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Subgroup/Office of Origin: Cabinet Affairs

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Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 3710

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime Bill - Executive Office, Treasury, Education, & HUD [Housing and Urban Development]
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Assault Weapons Profile



**United States
Department of the Treasury**

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

April 1994



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVERSHEET

TO: JENNIFER O'Connor

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 2

ADDRESSEE'S FAX NUMBER: 456-6704

ADDRESSEE'S CONFIRMATION NUMBER: 456-2572

FROM: PAT O'DONNELL

Jim -
Here's Burton's letter on
the Wilson amendments.
(#110 on my list of amendments considered
by Duke). Obviously, this makes his
call to Wilson a bit more delicate.

[Signature]



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

March 23, 1994

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I have been advised that the House of Representatives currently is considering an amendment to the Brady law that would exempt pawn transactions. The purpose of this letter is to express Treasury's strong opposition to this proposal.

The Brady law amended the Gun Control Act of 1968 to impose new requirements on firearms transactions by Federally licensed dealers. Until Brady, the only way a Federal firearms licensee could determine whether a customer was a convicted felon or other person prohibited from receiving firearms was on the basis of the customer's self-certification. The Brady law replaced this "honor" system with a system that allows licensees to sell, transfer or deliver a handgun only after law enforcement authorities have verified that the transferee is not a prohibited person. In some States this is accomplished through a handgun permit system, or by point-of-sale background checks. If no State system is in place, the Brady law requires that local authorities be notified of the proposed transfer and that the dealer wait up to five business days before delivering the handgun.

The Brady law covers sales as well as transfers and deliveries of a firearm. Consequently, we have advised pawnbrokers that they must comply with the Brady law, including transactions involving the redemption of a pawned firearm. The proposed amendment would exempt from the Brady law all transactions where a handgun is being returned to the person from whom it was received.

The 1968 Gun Control Act specifically includes pawn transactions within the meaning of "dealing" in firearms, and subjects pawn transactions to the same requirements imposed on firearms sales. There is considerable legislative history on the 1968 Act that Congress viewed pawn transactions as a problem. The Supreme Court, in Huddleston v. United States, 415 U.S. 814 (1973), cited this legislative history in affirming Treasury's treatment of pawn transactions.

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The proposed amendment would, for the first time, accord pawn transactions special treatment under the Gun Control Act. This treatment is not justified by the facts, or the policy embodied in the Brady law. We recently contacted the Houston, Texas, Police Department to review their experience with Brady checks. The numbers that were reported are dramatic. Of the 2,183 Brady checks conducted, 199 identified felons or other prohibited persons. Almost 90 percent of these identifications came from pawnbrokers, and the majority of these cases are estimated to have been pawn redemptions. We also have reports that approximately 90 percent of the rejected transactions in Dallas also involved pawnbrokers. Obviously, the fact that a handgun is being returned to the person who pawned it does not preclude the possibility that the handgun is being returned to a felon.

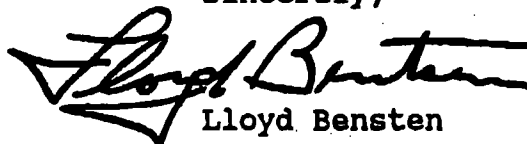
The Brady law imposes a necessary and minimal burden on all law abiding gun dealers and purchasers. The Congress and the President determined that this burden was justified because it helps keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. This rationale is equally applicable to pawn transactions.

Pawnbrokers claim that the Brady law creates a problem because of existing State laws regulating pawn transactions. They note that State law may preclude them from requiring that a customer reimburse them for any fees that are charged for law enforcement purposes, and may impose penalties if they cannot return the firearm at the time the customer appears to redeem it.

While these concerns may complicate their handling of pawned handguns, we believe that it would be more appropriate for pawnbrokers to seek changes in State laws than to amend the Brady law in such a way that will have pawnbrokers returning handguns to felons.

For these reasons, I strongly oppose the proposed amendment to the Brady law to exempt pawn transactions.

Sincerely,



Lloyd Bensten

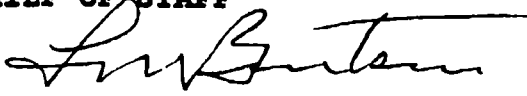


DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY, CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: Lloyd Bentsen 
SUBJECT: Response to Departmental Initiatives

SUMMARY:

This memorandum will outline Treasury's response to the proposals for an Administration wide-approach to the crime and violence initiatives. As a principal of the Federal law enforcement community, Treasury has an important role in combatting crime. Treasury's substantial law enforcement responsibilities include primary responsibility for gun control, Customs issues, and financial crimes. In this role, Treasury can make significant contributions to the Administration's commitment to address the nation's crime problem. Accordingly, Treasury has developed a range of programs and proposals to take on violent, gun-related crime that is complementary to the areas highlighted by the Administration.

The centerpiece of Treasury's anti-violence, anti-gun related crime initiative is Federal Firearms Licensing Reform. The aim in this initiative is to reduce the number of authorized federal firearms licensees by 80 percent and to eliminate illicit traffickers in guns. Specifically, Treasury has requested an increase in the annual FFL license fee to \$600. Prior to Brady, the fee was \$10 per year and Brady raises it to \$200 for an initial three year license and \$30 per year thereafter.

SPECIFIC RESPONSES:

1. Stop Importing of Military Surplus Firearms and Other Inexpensive Handguns.

Two solutions were presented to address the separate issues of (i) the importation of military surplus weapons and (ii) the importation of inexpensive rifles and handguns that are not "curios and relics" under the GCA, but are merely very inexpensive rifles suitable for "sporting purposes."

(i) Treasury's ability to amend the definition of "curios and relics" would address the problem posed primarily by the former Eastern bloc countries whose surplus weapons have been imported to this country under that exception. This amendment of the operative definition would be implemented through a rulemaking

proceeding. The revision would be highly controversial because of its effect on the existing domestic market. Until the Dole amendment on surplus military imports, "Curios and relics" was merely a category that allowed licensed collectors to acquire such firearms outside their states of residence. The "curios or relics" classification became a problem as the vehicle by which the U.S. market was opened to millions of surplus weapons from around the world.

However, amending the definition of "curios and relic" would still not solve the problem we face. This action would not address the problem of inexpensive rifles and handguns that are not surplus military weapons but which nevertheless threaten to flood our markets.

(ii) A solution which would resolve both the "curio and relic" and inexpensive imports concerns would be to encourage Department of State to address these concerns through the AECA. To the extent that State can ban firearm imports from the countries at issue, the need to address the "curio and relic" exception is diminished if not eliminated.

2. Anti-Gang Initiative.

Any response to violence in our communities must include efforts to address the organized criminal activities of our youth. One Treasury response in this area is a comprehensive anti-gun violence initiative and a federal firearms licensing reform package that will limit their uncontrolled access to guns through the black market. Part of the public outrage at today's violent crime has to do with numerous reports that kids in their pre-teen years are heavily armed and are killing other youth. Gang members have some of the most sophisticated and deadly firearms available.

There are a number of steps that need to be taken. A ban on assault weapons and regulatory reform of the Federal firearms licensing system (FFL) system are critical elements in this effort; both, however, require legislative action. In addition, Treasury recently has developed new FFL applications that require fingerprinting and even more detailed background information. In 43 high crime areas across the country, ATF is cracking down on gun dealers who do not operate within the letter of the law. Further, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed ATF to develop strategies for eliminating illegal gun markets in the 10 counties with the highest rates of crime, and for dealing with the potential problems of gun shows.

Enforcement. Treasury's flagship anti-gang enforcement program is Project Achilles. Treasury is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Armed Career Criminal Act and the Comprehensive Crime Control Act through its federal firearms jurisdiction;

these laws go to the heart of the President's commitment to crack down on the small percentage of habitual violators who commit the majority of violent crimes. Project Achilles is an initiative to focus the toughest Federal gun laws into those communities where the most serious gun-related violence occurs. Since 1988, in cooperation with state and local authorities, Treasury has apprehended over 5350 armed career criminals who have received mandatory sentences without benefit of parole. The concept is to make the criminal use and possession of firearms the Achilles heel by which the most dangerous offenders may be apprehended. Achilles has gained the attention and respect of the entire law enforcement community. In 1991, the Department of Justice patterned its "Triggerlock" program to track the concept of the Achilles Program and named Treasury's ATF as the lead agency.

Treasury seeks additional legislation as a part of Project Achilles, under 18 U.S.C. sec. 922(g), that will enable it to deliver on the President's three-strikes-you're out promise. Treasury would seek additional discretionary funds and personnel to expand Achilles to other urban areas.

Gang Intelligence. The success of Treasury's Project Achilles demonstrates the wide expertise that is available within the Administration on the many faceted crime issue. However, an effective use of gang intelligence is not simply an issue of federal departmental jurisdiction. It is essential that Treasury and the Department of Justice develop cooperative efforts to share intelligence that is complementary to their respective jurisdictions and involvements with state and local law enforcement authorities.

Prevention/Intervention. Treasury administers the Gang Resistance Education and Training Program ("GREAT") that is designed to help 7th graders become responsible members of their communities. The goal of GREAT is to implement a gang resistance program. To date, over 400 officers from 200 agencies in 34 states have been trained by ATF agents to present core curriculum in Junior High and Middle School classrooms. Over 100,000 at-risk youngsters have been reached by this program. GREAT continues to receive nationwide support and Treasury seeks additional funding to expand GREAT to other cities.

Treasury is developing other programs to advance the prevention/intervention aspect of its anti-gang effort. Treasury urges the establishment of an interagency working group with representatives from Treasury, Education, HHS, HUD, Labor, ONDCP and DOJ to coordinate an approach to the complexity of gang violence.

3. Build on Secretary Riley's "State of American Education."

Treasury supports Education's efforts to promote close familial involvement with their children. Treasury recognizes the importance of reconnecting parents with their children because the result will be a reduction in drug abuse and violence in our communities and schools.

Family Involvement Campaign. Treasury is committed to participating in the "Safe Havens Programs" with Education, HUD and Justice. Safe Havens are multi-service educational centers used to deliver an array of educational and other youth services in an environment free from drugs and crime. Treasury's involvement includes implementing tutorial and mentoring programs in safe havens.

Reconnecting with At-Risk Youth. HHS' Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) has approximately \$50 million for at-risk youth and should be included as a part of this initiative.

Police in Schools. This concept merits further clarification. Care should be taken not to imply in this proposal that a prison-like environment will be created in our schools. Greater emphasis should be placed upon coordinating and enhancing programs such as Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) and community policing efforts to reduce violence and crime in our schools.

4. Police in Public Housing.

Treasury is involved in various programs to combat drugs, violence and gang activity in public housing projects. Treasury's goals in these efforts is to increase the sense of safety provided for law-abiding residents of these areas, positive interaction between law enforcement personnel and law abiding residents and the development of a sentiment by the residents that they have a degree of control over their own communities.

Project Uptown. Project Uptown was launched in March, 1990, and is a joint effort between ATF, the Housing Authority of New York Police Department and the Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York to address the use of firearms in area housing developments. Through Project Uptown, Treasury had made over 400 search warrant-related arrests and over 600 street arrests. Crime in the targeted areas of New York has decreased 16% (felonies are down 13%; burglaries are down 22; robberies are down 46%) while arrests have increased 14% (felony arrests are up 34%; drug arrests have increased 49%). Since the inception of this Task force, 24 individuals have been sentenced to prison for the use of a firearm during a narcotics-trafficking crime or a Federal violent crime. A second Project Uptown Task Force became operational in Baltimore in August, 1993.

Treasury seeks additional funding to expand Project Uptown task forces at new sites throughout the country. Treasury proposes to expand this program to New Orleans, Chicago, Newark, Detroit, Denver, Atlanta and Boston. These locations were targeted in discussions with HUD.

Operation Safe Home. Treasury is cooperating with HUD in the Operation Safe Home program. In Safe Home, which is a comprehensive effort to combat crime in public housing, the United States Secret Service is helping to install security equipment, such as lighting and fencing, and advising HUD and public housing residents how these housing developments can be secured physically.

Weed and Seed. Treasury is involved with state and local law enforcement authorities to remove criminals from high risk communities. ATF shares intelligence with these authorities to ensure the success of the "weeding" campaign.

5. Law-Enforcement Technology Initiative.

Project Ceasefire. Treasury has a pilot project in Washington, D.C. in which ATF assists the Metropolitan Police Department to investigate homicide cases. Through new technology, a computer analyzes the marking in bullets to identify and match them to bullet markings that have already been entered into the system. In the few short months that this pilot project has been in place, a number of seemingly unrelated homicide cases have been linked as a result of this technology. This has been a tremendous asset to the MPD Homicide Division and a number of cities and states are asking ATF to expand this project to their jurisdictions.

FinCEN. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) has been operational for several years as a money laundering and financial crimes intelligence center. Although part of Treasury, FinCEN has participants from throughout the federal law enforcement and intelligence communities. Still a pilot program, Project Gateway permits on-line access to Bank Secrecy Act information to state law enforcement authorities. In the first 6 months, over 1,000 inquiries were made with positive hits for over half of them. FinCEN has received requests from over 35 states for access to the Gateway system.

6. Improve Boot Camps.

While incarcerated, "boot campers" should be provided with counseling services for their addictions, behavior problems and family problems.

7. Implement a Public Transportation Safety Initiative.

The success of Treasury's efforts with the Greyhound Bus Company to combat the violence that occurred on its buses during a recent strike underscores Treasury's expertise in implementing a public transportation safety initiative, especially where firearm violence is at issue. It is essential that Treasury participate in any collaborative effort in this Administration to develop an effective response to such crimes.

ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT
MARCH 1, 1994

- VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
- ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO
- ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RONALD K. NOBLE
- FBI DIRECTOR LOUIS J. FREEH
- MARYLAND ATTORNEY GENERAL JOSEPH CURRAN (representing the National Association of Attorneys General)
- PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ASSOCIATION BILL O'MALLEY (District Attorney, Plymouth District, Massachusetts)
- PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE SYLVESTER DAUGHTRY (Chief of Police for Greensboro, North Carolina)



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

TREASURY DEPARTMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTI-GANG AND ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME EFFORTS

- ** Key player in the nation's efforts to combat violent and gang-related crime through ATF's jurisdiction over firearms, explosives and arson crimes.**
- ** ATF traces more than 50,000 firearms per year that are used in crimes. Traces not only solve individual crimes, but reveal patterns of activity leading to the discovery of illegal gun suppliers.**
- ** ATF has jurisdiction over some of the toughest, most effective statutes on the books aimed at violent crime. Armed drug traffickers, violent offenders, and career criminals face mandatory sentences up to life imprisonment with no parole.**
- ** Treasury Law Enforcement has formed effective task forces with local police. Since 1987, the efforts of these task forces against armed drug traffickers and armed violent offenders have resulted in the sentencing of over 4,000 such offenders to a cumulative 24,000 years of mandatory confinement.**
- ** Enjoying an exceptional working relationship with state and local law enforcement, ATF has participated in nearly 200 gang task forces around the United States.**
- ** ATF manages one of the most innovative intervention programs in the country in its Gang Resistance through Education and Training (GREAT) program. Thousands of seventh graders have received help in making positive decisions to avoid gang activity and in resolving conflicts without resort to violence.**

CONNECTICUT ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE

RESULTS

- **Murder rate was cut by 1/3 in New Haven in 1993**
- **18 members of a New Haven street gang were convicted of federal crimes and sentenced--some to more than 20 years in prison**
- **Other gangs in Connecticut are facing similar prosecutions**

HOW IT WAS DONE

-- In 1991, federal, and Connecticut state and local law enforcement authorities met to discuss the effective utilization of federal resources and programs to investigate and prosecute violent crime in the New Haven area.

-- The task force, which became fully operational in 1992, is comprised of federal agents from the FBI, DEA, ATF, U.S. Marshals Service, the Connecticut State Police and New Haven police, and the U.S. Attorneys office.

-- Since half of all those arrested in New Haven for homicide in 1990 and 1991 were members of the five major gangs in New Haven, the task force identified gang related violence as the most significant violent crime problem in the area. The task force developed a coordinated strategy to combat the problem.

-- In February 1992, the task force began an intensive investigation into drug dealing and violence associated with a local street gang.

-- The law enforcement agencies mounted joint investigations, shared resources and information, and brought to the table their different law enforcement tools.

-- State and local officials provided necessary personnel and gang intelligence.

-- Federal agents provided expertise in electronic and physical surveillance, undercover operations, the execution of search warrants, training and funding.

-- Federal prosecutors utilized federal criminal laws including pretrial detention, mandatory minimum sentences and criminal enterprise statutes.

The National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative replicates this effective multi-dimensional approach and expands it on a nationwide basis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

FEB 18 1994

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

Deputy Director of Communications
The White House

FROM:

Ronald K. Noble *RK(N)*
Assistant Secretary (Enforcement)

SUBJECT:

Enhancing Customs' Anti-Smuggling Program

Treasury seeks amendments to Titles 18 and 19 to provide the Customs Service with permanent authority to investigate drug smuggling.

Under current law, Customs' 2,800 agents, who have primary responsibility for our border security, are authorized to conduct complete investigations into all import/export offenses **except those involving drugs**. Customs' role in investigating drug smuggling is limited by the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, which established the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and which limited federal authority to investigate drug-related crimes to the Justice Department.

Since 1981, the Justice Department has "cross-designated" Customs agents to conduct drug smuggling investigations. Presently, 1300 Customs agents have temporary drug investigative authority, while Customs' other 1,500 agents are not permitted to share responsibility for this work. For several reasons, this state of affairs is inefficient and inconsistent with "reinventing government" principles.

First, Treasury must seek a separate designation on an annual basis for each of the 1300 designated agents. Moreover, because the designations are for only a limited period of time and are dependent on action by DEA, there have been frequent occasions when all 1300 designations were on the verge of expiring. Expiration of the temporary designations would deprive Customs agents of legal authority to investigate drug cases and fully enforce the drug laws, would disrupt numerous sensitive investigations, and would have a disastrous effect on federal drug enforcement efforts.

Furthermore, the 1500 **undesignated** Customs agents without authority to enforce fully the drug laws are required to "hand off" all cases in which they discover illicit drugs or identify leads related to drug smuggling. Such "hand offs" waste substantial resources by requiring two agents to complete work which could be accomplished by one. They also often require Customs agents to transfer cases to DEA agents who are not located near the origin of the case. In addition, significant investigative opportunities are often missed when agents without authority to investigate drug violations discover information indicating a potential drug smuggling violation.

All Customs agents should be provided with authority to investigate drug smuggling through the **existing** smuggling statute, 18 U.S.C. 545. Granting Customs such authority will enable Customs to perform fully one of its core functions - border enforcement - under its own statutory authority. Providing Customs with such authority by amending Title 18 U.S.C. 545, which is limited to smuggling offenses, instead of providing Customs with Title 21 authority, the statutory basis for DEA's jurisdiction, will ensure that Customs does not compete with DEA for drug investigations inside the border areas.

This initiative would make significant federal resources available immediately to combat drug-related crime at no additional cost to the taxpayer, by vesting all Customs agents with authority to investigate drug **smuggling** violations. Already, even though less than half of its agents have authority to investigate drug smuggling violations, in FY 1993, Customs agents handled 9,065 drug cases, made 6,821 drug-related arrests, which resulted in 4,215 indictments and 4,169 convictions. Moreover, in FY 1993, Customs seized 2,955 pounds of heroin, 175,318 pounds of cocaine, 26,089 pounds of hashish, 507, 249 pounds of marijuana, 2,129 pounds of opium, and 17,864,966 units of other drugs (e.g., pills, tablets, etc.). Therefore, empowering 1,500 additional Customs agents will contribute significantly to border interdiction. The initiative also will allow the government to "fill the gap" in the many border areas where Customs agents outnumber DEA agents and in the border areas where there is no DEA presence.

There is ample precedent for providing Customs with such authority. Although DEA is the lead agency for federal drug investigations, other agencies, including the FBI, the Postal Service, and the Park Service, have been provided drug investigative authority for their areas of responsibility.

Attached are the proposed amendments. The first two amendments, to 18 U.S.C. 545 and 19 U.S.C. 1595a, would incorporate enforcement penalty and seizure provisions in the laws Customs enforces, similar to those currently in Title 21. In addition, the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 would be amended to permit Customs to investigate fully and enforce the laws against controlled substances with respect to smuggling offenses.

Legislation Required:

Include specific provisions in 18 U.S.C. 545 to make unlawful the importation of controlled substances and the use of communication facilities for such importation

Statutory Language:

1. By designating the existing language as subsection "a.", and
2. By adding the following as subsection "b.":

b. Importations of Controlled Substances.

Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be liable for a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both, if any of the merchandise involved was a controlled substance.

3. By adding the following as subsection "c.":

c. Use of Communication Facility.

It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to use any communication facility in committing or in causing or facilitating the commission of any act or acts constituting a violation of this section if any of the merchandise involved was a controlled substance. Each separate use of a communication facility shall be a separate offense under this section. For purposes of this section, the term "communication facility" means any and all public and private instrumentalities used or useful in the transmission of writing, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds of all kinds and includes mail, telephone, wire, radio, and all other means of communication.

4. By adding the following as subsection "d.":

d. Attempts and Conspiracy.

It shall be unlawful for any person to attempt or conspire to commit any violation of this section.

Amend 19 U.S.C. 1595a to include specific provisions for the seizure and forfeiture of monetary instruments and real property related to unlawful importations and exportations of controlled substances

Statutory Language:

The following new subsection is inserted:

(d) Violations involving controlled substances.

Customs officers may seize and forfeit the following:

(1) all moneys, negotiable instruments, securities or other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance that is intended to be imported or exported contrary to law or has been imported or exported contrary to law, all proceeds traceable to such an exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities, used or intended to be used to facilitate an importation or exportation of controlled substances contrary to law; and

(2) all real property, including any right, title, and interest (including any leasehold interest) in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, which is used or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to import or export a controlled substance contrary to law, or to facilitate an importation or exportation of a controlled substance contrary to law, except that no property shall be forfeited under this paragraph, to the extent of an interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission established by that owner to have been committed or omitted without the knowledge or consent of that owner.

(3) This section does not restrict the liability of property to seizure and forfeiture under other provisions of this section, the Customs laws, or other laws enforced by Customs.

Analysis for the amendments to 18 U.S.C. 545 and 19 U.S.C. 1595a

Although the smuggling of drugs clearly constitutes a customs offense (e.g., a violation of the smuggling statute, 18 U.S.C. 545), prosecutors currently almost exclusively charge Title 21 violations in such cases because of the enhanced penalties and seizure authorities available under that Title. The proposed amendment to the smuggling and the customs seizure statutes would incorporate enforcement penalty and seizure provisions similar to those currently in Title 21 and therefore would enable Customs agents and prosecutors to take action against smugglers under the customs laws. To preserve the prosecutorial discretion of Assistant U.S. Attorneys, the amendment makes it clear that prosecutors will still have the option of

charging such violations as either Customs offenses (Title 18) or as violations of the Controlled Substances Act (Title 21).

In order to achieve actual sentencing parity between drug smuggling offenses charged under Title 18 and Title 21, Congress will also have to direct the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to amend the Sentencing Guidelines in accordance with that objective.

Amend the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, 87 Stat. 1091 to provide that certain seizures, detention, and apprehensions shall be turned over to the jurisdiction of the Attorney General.

Statutory Language:

1. The following language is deleted from Section 1:

Provided, that any illicit narcotics, dangerous drugs, marihuana, or related evidence seized, and any person apprehended or detained by the Secretary or any or any officer of the Department of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority retained in them by virtue of this section, shall be turned over forthwith to the jurisdiction of the Attorney General;

2. The following language is deleted from Section 2:

Provided, that any person apprehended or detained by the Secretary or his designee pursuant to this section shall be turned over forthwith to the jurisdiction of the Attorney General; and,

Analysis:

These amendments will reflect that the Customs Service may fully investigate and enforce smuggling offenses involving controlled substances. They will not restrict any other authorities vested by law in the Customs Service, nor do they restrict the discretion of the Attorney General to prosecute drug offenses, including cases constituting a violation of 18 U.S.C. 545, the Controlled Substances Act or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act.

State

Joint Announcement by Treasury and State:

Control of the Import of Firearms

Today the Departments of Treasury and State are announcing a series of actions designed to deal more effectively with the increasingly dangerous flow of firearms into the United States. [MATERIAL ON SCOPE OF PROBLEM, INCLUDING SOME CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLES.]

A fundamental cause of this dangerous trade in firearms is the inadequacy of the statutory authority of the Executive Branch to control the importation of these items. [MATERIAL ON LOOPHOLES IN GUN CONTROL ACT.]

The President has therefore directed that the Department of Treasury develop specific proposals for amendments to the Gun Control Act for the purpose of narrowing the scope and effect of these exceptions. [MATERIAL GENERALLY DESCRIBING LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS.]

As soon as the details of these proposals have been coordinated within the Executive Branch, they will be provided to the President for his review and submission to Congress. When enacted, these amendments will enable the Department of Treasury to control effectively all aspects of the import of firearms into the United States and to protect our citizens from the dangers inherent in this trade.

In the meantime, the President has directed the Departments of Treasury and State to take immediate steps within their current statutory authorities to restrict and control firearms imports into the United States. The Department of Treasury will: [DESCRIPTION OF REGULATORY AND OTHER ACTIONS.]

The Department of State will:

(1) Suspend approval of all requests for reimport into the United States of firearms originally exported from the United States or produced with technology or components for which a U.S. export license or approval was required. [This would cover U.S.-origin firearms previously exported commercially or under U.S. security assistance programs, such as in the case of Korea.]

(2) Suspend approval of all requests for import into the United States of firearms originally taken from the United States by U.S. Armed Forces and that later fell under foreign control. [This would cover U.S. firearms left behind in Southeast Asia.]

(3) Initiate the process of amending the ITAR to eliminate the current exemptions from licensing requirements for temporary imports of firearms to and from Canada, and from any country for repair and return.

(4) Institute procedures to ensure that firearms brought into the United States under temporary import licenses are not retained in this country without the approval of the State and Treasury Departments. [This might involve addition of language to the temporary import license requiring such approval.]

(5) Request the Treasury Department to refer all applications for firearms imports to the State Department for review of foreign policy and national security implications.

(6) Intensify the foreign policy and national security review of firearms import applications, with particular attention in each case to the policy and behavior of the country of export concerning nonproliferation and other areas of foreign policy and national security concern. This would apply, for example, in cases where exports of arms from the United States are currently denied for such reasons. [This would cover foreign-origin items from China, Indonesia and Vietnam. It would also enable us to consider possible action in other specific problem cases, such as countries which have exported arms to Iran or exported U.S.-origin arms or technology without our consent.]

These steps are explained in greater detail in a paper which is now available for distribution. (Attached.)

It is our hope and expectation that the actions announced today will enable our agencies to exercise more effective control over the dangerous volume of firearms imports into the United States, both for the protection of American citizens and for the enhancement of important foreign policy and national security interests.

(403) 627-9080

Peg Walton
622-1260



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ANTI-GUN, ANTI-VIOLENCE PROGRAM

The Treasury Department, through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), has responsibility for enforcing federal gun control laws, regulating the firearms industry, and collecting taxes on firearms and ammunition.

ATF is responsible for the enforcement and administration of federal laws as well as collecting excise taxes (\$14 billion in FY 93) on alcohol, tobacco and firearms. ATF has a staff of 4,300, including 2,100 special agents and 850 compliance inspectors in 26 field offices and 300 subordinate offices and 3 overseas offices, working closely with state and local law enforcement agencies around the country.

There are potentially 200 million firearms in civilian hands in the United States. Nearly four million new firearms enter the marketplace annually. It is estimated that each year, nearly 639,000 Americans will be confronted by a criminal armed with a handgun. Between 130,000 and 270,000 firearms are taken to school every day by juveniles.

Treasury will seek \$10 million to carry out initiatives related to enforcing federal gun control laws and curbing violence from a combination of existing and new resources. Moreover, \$71 million for additional initiatives already is provided for in the Senate-passed crime bill. The Treasury Department will work with the Congress to achieve this level of funding.

Brady Law:

-- The signing of the Brady law on November 30, named after President Reagan's Press Secretary, James Brady, took seven years to enact. The bill requires that all handgun purchasers will undergo a background check before they actually get a handgun. A recent study showed that nearly 30% of criminals in state prisons went to a gun shop to obtain firearms.

-- This is an important improvement in the way guns are sold. Treasury will ensure that implementing regulations are in place by February 28, when the waiting period and background check provisions become effective.

Effective 11/30/93:

* Raises initial fee for federal dealer's or pawnbroker's license from \$10 a year to \$200 for initial three years and \$90 for a three year renewal.

* Federal Firearms Licensees (FFLs) are required to submit reports to state or local law enforcement agencies when selling two or more handguns in five working days.

* Common carriers prohibited from placing labels or written notices on packages indicating the packages contain firearms. On interstate or foreign commerce deliveries, the carrier is required to get a written receipt from the recipient of a package containing firearm(s).

* Penalty for not complying with multiple sales or common carrier provisions by licensee or carrier is not more than five years imprisonment and/or \$250,000 fine.

* It is a federal felony to steal firearms from the business inventory of a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL). Penalty: Not more than ten years imprisonment and/or \$250,000 fine.

Effective 2/28/94:

-- Unlawful for Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) to sell a handgun to nonlicensee unless:

* obtains statements from purchaser verifying identity and that purchaser is not prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm.

* verifies identity of purchaser by examining identification documents required by ATF (e.g. driver's license).

* notifies "local chief law enforcement officer" within 24 hours with information from buyer. (Note: The Departments of Treasury and Justice are working on the designation of "local chief law enforcement officer". The designee may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.)

* gives copy of purchaser's statement to "local chief law enforcement officer" within 24 hours.

* waits five business days before transferring handgun to purchaser.

-- Exceptions:

* statement from local chief law enforcement officer that handgun needed because of threat to life of purchaser or family.

* State handgun license issued within past five years and state law requires

that an authorized government official verify that possession of a handgun is not in violation of law.

- * State law requires that an authorized government official verify that available information does not indicate that the transferee's possession would be in violation of law.

- * Handguns approved for transfer under the National Firearms Act.

- * Certification by ATF that compliance is impracticable because the remoteness of the FFL premises in relation to the location of the chief law enforcement officer.

-- Penalties for FFL non-compliance

- * Criminal penalties: Not more than one year imprisonment and/or \$100,000 fine.

- * Administrative action: Revocation of license.

-- The Treasury Department is responsible for implementing Brady law through regulations and enforcement of law as it pertains to licensees, shippers, and purchasers.

-- The Justice Department is responsible for developing a national computerized records system allowing an instant check of purchasers. Waiting period will be replaced by instant check in five years. Justice is also responsible for ensuring police departments comply with time limits on retention of records and receiving certifications of compliance.

-- State and local agencies are responsible for making "a reasonable effort" to determine if purchaser is a prohibited person. Responsible for complying with records retention and certification requirements. Also required to respond in 20 days to a request from a purchaser for the reason they were prohibited from making a purchase. State and local agencies are protected from civil liability arising from failure to prevent a transaction or from preventing a sale to a non-prohibited person.

-- ATF is developing model state and local legislation providing a system for agencies to recoup the cost of the background checks through licensed firearms dealers. There is no provision for federal funds to offset the cost to law enforcement agencies of conducting the checks.

Federal Firearms License Reform

-- Federal law requires that all persons who engage in the business of manufacturing, importing and selling firearms must be licensed by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The law also requires that persons who obtain such licenses must engage in the business. Licenses must be issued to all applicants who are not prohibited persons, who are 21 years of age and older and who have a premises from which they will conduct such business. :

-- Federal law does not require that the licensee be in compliance with state and local laws to obtain a license.

-- Currently, there are over 284,000 licenses. ATF has only 240 inspectors dedicated to the inspection of these licensees to ensure compliance with the law.

-- Over 70% of the persons holding licenses are not engaged in the business as required by law.

-- The Treasury Department is supporting the reforms of the federal firearms licensing program contained in the Senate Crime Bill including:

- * requiring the submission of photographs and fingerprints by all applicants to insure adequate identification of applicants.

- * requiring certification by applicant of compliance with state and local laws. Applicant for license must certify compliance and be in compliance within 30 days of obtaining a federal license. Chief law enforcement officer must be notified by applicant of intent to conduct a firearms' business.

- * ATF required to notify chief state and local law enforcement officers of names and addresses of licenses issued.

- * FFL's must respond in 24 hours to ATF requests for information when a firearm is being traced.

- * FFL's must report thefts and losses of firearms within 48 hours to ATF and local authorities.

-- The Treasury Department is seeking enhancement of these reforms to include:

- * Raise the license fee to \$600 a year. This matches the cost of issuing the license.
- * Establish immediate revocation of a license upon the felony conviction of the Federal Firearms Licensee(FFL).
- * Establish periodic reports by FFL's ensuring that authorized business operation is occurring.
- * Reform the definition of prohibited person. Currently, the definition is dependent on a myriad of conflicting state statutes.
- * Increase the penalty from a misdemeanor to a felony for willful falsification of records by an FFL.
- * ATF will work with state and local agencies to replicate a successful project in New York City in which local authorities and ATF inspectors are preventing 90% of FFLs from being issued by ensuring full compliance with all applicable laws. Formerly, 90% of license applications were approved.

Intelligence

-- It is essential that ATF be able to provide responses to gun trace requests quickly in order to help solve violent crimes. Equally important is that ATF be able to process the intelligence gained from traces to spot illicit trafficking operations and criminal sources of firearms.

-- The President has expressed a commitment to support modernization and automation at ATF's National Tracing Center as essential to achieve the full potential of this vital intelligence.

-- Legislation (covered under FFL reform) is necessary to allow ATF access to essential information.

-- Automation is essential for ATF to be able to realize the full potential of its tracing capability. ATF is statutorily prohibited from maintaining a data base of current business records. However, FFL holders are required to submit

their business records to ATF when they go out of business. These records are currently housed in boxes.

-- Nearly 40% of all traces require ATF to search these retired records from the archives. Information reported on multiple sales and stolen firearms as required in Brady and the crime bill should be automated and integrated into a system useful to law enforcement.

-- ATF is now on-line with the most sophisticated ballistics computer program in the world. Project Ceasefire identifies the markings left on projectiles and cartridge casings and the computer automatically matches identical entries.

-- Expanding this program from the pilot effort in Washington, DC to six additional cities will cost \$5.2 million. These cities are New York, Atlanta, Houston, Los Angeles, Chicago and St. Louis. Expansion of Project Ceasefire will be funded through the Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund.

Law Enforcement

-- ATF's Achilles Program emphasizes prosecution of the armed recidivist offender. These career criminals, perhaps 15% of the criminal population, account for over 70% of serious crime.

-- In 1986, statutes were passed mandating prison terms ranging from five years to life, without probation or parole, for subjects convicted of using firearms while trafficking in narcotics and for violent career criminals who possess firearms.

-- With the recognition that there is a violent marriage between guns and drug trafficking, ATF committed itself to focusing these statutes in such a way that would make weapons the "Achilles' heel" by which the powerful drug dealers and armed career criminals could be brought down.

-- As part of this program, ATF has special Achilles Task Forces in 22 cities. The task forces, with the help of state and local police, focus their efforts in the highest crime areas. In fiscal year 1993, this program resulted in the prevention of an estimated 220,000 serious crimes at a cost savings to American taxpayers of \$570 million. The Department will develop plans to expand the Achilles Task Forces to additional cities.

-- Project Uptown focuses ATF's jurisdiction into high crime public housing in New York City and Baltimore. It began as a joint effort between ATF and the New York City Housing Authority Police Department, aimed at addressing crime in selected public housing projects. Focusing on armed criminals and

gun wielding drug dealers, the task force was begun in 1989 and has been credited with the nearly 40% decrease in violent crime in New York public housing projects. In 1993, Project Uptown was extended to include a similar joint effort in Baltimore. This program will be expanded to Chicago and New Orleans.

-- ATF will conduct studies of the illicit gun trafficking patterns and trends in the 10 major urban areas where 20% of the nation's sentencings for felony crimes are reported. These areas are:

- * Los Angeles, California
- * New York City, New York
- * Cook County, Illinois
- * Harris County, Texas
- * San Diego, California
- * Orange County, California
- * Maricopa County, Arizona
- * Wayne County, Michigan
- * Dade County, Florida
- * Dallas, Texas

-- The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), will develop a training program for rural drug law enforcement officers.

-- New threats to the lives of the public safety officer appear almost daily. Devastating bullets such as the Black Talon and the armor piercing M39B have no place in the open marketplace. Treasury supports language in the Crime Bill to restrict such ammunition, and is working with the Department of Justice to develop a performance standard to be used to ban similar ammunition which may be developed in the future.

Explosives

-- Under current law, explosives are sold over the counter with no background check on the purchaser. The possession of explosives by convicted criminals is not prohibited. Deadly precursor chemicals are sold with no reporting to the government.

-- The Administration will make recommendations to the Congress requiring a tighter system of ensuring that explosives purchasers are legitimate and qualified, and that purchasers have a permit to buy explosives.

-- In addition, the Administration will seek tightening of the reporting

requirements governing the sale of explosives and the shipping of key precursor chemicals.

-- The Treasury Department also will undertake research into a state-of-the-art tagging system to aid in the identification and tracing of explosives used in criminal bombings.

Prevention

-- Sponsored by Senator Dennis DeConcini, ATF introduced the Gang Resistance Education and Training Program (GREAT) in 1991.

-- Nearly 500 police officers have received training in implementing the program in their cities. Over 100,000 at risk youngsters have been reached by this program which teaches self reliance, self esteem and resistance to negative peer pressure and drug awareness education. This program also focuses on alternatives to gang violence.

-- Currently, GREAT is being implemented in 12 cities. The Department supports the Senate Crime Bill initiative to fund the participation of 50 additional cities. This will cost \$40 million, half of which would go directly to state and local law enforcement.

-- Project Outreach is a Treasury-wide program that brings to communities and schools volunteers from Treasury law enforcement agencies. The agents and employees teach skills such as CPR, provide tutoring, and serve as positive role models for the young people.

**Department of the Treasury
Office of the Assistant Secretary
(Enforcement)**

Assistant Secretary

Ronald K. Noble

622-0240

Policy & Evaluation

Andrew E. Tomback

622-1820

William McDonnell

622-0260

Rebecca Hedlund

622-1429

Holly Kulka

622-1456

Keith Walton

622-1448

622 1468 40
486

Education

Education



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Phil Caplan
ORGANIZATION: Cabinet Affairs
PHONE NUMBER: 458-2572
FAX NUMBER: _____
FROM: Joshua Shorath
PHONE NUMBER: 401-3001
FAX NUMBER: 401-0596

MESSAGE: Please note page 25 of bag version
of violence conference. Also, remember our
phone go down at 4:00. My pager is
1-800-549-6000 Pn # 862-0546. Duff

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31 PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW

Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work

Conference at a Glance

SUNDAY, August 14, 1994

5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Registration

3B-Level

6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Adult Welcome

Youth and Chaperon Orientation

Constitution A
Burnham-Larrobe

MONDAY, August 15, 1994

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Registration

5B-Level

8:30 a.m. - 9:15 a.m.

Opening and Welcome

Madeline Kunin, Peter Edelman,
and Laurie Robinson

Independence Ballroom

Special Address: Janet Reno

Youth Speaker: Ralph Green

9:15 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Plenary Speaker: J. David Hawkins

Independence Ballroom

10:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m.

Concurrent Workshops: The Individual
and the Community.

Developing Responsibility

Youth Development Programs I

Youth Development Programs II

Mentoring

Youth Participation and Involvement

Community Service

Community Health and Community

Mental Health Approaches

Cabin John-Arlington

Independence B-C

Independence D-E

Conference Theatre

Wilson-Roosevelt

Independence F-G

Independence H-I

11:15 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Break

11:30 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

Youth Caucus Meeting

Franklin Square

11:30 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

Concurrent Workshops: Home and Family

Domestic Violence

Child Abuse and Neglect

Family Support and Preservation

Independence B-C

Independence D-E

Independence F-G

08. 12. 94 08:57 AM *DAPOS

Out-of-Home Youth
Sexual Assault
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs
Media Literacy and Advocacy

Cabin John-Arlington
Conference Theatre
Wilson-Roosevelt
Independence H-I

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. Luncheon
Address: Deborah Prothrow-Stith
Presentation: City at Peace

Constitution Ballroom

2:45 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.
Plenary Panel:
Comprehensive Community
Planning Strategies for Solving
Youth Violence

Independence Ballroom

4:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Break

4:30 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.
Community Planning Sessions

WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1994

8:15 a.m. - 8:15 a.m. Opening Session
Youth Speaker: Kelly Zimmerman

Constitution Ballroom

8:15 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Plenary Speaker: Ernesto Cortes, Jr.

Constitution Ballroom

9:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.

Concurrent Workshops: Schools and
Communities

Safety and Security
Education and Skills Development
Home/School/Community Partnerships
Improved School Climate
Information Sharing Issues in
School-Based Coordinated Programs
Alternative Development Programs
for Adjudicated Youth
Substance Abuse Prevention Programs

Independence B-C
Cabin John-Arlington
Independence D-E
Independence F-G

Wilson-Roosevelt
Independence H-I

Conference Theatre

10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Break

10:30 a.m. - 12:30 a.m.

Youth Caucus Meeting and Lunch

Franklin Square

10:30 a.m. - 11:45 p.m.

Concurrent Workshops: Community and
Neighborhood
Community Policing
Increasing Employment

Independence B-C
Cabin John-Arlington

Community Development
Juvenile Justice Programs

Weed and Seed

Reducing Gun Violence in the
Community and the Home

Hate Violence

Wilson-Roosevelt
Independence D-E
Independence F-G
Conference Theatre

Independence H-I

11:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Box Lunch: Networking

Constitution
Ballroom

12:30 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Preparation for Keynote Address and Town Hall Meeting

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Keynote Address: Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.

Independence Ballroom

2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Town Hall Meeting

Cabinet Secretaries: Richard W. Riley and
Lloyd Bentsen

Independence Ballroom

4:00 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. Break

4:15 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

Community Planning Sessions

7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Youth Reception at Hard Rock Cafe

WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1994

8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Report Back on Results of Community
Planning Sessions

Independence Ballroom

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Plenary Panel: Youth Reporting Back
from Caucus Meetings

Independence Ballroom

Donna E. Shalala

Moderator: Tabitha Soren

10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m. Break

10:45 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Plenary Panel: Addressing Concentrated
Poverty and Crime

Independence Ballroom

12:00 p.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Closing Plenary Speaker: Carl Upchurch

Cisnews

SOLVING YOUTH VIOLENCE: PARTNERSHIPS THAT WORK

Program Agenda

*August 15-17, 1994
Washington, DC*

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1994

5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Registration	3B-Level
5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Youth Facilitators' Meeting	Burnham/Latrobe
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Adult Welcome	Constitution A
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Youth and Chaperon Orientation	Burnham/Latrobe

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1994

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Registration	5B-Level
8:00 a.m. - 8:20 a.m.	Youth Meeting	Youth Suite
8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Coffee Service	
8:30 a.m. - 9:15 a.m.	Opening and Welcome	Independence Ballroom

Madeleine Kunin
Deputy Secretary
U.S. Department of Education

Peter Edelman
Counselor to the Secretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Monday (continued)

Laurie Robinson
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice

Special Address

Janet Reno
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice

Youth Speaker

Ralph Green
Youth
Corrales, New Mexico

9:15 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Plenary Speaker

J. David Hawkins
Director
Developmental Research and Programs, Inc.
Seattle, Washington

**10:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m. Community Planning
Facilitators' Meeting** *Franklin Square*

**10:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m. Concurrent Workshops: The Individual
and the Community**

Developing Responsibility*Cabin John-Arlington*

This panel will discuss promising approaches involving parents, schools, and churches in promoting individual responsibility among children and youth. A child psychologist will discuss how children learn to make moral choices and develop empathy and will discuss approaches that can be used by parents and schools to promote the development of empathy. Representatives from churches and community groups will discuss model programs for promoting individual responsibility.

Monday (continued)

Moderator:

Reverend Alicia D. Byrd

Project Director

Leadership Development and Theological Education Programs
Congress of National Black Churches
Washington, DC

Presenters:

William Damon

Professor and Director

Center for the Study for Human Development
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

Lori Clarke

Director

Home-Based Services
Home Start
San Diego, California

Fran V. Donelan

Project Director

Youth Outreach
American Friends Service Committee
Mid-Atlantic Region
Baltimore, Maryland

Youth Development Programs I

Independence B-C

This panel will focus on the range of activities needed to promote positive youth development. Rather than looking at problems that youth have, these programs have developed a wide range of activities—recreational, social, educational, skill building, entrepreneurial—aimed at giving youth positive alternatives and opportunities.

Moderator:

Karen Johnson Pittman

Senior Vice President

Academy for Educational Development
Center for Youth Development and Policy Research
Washington, DC

Monday (continued)

Presenters:

Ruben Chavez
Deputy Director
Outreach Services
Youth Development, Inc.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Nicohl Sandoval
Peer Advocate
Youth Development, Inc.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Frances Kunreuther
Executive Director
Hetrick-Martin Institute
New York, New York

Howard Phengsomphone
Project Director
City of Providence
Providence, Rhode Island

Youth Development Programs II*Independence D-E*

*This panel will take the same approach as Youth
Development Programs I.*

Moderator:

Michele Cahill
Vice President
Fund for the City of New York
New York, New York

Presenters:

Carla Sanger
Executive Director
Office of the Mayor
LA's BEST
Los Angeles, California

Luis Garden Acosta
Chief Executive Officer
El Puente
Brooklyn, New York

Monday (continued)

Ozelious J. Clement

Executive Director

Jackie Robinson Center for Physical Culture
Brooklyn, New York

Tyrone Brown

Assistant to the Director

Marching Band

Jackie Robinson Center for Physical Culture
Brooklyn, New York

Mentoring

Conference Theatre

Young people need adult role models and positive relationships with adults. Mentoring programs can be an excellent resource for these relationships, however, a successful mentoring program requires screening, training, long-term commitments, and monitoring of and support for mentors. The panelists will discuss the components necessary for successful mentoring programs as well as the lessons they have learned as they have developed their programs.

Moderator:

Marc Freedman

Director of Special Projects

Public/Private Ventures
Berkeley, California

Presenters:

Michael Johnson

Project Coordinator

RAISE (Raising Ambition Instills Self-Esteem)
Baltimore, Maryland

James Lewis

"Kids Grow"

Project RAISE
Baltimore, Maryland

Carlos Scott

"Urban Resources Institution"

Project RAISE
Baltimore, Maryland

Monday (continued)

Leon C. Franklin
Youth Development Specialist
Kaufman Foundation
Project Choice
Kansas City, Missouri

Youth Participation and Involvement

Wilson-Roosevelt

Young people play critical roles in the development and promotion of programs that create positive alternatives and opportunities for youth. This panel will highlight the efforts of youth involved in such programs throughout the country. The panelists will share their experiences in working with peers and adults, and the impact of their programs in reducing violence within their schools and communities. Attendees will be encouraged to participate in the question and answer session following the panel presentation.

Moderator:

Presenters:

Jenna K. Thomas
President
Serious Teens Acting Responsibly (STAR)
Hardeeville, South Carolina

Augusto Rodriguez
President
New Haven Department of Police Services
New Haven, Connecticut

Michelle Edwards
Vice President
New Haven Department of Police Services
New Haven, Connecticut

David Reliford
Youthline Listener
Department of Youth Services
Brooklyn, New York

Community Service

Independence F-G

In September 1993, President Clinton signed the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, forging the

Monday (continued)

*Administration's commitment to national and community service.
This panel will showcase the types of service programs that are
being created around the country as part of this new effort.*

Moderator:

Shirley Sagawa
Executive Vice President and Managing Director
The Corporation for National and Community Service
Washington, DC

Presenters:

Michael Canul
Vice President of Operations
Public Allies
Washington, DC

David Medina
1993-1994 Public Ally
Public Allies
Washington, DC

Joanna L. Lennon
Executive Director
East Bay Conservation Corporation
Oakland, California

Rick Collins
Deputy Director
Delta Service Corporation
Little Rock, Arkansas

Ira Harkavy
Director
Center for Community Partnerships
University of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Community Health and Community Mental Health Approaches

Independence H-I

*Community health centers and mental health programs
play a vital role in the prevention of youth violence, substance
abuse, teen pregnancy, and other negative behaviors.
Unfortunately, however, as young people are increasingly the
victims and observers of violence, these programs must also play a
role in the treatment and rehabilitation of young people who have
been injured either physically or mentally by the violence that is
permeating our communities.*

Monday (continued)

Moderator:

Diane Doherty
Director
Children's Safety Network
National Center for Education
in Maternal and Child Health
Arlington, Virginia

Presenters:

Janice Hutchinson
Acting Administrator
Child and Youth Services Administration
Department of Human Services
Washington, DC

William H. Wiist
Administration Manager
Houston Department of Health and Human Services
Houston, Texas

Michelle S. Hassell
Coordinator
PACT Training
Wright State University
Dayton, Ohio

11:15 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. BREAK

11:30 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. Youth Caucus Meeting *Franklin Square*

11:30 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. Concurrent Workshops: Home and Family

Domestic Violence

Independence B-C

This panel will show the connection between domestic violence and other types of violence, highlight a program that teaches the prevention of violence in dating relationships, and showcase coordinated approaches to addressing domestic violence that have been successful in several communities.

Monday (continued)

Moderator:

Anne Menard
Director
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Presenters:

Ellen Pence
Associate Director
Battered Women's Justice Project
Duluth, Minnesota

Nancy V. Neylon
Executive Director
Ohio Domestic Violence Network
Cleveland, Ohio

David S. Lee
Teen Program Education Coordinator
Battered Women's Alternatives
Concord, California

Marlies Sudermann
Director
London Family Court Clinic
London, Ontario, Canada

Child Abuse and Neglect

Independence D-E

Panel members will discuss promising prevention and early intervention strategies as well as successful civil and criminal justice system responses to child abuse and neglect. They will also discuss how to build effective networks among law enforcement and other government and community agencies.

Moderator:

Cathy Spatz Widom
Professor
Criminal Justice and Psychology
University of New York at Albany
Albany, New York

Monday (continued)

Presenters:

Susan J. Wells*Director*

Research on Children and the Law
American Bar Association
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Deanne Tilton Durfee*Chair*

United States Advisory Board
on Child Abuse and Neglect

Pat Stanislaski*Executive Director*

National Center for Assault Prevention
Sewell, New Jersey

Family Support and Preservation*Independence F-G*

This panel will discuss the continuum of services needed to build effective family support and family preservation programs. Beginning with developing a vision for preventive services (family support) and services to families at risk or in crisis (family preservation), the panel will discuss family preservation from a state perspective; coordination and collaboration in service delivery at the local level; and the design and implementation of culturally appropriate family support programs.

Moderator:

Layla P. Suleiman*Associate Director*

Family Resource Coalition
Chicago, Illinois

Presenters:

Maria Elena Orrego*Consultant*

Preservation and Support Services
Commission on Social Service of the District of Columbia
Silver Spring, Maryland

Susan Kelly*Director*

Division of Family Preservation Services
Lansing, Michigan

Monday (continued)

Mustafa Abdul-Salaam
Executive Director
New Haven Family Alliance
New Haven, Connecticut

Out-of-Home Youth

Cabin John-Arlington

Youth who cannot live with their families have often been victims of violence long before they face life on their own. This panel will address working with youth in three settings: on the streets, at youth crisis-intervention/emergency shelter programs, and in long-term independent living programs for youth who are homeless or in foster care. Panelists will discuss strategies for helping youth heal from past violence and abuse, reducing the incidence of future victimization and/or perpetration, and keeping youth safe and violence-free.

Moderator:

Nexus Nichols
Director
Public Policy
National Network of Runaway and Youth Services
Washington, DC

Presenters:

Jeffrey A. Fetzko
Executive Director
Somerset Home for Temporarily Displaced Children
Bridgewater, New Jersey

Eliza F. Greenberg
Adolescent Substance Abuse Counselor
Bridge Over Troubled Waters, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

Mary Jane Dewey
Executive Director
Oasis Center
Nashville, Tennessee

Mardia Blyther
Peer Counselor
Sasha Bruce Youthwork
Washington, DC

Monday (continued)

into young adults. This panel will also discuss negotiation and refusal skills that teens learn in pregnancy prevention programs.

Moderator:

Barbara W. Sugland
Research Associate
Child Trends, Inc.
Washington, DC

Presenters:

Marion Howard
Director
Center for Adolescent Reproductive Health
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Reverend Carolyn Holloway
Multi-Ethnic Center
New York, New York

Douglas Kirby
Director of Research
ETR Associates
Santa Cruz, California

Media Literacy and Advocacy

Independence H-I

Panelists will discuss strategies for educating young people, and the communities in which they live, about the media as well as positive ways in which the media can play a role in the community such as public awareness campaigns and partnerships between communities and media.

Moderator:

Margi Trapani
Director
Child Health and Development Media Program
New York, New York

Presenters:

Elizabeth Thoman
Executive Director
Center for Media Literacy
Los Angeles, California

Monday (continued)

Iyan J. Juzang
President

M.E.E. (Motivational Educational Entertainment Productions)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Paul A. Teruel
Production Director
Street Level Video
Chicago, Illinois

Arthur L. Kanegis
President
Future WAVE (Working for Alternatives to Violence in Entertainment)
Santa Fe, New Mexico

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.	LUNCHEON	<i>Constitution Ballroom</i>
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Presentation by: City at Peace

A program promoting cross-cultural understanding and the prevention of violence through the arts.

Luncheon Speaker *VP*

Deborah Prothrow-Stith
Assistant Dean
Harvard School of Public Health
Boston, Massachusetts

2:45 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.

Plenary Panel:

Independence Ballroom

**Comprehensive Community
Planning Strategies for Solving Youth
Violence**

Officials from four communities will discuss their efforts to devise comprehensive strategies for addressing the issue of youth violence. They will talk about their efforts from two angles: (1) What process did they follow and who did they have at the table? and (2) Upon what substantive issues did they focus and how did they prioritize?

Monday (continued)

Moderator:

John A. Calhoun
Executive Director
National Crime Prevention Council
Washington, DC

Presenters:

Thomas J. Monaghan
U.S. Attorney
District of Nebraska
Omaha, Nebraska

Stefanie Sanford
Chief
Juvenile Crime Intervention Division
Office of the Attorney General
Austin, Texas

Robert L. Mallett
City Administrator
District of Columbia
Washington, DC

Debbie S. Lindsey-Opel
Executive Assistant to the Mayor
Office of the Mayor
Corpus Christi, Texas

4:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. BREAK

4:30 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

Community Planning Sessions

Constitution A
Constitution B
Independence B-C
Independence D-E
Independence F-G

5:45 p.m. - 6:15 p.m.

**Community Planning
Facilitators' Meeting**

Constitution A

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1994

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. Coffee Service

8:00 a.m. - 8:20 a.m. Youth Meeting *Youth Suite*

8:30 a.m. - 8:45 a.m. Opening Session *Constitution Ballroom*

Youth Speaker

Kelly Zimmerman
National Youth of the Year
National Boys and Girls Clubs of America
Orrville, Ohio

8:45 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. Plenary Speaker *Constitution Ballroom*

Ernesto Cortes, Jr.
Director
Texas Industrial Areas Foundation
Austin, Texas

**9:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m. Concurrent Workshops: Schools and
Communities**

Safety and Security

Independence B-C

This panel will describe various programs and strategies that have been implemented by schools throughout the country to reduce violence in schools and on school premises. Attendees will be provided the opportunity to discuss issues on safety and security in schools as part of the question and answer session following the panel presentation.

Moderator:

William Modzeleski
Staff Director
Drug Planning and Outreach Staff
U.S. Department of Education

Tuesday (continued)

Presenters:

Ronald Stephens
Executive Director
National School Safety Center
Westlake Village, California

John Firman
Director of Research
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Alexandria, Virginia

Pamela L. Riley
Director
North Carolina Center for the Prevention of School Violence
Raleigh, North Carolina

Jeff Miller
Principal
Campbell Drive Middle School
Homestead, Florida

Education and Skills Development

Cabin John-Arlington

An essential ingredient to reducing school violence is to provide students with a variety of social skills, i.e., anger management, conflict resolution, peer mediation, gun awareness. This panel will describe various curricula in schools today that build resiliency and strengthen protective factors among youth. In addition, attendees will be provided the opportunity to ask questions relevant to skills development for youth.

Moderator:

Rebecca Atnafou
Assistant Director
Education Development Center
Newton, Massachusetts

Presenters:

Dennis D. Embry
President
Heartsprings, Inc.
Tucson, Arizona