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PRESIDENT CLINTON ON CRIME

Inaugural Address, January 20, 1993

When most people are working harder for less; when others cannot work at all; when the cost of health care devastates families and threatens to bankrupt our enterprises, great and small; when the fear of crime robs law-abiding citizens of their freedom; and when millions of poor children cannot even imagine the lives we are calling them to lead -- we have not made change our friend. We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps.

Remarks at a Town Meeting in Detroit, Michigan, February 10, 1993

Let me tell you where I think we ought to begin. We ought to begin by passing the crime bill that nearly passed last year, which does two things: It gives the urban areas of this country more police officers for the streets. I have been in areas that were dominated by drugs, by weapons, and by murders, which are now virtually crime-free because they have enough policemen. They have neighborhood policemen walking the streets on every block, working with their neighbors. That's the first thing.

The second thing that bill has is the Brady bill that would require a waiting period before people could buy handguns.

And the third thing we probably ought to do is do what Governor Wilder in Virginia is trying to do. It takes a lot of guts to do that, but he's trying to pass a law which says that you can't buy a handgun more than once a month. Try to stop all these people that go to legal stores and buy guns and then turn around and just give them to kids like they're going out of style.

So those are three places that I think we ought to start. And if you've got any other ideas, I'd like to have them. I think the problem of violence among young people, particularly in our inner cities and not all big cities, is maybe the biggest problem we've got today in terms of their future and the future of our cities.

... I do not believe that we're well served by having a bunch of 14- or 15-year-old kids out there with handguns shooting each other because of blood battles between gangs or because they're mad or because they're high on drugs. It's wrong. We've got to do something about it.

Address to Joint Session of Congress, February 17, 1993

And I ask you to help to protect our families against the violent crime which terrorizes our people and which tears our communities apart. We must pass a tough crime bill. I support not only the bill which didn't quite make it to the President's desk last year but also an initiative to put 100,000 more police officers on the street, to provide bootcamps for first-time nonviolent offenders for more space for the hardened criminals in jail, and I support an

initiative to do what we can to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. Let me say this. I will make you this bargain: If you will pass the Brady bill, I'll sure sign it.

Remarks at Adult Learning Center, New Brunswick, NJ, March 1, 1993

I've got young Americans now in Somalia trying to create conditions of peaceful existence there in a country where it is difficult. But there are a lot of young Americans who are living in neighborhoods today that are about as dangerous or worse than what kids are facing in Somalia in terms of shots.

Remarks at 250th Anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's Birth, Washington, April 13, 1993

But I think [Jefferson] would be appalled at the lack of self-respect and self-control and respect for others which manifests itself in the kind of mindless violence to which this city and others have been subject for the last several years, and appalled at the millions of young people who will never know the full measure of their freedom because they have been raised without order, with love, without family, without even the basic safety which people need to be able, almost, to take for granted in order to be citizens of a real Democracy. In short, I think Thomas Jefferson would tell us that this is one of those times that we need to change.

Remarks to Law Enforcement Organizations, Rose Garden April 15, 1993

[On April 15th, the President called on Congress to dedicate \$200 million in the supplemental appropriations bill being considered to hire more police officers. This proposal was signed into law in June.]

At a time when too many of our people live in fear of violent crime, when too many businesses have closed and too many people have lost their jobs because people are afraid to leave their homes, rehiring thousands of officers is one of the best investments America can make. And I ask both houses of Congress to make that investment in our people's safety and in their peace of mind.

Announcement of Lee Brown as ONDCP Director, Rose Garden, April 28, 1993

As Americans who care about our future, we can't let drugs and drug-related crime continue to ruin communities, threaten our children even in schools and fill up our prisons with wrecked and wasted lives...We must do more to protect law-abiding citizens from those who victimize them in the pursuit of drugs or profit from drugs.

...It has to start with community policing, with more police at the local level, working with our neighbors and the children and the friends to prevent crime and to quickly punish criminals...

The most basic responsibility of the government is to protect the American people. It's our sacred duty to do our best. I believe we have a good program. It can be a great program if it can come alive in America in every community in this country.

Remarks at the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, Washington, May 13, 1993

More than 13,000 law enforcement officials have fallen in the line of duty. This memorial was dedicated to them more than a year and a half ago. Tonight we note the names of 328 more who will be newly etched on these marble stones. But our tribute will ring hollow tonight unless we recommit ourselves to do whatever we can to keep the remainder of these stones as smooth as possible, to support the men and women who keep our society more lawful and our lives more secure, to help them as enforcers and to keep them from becoming victims.

Satellite Feed to the U.S. Conference of Mayors, June 22, 1993

I want to empower communities to protect themselves, and I'm fighting for \$200 million to help you hire back police officers you've had to lay off. I want to put 100,000 more police on our streets and promote community policing programs. That's the best anti-crime program we can have... It's one thing we can do that will literally change the lives of most Americans who live in the communities affected by it.

Remarks to the National Association of Police Organizations, June 24, 1993

There are a lot of people in this country who are genuinely insecure today. That shooting at the swimming pool here in Washington, DC, that I'm sure all of you read about, is a horrible example of the kind of mindless behavior that is ripping at the fabric of society. And now I think many children are afraid to go back to the pool, a place where wholesome recreation will occur, a place where kids can stay out of trouble and in water at summertime; how many of their parents might be afraid for them to go back. That is the sort of thing that I hope we can keep in the minds of our policymakers as we deal with the crime bill and deal with these other issues.

Swearing-In Ceremony for Lee Brown, July 1, 1993

You know the insecurity most Americans feel, without regard to income or race, is a truly appalling thing. And anything we can do, not only to give lives back to children who might otherwise become involved in drugs, but to give the streets and the safety of the streets back to ordinary American families of all kinds is a service well done; and it might mean more to them than anything else this government could produce during my tenure in office and for the foreseeable future.

This is a fight that can unite us all, across the boundaries of party and race and region and income. We are fighting for our families, our children, our communities and our future.

Each and every American -- make no mistake about it -- also bears a personal responsibility to play a role in this battle.

Remarks to the National Urban League, Washington, August 4, 1993

We have to move on to the crime bill, which will do a great deal to help us to put more police officers on the streets in community policing settings where we will be working with people in the community to make them safer and to prevent crime from occurring in the first place. We need to pass the Brady Bill. We have fooled around with this too long. It is time to pass it.

I had a heartbreaking conversation over the weekend with a friend of mine who is a Member of Congress who had a friend whose son was shot in one of these blind, mad encounters between children over the weekend where four young boys got in a fight with four others, and they didn't know the other guys had guns. And finally they just took out the guns and started shooting them. This is crazy. This is crazy.

Our television new is filled at night with horrible incidents of violence in Bosnia and other places in the world that break our heart. Twenty-four people were killed in this town, our Nation's Capital, in one week last month. We have to get on with that.

Remarks Announcing Anti-Crime Initiative, Rose Garden, August 11, 1993

[The day after he signed the budget agreement, President Clinton outlined an anti-crime initiative in the Rose Garden with Judiciary Committee Chairmen Biden and Brooks, representatives from the National Association of Attorneys General and the National District Attorneys Association, and Boston Police Commissioner Bill Bratton.]

The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe, but clearly too many Americans are not safe today. We no longer have the freedom from fear for all our citizens that is essential to security and prosperity. The past four years have seen 90,000 murders in this country. Last month in this city, our Nation's Capital, in one week 24 murders were committed. When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school or worry that they'll be the victim of random drive-by shootings when they're playing in the swimming pool in the summertime, when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can't walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization.

Many of you have heard me tell many times over the last year and a half or so of the immigrant worker in the New York hotel who said that if I became President he just wanted me to make his son free. And when I asked him what he meant, he meant that his son couldn't walk to school two blocks without his walking with him, his son couldn't play in the

park across the streets from their apartment house with his father being there. He said his son was not free.

It's time to put aside the divisions of party and philosophy and put our best efforts to work on a crime plan that will help all the American people and go beyond the cynicism of mere speeches to clear action.

Radio Address, Oakland, CA, August 14, 1993

But there's another threat to our security, to our economic revival and our most basic values. It's the crime that's ravaging our neighborhoods and communities...There's a virtual war on our streets, and crime has become a national security issue to millions of Americans...We in government can start by ensuring that the criminal justice system reflects our values and restores people's confidence in the government's ability to prevent and punish crime...But the power of every individual to influence those around them is also very strong, and it's also a power we must turn to if we're going to turn the crime problem around.

With the economic plan in hand and a very tough anti-crime bill on the way, we can truly say our country is headed in a new direction -- more responsibility, more opportunity, a deeper sense of community and restoring the American Dream.

Address to a Joint Session of Congress on Health Care Reform, September 22, 1993

In short, responsibility should apply to anybody who abuses this system and drives up costs for honest, hard-working citizens and undermines confidence in the honest, gifted health care providers we have. Responsibility also means changing some behaviors in this country that drive up our costs like crazy. And without changing it we'll never have the system we ought to have, we will never.

Let me just mention a few and start with the most important: The outrageous costs of violence in this country stem in large measure from the fact that this is the only country in the world where teenagers can rout the streets at random with semiautomatic weapons and be better armed than the police.

Remarks in St. Petersburg, FA, September 23, 1993

When Michael Jordan's father was killed recently, a nation grieved, but no one knew the names of the other 22 people who died in that country this year. This is a national problem.

When I was born in 1946, homicide wasn't even in the top ten leading causes of death in America. In fact, listen to this, throughout my lifetime homicide never made the top ten until 1989. And yet, now, homicide is the second leading cause of death among Americans age 15 to 25. And more of our teenage boys die from gunshots now than any other cause.

Remarks to the Democratic National Committee Breakfast, at the Washington Sheraton, October 8, 1993

We've got to know, how old are these people buying these guns? Who are they? Do they have a criminal record? Do they have a mental health history? It's a big deal.

The states can do something. 17 states have said kids can't own handguns unless they're out with their parents on a hunting trip or a target practice. A lot of states have tried to set up laws licensing gun dealers, but the federal law will give you a license for ten bucks, and the states can't overturn it yet.

You got hundreds of gun dealers out there and there's no system about it. And maybe the most important thing of all is, you've got a lot of these people, most of them very young, a lot of them with drug problems, nearly all of them with no real connection to the rest of society, who have easy access to rapidfire assault weapons, the sole purpose of which is to kill people quicker, in greater numbers.

Look at New York. One of the few big cities in the country, where for two years running, there's been a decline in the crime rate in all seven major FBI categories because they went to a community policing system. Look at Houston, where the mayor there, Bob Lanier, got elected on a commitment to put the equivalent of 655 more police officers on the street, and to concentrate them in areas of high crime, and they had a 17 percent drop in the crime rate the first year they did it. You can do this. And we ought to be about the business of helping our places become more safe. This is a huge deal. And the Democratic Party ought to do it. If we were the party of social security, why can't we be the party of health security, and personal security, and freedom from fear?

Remarks on Health Care and Violence in America, Robert Wood Johnson Hospital, New Brunswick, NJ, October 8, 1993

And so, I tell you, my fellow Americans, we have a decision to make. And this is the time to make it. We can't keep saying that we deplore these things and it's terrible and keep extolling our American values on how much more law-abiding we are than other people and put up with this. We either need to say this is a level of chaos and human degradation and waste of human potential and incredible cost in society that we are willing to tolerate because we cannot bear to do something about it; or we need to get up, stand up and be counted and do something about it.

We need a national law to do what New Jersey has done here with the assault weapons. Again because we have a constitutional right to travel in this country. New Jersey can make a big dent in New Jersey's problems by abandoning these weapons here, and then by setting up a system to try to collect them, but people are still crossing the state line all the time.

We need national legislation. There are several bills in the Congress, and arguments about which one is better than the other one, but I will guarantee you they are all better than nothing. And the Congress should pass one of those bills and send it to me this year. It would be a great Christmas present to the American people to stand up for safety.

Finally, let me just say that each of us in our own way are going to ask ourselves what we can do to deal with this. We have a culture of violence. We glorify it. I was delighted to see some of the television networks voluntarily say that they were going to do their best to try to monitor the content of violence and reduce it, and degradation of people during prime time television.

We have got to take a whole generation of young people who have very short attention spans for whom the future has no claim because they cannot even imagine the future, and slowly, carefully, and one-on-one, neighborhood by neighborhood, community by community, help them rebuild the kind of inner strength and sense of values and discipline and control and hope that will permit us to go where we need to go. No law will do that, but that is not an excuse not to pass these laws.

And let us have the courage to admit that some of these problems we will never fix until we change our ways as a nation, and let's start with violence, begin with guns, and prove that we can do in America what you are doing here in New Jersey.

Radio Address, October 9, 1993

And the blanket of security for Americans has another side to it: personal security. Our people have the right to feel safe where they live, work, play and go to school. But too many of our people are denied that right. I've talked with parents who are afraid to send their children to schools where other kids carry guns. I've talked with children who were so afraid of becoming caught up with gangs, they didn't even want to leave their homes. I've talked with police officers who felt anger and frustration at trying, sometimes against overwhelming odds, to stem an epidemic of violence, especially from children, better armed than police, who shoot other children. And, most importantly, I've talked with the victims.

My visits with these victims made me more determined than ever to win passage of our crime bill. This bill will help to restore a system where those who commit crimes are caught, those who are found guilty are convicted, those who are convicted are punished -- sometimes by the imposition of the death penalty for especially serious crimes. I support that. Two months ago I asked Congress to pass a tough crime bill. This month your lawmakers will consider it. And they should pass it this year.

Remarks by the President at Yale Alumni Luncheon, October 9, 1993

The second thing I want to mention is violence. This is the only country in the world where police have to go to work every day on streets with teenagers better armed than they

do. This is the only country in the world that would be fiddling around after these years -- how many years has it been since Jim Brady got shot in the attempt to assassinate Ronald Reagan, and we still haven't passed the Brady bill, because people are fiddling around the edges of it making parliamentary arguments because they're trying to find some way to please the people who don't like it. It's unconscionable.

How can I preach to people about NAFTA, education, think of the future, and you've got to worry about whether your kid's going to get shot going to school? We can do something about it. And it is time to close the massive yawning gap between our rhetoric and the way we are organized in this society.

Remarks at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, October 12, 1993

Most of our people are law-abiding citizens who love their families more than their own lives. But America leads the world in violent crime, has the highest percentage of its people behind bars, has 90,000 murders in the last four years and more and more of our children are born into and grow up in family situations so difficult that it is hard even to make the arguments that the rest of us have taken for granted all of our lives.

And this last point I would make to you -- if we are to be personally secure enough to make the changes and meet the tests of this time, we must protect our people better against the ravages of violence. Our people have the right to feel safe where they live, where they go to school and where they work.

My fellow Americans, I was in California the other night and I talked to people all across the state in a hooked up town hall meeting. And this young African American boy, a junior high school student, said, "Mr. President, my brother and I, we don't want to be in gangs, we don't want to have guns, we don't want to cause any trouble. We want to learn, we want a future. And we thought our school was too unsafe, so we decided to go to another school and enroll in it because it was safer. And on the day we showed up to register for school, my brother was standing right in front of me and he was shot," because he got in a crossfire of one of these mindless, arbitrary, endless shootings that occur among children on our streets and in our schools today. We have to stop this. We cannot let those children be robbed of their future.

I know this state grieved recently when your native son Michael Jordan's father was killed. And I know we all wish him well as Michael embarks on a new journey in his life. But let us not forget that 22 other men and women were killed in that same county in your state this year. Ten foreign tourists were killed in Florida this year, and the state grieved over it. But in our nation's capital, in one week this summer, more than twice that many people were killed. They were not famous, but they were the President's neighbors.

Remarks in Interview With Radio Reporters, October 18, 1993

[The President was asked about the Chafee bill to ban all handguns.]

I think it might go a little far if it bans all handguns, just because I think that there is a lot of evidence that Americans have used handguns responsibly for sporting purposes, that they're not all used as weapons for committing crimes or killing people. I do believe, however---and let me say first---secondly, as a practical matter, I have not yet been able to get Congress to vote on the crime bill, including the Brady bill and the vote to ban a comprehensive list of assault weapons.

I also know that I heard that Senator Kohl has an amendment, which I encourage, which would make national the ban on ownership or possession of handguns by minors unless with their parents or another supervising adult in an appropriate setting, which might be the way to go on the issue that Senator Chafee is concerned about. Nonetheless, I hold him in the highest regard. He's, I think, an extremely responsible person, and I welcome the hearings on his legislation. But I would have a little problem with a total ban on handguns. I would have a problem with that based on what my understanding of the situation is.

Again, we ought to focus on the Brady bill, the assault weapons ban, and banning possession by minors right now. Since I have been working on this in the last several months, one of the multitude of statistics that's made the biggest impression on me is the one that we were told a couple of weeks ago, that now someone shot in a criminal encounter is 3 times more likely to die from a gunshot wound because they're likely to have nearly three bullets in them, as opposed to only 15 years ago. That is a huge statistical change. And of course, as I pointed out, these wounds and the homicides put an enormous financial burden on this country, on the medical system, on the criminal justice system.

But mostly, it's an incredible human problem. We've got 90,000 people in the last 4 years murdered in America, most of them by gunshots. That's more in any single year than were ever lost in a single year in the war in Vietnam. I think the time has come to do something about this. And I'm hopeful that both Houses of Congress will act on the crime bill and on the assault weapons bill before the end of the year. I hate to keep coming back to this, but right now I don't know that we have the votes to pass the assault weapons ban in the Congress. And I hope we can get the votes to do that and to pass the limitation on minors and possession or ownership of handguns. I think if we push those now in the Brady bill, then the Congress could really make a dent on the exposure of Americans to lethal violence.

Remarks at a Democratic National Committee Fundraiser, October 21, 1993

And finally, let me say, I believe we will never meet our challenges at home and abroad until the American people are more secure on their own streets again. For all the violence in the Middle East, my friends, we can read stories every day on every street in America that rivals anything you can read about in the Gaza in the toughest times. If you

look at what has happened, 90,000 murders in 4 years in America, more in any given year than ever happened at the height of the war in Vietnam; you look at the fact that this is the only advanced country in the world, the only one where we don't even check your criminal record or your mental health history in some States to see if you can get a gun and where people seriously argue that infringes on constitutional rights. This is the only country in the world where police go to work on mean streets every day and confront young people who grew up in chaotic circumstances who are often better armed than they are.

...We are breeding generation after generation of people who have no claim to the mainstream of this society and on whom the future has no claim. We are breeding so many people who are so alienated and who have no sense of all these things that you and I came here to celebrate tonight. Just 3 weeks ago, a little girl named Launice Smith was shot and killed in this city. She was on a playground 3 1/2 miles from this wonderful building. She was 4 years old, one of 1,500 people who are shot in this town every year, our Nation's Capital. Her father could not go to her funeral because he's in prison for shooting another 4-year-old on another playground several years ago when he was 19 and got in an argument over hair barrettes. He got angry, and another kid handed him a gun, and he used it.

Remarks in the Radio Address, October 23, 1993

One of the problems in inspiring that confidence in America is that we've become the most dangerous big country in the world. We have a higher percentage of our people behind bars than any other nation in the world. We've had 90,000 murders in this country in the last 4 years. The American people increasingly feel that they're not secure in their homes, on their streets, or even in their schools. This explosion of crime and violence is changing the way our people live, making too many of us hesitant, often paralyzed with fear at a time when we need to be bold. When our children are dying, often at the hands of other children with guns, it's pretty tough to talk about anything else. Today, there are more than 200 million guns on our streets, and we have more Federally licensed gun dealers---from your Federal Government for only \$10---than we have gas stations.

It's prompted the corner grocer to shut down because he feels threatened. It's made the shopper afraid to enter a parking garage at night. It's made children think twice about going to school because classmates have been shot there. It's made parents order their children inside in broad daylight because of gunfire.

Nothing we aspire to in our Nation can finally be achieved unless first we do something about children who are no longer capable of distinguishing right from wrong, about people who are strangely unaffected by the violence they do to others, about the easy availability of handguns or assault weapons that are made solely for the purpose of killing or maiming others, about the mindless temptations of easy drugs.

Every time we feel the need to view strangers with suspicion or to bar our homes and cars against intrusion or we worry about the well-being of the child we send off to grade

school, we lose a little part of what America should mean. Some of these problems were decades in the making, and we know we can't solve them overnight, but within adversity there is some hope today.

...We are dedicated to restoring and expanding personal security for people who work hard and play by the rules. We're dedicated to insisting on more responsibility from those who should exercise it. We have a comprehensive crime bill that says we need more police, fewer guns, tougher laws, and new alternatives for first offenders. We're asking for a new direction in the control of illegal drugs to make our streets safer. We're asking all our people to take more personal responsibility for their health, their lives, and the well-being of their children.

I believe the American people have decided simply and finally they are sick and tired of living in fear. They are prepared to reach beyond the slogans and the easy answers to support what works, to experiment with new ideas, and to finally, finally do something about this crime and violence. If we do it together, we'll make America more prosperous and more secure. We'll have the courage, the self-confidence, the openness to make the other changes we need to make to put the American people first in the months and years to come.

Remarks at the National Italian-American Foundation Dinner, October 23, 1993

We have a whole generation of children growing up who will not be able to tell these stories, who shoot each other on the street, who have access to guns in a way they would not have access in any other country in the world. We say we're a law and order country. We're the most religious, big country in the entire world, by far, and we're the only ones that let teenagers be better armed than police, who have no structure, order in their lives, who have no identity with a future, who impulsively do things that destroy others and themselves.

Remarks Announcing Federal Procurement Reforms and Spending Cut Proposals, October 26, 1993

...We ought to take some of that money that your Government has been wasting all these years and use it to uphold Government's first responsibility, which is to keep our citizens safe here at home. With that money, we can make our crime bill even stronger.

...I want Congress to pass this crime bill and pass the savings I've asked to help pay for it. I want them to know that if these cuts aren't passed, I'm going to come back with more cut. And if those aren't passed, I'll come back with still more. I'll keep coming back until we have the money we need to make America safer.

Remarks to the Medical Community at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md, October 28, 1993

It goes way beyond that. We have certain group behaviors in this country that are imposing intolerable burdens on the health care system, which will never be remedies. And we must recognize every time another kid takes another assault weapon onto another dark street and commits another random drive-by shooting and sends another child into the Johns Hopkins emergency room, that adds to the cost of health care. It is a human tragedy. It is also the dumbest thing we can permit to continue to go on for our long-term economic health. Why do we continue to permit this to happen?

And most important of all, we have got to do something about the rising tide of violence in this country. There's a crime bill that Congress can give you for a Christmas present that includes the Brady bill and more police officers on the street and alternatives for kids, and we ought to pass it. We ought to pass it before the Congress goes home.

Remarks on Signing the Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, November 1, 1993

I'd like to close by mentioning a very disturbing article that appeared in the morning paper here. You may have seen it, about children in our Nation's Capital, not even teenagers, discussing their own funerals, planning their funerals, thinking about what they would wear and what music they hope would be played. I am profoundly concerned as we take up the debate this week on the crime bill, on the Brady bill, on the establishment of boot camps as alternatives to prison for young people, on trying to get more law enforcement officers on our streets, that we not underestimate the gravity of the task before us. Somehow we have to get those young people to you, and through you, to the world.

I say that not to end this on a down moment but to remind you of just how important this is, what you are doing. A lot of these kids still won't have a chance if you don't do your job well. And we have to find a way for you to reach them at an even earlier point. And if we want to make it, we've got to find a way to remind the rest of America that we are really all in this together. We cannot afford to have 11-year-olds thinking about their funerals. They need to be thinking about their children. You can do that.

Remarks in Photo Opportunity with Jim and Sarah Brady, November 2, 1993

[The President was asked about the impact of the Brady Bill.]

What the Brady bill would do, it would make uniform the requirement -- the losing battle a lot of states are fighting now because they're all alone to at least check those people who do buy from registered gun dealers. And there are an enormous number of people who do have criminal backgrounds, who have mental health problem, who don't even meet any kind of age requirement. We would be able to check all that, uniformly nationwide.

We find now that in a lot of states that have pretty strict gun laws, an enormous percentage of the guns that are confiscated by law enforcement officials every year come from other states that don't. So we do have some evidence that these laws work, that it's not the end all and be all. We've got a couple hundred million guns out there. There are a lot of other problems that we need to deal with in terms of minors in possession, in terms of assault weapons, in terms of the way the permitting process works for federal arms dealers.

But the Brady bill is the first step. And we are going to pass it this year, I believe because the American people finally have heard the long call of Jim and Sarah Brady. They've been out here on this for years and years and years, often times alone with no support. And finally, thanks to the leadership of the members of Congress who are here and others, we're going to be able to put it over.

...And you read all the these stories, like the story that was in *The Washington Post* yesterday of the children planning for their funerals, I think it's going to be very difficult got the Congress to justify continued inaction on what millions of Americans believe is the number one problem in their lives.

Remarks to Bipartisan Congressional Leadership Meeting, November 5, 1993

[The President made this comment the day after the Byrd amendment, increasing the crime bill's funding to \$22 billion, was attached to the crime bill.]

I am delighted that now both Houses have acted on the crime legislation. I congratulate the House and Senate, and I look forward to working with them on getting the strongest possible crime bill our we can; and hopefully meeting the goal that I have had for a long time now putting another 100,000 police officers on the street, which I am convinced will do more in less time to lower the crime rate than anything else. I also hope that we can now move forward to a debate in the Senate and the House on the Brady Bill. And I hope that it will pass before the Senate goes home and the House goes home.

Remarks by the President on "Meet the Press," November 7, 1993

We ought to pass our crime bill here and put another 100,000 police on the street and do it right in community policing. But we have to get work back into the lives of people. you know you can't have generation after generation not knowing work and expect there to be structure and order in people's lives...

I think this country needs a community strategy which deals with the crises of drugs, violence, crime, the family and work. And we need to go not only nationally, but at the grass-roots level. And we need to understand that there's some basic things we have to do. If you want families to stay together, you've got to make it possible for people to be successful workers and successful parents.

Remarks at NAFTA Press Conference, November 10, 1993

[The President was asked about what he would do about crime and violence, beyond the crime bill.]

We have to rebuild families and communities in this country. We've got to take more responsibility for these little kids before they grow up and start shooting each other. We have to find ways to offer hope and to reconnect people. When children start shooting children the way they're doing now, and little kids go around planning their own funerals, what that means is that they're a whole lot of people, millions of people in this country, who literally are not even playing by the same set of rules that all the rest of us take for granted. And we have learned in this country to accept many things that are unacceptable. And I think the President has a pulpit, Teddy Roosevelt's bully pulpit, that I have to use and work hard on and try to live by to try to help rebuild the conditions of family and community and education and opportunity.

...First of all, the Attorney General and Secretary Cisneros and a number of other people are now working in our administration on how we can develop a comprehensive approach to the whole issue of violence in our society and how we can merge that with what we want to do in terms of community empowerment, and how it will fit with all the things that we are now doing. And I think what you will see from us over the next several months is a sustained, organized, disciplined approach so that we don't just respond to the horror we all feel when a little kid gets shot after being picked up off the street like happened here last weekend, or when the children plan their funerals. I want to give -- I want to put this right at the center of what we're doing.

I have spent years going to neighborhoods and talking to people and dealing with issues that most politicians in national government have not talked a lot about. I care a great deal about this. There is a lot of knowledge in this town about it. Senator Moynihan wrote a very powerful article just a couple of weeks ago on how we have defined deviancy down. I think there's an enormous bipartisan willingness to face this. What I think I have to do is to mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done to address these problems. And you will see that coming out after the Congress goes home and in my address to the people next year when the Congress begins.

Remarks at the Mason Temple Church of God In Christ, Memphis, Tennessee, November 13, 1993

But I guess what I really want to say to you today, my fellow Americans, is that we can all of this and still fail unless we meet the great crisis of the spirit that is gripping America today.

If Martin Luther King, who said, "Like Moses, I am on the mountaintop and I can see the promised land, but I'm not going to be able to get there with you, but we will get there,"

-- if he were to reappear by my side today and give us a report card on the last 25 years, what would he say? He would say, I did not live and die to see the American family destroyed. I did not live and die to see 13-year-old boys get automatic weapons and gun down 9-year-olds just for the kick of it. I did not live and die to see young people destroy their own lives with drugs and then build fortunes destroying the lives of others. That is not what I came here to do.

I fought for freedom, he would say, but not for the freedom of people to kill each other with reckless abandon; not for the freedom of children to have children and the fathers of the children walk away from them and abandon them as if they don't amount to anything. I fought for people to have the right to work, but not to have whole communities and people abandoned. This is not what I lived and died for.

My fellow Americans, he would say, I fought to stop white people from being so filled with hate that they would wreak violence on black people. I did not fight for the right of black people to murder other black people with reckless abandon.

The freedom to do that kind of thing is not what Martin Luther King lived and died for. It's not what people gathered in this hallowed church for the night before he was assassinated in April, 1968. If you had told anybody who was here in that church on that night that we would abuse our freedom in that way, they would have found it hard to believe. And I tell you it is our moral duty to turn it around.

How would we explain to him all these kids getting killed and killing each other? How would we justify the things that we permit that no other country in the world would permit? How could we explain that we gave people the freedom to succeed and we created conditions in which millions have used that freedom to destroy the things that make life worth living and life itself? We cannot.

And I say to you today, my fellow Americans, you gave me this job. And we're making progress on the things you hired me to do. But unless we deal with the ravages of crime and drugs and violence and unless we recognize that it's due to the breakdown of the family, the community and the disappearance of jobs; and unless we say some of this cannot be done by government because we have to reach deep inside to the values, the spirit, and the soul and the truth of human nature, none of the other things we seek to do will ever take us where we need to go.

So in this pulpit, on this day, let me ask all of you in your hear to say we will honor the life and the work of Martin Luther King; we will honor the meaning of our church; we will somehow, by God's grace, we will turn this around. We will give these children a future. We will take away their guns and give them books. We will take away their despair and give them hope. We will rebuild the families and the neighborhoods and the communities. We won't make all the work that has gone on here benefit just a few. We will do it together by the grace of God.

NATIONAL ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE

Executive Summary

I. Overview

Violent crime is tearing away at the fabric of our society. Americans consistently list violent crime as one of the most significant concerns facing our nation. As a result, their fundamental right to live their lives free from fear of violence has been placed in peril.

Federal, state and local law enforcement possess considerable weapons to fight the battle against crime, but when they work unilaterally they are not always sufficiently armed. A key part of law enforcement's response to the nation's violent crime problem lies in forging a partnership of federal, state and local law enforcement that draws upon each of their particular strengths and takes advantage of the investigative and prosecutorial resources uniquely available to each of them. Together, they can bring to bear resources to systematically and more effectively attack violent crime.

This memorandum proposes a National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative to identify crime problems, develop targeted strategies, build partnerships to implement them and use federal resources to bring this national epidemic of violence under control. Since our violent crime problem has been decades in the making, it is deeply rooted and will not be solved quickly.

II. The Scope of the Problem

A. Increase of Violent Crime

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report concludes that the violent crime rate has increased 41% in the past 10 years, and 81% in the past 20 years. Additionally, the report suggests that while violent crime continues to afflict larger urban areas, it also has increased in smaller cities, suburban communities, and rural counties.

Law enforcement professionals attribute much of the increase in violent crime to the growth of gang violence. This violence has also led to the rise in the public's perception of vulnerability and a resulting feeling of fear. The criminal acts of many gang members are both extraordinarily violent in nature and seemingly indiscriminate. A killing may be motivated by nothing more than the victim's presence in a particular neighborhood, choice of apparel, or facial expression.

Although most gangs can be traced to major urban areas, they have migrated throughout the country. By 1992, 72 of the nation's 79 largest cities reported experiencing gang violence, and ATF reports the presence of Bloods and Crips in 35 states and 58 cities across the United States. But, small and mid-sized cities-- even in relatively rural states-- have not been spared the problem of gang violence.

Keeping up has been difficult. While the percentage of violent crime has risen, the percentage of persons incarcerated for violent crime in both state and federal prisons has remained the same or decreased.

According to a Bureau of Justice Statistics study in May 1993, the percentage of state prisoners jailed for violent crime declined steadily since 1980, dropping from slightly under 50% to slightly under 30%. The percentage of prisoners incarcerated in federal prisons for violent crime has not increased since 1970. Recognizing that violent crime continues to escalate, these figures suggest that more needs to be done to keep pace with this problem, on both a federal and state level.

III. The Utilization of Federal and Local Resources

A. Federal and Local Law Enforcement Cooperation

The goal of this initiative should be to forge a partnership of all pertinent federal, state and local law enforcement entities to fully utilize each of the law enforcement tools available at each level. Federal law enforcement tools cannot supplant, but will complement, the law enforcement tools offered by local authorities. In the end, citizens will not care who reduced violent crime, but only whether it is reduced.

B. Local Law Enforcement Strengths

The strengths of local law enforcement agencies may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but generally they are better equipped than federal agencies to play the primary role in addressing violent crime in our communities.

According to 1992 statistics, state and local law enforcement organizations were staffed by 532,583 full-time sworn police officers. In contrast, the FBI has approximately 10,000 agents, and most other agencies have less than 2,000 each. As a result, local agencies are able to place a significant law enforcement presence throughout the community; quickly respond to particular acts of violent crime; process and prosecute a high volume of criminal cases stemming from reactive street crime arrests; and identify local criminals and criminal activity, which is especially critical in targeting gang violence.

C. Federal Law Enforcement Strengths

The federal government has a strong arsenal of crime fighting weapons that are often not available to state or local investigative agencies. When used in concert with the strengths of local law enforcement, they can have substantial impact.

The tools that the federal agencies can bring to bear in most cases are particularly useful in fighting violent crime, and especially gang violence. (See attached) They include monitoring suspects through Title III court-authorized electronic surveillance; convening investigative grand juries to examine witnesses (a tool utilized in relatively few states) to acquire testimony that cannot be easily retracted during trial; and offering immunity to witnesses to secure needed testimony against more serious offenders. (which the vast majority of states can use only on a very limited basis) Federal law enforcement agencies also are not constrained by state or local jurisdictional boundaries and therefore, are able to follow criminals, and migrating gangs, wherever they may go.

Additionally, the federal agencies offer support services such as their Witness Protection Program; funds for undercover buys, which localities often lack; and cash rewards for information on criminal activity. Federal agencies can also detain suspects prior to trial to prevent them from fleeing and protect the public from danger -- especially important in fighting gangs.

Federal laws can also be brought to bear. Many federal statutes carry mandatory minimum sentencing provisions, which provide investigators and prosecutors leverage in eliciting the cooperation of gang members. The federal government, for instance can rely on a host of firearms, narcotics, racketeering, and car-jacking statutes to prosecute violent criminals, as well as asset forfeiture laws to force criminals to relinquish their ill-gotten gains. The federal government also can rely on immigration laws that permit the arrest and detention of illegal aliens. This may be particularly useful in addressing ethnic gang problems.

Finally, under current federal sentencing laws, defendants are required to serve approximately 85% of their prison sentence, in stark contrast to most states.

IV. Implementation of Strategy

A. Recognition of Local Needs

The success of this strategy in any particular jurisdiction will depend on the extent to which it is refined to meet specific community needs. The strategy must account for local police capabilities and resources, as well as the nature of the local violent crime problem. There is no one formula that fits all jurisdictions.

B. Framework of National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative

First, the Department of Justice will create a new Violent Crime Section of the Criminal Division to assist with the coordination of the National Violent Crime Strategy. In part, it will disseminate information on successful strategies and deploy response teams of prosecutors to places that request them.

Second, United States Attorneys will appoint violent crime coordinators and will convene summits of all pertinent federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies within their districts to discuss the program. Together, they will form a violent crime working group or identify an existing group of like membership which is already focussing on violent crime.

Third, the working group will quickly conduct a survey to identify the most critical violent crime problems facing their community that are susceptible to a coordinated inter-governmental attack, such as gang violence; prioritize these problems; determine the law enforcement programs and resources currently dedicated to these problems; and assess the results achieved by existing efforts.

Fourth, the Department of Justice, working in concert with the working groups, will use the results from the surveys to formulate the general parameters and goals of a national violent crime strategy. Then the districts will create a plan to implement the strategy. Under their plan, operational task forces will be created to carry out day-to-day investigations. The groups will determine what federal law enforcement tools are necessary to deal with their identified problems and to decide which types of cases will be prosecuted under state or federal statutes.

Finally, the Criminal Division, where requested, will dispatch teams of federal prosecutors who are experienced in violent crime and enterprise-based prosecutions to assist authorities in developing and carrying out their enforcement programs.

V. Conclusion

The proposed National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative should serve as the first step toward more effectively addressing violent crime and reducing the level of violence that plagues our society. Federal law enforcement agencies possess many tools to help assist local law enforcement to combat violent crime. By joining together in this systematic, nation-wide, inter-governmental approach, we will be better able to combat violent crime.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS

Under the Administration's National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, federal law enforcement will be able to complement local law enforcement by:

Utilizing Investigative Procedures

- Monitoring suspects through electronic surveillance;
- Convening investigative grand juries to examine witnesses, and acquiring testimony that cannot be easily retracted during trial;
- Offering immunity to obtain useful testimony for trial.

Providing Support Resources

- Offering refuge in the Witness Protection Program;
- Providing funds for undercover buys; making payments to informants; and offering awards for information on criminal activities, such as gang violence.

Ensuring Pretrial Detention

- Detaining suspects prior to trial to prevent them from fleeing.

Enforcing Immigration Laws

- Arresting and detaining illegal aliens under federal laws.

Providing Expansive Reach

- Relying on federal law enforcement agencies that are not constrained by state or local jurisdictional boundaries.

Enforcing Federal Criminal Statutes

- Targeting criminal enterprises to undermine organized criminal activities; and forcing criminals to relinquish ill-gotten gains through asset forfeiture laws.
- Ensuring substantial prison sentences through use of federal statutes that carry mandatory-minimum sentences;

Providing Tougher Sentencing

- Guaranteeing truth-in-sentencing through rules requiring defendants to serve approximately 85% of their sentence.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES CRIME AND VIOLENCE

"The Administration has got to examine everything we can do to . . . challenge every community in this country and every organization in this country and every individual in this country to make a contribution with us in restoring the conditions in which civilized life can go on. . . . There are millions of people in this country who literally are not even playing by the same set of rules that all the rest of us take for granted. And we have learned in this country to accept many things that are unacceptable. . . .

"What you will see from us over the next several months is a sustained, organized, disciplined approach. . . . What I think I have to do is to mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done to address these problems."

President Clinton
News Conference, November 10, 1993

Our long-term challenge as a nation is to restore the conditions of civilized life: work, family, community, order, personal security, and a common set of rules and values on what is acceptable and what is wrong. Our immediate challenge is to restore order in the streets and safety in our schools, and to help Americans take back their neighborhoods, community by community.

A sustained, organized, disciplined approach to this challenge should stick to clear, well-defined themes:

1. Personal security has become the most pressing concern in the everyday lives of millions of Americans and their families. People have a right to feel safe, and the first duty of government is to keep them safe.

2. The old debate between prevention and punishment is a false choice; we need both. We are in the midst of an epidemic of violence in this country. It is time to put politics and ideology aside and start providing real answers to the real fears of real people. We need more cops, more boot camps, and relief for an overloaded criminal justice system. We also need stronger families, better schools, and more work in our communities.

But there is no debate about our attitude toward crime, violence, and those who commit it. **As President Clinton said in his campaign, "We need to prevent crime and punish criminals, not excuse away their behavior."**

3. It's not enough to change laws -- we have to change behavior. We must do everything we can to prevent crime and violence, but government cannot solve this problem on its own. We have to change "from the inside out," as the President said recently in Memphis.

Families need to take responsibility for their children. Individuals need to take personal responsibility for their own actions. And communities need to challenge their citizens to stand up for common decency, and refuse to accept the unacceptable anymore. Together, we must confront what the President called "the great crisis of the spirit" that is gripping America today.

4. We will use every tool at our disposal to break the epidemic of violence and keep people safe:

- * **Community Policing:** Congress is on the verge of passing a crime bill that will help communities put 100,000 new police officers on the street.

- * **Gun Violence:** Congress is also close to enacting the Brady Bill and a ban on handguns for minors. The Senate should pass an assault weapons ban. Federal firearms licensing reform is also possible.

- * **Boot Camps / State Prisons:** The crime bill includes a major expansion of boot camps for young offenders -- an idea the President pioneered in Arkansas -- as well as other measures to help states deal with their overcrowded criminal justice systems.

- * **Drugs:** The crime bill provides substantial funds for drug courts and drug treatment for criminal addicts. The health reform benefits package covers some drug treatment. Congress will take up more extensive drug legislation next year.

- * **Safe Schools:** In addition to banning handguns for children, Congress is close to passing Safe Schools legislation to help schools reduce violence through the use of metal detectors, additional police, etc.

- * **Other Justice Department Initiatives:** The Justice Department is working with state officials to convene state law enforcement summits. The Department has also undertaken anti-gang initiatives and efforts to restore healthy neighborhoods through Weed n' Seed and other programs.

- * **National Service:** Public safety is one of four priorities for service in the President's national service program. The National Service Corporation will be working with police departments and community organizations to develop innovative public safety, law enforcement, and crime prevention programs for young people. The Senate crime bill also includes the Police Corps, which provides college scholarships in return for police service.

*** The Health Care Costs of Violence:** The President and the First Lady have devoted considerable attention to the impact of violence on the health care system. We spend an estimated \$4 billion a year on health care for the victims of violence.

*** Work and Economic Opportunity:** Later this year, the Community Enterprise Board, chaired by the Vice President, will announce selection criteria for Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Public safety will be an important component. The Administration has several other initiatives aimed at improving economic opportunity and self-sufficiency, including community development banks, microenterprise, and welfare reform.

*** Values:** The President will continue to use the Bully Pulpit to call attention to crime, violence, and the collapse of social institutions essential to civilized life: family, community, work.



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

D R A F T

**Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
H.R. 3355**

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C L O S E H O L D

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION OUTSIDE THE ADMINISTRATION

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Title I - Public Safety and Policing							
Community Policing Grants		SUPPORT	1,035	1,720	2,070	2,270	1,900
Ounce of Prevention Fund			75	---	---	---	---
Title II - Death Penalty							
Death Penalty Procedures - 25 Aggravating Factors							
Death Penalty Procedures - 8 Mitigating Factors							
Include Intent To Kill and Reckless Disregard For Life							
Protection Due To Diminished Capacity, Pregnancy, or Under 18 Years							
27 Specific Offenses							
Title III - Firearms							
Licensees Required To Be Photographed & Fingerprinted		SUPPORT					
Requires Reporting of Theft of Firearms By Licensees							
Requires Notification of Names & Addresses of Licensees							
Title IV - Gun Crime Penalties							
Mandatory Minimums			TREASURY: Secs 401, 402, & 412 -- Prefers Prior Enacted Penalties Rather Than Changing Sentencing Guidelines				
Use of a Semi-Automatic Firearm During a Crime	Enhanced						
Second Offense Using An Explosive To Commit A Felony	Enhanced						
Smuggling Firearms in Aid of Drug Trafficking	10 Year Maximum						
Theft of Firearms and Explosives	10 Year Maximum						
Drug or Firearm Possession and Drug Testing Refusal	Parole/Probation Revocation						
Making False Statements To Acquire a Firearm	Added						
Possession of Explosives By Felons	Added						
Using A Firearm in Counterfeiting or Forgery	Enhanced						
Firearms Possession By Violent Felons & Serious Drug Offenders	Enhanced						
Receipt of Firearms by Nonresident	Added						
Firearms and Explosives Conspiracy							
Conspiracy Any Weapon	20 Year Maximum						
Conspiracy Silenced Machinegun	Life Maximum						
Conspiracy Explosives	20 Year Maximum						
Requires Study of Incendiary Ammunition			TREASURY: Sec 416 -- Study of Incendiary Ammunition Unnecessary				
Theft of Firearms From Licensee	10 Year Maximum						
Interstate Gun Trafficking	10 Year Maximum						

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Title V - Obstruction of Justice							
Attempted Murder of Court Officer or Witness	20 Year Maximum						
Attempted Retaliatory Killings of Witnesses, Victims, and Informants	20 Year Maximum						
Title VI - Gangs, Juveniles, Drugs, and Prosecutors							
		FIX					
Creates Criminal Street Gang Offenses			TREASURY: Sec. 611 -- Provision Is Silent On Jurisdiction - Thus Would Give FBI				
Employing Children To Distribute Drugs	Triple Sentence		Exclusive Investigative Jurisdiction Over Firearms Violations Committed By Gangs				
Gang Activity [Drug, Violence, or Conspiracy]	10 Year Maximum						
Violent Juvenile Bindover [16 & 17 Year Olds]	Bindover As Adults		HHS: Concerns With Overlapping Treatment Grant Authorities				
Violent Juvenile Offenders Prosecuted As Adults							
Prohibits Transfer of a Handgun To a Juvenile	10 Year Maximum						
Gang Prosecution - Additional U.S. Attorneys		USA	20	20	20	20	20
Gang Investigation, Coordination, & Information Collection		FBI	1	---	---	---	---
Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants (Formula)			100	88	---	---	---
Eliminates Part D Gang Grants (Discretionary)							
Youth Development Centers Grants To Study Youth Crime			---	25	25	---	---
Title VII - Terrorism							
		SUPPORT					
Threat To Safety - Maritime Platform	5 Year Maximum						
Threatened Use of Weapon of Mass Destruction	10 Year Maximum						
Violence Against Civil Aviation	20 Year Maximum						
Counterfeiting of U.S. Currency Abroad	15 Year Maximum						
Any Act Promoting Terrorism	Enhanced						
Providing Material Support To Terrorists	10 Year Maximum						
Title VIII - Sexual Violence and Abuse of Children, Elderly, and Disabled							
Establishes National Criminal Background Check System For Caregivers							
Establishes Criteria For Access To System							
Defines "Child Abuse" and "Sex Crime" and Others							
Requires OJJDP To Study Information on Abuse Offenders							
Grants To Improve Child Abuse Crime Information (Records Upgrade)			---	40	---	---	---
Reduces By 10% Amount of Federal Grants To States Not Complying							
Admissibility of Evidence of Similar Crimes In Sex Offense Cases							
Requires Reporting of Location of Violent Sexual Offenders							

FIX

TREASURY: Sec. 611 -- Provision Is Silent On Jurisdiction - Thus Would Give FBI Exclusive Investigative Jurisdiction Over Firearms Violations Committed By Gangs

HHS: Concerns With Overlapping Treatment Grant Authorities

SUPPORT

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Title IX - Crime Victims							
Allows Victim or Relative of Victim To Make Statement in Court							
Mandate Restitution Regardless of Financial Circumstances of Offender							
Changes Allocation of Crime Victims Fund							
Allows Grants For Pilot Crime Prevention Programs for Senior Citizens							
Triad Pilot Program			---	2	2	2	2
Nat'l Training			---	1	1	1	1
Public Service Announcements			---	1	1	1	1
Nat'l Assessment and Training Assistance			---	2	2	2	2
Title X -- State and Local Enforcement			SUPPORT				
Established Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program							
DNA Identification State & Local Grants			5	5	5	5	5
DNA Identification Index - FBI		FBI	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Community Partnerships - Substance Abuse Prevention			---	15	20	25	---
Racial/Ethnic Bias Study Grants			---	2	2	2	2
Training & Tech. Automation Grants			100	---	---	---	---
Training Facility Improvements at Quantico		FBI	40	---	---	---	---
Intelligence Gathering		FBI	10	---	---	---	---
Title XI -- Provisions Relating To Police Officers			FIX				
Establishes a Family Support Office Within DOJ							
Establishes Grant Program To Assist States			---	5	5	5	5
Establishes Cause of Action for Unlawful Conduct of Police Officers							
Requires Annual AG Report on Data On Use of Excessive Force							
Establishes Police Corps Program (Including Payments To States)			---	100	250	88	88
Law Enforcement Scholarship Program			---	30	30	30	30
OMB: Sec 1131 -- Opposes Additional Payments To States Employing PC Officers							
Title XII - Drug Court Program			SUPPORT				
Limits Participation To Non Violent Offenders							
Establishes Grant Program To Provide Drug Testing Upon Arrest			---	100	100	100	---
Provides Funding For Grants For Alternative Punishments [Boot Camps]			---	200	200	200	---
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Prisoners			---	100	100	100	---
Title XIII -- Prisons			FIX				
Establishes Program of Impact Assessment							
Provides Funds To Test Federal Prisoners			88	88	88	88	88
Requires Drug Treatment for 50% of Federal Prisoners in 1995							
75% in 1996, and 100% Thereafter			---	88	88	88	88

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations																
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998												
Title XIII (Con't)																			
Provides Authority For US Sentencing Commission To Set Fines																			
Using Consideration of Cost To Government of Incarceration and Treatment																			
Provides Grants For Boot Camps & Prisons For Violent Offenders			== =	3,000	---	---	---												
Authorizes Use Of Closed Military Facilities For Camps			Two prison initiatives are redundant [Boot Camp/Prisons - Democrat Proposal Regional Prison Proposal Is Republican]																
Restricts Usage for Construction of Treatment Facilities To One Third			Need To Convert Regional Prison Funding To Grants-In-Aid For States Rather Than Federal Dollars and FTE. Creates Major Burden To FTE Ceilings.																
Requires NU Study Housing Prisoners Close To Their Families																			
Requires NU Study of Alcohol Use and Treatment																			
Requires BOP To Notify S&L Law Enforcement of Release Information																			
Establishes Grants For Community Based Violent Juvenile Facilities			100	100	100	100	100												
Provides For Construction of No Less Than 10 Regional Prisons																			
Prison Capacity @ 2500 Beds With 75% Allotted To State Prisoners			== =	600	600	600	600												
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund			FIX																
Sense of Congress That Measures Must Be Fully Funded			FY 1994 BA & OL Need To Be Deleted -- Budget Authority Cannot Be Spent																
Establishes Levels of Full Time Equivalent Employees			FY 1995 OL Need To Be Reduced To Accomodate Spendout of BA For Priority																
Creates The VCRTF By Transferring Funds At Start of Each Fiscal Year			Insure Pre-Crime Bill Provisions Are Not Excluded [e.g., Brady Bill]																
Provides For Appropriations From The Fund @ Specified Amounts																			
Requires Report By President of Status of The Fund																			
Requires Listing of The VCRTF In Budget Among Government Trust Funds																			
			<table><tr><td>BA</td><td>720</td><td>2,423</td><td>4,267</td><td>6,313</td><td>8,545</td></tr><tr><td>OL</td><td>314</td><td>2,330</td><td>4,184</td><td>6,221</td><td>8,443</td></tr></table>					BA	720	2,423	4,267	6,313	8,545	OL	314	2,330	4,184	6,221	8,443
BA	720	2,423	4,267	6,313	8,545														
OL	314	2,330	4,184	6,221	8,443														
Title XIV - Rural Crime																			
Authorizes Grants For Rural Drug Enforcement			50	50	50	50	50												
Creates Rural Drug Enforcement Task Forces																			
Provides For Cross Designation of Federal Officers																			
Provides Funds For Rural Drug Enforcement Training			1	1	1	1	1												
Provides Funds For Hiring More DEA Agents			DEA	20	20	20	20												
Drug Free Truck Stops	Enhanced																		
Provides Grants For Rural Domestic Violence & Child Abuse Enforcement			---	10	10	10	---												
			SUPPORT																
Title XV - Drug Control																			
Drug Trafficking In Prison	Enhanced																		
Drug Dealing in Public Housing	Enhanced																		
Anabolic Steroids	5 Year Maximum																		
Drug Dealing in Drug-Free Zones	Level 20 Minimum																		
Drug Use in Federal Prison	Enhanced																		
Requires Inclusion of Drug Treatment In National Strategy																			
Title XVI -- Drunk Driving Provisions																			
Increases Penalties Under Certain Conditions	Enhanced Minimum																		

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Title XVII -- Commissions		FIX	OMB: Pursue Combining Commission Into Single Entity Consistent With EO				
Establishes National Commission on Crime and Violence			SS	SS	SS	SS	SS
Establishes National Commission To Study Demand Causes For Drugs							
Establishes National Commission To Support Law Enforcement							
Establishes National Commission On Violence In Schools		DEd	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS
Calls For President To Convene A National Summit On Violence							
Title XVIII -- Bail Posting Reporting							
Requires Report of Bails Above \$10K To IRS							
Title XIX -- Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention							
Require The Attorney General To Develop Voluntary Prevention Program							
Establishes Decal System To Allow Cars To Be Stopped			SS	SS	SS	SS	SS
Establishes Crime of Unlawful Use of Theft Decal	Fine						
Title XX -- Protections For The Elderly							
Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program			---	1	1	1	---
Sentencing Guideline For Crimes Against Elderly	Enhanced						
Title XXI - Consumer Protection							
Insurance Crime Affecting Interstate Commerce	10 Year Maximum						
Credit Card Fraud - Access Devices							
Title XXII - Financial Institution Fraud							
Financial Institution Fraud	5 Year Maximum/\$1M Fine						
Title XXIII -- Savings and Loan Prosecution Task Force							
Require AG To Establish Task Force							
Title XXIV - Sentencing Provisions		FIX					
Revocation of Supervised Release							
Flexibility in Application of Mandatory Minimum Sentences							
Mandatory Prison For Firearms Use In A Crime							
Death or Life In Prison For Murder Involving A Firearm	Mandatory Minimum						

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Mandatory Minimum For Selling Drugs To Minors							
Life In Prison For 3rd Offense							
Enhanced Sentences For Hate Crimes							
Sentencing Commission Study							
Title XXV -- Sentencing and Magistrate Amendments							
Authorizes Trial By Magistrate For Petty Offenses							
Title XXVI -- Computer Crime							
Creates Computer Abuse Crimes							
Creates Cause of Civil Action							
Title XXVII - International Parental Kidnapping							
Creates Offense of International Parental Kidnapping							
Establishes Training Program for State Courts							
Title XXVIII -- Safe Schools							
Establishes BJA Grants To States For Safe Schools Programs							
Provides Funds To State To Coordinate Statewide Efforts							
Title XXIX - Miscellaneous							
Increased Penalties							
Assault On Certain Protected Persons							
Manslaughter							
Civil Rights Violations							
Murder For Hire							
Conspiracy To Commit Murder For Hire							
Travel Act Violations							
Fair Housing Act Violations							
Damage To Religious Property							
Trafficking in Counterfeit Goods							
White Collar Crime							
Receiving Proceeds of Extortion							
Receiving Proceeds of Postal Robbery							
Theft of Major Artwork							
Extention of Protection of Civil Rights Statutes							
Conspiracy Against Rights							
Deprivation Under Color of Law							

SUPPORT

FIX

OMB: Replicates Enacted Statute (H.R. 3378)

FIX

DoED: Replicates Currently Enacted Program; Grants Administered By DoED

FIX

G-DEd

OMB:

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Audit Requirement For S&L Receiving Forfeiture Funds							
Requires Report To Congress On Administrative & Contracting Costs							
Gambling							
Undercover Operations - Churning							
AG Report on Battered Women's Syndrome							
Balance in the Criminal Justice System - SoC Regarding Add'l Judgeships							
Extension of Statute of Limitations For Arson							
Gun Free School Zones - SoC							
Title XXX - Technical Corrections							
Title XXXI -- Driver's Privacy Protection Act							
Prohibits The Release of Personal Information From DMV Records							
Defines Scope of Personal Information							
Title XXXII -- Violence Against Women; Safe Streets							
Enhanced Penalties For Repeat Sex Offenders	Enhanced						
Sentencing Commission Review and Report on Guidelines							
Mandates Restitution For Sex Crimes							
Provides For Federal Victims/Witness Counselors			1.5	---	---	---	---
Establishes Grant Program For High Intensity Crime Areas			100	100	100	---	---
Establishes Grant Program To Combat Crimes Against Women			190	190	190	---	---
Grants To Indian Tribes			10	10	10	---	---
Grants For Capital Improvement in Public Transportation		G-DOT	10	---	---	---	---
Grants For Capital Improvements To National Parks		G-INT	10	---	---	---	---
Grants For Capital Improvements in Public Parks		G-INT	15	---	---	---	---
National Commission on Violence Against Women			0.5	---	---	---	---
Allows Sexual History To Be Used In Civil Cases							
Amendments To Rape Shield Law							
Waiverability of Evidence By Victims							
Victim's Clothing Not Admissable For Defense							
Establishes Education and Prevention To Reduce Sexual Assaults		G-HHS	65	65	65	---	---
Requires States To Pay For Rape Examinations							
Establishes Grants To Prevent Sexual Exploitation		G-HHS	10	10	10	---	---
Establishes Victim's Right To Allocution in Sentencing							

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Title XXXIII -- Safe Homes For Women							
Establishes Grants For National Domestic Violence Hotline		G-HHS	0.5	0.5	0.5	---	---
Interstate Enforcement - Traveling To Commit Spousal Abuse	Maximum 20 Years						
Interstate Violation of Protection Orders	Maximum 20 Years						
Establishes Restitution Mechanism							
Establishes Grants To Improve Spousal Abuse Law Enforcement		G-HHS	25	25	25	25	25
Establishes Grants For Domestic Violence and Family Support		G-HHS	100	100	100	---	---
Establishes Family Violence Prevention Grants		G-HHS	85	100	125	---	---
Establishes Youth Education Programs		HHS	0.4	---	---	---	---
Domestic Violence Injury Study		HHS	0.1	---	---	---	---
NIJ Research Into Domestic Violence		NIJ	88	88	88	88	88
Title XXXIV -- Civil Rights			SUPPORT				
Sense of Congress Regarding Gender Discrimination							
Sense of Senate Regarding Right To Privacy of Rape Victims							
Title XXXV -- Safe Campuses For Women							
Authorization For Campus Programs		G-DEd	20	88	88	88	---
Title XXXVI -- Equal Justice For Women In Courts							
Established Grants To Train Court Personnel			0.6	---	---	---	---
Establish Courts Clearinghouse & Education Programs							
Courts of Appeals, District Courts		Judiciary	0.4	---	---	---	---
Federal Judicial Center		Judiciary	0.1	---	---	---	---
Administrative Office of Courts		Judiciary	88	---	---	---	---
Title XXXVII -- Violence Against Women Act Improvement							
Increases Penalties For Sex Offenses Against Victims Under 16							
Requires Payment For Cost of HIV Testing		DOJ	88	88	88	88	88
Extends and Strengthens Restitution Provisions							
Provides For Suspension of Federal Benefit To Support Restitution Claims							
Makes Inadmissable Provocation or Invitation By Victim							
Requires Campus Baseline Study on Campus Sexual Assault		DOJ	0.2				
Requires AG Report On Battered Women's Syndrome							
Requires Report on Confidentiality of Addresses For Victims							
Requires AG Report on Recordkeeping Relating To Domestic Violence							
Requires AG Report on Fair Treatment in Legal Proceedings							

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Requires Judicial Conference Report on Federal Rule of Evidence							
Establishes Supplemental Grants For States For Effective Laws [Up to \$1M]			88	88	88	88	88
Title XXXVIII -- Enhanced Penalties For Anti-Fraud Efforts							
Health Care Fraud	Maximum 10 Years						
Provides For Forfeiture of Property For Health Care Fraud							
Adds Health Care Fraud To List of RICO Offenses							
Adds False Claims To List of Offenses Covered Under Fraud							
Title XXXIX -- Senior Citizens Against Marketing Scams							
Enhanced Penalties For Telemarketing Fraud	Added 5 Years						
Enhanced Penalties For Telemarketing Fraud Against Seniors	Added 10 Years						
Provides For Forfeiture of Fraud Proceeds							
Establishes A System of Rewards For Information							
Additional Funding To Support Fraud Investigations							
Federal Bureau of Investigation		FBI	10	---	---	---	---
Adds 30 New U.S. Attorneys		USA	3.5	---	---	---	---
Senior Citizen Awareness Seminars		OJP	10	---	---	---	---
Broadens Mail Fraud Coverage To Include Cash Access Devices							
Requires AG To Establish A National Fraud Hotline							
Title XL -- Child Safety							
Establishes Grant For Supervised Visitation Centers		G-HHS	15	20	25	---	---
20% of Grants To Be Earmarked For Abused Children							
Title XLI -- Family Unity Demonstration Project							
Establishes "Community Correctional Facilities" Grants		G-BOP	---	8	8	8	8
Allow Up To 50 Inmates To Be Housed With Children Under Age 7							
Up To 10% of Funds May Be Used For Violators of Federal Law							
Title XLII -- Domestic Violence							
Prohibition Against Sale or Transfer of A Weapon To Persons							
Who Have Committed Domestic Violence							

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Title XLIII --- Missing and Exploited Children							
Establishes A Missing Children Task Force							
Task Force Empowered To Enforce Federal Law Related To Child Abduction							
Title XLIV -- Public Corruption							
Provides For Public Corruption Offenses	Maximum 10 Years + Fine						
Provides For Narcotics-Related Public Corruption	Class B Felony						
Title XLV -- Semiautomatic Assault Weapons			FIX	OMB: Strong Public Presidential Support			
Bans The Manufacture, Transfer, and Possession of Semi Automatic Firearms							
Establishes Record Keeping Requirement and Restrictions				TREASURY: Sec 4506 -- Records Requirements Meaningless and Should Be Dropped			
Exempts Weapons Owned Prior To Effective Date of Law							
Exempts Semi-Automatic Shotguns Holding Five Rounds or Less							
Bans Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Devices							
Defines Large as 10 Rounds							
Requires AG Study Of Impact of Title To Drug Trafficking Crime							
Requires Large Capacity Magazine Manufactured After Enactment To Be Dated							
Provision Expires 10 Years After Enactment							
Title XLVI -- Recreational Hunting Safety							
Creates An Offense of Obstructing A Lawful Hunt	Up To \$5,000 Fine						
Obstruction of Hunt Involving Force or Violence	Up To \$10,000 Fine						
Authorizes Collection of Damages and Attorney's Fees							
Provides For Non Preempting of State and Local Law							
Title XLVII -- Correctional Job Training and Placement							
Provides For Establishing An Office of Correctional Job Tng and Placement							
Office To Enhance Job Placement Activities and Information Sharing							
Title XLVIII -- Police Partnerships For Children							
Establishes Grant Program To Support Activities For Children			20	88	88	88	88
Provides For Reducing Federal Share From 80% to 60% Over 3 Years							
Limits Mentoring and Conflict Resolution Portion To 10%							

Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
	FIX	OMB: Duplicative of "Empowerment Zones" Need To Work To Make It Consistent With Administration Initiatives				
	G-HHS	40	88	88	---	---
	SUPPORT	DoC: Objects To HHS Management of Grants -- EDA Has Function Currently				
g & Other						
g. Felony						
Adds 4 to 10 Years	INS	5	2	2	2	

- Establishes Lines of Credit To Community Development Corps
- Limits Lines To \$2M Per Applicant
- Establishes Community Development Corp Improvement Grants
- Requires 60% Use For Lines of Credit

Expands Definition of Aggravated Felony To Include Drug Trafficking & Other Offenses	
Eliminates Administrative Hearings For Criminal Aliens	
Provides For Assumption of Deportability Of Aliens Convicted of Agg. Felony	
Provides For Jurisdiction of District Court Over Deportation	
Restricts Defenses To Deportation	
Provides For Enhanced Penalties For Failure To Depart	Adds 4 to 10 Years
Establishes Criminal Alien Tracking Centers	

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Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment of Tuberculosis In Prisons							
AG To Develop Guidelines							
Establishes Grants To State & Local Corrections Authorities			20	---	---	---	---
Federal Share of Grants Shall Not Exceed 50%							
Community Program On Domestic Violence							
Establishes Demonstration Grants			---	20	88	88	88
Adds "Disabilities" To Hate Crime Statistics Act							
Penalties For Document Fraud	Increased Fines						
Directs AG Study of Model Anti-Loitering Laws							
Victims of Child Abuse							
Court Appointed Special Advocates			---	7	10	10	10
Child Abuse Training For Judicial Officials			---	7	10	10	10
Grants For Televised Testimony			---	3.5	5	5	5
Special Treatment of Indian Tribes and DC For Grant Matching							
SSA Agreement To Assist In Locating Parents							
Adds Solicitation of a Minor To Commit A Crime	Enhanced Penalties						
SoC on Asylum							
Increased Funding For Federal Judicial Processing							
Federal Judiciary		Judicial	20	70	70	70	70
Department of Justice		DOJ	25	125	150	150	150
Federal Bureau of Investigation		FBI	20	50	60	60	60
United States Attorneys		USA	10	35	35	35	35
Funds Used In Indian Country Need Not Be Matched							
Statute of Limitations On RTC Prosecutions Extended							
Prohibits Awards of Pell Grants To Prisoners							
Transfer of Certain Aliens Criminals To Federal Facilities							
Provides For Compensation To Be Paid To States For Costs of Incarceration							
Grants To State Courts To Ease Burden of Act			100	100	100	100	100
Requires FBI Report On How To Accelerated Automated Fingerprint ID							
Appropriate Remedies For Prison Overcrowding							
Prisoner Must Prove Crowding Is Cruel or Unusual Punishment							
Prohibits Courts From Placing Capacity Ceilings On Prisons							
Establishes Community Programs On Domestic Violence							
Grants To States		G-HHS	---	20	88	88	88
Child Centered Activities							
Establishes School Youth Services Grants		G-HHS	100	100	100	100	100
Grants Eligible For Disbursement To Community Based Organizations							
Establishes Olympic Youth Development Centers		G-HHS	50	25	25	25	25
Makes Federal Land and Wilderness Available To Youth Programs							

OMB: Enacted In RTC Bill (H.R. 5714)

DoED/DOJ: Object To Provision

Major Provisions of Violent Crime Control Act of 1993

	Penalty	Conference Position	Authorizations				
			FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Bankruptcy Fraud							
Concealment of Assets	Maximum 5 Years, \$5,000 Fine						
Embezzlement Against An Estate	Maximum 5 Years, \$5,000 Fine						
Adverse Interest and Conduct							
Handguns In Schools							
Provides For Award of Up To 25% More In Grant Funds Incentives							
Driver's License Revocation For Gun In School							
Sense of Senate Regarding Study of Out-Of-Wedlock Births							
Congressional Approval For Expansion of Lorton Prison							
National Narcotics Leadership Act							
Extends "Sunset" of ONDCP to September 30, 1993							
Authorizes Staff At 75, Subject To Appropriations							
Extension of Full Time Status of Member of U.S. Sentencing Commission							
Sense of Senate That Able Bodied Prisoners Should Work							
First Time Violent Offender Rehabilitation Program							
Asset Forfeiture							
Allows For Payment of Property Taxes On Seized Property							
Clarification of Definition of "Court of United States"							
Permits Cooperative Extradition of Criminals To U.S.							
Provides Funds For Expedited Deportation of Denied Asylum Applicants		INS	88	88	88	88	88
Provides For Improved Border Controls Through Increase INS Funding		INS	88	88	88	88	88
Expands Special Deportations Proceedings							
Provides Funds For Construction of INS Service Processing Centers		INS	---	---	88	---	---
Assistant U.S. Attorneys Shall Reside Within 50 Miles of District							
Additional Funding For Department of Treasury							
Create 50 Gang Resistance Education and Training Projects [GREAT]		ATF	88	88	88	88	88
Adds 200 BATF Agents		ATF	30	30	30	30	30
Provides Funding For More U.S. Secret Service Agents		USSS	6	6	6	6	6
Sense of Congress That Law Enforcement Personnel Should Not Be Reduced							
Requires AG Review of Prison Capacity and Standards							
Requires AG and Secretary HHS Consultation on Coordination of							
Treatment and Prevention Programs							
Authorizes Juvenile Anti-Drug and Anti-Gang Grants in Federal Housing							
Total Authorizations			6,391	4,494	4,991	4,186	3,380

SENATE CRIME BILL FUNDING
(\$ In Millions)

		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Bill Authorizations:	BA	6,365	4,733	5,231	4,384	3,292	72	24,077
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund								
	BA	720	2,423	4,287	6,313	8,545	---	22,288
	OL	314	2,330	4,184	6,221	8,443	---	21,492
Crime Bill Initiatives Funded Within DOJ Budget								
Community Policing	BA	---	1,720	2,072	2,270	1,900	---	7,962
[100,000 Cops]	OL	---	378	1,057	1,878	2,085	1,631	7,029
Criminal Records Upgrade	BA	---	100	100	---	---	---	200
[Brady Bill]	OL	---	22	57	73	43	5	200
All Other	BA	---	603	2,115	4,043	6,645	---	
[Includes Immigration Reform,	OL	---	368	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Drug Courts, Police Corps,								
Boot Camps, & Others]								
Total Budget	BA	---	2,423	4,287	6,313	8,545	0	21,568
	OL	---	768	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Funding Issues For Conference

- o Authorizations in the Crime Bill are significantly greater than amounts provided for within the Trust Fund; Presidential priorities should be the principal consideration when allocating among competing initiatives.
- o FY 1994 Trust Fund allocations are unworkable and should be eliminated.
- o Trust Fund "Outlay Caps" should reflect actual outlays associated with planned spending.
- o Changes need to be enacted which reduce pressures for outyear growth [e.g., mandatory minimums].
- o Crime bill initiatives call for increases to Federal FTE's which are inconsistent with Executive Order order to reduce Federal FTE's.
- o Technical changes need to be made to ensure Brady provision is covered by Trust Fund.

Department of Justice
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total	
Authorizations Summary								
Public Safety and Policing	1,035	1,720	2,072	2,270	1,900	--	8,997	
Haheas Corpus Reform	--	50	50	50	--	--	150	
Youth Violence - Juvenile Anti-Gang Grants	0	100	100	0	0	0	200	
Sexual Violence and Child Abuse	0	60	60	60	0	0	180	
State & Local Law Enforcement	5	27	32	37	12	12	122	
Police Officer Provisions	0	135	135	135	35	35	475	
Drug Court Programs	0	400	400	400	0	0	1,200	
Prisons	3,720	708	708	708	708	0	6,552	
Rural Crime	0	51	51	51	0	0	153	
Protection For The Elderly	--	1	1	1	--	--	3	
Parental Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Safe Schools	100	100	100	--	--	--	300	
Safe Streets For Women	377	375	375	0	0	0	1,127	
Safe Homes For Women	88	88	88	88	88	88	0	
Violence Against Women Act Improvements	88	88	88	88	88	88	0	
Rural Domestic Violence	--	10	10	10	--	--	30	
Law Enforcement	200	50	50	50	50	0	400	
Gang Violence	121	20	20	20	20	0	201	
Additional Justice Funding	55	210	245	245	245	0	1,000	
Total DOJ Authorizations	5,613	4,017	4,409	4,037	2,970	47	21,092	
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	BA	720	2,423	4,287	6,313	8,545	--	22,288
	OL	314	2,330	4,184	6,221	8,443	--	21,492

Department of Justice
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Authorizations Summary								
Office of Justice Programs - Grants								
Discretionary Grants		4,670	2,816	3,173	3,066	2,070	12	15,809
Formula Grants		190	365	365	100	30	30	1,080
Sub-Total Grants		4,860	3,181	3,538	3,166	2,100	42	16,889
Federal Programs								
Bureau of Prisons (Regional Prisons)		620	600	600	600	600	0	3,020
Federal Bureau of Investigation		65	55	65	65	65	5	317
US Attorneys		30	55	55	55	55	0	250
Other Justice		38	126	151	151	150	0	616
Sub-Total Federal Programs		753	836	871	871	870	5	4,203
Total Justice Authorizations In Bill		5,613	4,017	4,409	4,037	2,970	47	21,092
Non Justice Authorizations								
Judiciary		21	88	95	95	95	---	394
All Other		416	321	326	25	25	---	1,112
Total Authorizations To Date		6,050	4,425	4,829	4,157	3,090	72	22,622
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund								
	BA	720	2,423	4,287	6,313	8,545	---	22,288
	OL	314	2,330	4,184	6,221	8,443	---	21,492

Department of Justice
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Detail of Authorizations							
Public Safety and Policing							
Cops on the Beat	1,035.0	1,720.0	2,072.0	2,270.0	1,900.0	---	8,997.0
Habeas Corpus Reform							
Counsel in Capital Cases (State Court)	---	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	---	150.0
Youth Violence - Juvenile Anti-Gang Grants							
Formula Grants	---	75.0	75.0	---	---	---	150.0
Discretionary Grants	---	20.0	20.0	---	---	---	40.0
Special Discretionary Grants	---	5.0	5.0	---	---	---	10.0
Sexual Violence and Child Abuse							
Child Abuse Crime Information Imp.	---	20.0	20.0	20.0	---	---	60.0
Mental Health Screening	88	88	88	88	88	88	0.0
Protection of Children & Elderly	---	40.0	40.0	40.0	---	---	120.0
State & Local Law Enforcement							
DNA Identification - State & Local Grants	---	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
DNA Identification - FBI	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	27.0
Community Substance Abuse Prevention	---	15.0	20.0	25.0	---	---	60.0
Racial & Ethnic Bias Study Grants	---	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0
Police Officer Provisions							
Law Enforcement Family Support	---	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
Police Corps	---	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	300.0
Law Enforcement Scholarship Program	---	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	150.0
Drug Court Programs							
Drug Testing of Arrestees	---	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	300.0
Certainty of Punishment Youthful Offenders	---	200.0	200.0	200.0	---	---	600.0
Residential Subst. Abuse Treatment For Prisoners	---	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	300.0

Department of Justice
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Prisons							
Federal Prisoner Drug Testing	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	---	
Federal Prisoner Drug Treatment	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	---	
Regional Prisons For Violent Criminals	600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	---	3,000.0
Boot Camps & State Prisons	3,000.0	---	---	---	---	---	3,000.0
Community Based Violent Juvenile Facilities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	500.0
TB Protection & Treatment in Correctional Inst.	20.0	SS	SS	SS	SS	---	20.0
Family Unity Demonstration Grants	---	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	---	32.0
Rural Crime							
Rural Drug Enforcement Assistance	---	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	---	150.0
Rural Drug Enforcement Training	---	1.0	1.0	1.0	---	---	3.0
Protection For The Elderly							
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Program	---	1.0	1.0	1.0	---	---	3.0
Parental Kidnapping							
State Court Programs - Child Abduction	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
Safe Schools							
Safe Schools Assistance	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0
Safe Streets For Women							
Federal Victims Counselors	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	1.5
High Intensity Crime Areas Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0
Grants To States	190.0	190.0	190.0	---	---	---	570.0
Grants To Indian Tribes	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0
Violence Against Women Task Force	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
Rape Prevention Education	65.0	65.0	65.0	---	---	---	195.0
Sexual Abuse/Exploitation Prevention	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0
Safe Homes For Women							
State Data Base Study	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	0.0
Violence Against Women Act Improvements							
Sexual Violence Supplemental Grants	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	0.0

Department of Justice
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Rural Domestic Violence							
Rural Domestic Violence Grants	---	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	
Law Enforcement							
Rural Law Enforcement Grants	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	---	250.0
Technical Assistance To States Grants	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
FBI Training - Quantico	40.0	---	---	---	---	---	40.0
Intelligence Gathering	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Gang Violence							
Grants To States	100.0	85	---	---	---	---	100.0
Gang Prosecutions	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	---	100.0
AG Report On Gangs	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Additional Justice Funding							
Department of Justice	25.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	---	600.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	20.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	---	250.0
United States Attorneys	10.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	---	150.0
Total DOJ Authorizations	5,612.8	4,016.8	4,408.8	4,036.8	2,969.8	46.8	21,091.5
 Other Departments							
Transportation							
Capital Improvements	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Interior							
National Parks	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Public Parks	15.0	---	---	---	---	---	15.0

Department of Justice
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	Total
Health and Human Services							
Rape Prevention Education	65.0	65.0	65.0	---	---	---	195.0
Sexual Abuse/Exploitation Prevention	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	---	---	30.0
Domestic Violence Hotline	0.5	0.5	0.5	---	---	---	1.5
Spousal Abuse Grants	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	150.0
Domestic Violence Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	300.0
Family Violence Prevention	85.0	100.0	125.0	---	---	---	310.0
Youth Education	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	0.4
Domestic Violence Injury Study	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.1
Community Programs on Domestic Violence	---	20.0	88	---	---	---	20.0
Ounce of Prevention Fund - Grants	75.0	---	---	---	---	---	75.0
Education							
Safe Campuses for Women	20.0	88	88	88	---	---	20.0
Courts							
Courts Training Grants	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.6
Courts Judges Training - Study	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
Add'l Funds To Judiciary	20.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	---	300.0
Victims of Child Abuse Special Advocates Program	---	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	37.0
Child Abuse Training Programs For Judicial Personnel	---	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	---	37.0
Grants For Televised Testimony	---	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	---	18.5
Total Bill To Date	6,049.9	4,424.8	4,829.3	4,156.8	3,089.8	71.8	22,622.1
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund							
BA	720.0	2,423.0	4,287.0	6,313.0	8,545.0	---	22,288.0
OL	314.0	2,330.0	4,184.0	6,221.0	8,443.0	---	21,492.0

Comparison of Senate and House "Cops/Community Policing" Provisions

10-Jan-94

12:12 PM

c:\work\other93\copscomp.wk3

Provision	House Version	Senate Version	Administration Preferred/Comment	
Minimum \$ per State	0.25%	0.60%	H	0.25%
Matching Requirements				
Federal Share	75%	75%		75%
Outyear Matching requirement changes	Decreasing annually	Decreasing annually up to 5 years		Either House or Senate
AG Waiver Authority	Y	Y		Y
Size of Applicants - Who Applies Where?				
Applicants which must go through States	Pop. under 100,000 people	Pop. under 150,000 people	S	Pop. under 150,000 people
Applicants which apply directly to AG	Pop. over 100,000 people	Pop. over 150,000 people	S	Pop. over 150,000 people
Indian Tribes	No provision	Directly to AG	S	Directly to AG
Term of Grant Limits				
New cops grants	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years		Up to 3 years
Community policing program grants	Up to 6 years	Up to 6 years		Up to 6 years
Non-Supplanting Requirement	Y	Y		Y
Other Authorized Activities for Funding				
Administration costs of States	5%	5%		5%
Technical Assistance by AG	5%	5%		5%
Funding Allocation by Size of Jurisdiction				
Applicants which go through States	60%	60%		60%
Applicants which apply directly to AG	40%	40%		40%
Funding Allocation for Cops/Non-Cops Grants				
For Cops Grants	85%	85%		85%
For Comm. Policing Program Grants	15%	15%		15%
Total Cost per Officer	Up to \$75,000 over life of grant	\$50,000 annually	H	Up to \$75,000 over life of grant

Comparison of Senate and House Cops/Community Policing" Provisions

10-Jan-94

12:12 PM

c:\work\other93\copscomp.wk3

Provision	House Version	Senate Version	Administration Preferred/Comment
Ounce of Prevention Fund (\$75M)		Y	?
Authorized Activities for Cops Hiring			
Rehire laid off cops	Y	Y	Y
Hire & train new cops	Y	Y	Y
Explicitely authorizes hiring former Armed Forces members	N	Y	S Y
Authorized Activities for Comm. Policing Grants			
Increase # of officers in community	Y	Y	Y
Provide Comm. Pol. training	Y	Y	Y
Increase # of officers in multidiscipline & early intervention teams	Y	Y	Y
New crime prevention techniques	Y	Y	Y
Programs for community & police to work together to prevent crime	Y	Y	Y
Programs to minimize court time of officers	Y	Y	Y
Programs to increase police interaction with young people	Y	Y	Y
Programs to reorgnize police departments to comm. policing structu	Y	Y	Y
Programs to coordinate government crime prevention programs	Y	N	H Y
Preferential Consideration for Applicants			
Greater Non-Federal Match	Y	Y	Y
Hiring of former Armed Forces members	N	Y	S Y
Authorizations			
(in millions)			
1994	\$200	\$1,035	\$0
1995	\$650	\$1,720	\$1,720
1996	\$650	\$2,070	\$2,070
1997	\$650	\$2,270	\$2,270
1998	\$650	\$1,900	\$1,900
1999	\$650	\$0	\$0
TOTAL ---->	\$3,450	\$8,995	\$7,960

Treasury

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

JO

June 16, 1994

Treasury

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY, THE WHITE

FROM: Lloyd Bentsen

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for the week of June 19, 1994

KEY DEPARTMENT NEWS

Possible Treasury-related topics for press coverage include:

- o The crime bill conference
- o Health care

THE WEEK AHEAD

DNC Business Lunch -- I will address the DNC's Business Luncheon Wednesday regarding the economy, business investment, and GATT.

U.S. - Russia Joint Commission: I will participate in the third meeting of the U.S. - Russia Joint Commission in Washington June 22 - 23. Treasury Under Secretary Larry Summers and I will join the Vice President for a working breakfast with Prime Minister Chernomyrdin at Blair House, and Under Secretary Summers will also participate in a Business and Development Committee meeting chaired by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.

My other public and Congressional activities: Tuesday, June 21, I will address the Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus on Treasury's law enforcement responsibilities and how their districts can benefit. That afternoon, I will meet with Polish Deputy Prime Minister/Finance Minister Grzegorz Kolodko, and I will attend a Business Roundtable reception in the evening. Wednesday evening, I will attend the DNC Presidential Gala. Thursday, I may go to the Hill for a breakfast health care meeting, and I am scheduled to meet with a group of CEOs to build support for GATT.

06-18-94

Visiting Foreign Dignitaries: The Secret Service will provide protection to the following visiting foreign dignitaries next week. Most are in the country for the World Cup.

Emperor of Japan	June 10 - 25
King of Jordan	June 12 - 25
President of Bolivia	June 16 - 22
Prime Minister of Ireland	June 17 - 20
President of Uganda	June 18 - 29
President of Hungary	June 21 - 24
President of Slovakia	June 21 - 24
Premier Minister of Russia	June 21 - 25
President of Argentina	June 23 - 27
President of Romania	June 26 - 28

Meet the Comptroller: Comptroller of the Currency Gene Ludwig will visit Salt Lake City June 20 - 21 to kick-off a series of regional "meet the Comptroller" meetings with local bankers and community groups.

CONGRESS

Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus: I will address Congressman Lightfoot's Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus Tuesday regarding the Crime Bill and Treasury law enforcement.

50
Crime Bill: House and Senate Crime Bill conferees are scheduled to hold what will essentially be a ceremonial meeting this afternoon, June 16. Using the Brooks-Biden Chairmen's Mark as base text, staff will work through the weekend in an attempt to settle most outstanding issues by Tuesday when the conferees are expected to meet again.

The \$350 million six-year authorization (\$58+ million annually) for Treasury law enforcement contained in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund section of the Chairmen's mark is significantly below the \$1.43 billion five-year authorization Treasury had requested (\$286 million per year, \$210 million from the House bill combined with a separate \$76 million annual authorization in the Senate bill).

Assistant Secretary Ron Noble will be meeting with Members of the conference and staff for the balance of the week in an attempt to: 1) generate support for increasing Treasury's \$350 million six-year authorization; 2) have Treasury prevention programs such as ATF's GREAT program moved from the Treasury law enforcement authorization to the prevention authorization; and, 3) ensure that the conferees are aware that several other non-monetary provisions of the bill such as the extension of Secret Service's Financial Institutions Fraud jurisdiction, IRS off-set authority and Senator Simon's Federal Firearms Licensing reforms are important to Treasury and should be included in the conference report.

Treasury

? DOD
? USTR

Call action
for keep
out all
mil. equip
weapons

Executive Order xxxxx -- Importation of Defense Articles Under the Arms Export Control Act.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Findings and Purpose.

(a) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act authorizes the President to regulate the importation of defense article in the furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States.

(b) The United States is the major consumer nation in the world for firearms and ammunition covered as defense articles on the United States Munitions List. Decisions to open U.S. markets to such items has a significant impact on arms production and trafficking throughout the world. Just as military arms production capacity can be converted to civilian arms production, civilian arms production capacity can easily be converted to military arms. Accordingly, decisions about the importation of arms into the United States can have the potential effect of subsidizing arms industries and arms trafficking enterprises. This flourishing production and distribution network is then also available to supply arms and other defense articles in areas of war and unrest around the world.

(c) The collapse of the Soviet Union, and the Eastern bloc alliance, and improved relations with the Peoples Republic of China, have had an impact on firearms being imported into the United States. Historically, defense articles originating in these countries were not eligible for importation. As part of the process of removing trade restrictions generally, restrictions on the importation of defense articles have been removed. This action, however, has been taken without a complete analysis of the potential impact on world peace or the security and foreign policy of the United States.

(d) Firearms imports into the United States have totalled almost 6 million in the last two years, compared to a historical average of approximately 700,000 per year. There is every reason to believe that these numbers will continue to increase. Before we continue to fuel this massive arms production and trafficking build up, a study of the consequences of changes in our importations policies must be conducted.

Section 2. Temporary Importation Restrictions.

(a) The Secretary of the Treasury, together with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense [National



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

June 9, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRIS EDLEY

FROM: RONALD K. NOBLE *RKN*
ASSISTANT SECRETARY (ENFORCEMENT)

SUBJECT: LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT
TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Local Partnership Act ("LPA") in its current form in the House Crime Bill presents significant problems for Treasury. The data required to administer the program is available only from the 1987 Census of Governments. This information was collected for statistical purposes and is not suitable for use in the administration of a program of this magnitude; the use of this data may leave us open for legal challenges. In addition, the LPA as drafted requires the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate regulations that are not appropriate for a one-time distribution of funds. If Treasury does have to administer this program, the following changes should be made to the final bill.

1. The LPA has numerous provisions requiring that the Secretary of the Treasury promulgate regulations for monitoring an *ongoing* program. This is inconsistent with a single payment program.

Possible Solution

Remove the multiple regulation sections in the bill and replace them with a general clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate regulations as deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the LPA.

2. The LPA will be burdensome and costly to administer, and does not allocate funds for Treasury's administration of this program.

Possible Solution

Treasury has not performed an in depth cost analysis. It estimates, however, that expenses will be between \$5 and \$10 million. The bill should include language to provide for Treasury's expenses.

3. The LPA contemplates that Treasury monitor and investigate civil rights violations, age discrimination, and qualified handicapped individuals (Section 6711(b)), audit procedures, and a public hearing requirement. The LPA does not, however, provide Treasury with any enforcement leverage. The enforcement contemplated by the bill, as drafted, envisions multiple payments, with an enforcement mechanism of withholding or adjustment of funds. This leverage is not applicable to a one payment program. Additionally, there may be other federal laws, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, that local governments may be required to comply with when using LPA funds. Treasury does not have the investigative or administrative staff for the type of compliance functions contemplated by the LPA.

Possible Solutions

Transfer the LPA compliance function to another government agency with an existing staff to investigate violations and with administrative procedures. For example, HHS already monitors government programs for the types of abuses contemplated in the LPA. This could be done by language providing for agreements with another agency to enforce the LPA.

Local governments could certify that the public hearing requirements are met.

4. The LPA authorizes a \$2 billion disbursement but does not contemplate adequate reserves, procedures for overpayment or underpayment from either data or clerical errors, or adequate provisions for local governments to reimburse Treasury under these circumstances or under circumstances of noncompliance. The 0.5 percent reserve established in Section 6701 of the LPA is not adequate to address these concerns.

Possible Solutions

The LPA could be drafted so that Treasury holds back up to 25% of the payment, makes payments in two installments, or is authorized to withhold other federal funds. However, the latter is problematic in that approximately 1/3 of the local governments targeted in the LPA do not receive other federal funds.

5. The LPA requires that local governments certify that the amounts received be used for carrying out one or more programs related to crime prevention education or substance abuse treatment to prevent crime. The certification process is not spelled out in the statute.

Possible Solution

Treasury has no administrative staff to make certification determinations and the LPA includes no enforcement mechanisms for Treasury. Certification verification, therefore, might be handled by another Federal government agency or possibly a state government agency.

6. As drafted, the LPA would make Treasury subject to laws and regulations applicable to all federal funding programs. Because Treasury does not currently administer other grants, this new added level of bureaucracy for a one-shot program seems unduly burdensome.

Possible Solutions

(1) Another Department which already runs a Federal grant program should run the LPA. (2) The LPA should include language that none of the laws or requirements generally applicable to federally funded programs apply to the LPA unless specifically mentioned the statute.

7. The LPA has very detailed audit requirements for local governments. Many local governments are already subject to the Single Audit Act. Duplicative audits are not cost-effective and are inconsistent of the goals of reinventing government.

Possible Solution

Local governments currently subject to the Single Audit Act should be audited in accordance with its provisions and the Secretary should promulgate regulations for those local governments not governed by the Single Audit Act.

8. The LPA requires that Treasury issue an Annual Report to Congress and that local governments issue annual reports to Treasury. The LPA is not an annual program, therefore annual reports are unwarranted.

Possible Solution

Eliminate the requirement for the reports.

9. The LPA requires the use of outdated statistical data. The only data currently available is from the 1987 Census of Governments, which may be statistically accurate, but is not complete for this purpose.

Possible Solution

The Census Bureau conduct a special survey to collect

adjusted tax data suitable for administering the LPA. Census officials estimate that a survey would cost about \$2 million and take about 9 months to complete. According to Census and General Accounting Office officials, this is the only solution to the data problem.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: JOYCE CARRIER *JC*
PAT O'DONNELL *PO*
REBECCA HEDLUND *Rh/SH*

SUBJECT: CRIME EVENTS

As you requested, we will attempt to give you an idea of possible events that the Treasury Department might be able to accomplish during the mid-June time-frame that you outlined. As you know, Secretary Bentsen will be in Europe until June 9th which basically eliminates the week of June 6th from our planning. Given that, the following are some possible events that we could *propose* to the Secretary and other Treasury officials.

- Week of June 13th, Operation Ceasefire may expand to Atlanta. There will be a demonstration for the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Atlanta Police Department. This demonstration could be hosted by Assistant Secretary Noble, or ATF Director Magaw. Other sites for Ceasefire scheduled to go on line this summer are in New York State and San Francisco. Obviously, this is contingent upon resolution of the future of Ceasefire and Drug Fire with OMB.
- ✓ On June 14th the Secretary is making a speech in Washington before the North Carolina Chamber of Commerce. The subject is the economy and the Administration's domestic agenda, but a crime piece could easily be incorporated. ✓
- ✓ On June 15th, Roger Altman will be in Chicago for the day. Currently his schedule includes a breakfast with CEO's from the Mid-America Council, two Editorial boards, and a speech before the Council of Foreign Relations. The afternoon is free and we could possible incorporate a crime event. ✓
- ✓ On June 16th - The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), in Glynco, Georgia will present its Honor Graduate of the Year Award to a Secret Service agent who excelled in training at FLETC. Secret Service Director

Bowran will provide remarks, and other Federal, State and local law enforcement officials will be represented.

- Mid-June -- Last month, Secretary Bentsen held a very highly publicized crime event in Hartford. There has been a lot of clamoring for follow-up. We have proposed to Ron Noble that he do some radio follow-up.
- Mid-June -- Ron Noble's confirmation as Undersecretary should be voted on by the Senate. He ~~could~~ be sworn into office in a Rose Garden ceremony which would highlight the commitment that this Administration feels towards it's law enforcement responsibilities.
- Mid-June -- the 100-day report on Brady successes will be ready for release. The report will be based on an ongoing survey of a number of Brady cities. Preliminary data shows thousands of denials of handgun sales, and a number of arrests of persons attempting to buy a handgun. The report could be released by Secretary Bentsen.

Other events:

- Project Uptown, a joint ATF - local police department project to eliminate violence in public housing will open a new site in New Orleans. This is already planned to be a big event with the U.S. Attorney, the Mayor and other public leaders. Uptown works closely with HUD's Operation Safehome. Although this event is already scheduled for June 6, there is a possibility that we may be able to push it back.
- Also currently scheduled for June 6 is the dedication of the new ATF firearms Tracing Center which will open in West Virginia. Senator Byrd has committed to attend.



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

MAY 26 1994

To: Jennifer O'Connor
From: Peter Edelman *Peter Edelman*
Jill Hargis *Jill Hargis*
Re: Crime Bill Activities June 10-24

Confirmed Events:

June 13, Secretary makes remarks at the annual meeting of Hand Gun Control Inc.

Possible Events and Media:

- ✓ 1. June 9, Youth violence event in Los Angeles.
- ✓ 2. June 24, Secretary is invited to address the First National Conference on Gun Violence, Washington, DC.
3. The Secretary will be able to do at least 2 1-hour regional media hits between the 15th and 30th.
4. We are looking for events involving community policing efforts and/or youth violence in the areas into which the Secretary will travel in the last half of June.
5. We are discussing possible events that other officials in the Department including Dr. Satcher of CDC, would be appropriate to do to promote the Crime Bill.
6. OpEd piece discussing possible topics including: domestic violence, health care costs of violence, violence and youth, for targeted Congressional districts.

Our legislative and public affairs offices and the Public Health Service are looking into other ideas for Secretarial events and relevant announcements.

May 26, 1994

Memorandum for Rahm Emmanuel

From: Ricia McMahon *RM*

Subject: Crime Conference Activities

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

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

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

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

The potential dates are:

? June 17 Georgia *has a con area*

? ~~June 20 Vermont~~

June 24 Hartford *→ got police &*

? ~~June 27 Maine (this could be scheduled earlier)~~ *has a con area*

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

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

→ Florida
Maybe
- Indianapolis
- Portland

May 26, 1994

DRAFT

To: Rahm Emanuel
Jennifer O'Connor

From: Michele Cavataio

Subject: Crime Bill strategy for ED

WASHINGTON EVENTS

Safe and Drug Free Schools Recognition Ceremony

June 2 and 3: Secretary and Deputy will be speaking to 270 representatives, three from each of the 90 schools to be honored, including principals, teachers and counselors. This group represents 29 States and D.C. Also, about 100 prominent educators and ED officials will be there.

Conference on Gun Violence

June 24: the Deputy Secretary will make remarks and moderate a panel on youth, guns, gangs and violence prevention. The conference will explore the gun problem in the U.S. and is supported by CDF, NAACP, NEA, Urban League, the National Association of Police Organizations, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and many other prominent groups.

Congressional Narcotics Abuse and Control Caucus

In June, the Secretary will meet with members (Rangel, Hughes, Ortiz, Towns, Mfume, Payne, deLugo, Oxley, Gilman, Dornan, Inhofe, Herger, Shays, Gillmor) to discuss the Department of Education's role in combating drug trafficking.

Remarks to Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee

June 9: Breakfast speech to the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee (possible topic: Safe Schools.)

REGIONAL EVENTS

The Office of Public Affairs will develop a regional press strategy for each visit.

Las Vegas

The Secretary will do an event with the President of the National PTA after speaking at the Association's annual meeting on June 13. There are a number of possible prevention programs that relate to the Crime Bill which they can visit. In addition, we can easily find other programs if you have something specific in mind.

Boys and Girls Club

An outstanding club in an abandoned 7-11 store in a high crime area. The Club opened with the help of an FBI special agent and Senator Reid is very supportive of their work.

Choice Tutorial Program

Sponsored by the Martin Luther King Foundation. An after school tutoring program in public housing and schools that has a community service component for the participants.

Project Chess

(Reno, the city)

Started by a foster grandmother. Focuses on teaching kids in high-risk neighborhoods to play chess as an educational tool and alternative activity. Very popular program with kids. Increases attention span, channels aggression through competition, and encourages thinking before acting.

Possible Site Visits:**Columbia, South Carolina*****Fighting Back***

Funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, is a community-based effort to reduce the demand for alcohol and other drugs. It has three particularly effective components

- Teenline: a hotline just for teens. Operated by trained high school and college-age youth who answer the phones and provide referrals and crisis intervention
- "Being Cool After School": an after school program for middle school students in the local Parks and Recreation Department. During the school year, these students participate in a mentoring program, learn a variety of life and communications skills, learn arts and crafts, and a variety of other activities. Plans are being made to expand the program into the summer.
- Murals Reflecting Prevention
Fighting Back has developed a competition with support from the US Dept of Education for young people to create murals with violence and drug prevention themes. Over 19 different groups are currently participating including schools, churches, YMCA, the local police department, etc. Murals will be portable and there will be a competition and awards ceremony for the outstanding murals. The Secretary give away the awards.

Pennsylvania

(ED is having some internal debate about whether we want to do a visit in Pennsylvania with Specter right now.) However, there are a number of good peer mediation and conflict resolution programs in or near Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. For example,

Karns City School District (N. or Pittsburgh)

Has a peer leadership program that uses conflict resolution and mentoring strategies in high school. Includes older students mentoring younger students and teaching them conflict management skills.

Student Anti-Violence Partnership of Philadelphia

The Student Anti-Violence Education program (SAVE) has worked primarily with preadolescents from inner city schools, shelters and camps to promote non violent conflict resolution. SAVE staff also work with parents to teach anger management and positive discipline.

New York City / Connecticut

The Secretary will be in New York City on June 7 and the Deputy on June 21. We are working on an event in Connecticut for either of these dates. I'll have some possible sites for you tomorrow.

Vermont

The Deputy Secretary will visit Vermont on June 6. We are looking into the possibility of visiting a Murals Reflecting Prevention project in Poultney, VT. They are incorporating the murals project into their annual "No TV Week" to encourage families to spend time with their kids. Murals will be exhibited in a museum, and they will be featured in a calendar of prevention art work.

Washington, DC

Both the Secretary and Deputy are available to do Washington events, and we could easily set up some visits to nearby prevention programs. These dates are being held for possible crime events:

Secretary: June 23

Dep Secretary: June 14

CRIME LEADERSHIP BRIEFINGS

Secretary: June 28

Dep Secretary: TBD

MEETINGS WITH ASSOCIATIONS

We plan to meet with the following associations during the second week in June to discuss school violence prevention and the Crime Bill. Some of the organizations have regular internet contact with their members; others have newsletters. We will ask them to disseminate information about the prevention components of the Crime Bill.

American Federation of Teachers

Council of Great City Schools

Council of Chief State School Officers

National School Boards Association
National Association of State Boards of Education
National Association of School Safety and Law Enforcement Officers
National Education Association
National Parent Teachers Association
American Medical Association
American Bar Association
United Federation of Teachers
Police Executive Research Forum
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Police Foundation

U.S. Department of Labor

Chief of Staff to the
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Christine Varney, Secretary to the Cabinet
FROM: Kitty Higgins, Chief of Staff
RE: Secretary Reich's proposed activities on crime prevention for June 15 - July 1st
DATE: May 26, 1994

Following is our proposed plan for Secretary Reich's activities on crime:

TRIPS & REGIONAL MEDIA

✓ Secretary Reich is traveling to Portland, OR on May 31, 1994. While in Oregon, he will meet with the Oregonian editorial board and talk about the YES crime prevention program.

OTHER TRAVEL ON CRIME:

Secretary Reich will travel to a targeted state and visit a summer youth program that employs, trains or teaches delinquent youth (we are still locating a good site). We also plan to have the local police participate in the event. Secretary Reich's message for the event will be crime prevention. He will primarily talk about the YES program.

We plan to get local and regional press to cover this event.

ADDITIONAL MEDIA

In addition to getting local press on our event, we will hold daily time open on the Secretary's schedule to do satellites, radio, and other regional media.

We will also do a regional op-ed on the YES program.

UPCOMING GRANT INFORMATION

DOL will announce, within the next couple of weeks, Youth Fair Chance (YFC) grants. There will be approximately 11-13 YFC winners. We don't have a final list of winners yet, but as soon as we have additional information, we will update you.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON*Bentzen
working a 17
today*

May 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: JOYCE CARRIER *R*
PAT O'DONNELL *PO*
REBECCA HEDLUND *RH/SH*

SUBJECT: CRIME EVENTS

*Great
P.C. County
(Hunting)
16 or 17*

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*Could
be following
week*

Bowran will provide remarks, and other Federal, State and local law enforcement officials will be represented.

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- Mid-June -- the 100-day report on Brady successes will be ready for release. The report will be based on an ongoing survey of a number of Brady cities. Preliminary data shows thousands of denials of handgun sales, and a number of arrests of persons attempting to buy a handgun. The report could be released by Secretary Bentsen.

Other events:

- Project Uptown, a joint ATF - local police department project to eliminate violence in public housing will open a new site in New Orleans. This is already planned to be a big event with the U.S. Attorney, the Mayor and other public leaders. Uptown works closely with HUD's Operation Safehome. Although this event is already scheduled for June 6, there is a possibility that we may be able to push it back.
- Also currently scheduled for June 6 is the dedication of the new ATF firearms Tracing Center which will open in West Virginia. Senator Byrd has committed to attend.

if it can be pushed back

look to see how much work



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE:

4/29/94

NUMBER OF SHEETS TO FOLLOW:

1

TO:

Jennifer O'Connor

ADDRESSEE'S FAX #:

456-6704

ADDRESSEE'S CONFIRMATION #:

FROM:

Marne Levine

SENDER'S FAX #: 202-622-0073

SENDER'S CONFIRMATION #: 202-622-1700

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/COMMENTS:

Secretary Butsen

CRIME EVENTS

- May 1 Meet the Press appearance on assault weapons
- May 2 Two regional press roundtables on assault weapons
Letter to Congress covering gun biographies booklet
- May 3 Calls to targeted Congressmen

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 5, 1994

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The Honorable Matthew G. Martinez
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Martinez:

I write to urge you to support passage of H.R. 4296, the "Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act." As the debate sharpens before today's vote, I hope you will consider four key points that powerfully make the case for H.R. 4296.

First, the legislation would not affect our ability to hunt. As the President recently wrote, "The proposal I support specifically safeguards hunters' rights; it explicitly protects more than 650 hunting and recreational rifles from the ban." The bill even includes a grandfather clause to protect owners of existing assault weapons; no law-abiding American owning one of these weapons will have it taken away.

As you know, I have hunted all my life — and I qualified as an expert on the range in the military and fired guns on the front lines during World War II. A few days ago, I went to the range and fired the AR 15, one of the 19 weapons at issue. I assure you that the AR 15 and the other weapons that would be banned are not for hunting. They are for killing people.

The legislation is carefully drafted. It would ban 19 specific assault weapons, all of which are semiautomatic, accept detachable magazines, and have at least two of the following five features: a pistol grip, which allows stable shooting from the hip; a folding stock, which makes the weapon easy to conceal; a threaded barrel for attaching a silencer, flash suppressor or military device; a bayonet mount; or a grenade launcher. These features have no sporting use and these are not sporting weapons.

Second, criminals understand the purpose of these weapons. As the enclosed advertisement for the Street Sweeper makes clear, these weapons are not sold to hunters and sportsmen. Their ability to deliver multiple rounds in seconds and to take large magazines of ammunition make them ideal for violent crime, especially gang warfare, drive-by shootings and the mass murders occurring in restaurants, playgrounds and workplaces around our nation. This point is repeatedly driven home. In San Francisco last summer, a gunman carrying two TEC-9s killed eight people and wounded six others. Five years ago, a gunman wielding an AK-47 slaughtered five elementary school children. And an AK-47 also was used last year to gun down two people outside CIA headquarters.

Third, a ban on these 19 assault weapons will make a difference in the fight to stop crime. When criminals brandish these guns, they outgun our police — whose weapons necessarily combine safety and accuracy with firepower for the security of our citizens. After we banned the import of certain assault weapons in both 1989 and 1993, their use in crimes relative to the use of domestically manufactured weapons dropped considerably, as shown in the enclosed graph. A comprehensive ban on all versions of these deadly 19 weapons would have a similar and substantial impact.

Although the 19 weapons comprise only 1 percent of all guns owned in this country, they are used in violent crime 8 percent of the time. If we continue to allow these weapons to be produced and distributed to the public, there will be a disproportionate rise in their use to commit crimes. These are the weapons of choice for violent criminals.

Critics of the ban say that more police and lengthier prison sentences are the answer — but this is only part of the answer. That's why the crime bill provides marked increases in funding for community police and prisons. But we also must stop the flow of weapons of mass murder onto our streets. As the attached list of law enforcement organizations supporting the legislation attests, we must stop arming criminals to the teeth and give our police a fighting chance to stop crime.

Fourth, a vote for this legislation makes political sense. Roughly 75 percent of Americans favor the ban. Opposition to the ban is being orchestrated by special interests; it is not grass roots based. As the President said yesterday, "No good member of the House or Senate, no Republican or Democrat, no rural legislator should ever fear losing their seat for voting for this bill."

This legislation is a serious, well-balanced approach to a particularly tragic aspect of the American crime problem: the wide availability of a small group of weapons specifically made for killing people. As Members are rapidly recognizing, this bill is a key element of a comprehensive anti-crime effort. I join the President and the Attorney General in fully supporting its passage in the House and the inclusion of comparable language in the conference report on H.R. 3355, the "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994."

Sincerely,



Lloyd Bentsen

Enclosures



DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

MAY - 4 1994

Honorable Charles E. Schumer
Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime and
Criminal Justice
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your inquiry as to the number of weapons effected by HR 4296. ATF earlier answered a similar question about amendments offered by Senator Feinstein to the then pending Senate crime bill. As HR 4296 effects fewer weapons than the amendment discussed in our earlier letter, this letter specifically addresses questions concerning the House Bill.

The legislation now under discussion is very specific. It both names 19 specific weapons that would be restricted and describes in great detail the physical characteristics that a gun must have in order for its future manufacture to be banned as a "copycat" gun. Such a "copycat" provision is an essential element of any meaningful assault weapons ban. Otherwise, one could circumvent the law simply by marketing virtually identical weapons under a different name.

Some critics of the legislation have inflated the number of weapons that would be banned under the legislation by listing -- as though they were different guns -- weapons which are actually identical to the 19 assault weapons listed by name under the legislation.

We trust this information has been responsive to your request. If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Magaw
John W. Magaw
Director



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

April 27, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JOYCE CARRIER

From: Jamir R. Couch 

Subject: Assault Weapons Ban

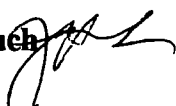
I spoke to Congresswoman Molinari's office yesterday. Dan McGirt in the Congresswoman's office stated that she is comparing the current bill to the bill, which was offered in 1991. The Congresswoman voted against the bill in 1991 and she is currently trying to ascertain how different the two bills really are. Her primary problem in 1991 was that the bill had a broad ban.

According to Mr. McGirt, their constituents have expressed their support for both sides of the issue.

cc: Karen Hancox, WH/LA

April 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JOYCE CARRIER

From: Jamir R. Couch 

Subject: Bentsen Contacts

From the sheet you gave us yesterday, these are the Members the White House wants Bentsen to contact. I found in calling 11 Members yesterday that the White House's classifications were not always correct. I have recommended to Michael Levy and Erik North that we contact these offices as well. I would appreciate your thoughts.

Leaning Yes

Sherrod Brown (D-OH) 225-3401

Vernon Ehlers (R-MI) 225-3831

Fred Upton (R-MI) 225-3761

Undecided

Mike Andrews (D-TX) 225-7508

Harris Fawell (R-IL) 225-3515

Martin Frost (D-TX) 225-3605

Henry Hyde (R-IL) 225-4561

John Kasich (R-OH) 225-5355

Dave McCurdy (D-OK) 225-6165

Rob Portman (R-OH) 225-3164

Bennie Thompson (D-MS) 225-5876

Leaning No

Jim Chapman (D-TX) 225-3035

Erik North

622-1940

(can't find 622-5311)

TREASURY



NEWS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS • 1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. • 20220 • (202) 622-2960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Text as Prepared for Delivery

April 20, 1994

STATEMENT OF TREASURY SECRETARY LLOYD BENTSEN
CRIME-TECHNOLOGY PRESS BRIEFING
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

I was on the Hill this morning, and I was thinking, Mr. Vice President, about our Senate days. I'd support the super collider, you'd promote environmental technology, and it was hard winning some Senators over.

Not because they were against the technology. They just didn't care enough about it to always want to pay for it.

What a different situation here. They want to invest in crime-fighting technology. I hear them asking: How soon can we have it for our local and state police?

I'd add another challenge. How cost effectively can we develop things? You'd expect that one from a Treasury Secretary, right?

I'm here today, signing Treasury up to work with Justice, because we need wireless communication. And we need to share its development costs. This coordinated effort will provide the most cost-effective, efficient radio system.

I also want to describe a technology that answers that one: how soon can we have it?

Right now. It's called "Ceasefire."

Every gun's unique. The barrels leave distinct markings on the bullets. Just like fingerprints. You can match bullets to guns, guns to suspects, and suspects to more than one crime.

LB-776

But it could take a firearms expert hours to find two bullets that match. The experts tell us: if they do too many a day, they feel like they're going blind.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is field testing a one-of-a-kind machine in the District. It takes pictures of bullets with a laser, stores them on a computer, then compares them in four seconds. This machine helps examiners find the proverbial needle in the haystack.

We've loaded in 1,000 bullets since October. Bullets recovered from homicides. Or if we recover a gun, we test fire it, and enter the bullet.

So far, we've linked 10 shootings, including one just last Friday. We're linking gang members. That's what we're doing here.

As an example, we linked a double homicide in one police district (a mother and son were killed), to an assault the same day in another district, to a homicide one week apart, and to yet another homicide four days apart.

We've linked cases we had no idea were connected, made three arrests, and have nine additional suspects.

What's this prove? Some things we're doing, really do solve crimes.

Thank you.



ATFNEWS



Washington, DC 20226

24 Hour Telephone: (202) 927-8500

For Immediate Release
Contact: Jack Killorin

April 20, 1994

CEASEFIRE

Washington, DC -- New technology is making possible a major breakthrough in the investigation of crimes involving firearms. Now investigators are able to link crimes that otherwise were not known to be related and to tie recovered firearms and suspects to those crimes.

Since 1993, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has been using the technology in a test program called "Ceasefire" with the Washington DC Metropolitan Police Department.

In the course of an investigation, comparisons of expended bullets were only made when information was developed indicating that there could be a link between a firearm and a particular crime. "Ceasefire" allows automated comparisons of all expended bullets recovered in a high violent crime area with each other and with samples taken from recovered guns.

The system uses a laser to take a 360 degree photograph of the unique markings left on a bullet by a firearm's rifling. These markings assign a unique signature to each projectile. The computer's data storage system compares each new entry to those already in the system. The system runs comparisons every few seconds, reports likely matches and provides for examination of the photographs on a visual monitor.

Without this system, the process by which a firearms examiner would examine a single expended round, classify it, and makes comparisons can take hours, days or more. Therefore, no comparison would be run without an investigative lead suggesting a link. "Ceasefire", on the other hand, can actually provide the investigative leads.

-more-

In the District of Columbia, 8 shootings have been linked by the system and suspects have been identified. This exciting technology promises a quantum leap in the investigation of homicides and shooting incidents.

The Treasury Department has provided \$3.2 million in asset forfeiture funds to ATF to purchase additional equipment. ATF is building the foundation of a nationally networked system through its laboratories in Rockville, MD; Atlanta, GA; and San Francisco, CA. As State and local agencies procure equipment and join in the Ceasefire initiative, ATF, the nation's firearms enforcement experts, will provide the means for law enforcement to match crimes, guns and suspects with a community and across America.



**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Washington Field Division**

12-11-93

