the HHS umbrella actually improves front-line service.

(3) Cabinet Representation: A final argument is that through HHS, SSA now has a seat at the Cabinet table. Breaking it out from under HHS would remove its voice from Cabinet level discussions, as with other independent agencies. This argument is voiced, but it has very little meaning.

Those are the main arguments. This debate, at heart, is obviously not about policy. It really pits management principles against politics.

As to follow-up: OMB is preparing a memo from Panetta to McClarty on the independent agency, domestic workers, disability benefits for drug addicts and alcoholics, and the reallocation of payroll taxes to help insure the financial integrity of the Disability Insurance (DI) trust fund. Belle and I spoke this morning and will look to you following your meeting for guidance as to whether you would like a joint OMB/DPC memo on these issues, and whether at this point it should be to the President or to the Chief of Staff.

Please let me know how you want us to proceed. Thanks.

Wilkie draft of 4/13/94 11:00 a.m.

**The President of the United States
Rally to pass the crime bill
South Lawn
April 14, 1994**

I want to thank all of you on the front lines of the fight against crime for coming to Washington today. And I want to say how proud I am of every police officer being honored here today from every state in America.

Last week, I was in communities like yours all across the country. The Attorney General was too. She went from coast to coast, through big cities and small towns, from urban to rural areas. And both of us heard people asking for help: "Give us more police on the streets," they said. "Help us get the criminals off the streets. And help us give our young people something to say yes to."

When you go to Capitol Hill today, give Congress something to say yes to. Tell them to say yes to making our communities safe. Tell them to say yes to giving our mayors and police chiefs and neighborhood groups the tools they need to do their job. Tell them to say yes to the crime bill.

With your help, we're going to make the crime bill the law of the land.

Police. When you go to Capitol Hill today, tell them you and I want a crime bill that puts another 100,000 police on the streets. Tell them that once they pass it, I'm going to cut through the bureaucracy and cut the red tape so that 20,000 new officers are hired, trained, and ready to go within the first year.

When deployed right, more police out in our communities means less crime. In Los Angeles, after the earthquake in January, Mayor Riordan and Chief Williams responded to a potentially explosive situation by increasing the police presence on the streets, and the crime rate went down. The Los Angeles Times said it "helped keep criminals off the streets in record numbers."

The people of L.A. responded too. They rose to the occasion because they saw the police in their communities and knew they were not alone. I proposed this crime bill because I didn't want America's communities to fight this problem alone any longer.

Nobody can win the fight against crime alone. On Monday, I was over at the Justice Department, where I met a woman from Trenton. She and her husband became volunteers in a community police program because they were tired of seeing their elderly peers terrorized and too frightened to leave their homes.

This woman has a very simple but heart-warming dream. In this day and age, when most folks dream of hitting the lottery, this woman said her only dream is a "clean, safe, quiet place to live again."

That's what people want in every community in America, in places like the Robert Taylor Homes public housing project in Chicago. I've been there. I've met the residents. I spoke with some of them by phone this week. Secretary Cisneros spent the night there Sunday. And Monday, he was there to help them find a way to keep all the armed drug dealers and gang members from invading their halls and terrorizing their homes.

Every law abiding American -- rich and poor alike -- has a right to safety, to be free from criminals, to feel secure in their community. Not just a few Americans. Not just some Americans. But all Americans. Every American. Everywhere.

[announcement, if ready]

Punishment. A small number of criminals are responsible for most of the violent crimes today. The crime bill gives us tougher laws and more prison cells to make sure the dangerous criminals get put away. And it provides smarter, less costly punishments for the nonviolent criminals -- through boot camps for juvenile offenders and drug treatment to get hard-core drug users off the streets.

Prevention. This crime bill also contains smart preventive measures to stop crime from occurring in the first place and to encourage young people to stay off the streets, too.

On Monday at the Justice Department, I met a young man named Eddie Cutanda, from Boston. In front of law enforcement officials from all over the country, he said, "I used to hate the police." (A very brave and honest young man.) He said, "I used to hate the police [because] I used to run the streets with my friends."

But he got away from gangs and drugs thanks to a community policing program -- an after school activity. The crime bill has \$__ billion for programs like these because they work. The police in Boston probably saved this young man's life. And he knows it. On Monday, he introduced two officers who had come to Washington with him and said they "were there for me like brothers."

If we want to bring order and security back to our society then we have to reach our young people before it's too late. Most of us grew up with the structure of work, family and community -- things we took for granted when we were young. We can't take those things for granted anymore. We have to value the importance of work for everybody, reinforce the stability of the family, and rebuild the social connections in our communities. Let's give our people hope so we can take away their fear.

On Monday, I also met Lt. Ernie Williams, a 14-year veteran of the police department in Albany, Georgia. Thanks to the community policing grants my administration

has made already, they added 12 more officers and launched an intensive crime prevention strategy.

Lt. Williams said community policing has let them reduce the suspicion created by what he called the "cuff 'em and stuff 'em syndrome" -- handcuff every suspect and throw them in jail. Now, he said, the community sees the police as partners in crime prevention.

We're all on same side. Crime prevention works best when all of us realize that we're on the same side. And when it comes to this crime bill, we're all on the same side, too. Look at us here today: Republican Mayors. Democratic Mayors. Police Chiefs. Civilians. Community Leaders. Business owners. Neighborhood people.

We're all in this together, we've got to stay together if we ever want to take back our streets, take back our schools and take back our communities from crime. As Benjamin Franklin said, we must all hang together, or, most assuredly, we will all hang separately.

America has waited six years for a comprehensive, national crime law because people in this town have been caught up in political debates that have done nothing to make the quality of life better in your communities. Conservatives on the right have said, "Do it our way." Liberals on the left have said, "No, do it our way."

All of the posturing behind the scenes helps nobody on the front lines. And the American people don't care two bits about left or right. They want what works -- more police, where it works. More punishment where it works. And, yes, more prevention where it works.

We've come together today because the bill we want is a balanced, bipartisan, comprehensive approach to crime that gives people in America's communities the tools they need to do their job.

I came to Washington because I wanted this city to help people solve their problems at home. That's what the crime bill does. And look at how we pay for it. Not through new taxes, but by cutting the federal bureaucracy by over 250,000 positions, down to the lowest level since John F. Kennedy was President. Were going to get America's money out from behind the desks here in Washington and put it to work in your communities where it will do the most good.

The good people in America's communities want us to what's good for America. The crime bill is good for America because it means more police, smarter punishment and more prevention. And when we pass this law, none of you on the front lines will have to fight this fight alone anymore.

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