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A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME

**Recommendations of
Mayors and Police Chiefs to
the President of the United States**

D e c e m b e r 9 , 1 9 9 3



The United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006

P h o n e: (202) 293-7330 Fax: (202) 2 - 2 2

Section VII

Constituent Mail Response

Assault Weapons Ban

Text of a letter by Rep. Conyers

Thank you for your letter regarding your support for a ban on assault weapons. I agree that now is the time to ban the production, importation, transfer, and possession of these devastating weapons.

You will be interested to learn that I am a cosponsor of a number of bills that ban assault weapons. H.R. 893, authored by Rep. Gutierrez, and H.R. 1706, the Assault Weapons Prohibition Act of 1993, which was introduced by Rep. Mfume, prohibit the transfer or possession of assault weapons. H.R. 3315, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform Act, which I co-authored with Rep. Washington, also bans the transfer and possession of assault weapons as a part of an overhaul of our nation's criminal justice system. H.R. 1421, the Assault Weapon Act of 1993, bans the manufacture or importation of a number of weapons, including assault weapons.

As you can see, there is no shortage of legislative proposals to ban assault weapons. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of support for true firearms reform. Kids are killing kids, the police are outgunned by drug runners and gangs, and our neighborhoods are free-fire zones, yet many legislators seem to fear for their political future rather than our children's. A small number of interest groups have managed to hold Congress hostage to their pro-weapons doctrines, and the nation as a whole has suffered – the privileges of individual ownership have come to outweigh the public's right to safety. This has all occurred despite the skyrocketing number of firearm-related killings – in 1992 alone, 15,377 people were killed by firearms.

One of the arguments used by opponents of an assault weapons ban is that it will adversely affect hunters. This view is absolute hogwash. An M-16 or AK-47 is not a hunting rifle: it has very limited range, and its accuracy over any significant distance is atrocious. The only reason for owning an assault weapon is to assault someone, and that is not a constitutional right. Now is the time to reduce the amount of firepower available to criminals.

In the meantime, you can be assured of my continued efforts to ban the manufacture, transfer and possession of assault weapons in America. It is the least we can do for our nation's next generation.



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1993

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today announced a new initiative that will bring the Federal Government together with industry in a voluntary program to improve the security and privacy of telephone communications while meeting the legitimate needs of law enforcement.

The initiative will involve the creation of new products to accelerate the development and use of advanced and secure telecommunications networks and wireless communications links.

For too long there has been little or no dialogue between our private sector and the law enforcement community to resolve the tension between economic vitality and the real challenges of protecting Americans. Rather than use technology to accommodate the sometimes competing interests of economic growth, privacy and law enforcement, previous policies have pitted government against industry and the rights of privacy against law enforcement.

Sophisticated encryption technology has been used for years to protect electronic funds transfer. It is now being used to protect electronic mail and computer files. While encryption technology can help Americans protect business secrets and the unauthorized release of personal information, it also can be used by terrorists, drug dealers, and other criminals.

A state-of-the-art microcircuit called the "Clipper Chip" has been developed by government engineers. The chip represents a new approach to encryption technology. It can be used in new, relatively inexpensive encryption devices that can be attached to an ordinary telephone. It scrambles telephone communications using an encryption algorithm that is more powerful than many in commercial use today.

This new technology will help companies protect proprietary information, protect the privacy of personal phone conversations and prevent unauthorized release of data transmitted electronically. At the same time this technology preserves the ability of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to intercept lawfully the phone conversations of criminals.

A "key-escrow" system will be established to ensure that the "Clipper Chip" is used to protect the privacy of law-abiding Americans. Each device containing the chip will have two unique

"keys," numbers that will be needed by authorized government agencies to decode messages encoded by the device. When the device is manufactured, the two keys will be deposited separately in two "key-escrow" data bases that will be established by the Attorney General. Access to these keys will be limited to government officials with legal authorization to conduct a wiretap.

The "Clipper Chip" technology provides law enforcement with no new authorities to access the content of the private conversations of Americans.

To demonstrate the effectiveness of this new technology, the Attorney General will soon purchase several thousand of the new devices. In addition, respected experts from outside the government will be offered access to the confidential details of the algorithm to assess its capabilities and publicly report their findings.

The chip is an important step in addressing the problem of encryption's dual-edge sword: encryption helps to protect the privacy of individuals and industry, but it also can shield criminals and terrorists. We need the "Clipper Chip" and other approaches that can both provide law-abiding citizens with access to the encryption they need and prevent criminals from using it to hide their illegal activities. In order to assess technology trends and explore new approaches (like the key-escrow system), the President has directed government agencies to develop a comprehensive policy on encryption that accommodates:

- the privacy of our citizens, including the need to employ voice or data encryption for business purposes;
- the ability of authorized officials to access telephone calls and data, under proper court or other legal order, when necessary to protect our citizens;
- the effective and timely use of the most modern technology to build the National Information Infrastructure needed to promote economic growth and the competitiveness of American industry in the global marketplace; and
- the need of U.S. companies to manufacture and export high technology products.

The President has directed early and frequent consultations with affected industries, the Congress and groups that advocate the privacy rights of individuals as policy options are developed.

The Administration is committed to working with the private sector to spur the development of a National Information Infrastructure which will use new telecommunications and computer technologies to give Americans unprecedented access to information. This infrastructure of high-speed networks ("information superhighways") will transmit video, images, HDTV programming, and huge data files as easily as today's telephone system transmits voice.

Since encryption technology will play an increasingly important role in that infrastructure, the Federal Government must act quickly to develop consistent, comprehensive policies regarding its use. The Administration is committed to policies that protect all Americans' right to privacy while also protecting them from those who break the law.

Further information is provided in an accompanying fact sheet. The provisions of the President's directive to acquire the new encryption technology are also available.

For additional details, call Mat Heyman, National Institute of Standards and Technology, (301) 975-2758.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS INITIATIVE

- Q:** Does this approach expand the authority of government agencies to listen in on phone conversations?
- A:** No. "Clipper Chip" technology provides law enforcement with no new authorities to access the content of the private conversations of Americans.
- Q:** Suppose a law enforcement agency is conducting a wiretap on a drug smuggling ring and intercepts a conversation encrypted using the device. What would they have to do to decipher the message?
- A:** They would have to obtain legal authorization, normally a court order, to do the wiretap in the first place. They would then present documentation of this authorization to the two entities responsible for safeguarding the keys and obtain the keys for the device being used by the drug smugglers. The key is split into two parts, which are stored separately in order to ensure the security of the key

Q: If the Administration were unable to find a technological solution like the one proposed, would the Administration be willing to use legal remedies to restrict access to more powerful encryption devices?

A: This is a fundamental policy question which will be considered during the broad policy review. The key escrow mechanism will provide Americans with an encryption product that is more secure, more convenient, and less expensive than others readily available today, but it is just one piece of what must be the comprehensive approach to encryption technology, which the Administration is developing.

The Administration is not saying, "since encryption threatens the public safety and effective law enforcement, we will prohibit it outright" (as some countries have effectively done); nor is the U.S. saying that "every American, as a matter of right, is entitled to an unbreakable commercial encryption product." There is a false "tension" created in the assessment that this issue is an "either-or" proposition. Rather, both concerns can be, and in fact are, harmoniously balanced through a reasoned, balanced approach such as is proposed with the "Clipper Chip" and similar encryption techniques.

Q: What does this decision indicate about how the Clinton Administration's policy toward encryption will differ from that of the Bush Administration?

A: It indicates that we understand the importance of encryption technology in telecommunications and computing and are committed to working with industry and public-interest groups to find innovative ways to protect Americans' privacy, help businesses to compete, and ensure that law enforcement agencies have the tools they need to fight crime and terrorism.

Q: Will the devices be exportable? Will other devices that use the government hardware?

A: Voice encryption devices are subject to export control requirements. Case-by-case review for each export is required to ensure appropriate use of these devices. The same is true for other encryption devices. One of the attractions of this technology is the protection it can give to U.S. companies operating at home and abroad. With this in mind, we expect export licenses will be granted on a case-by-case basis for U.S. companies seeking to use these devices to secure their own communications abroad. We plan to review the possibility of permitting wider exportability of these products.

2/4/94
DRAFT

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM ROUND TWO AWARDS

LARGE JURISDICTIONS					
	STATE	AWARD RECIPIENT	FEDERAL AMOUNT AWARDED	OFFICERS FUNDED	POPULATION
1	IL	CHICAGO POLICE	\$4,000,000	50	2,783,726
2	WA	SEATTLE POLICE	\$1,500,000	20	516,260
3	OH	CLEVELAND POLICE	\$2,000,000	30	505,616
4	MO	SAINT LOUIS POLICE	\$1,725,000	23	396,685
5	FL	MIAMI POLICE	\$1,950,000	26	358,548
6	VA	NEWPORT NEWS POLICE	\$1,500,000	20	171,439
7	CA	SAN BERNARDINO POLICE	\$1,439,195	17	164,164
LARGE JURISDICTION SUBTOTAL			\$14,114,195	186	

2/4/94
DRAFT

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM ROUND TWO AWARDS

SMALL JURISDICTIONS

	STATE	AWARD RECIPIENT	FEDERAL AMOUNT AWARDED	OFFICERS FUNDED	POPULATION
1	AL	HAYNEVILLE POLICE	\$ 36,941	1	1,030
2	AR	PINE BLUFF POLICE	\$ 472,875	8	57,140
3	CA	MERCED POLICE	\$ 462,843	6	56,216
4	CA	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	\$ 75,000	1	1,650
5	CA	SHAFTER POLICE	\$ 75,000	1	10,133
6	CA	WATSONVILLE POLICE	\$ 180,969	2	31,099
7	FL	FORT MYERS POLICE	\$ 600,000	8	45,026
8	IL	COUNTRY CLUB HILLS POLICE	\$ 238,881	3	15,431
9	IL	EAST SAINT LOUIS POLICE	\$ 977,270	18	40,944
10	IN	EAST CHICAGO POLICE	\$ 600,000	8	33,892
11	IN	GARY POLICE	\$ 749,982	10	116,647
12	MA	FITCHBURG POLICE	\$ 525,000	7	41,194
13	MA	WOBURN POLICE	\$ 395,331	5	35,943
14	MI	FLINT POLICE	\$1,000,000	14	140,761
15	NJ	BAYONNE POLICE	\$ 450,000	6	61,444
16	NJ	WEST NEW YORK POLICE	\$ 525,000	7	38,125
17	NM	GALLUP POLICE	\$ 131,922	2	19,154
18	NY	ALBANY POLICE	\$ 999,509	14	101,082
19	NY	MEDINA POLICE	\$ 149,268	2	6,686
20	OH	XENIA POLICE	\$ 150,000	2	24,836

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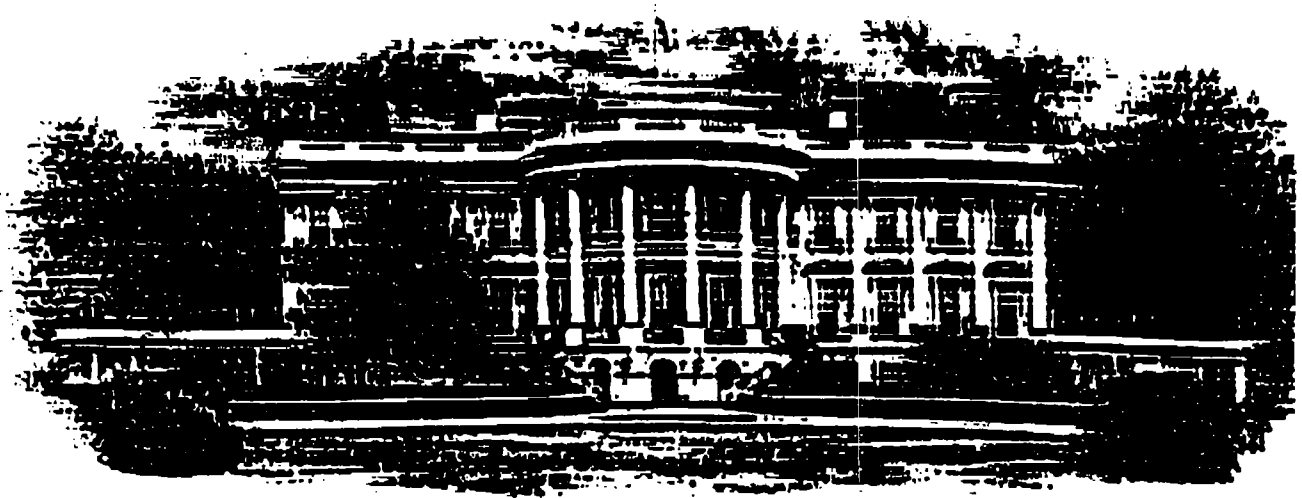
	STATE	AWARD RECIPIENT	FEDERAL AMOUNT AWARDED	OFFICERS FUNDED	POPULATION
21	OK	NORMAN POLICE	\$ 600,000	8	80,071
22	PA	HARRISBURG POLICE	\$ 300,000	4	52,376
23	PA	READING POLICE	\$ 750,000	10	78,380
24	SC	LANCASTER POLICE	\$ 262,926	4	8,914
25	VA	HAMPTON POLICE	\$1,000,000	20	135,793
26	WI	SOUTH MILWAUKEE POLICE	\$ 84,581	1	20,958
27	WY	CASPER POLICE	\$ 450,000	6	46,742

SMALL JURISDICTION SUBTOTAL	\$12,243,298	178	
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GRAND TOTAL	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT AWARDED	OFFICERS FUNDED	NUMBER OF AWARDS
	\$26,357,493	364	34

NOTE: All recommended award recipients in Round Two are city police departments except San Juan Bautista, CA, which will contract for a San Benito County Sheriff's deputy.

The White House



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: ~~Karen Hancox~~ Karen Hancox

FAX NUMBER: ~~202-456-6220~~ 6-6221

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

FROM: ~~Marcia Hale-ICA~~ Marcia Hale-ICA (Faxed by Jessica)

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 6-7060

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 17

COMMENTS: This is updated information. Please
destroy your original copy of this. The numbers
have changed.



U. S. Department of Justice
Police Hiring Task Force

Sheila
Anthony

Washington, D.C. 20530

February 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: Julie E. Samuels, Director
Police Hiring Task Force

SUBJECT: Update on Police Hiring Supplement Program

Round Two Award Selections

Attached is the final list of awardees for Round Two. Based on our final review of the potential applicants, we have added one jurisdiction, West New York, New Jersey. Several of the dollar amounts have changed as a result of the financial reviews.

We have also attached a set of summaries for these awardees.

Friday
2/4

Sheila,

Attachments

Seattle's award amount has decreased slightly based on OJP's financial review. Consequently, the large jurisdiction subtotal and total award amounts are different from today's earlier version distributed to the White House.

T.N.

2/4/94

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO AWARDS**

LARGE JURISDICTIONS					
	STATE	AWARD RECIPIENT	FEDERAL AMOUNT AWARDED	OFFICERS FUNDED	POPULATION
1	IL	CHICAGO POLICE	\$4,000,000	50	2,783,726
2	WA	SEATTLE POLICE	\$1,452,390	20	516,260
3	OH	CLEVELAND POLICE	\$2,000,000	30	505,616
4	MO	SAINT LOUIS POLICE	\$1,725,000	23	396,685
5	FL	MIAMI POLICE	\$1,950,000	26	358,548
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2/4/94

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO AWARDS****SMALL JURISDICTIONS**

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20	OH	XENIA POLICE	\$ 150,000	2	24,836

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25	VA	HAMPTON POLICE	\$1,000,000	20	135,793
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SMALL JURISDICTION SUBTOTAL	\$12,243,298	178	
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GRAND TOTAL	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT AWARDED	OFFICERS FUNDED	NUMBER OF AWARDS
	\$26,309,883	364	34

NOTE: All recommended award recipients in Round Two are city police departments except San Juan Bautista, CA, which will contract for a San Benito County Sheriff's deputy.

DRAFT

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO GRANT TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Applicant: Chicago Police Department

Amount of Award: \$4,000,000

Population: 2,783,726

Number of Officers to be Hired/Rehired: 50

Program Description: Chicago, which is located in northeastern Illinois on Lake Michigan, is the Midwest's major mercantile and financial center. Its 1992 unemployment rate was 9.2 percent. The 1990 U.S. Census ranks Chicago 79th among cities over 50,000 in terms of having the greatest percentage of residents living at or below the poverty level. In 1992, with about one-quarter of the state's population, Chicago accounted for nearly three-quarters of all violent offenses in Illinois. Of the 940 homicides in Chicago in 1992, 28 percent of victims and 45 percent of the perpetrators were under the age of 21. Between 1988 and 1992, violent crime in the city increased by 22 percent.

The Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) has been operational since April 1993 in five prototype districts. Under CAPS, police officers in each district are assigned to either beat or rapid response teams. Beat officers work closely with the community to identify and solve crime problems and collect and analyze relevant information to prevent increasing criminal activity. Each CAPS district has its own CAPS community advisory committee, which includes police, community business leaders, and representatives of other city agencies. These committees set broad priorities, identify problems and solutions, and assess the effectiveness of CAPS program efforts. In addition, a CAPS neighborhood relations office in each district provides coordination with a variety of governmental and social service agencies.

The police department will expand the CAPS model into the city's remaining 20 police districts as resources permit. The 50 additional officers will permit full implementation of CAPS in two new districts.

For further information contact:

In Chicago:

Barbara B. McDonald, Director
Research and Development Division
Chicago Police Department
312/747-6203

For General Program Information:

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Harri j. Kramer
Police Hiring Task Force/U.S. Department of Justice
202/514-6094

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO GRANT TO SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**

Applicant: Seattle Police Department

Amount of Award: \$1,452,390

Population: 516,260

Number of Officers to be Hired/Rehired: 20

Program Description: Seattle is Washington's most populous city. In recent years violent crime and particularly youth violence have increased significantly; the homicide rate alone rose 28 percent from 1991 to 1992.

Seattle began community policing activities in 1988 and has established a comprehensive program throughout the city that many consider a model. Their approach involves developing partnerships with community and business groups that incorporate a strong problem-solving component. Community Police Teams work with citizens to find solutions to various problems by coordinating a full range of public services with other city departments, such as the Parks Department or Public Housing. Other activities include block watch and business watch programs.

Seattle will assign the majority of the additional officers to form an anti-violence task force that will focus on youth violence throughout the city. The task force's mission will include special enforcement efforts, as well as preventive and educational efforts within schools that try to reach young adults.

Additional manpower will support the existing Seattle Team for Youth program and will serve as liaison to the new and ongoing anti-violence youth oriented programs.

For further information contact:

In Seattle:

Chief Patrick S. Fitzsimons
Seattle Police Department
206/684-5577

For General Program Information:

Harri j. Kramer
Police Hiring Task Force/U.S. Department of Justice
202/514-6094

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO GRANT TO CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Applicant: Cleveland Department of Public Safety

Amount of Award: \$2,000,000

Population: 505,616

Number of Officers to be Hired/Rehired: 30

Program Description: Cleveland covers 76 square miles bordering Lake Erie. Since the late 1980s, drug-related arrests have increased more than 100 percent, and over half of all arrestees were found to have recently used drugs. There has been a corresponding increase in youth and gang-related violence. City-wide, the unemployment rate is about 12 percent; however, there are neighborhoods where unemployment approaches 20-30 percent. The 1990 U.S. Census ranks Cleveland 18th among cities over 50,000 in terms of having the greatest percentage of residents living at or below the poverty level.

Cleveland has an established community policing program that includes 21 neighborhood mini police stations. Also, it sponsors Community Relations District Committees, comprised of area residents and police, who meet monthly to identify enforcement issues and develop solutions. Existing programs include the auxiliary police program, DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), and crime watch and crime prevention activities.

Using bicycles, the 30 new police officers will work in areas that, in the past, did not lend themselves to routine vehicle patrol. The additional officers will provide the Community Policing Unit, which was formed in 1992, with greater flexibility to respond to specific areas that need additional police presence. In public housing locations the bicycle patrol officers will coordinate their work with the Metropolitan Housing Authority. One police district will introduce the Community Service Officer Program, which will dispatch civilian social service professionals to follow up calls that require specialized agencies or resources.

For further information contact:

In Cleveland:

Director Carolyn W. Allen
Department of Public Safety
216/664-2200

For General Program Information:

Harri j. Kramer

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Police Hiring Task Force/U.S. Department of Justice
202/514-6094

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO GRANT TO ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

Applicant: St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department
Amount of Award: \$1,725,000
Population: 369,685
Number of Officers to be Hired/Rehired: 23

Program Description: St. Louis is located on the Missouri/Illinois border. As its traditional manufacturing base eroded, the city's population declined significantly. The 1992 unemployment rate was more than 8 percent. The 1990 U.S. Census ranks St. Louis 41st among cities over 50,000 in terms of having the greatest percentage of residents living at or below the poverty level. St. Louis has a higher per capita crime rate than most cities of comparable size, with a significant number of violent crimes. Riverboat and riverfront gambling operations, which are currently being implemented, will further increase demands on police resources.

Community policing efforts in St. Louis began in 1989 with a pilot project in one neighborhood, which was subsequently expanded to three others. In each of these neighborhoods, 10 specifically assigned problem-solving officers work closely with residents, merchants, community groups, and city officials to address chronic problems on a local scale. A coordinator was hired to guide a city-wide implementation effort, which resulted in the introduction of community-oriented, problem-solving initiatives in many other police districts.

In addition, in 1992 the police department assigned officers to 11 public schools to work with school administrators, teachers, student, and community groups to reduce violence and related problems. This School Beat Officer Program was undertaken with state funding, which is no longer available. Twenty-three additional police officers will enable the school beat program to continue operating and to expand to 15 designated community education centers, all of which are at the middle school level. The school beat officers will serve on the councils for each center, and will coordinate with other components of the criminal justice system.

For further information contact:

In St. Louis:

**Peter J. Sortino, Director, Governmental Affairs
Office of the Mayor
314/622-3201**

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For General Program Information:

Harri j. Kramer
Police Hiring Task Force/U.S. Department of Justice
202/514-6094

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO GRANT TO MIAMI, FLORIDA**

Applicant: Miami Police Department

Amount of Award: \$1,950,000

Population: 358,548

Number of Officers to be Hired/Rehired: 26

Program Description: Miami is the urban core of Metropolitan Dade County in southern Florida. It is the sixth most densely populated city in the United States, with a large influx of refugees. Unemployment is high (over 14 percent). The 1990 U.S. Census ranks Miami 13th among cities over 50,000 in terms of having the greatest percentage of residents living at or below the poverty level. The area is still coping with the after-effects of Hurricane Andrew in 1992. Miami's crime rate is one of the highest in the nation; since 1988, the city experienced a 14 percent increase in violent crime.

The police department has been practicing community policing since 1992. At the core of its program are the Neighborhood Enhancement Teams (NETs), which use the permanent placement of multidisciplinary teams to work with communities in problem solving. There are 11 NET Service Centers in Miami, staffed with a police neighborhood resource officer (NRO), public service aids, a city representative, a zoning inspector, a sanitation inspector, a public works inspector and a jobs counselor.

The NRO for each of the 11 service areas acts as a team leader for a host of police officers who provide patrol, investigative, and specialized enforcement. The NRO and NET Administrator advise police district commanders of crime trends, so that they can use IMPACT (Intense Mobilization of Police Against Criminal Trends) teams to immediately respond to emerging problems through arrest and other interventions. The NRO also works with citizens to identify problems and initiate corrective actions. The 26 additional offices will serve as NROs in the existing 11 NET service areas throughout Miami.

For further information contact:

In Miami:

Major Dean De Jong
Miami Police Department
305/579-6524

For General Program Information:

Harri j. Kramer

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**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO GRANT TO NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA**

Applicant: Newport News Police Department

Amount of Award: \$1,500,000

Population: 171,439

Number of Officers to be Hired/Rehired: 20

Program Description: Newport News is located in the Tidewater area of Virginia on the Chesapeake Bay. The geographic layout of the city is unique; it is 29 miles long and only 3 to 4 miles wide at its widest points. Much of the industry in Newport News revolves around the military, including shipbuilding and a growing high-tech industry. The area's economy is linked to defense activities; recent and imminent cutbacks are leading to increased unemployment and spending losses.

The Newport News police department, one of the pioneers in the field of community policing, employs a neighborhood oriented policing concept as its department-wide philosophy. There are six neighborhood patrol areas; each area is supervised by a lieutenant. In addition to participating in several crime prevention partnership initiatives between police and citizens, officers use foot and bicycle patrols to promote interaction.

The additional 20 officers will be allotted to the six areas based on an assessment by the police department of the priority of problems being faced by the citizens of each area. Officers will conduct public forums and train citizens in problem identification and problem solving. In addition, district management teams made up of police, citizens, business leaders, and representatives from city and state agencies will work to form partnerships. The police will also develop new mechanisms to encourage citizen feedback on the effectiveness of police service delivery.

For further information contact:

In Newport News:

Ed Maroney, City Manager
City of Newport News
804/247-8411

For General Program Information:

Harri j. Kramer
Police Hiring Task Force/U.S. Department of Justice
202/514-6094

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND TWO GRANT TO SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA**

Applicant: San Bernardino Police Department

Amount of Award: \$1,439,195

Population: 164,164

Number of Officers to be Hired/Rehired: 17

Program Description: Located 60 miles east of Los Angeles, San Bernardino has one of the nation's highest overall crime rates and the highest murder rate in the state. Officials believe that much of this is attributable to the exodus of gang members and other criminals from Los Angeles. Over 10 major gangs, with 2,100 members have been documented in the city. The 1990 U.S. Census ranks San Bernardino 56th among cities over 50,000 in terms of having the greatest percentage of residents living at or below the poverty level. The current unemployment rate is 16 percent, more than twice the national average. The economic situation has been aggravated by the loss of several major businesses, city government downsizing, and the scheduled closure of nearby Norton Air Force Base, with an estimated loss of 10,000 military and civilian jobs.

The department is refining its current efforts through the application of problem-oriented policing, where decision making is handled at the lowest level of the organization. Police officers work extensively with outside agencies (such as code enforcement, the city attorney, the housing authority, and the fire department) to identify and solve problems that cause crime. One initiative that will be expanded with the additional officers is the "Neighborhood Services Team." This group brings relevant agencies together under police leadership to work in a problem area for about six months before they move to another area.

The police also work extensively with about 500 neighborhood watch groups and with citizen patrol members, who act as extra "eyes and ears" for the police and prevent crime by their mere presence. A bicycle patrol team also works the downtown area. Crime prevention education has been a cornerstone of the police departments efforts, and they extend these efforts to young people by deploying three officers to instruct in the DARE program (Drug Abuse Resistance Education). The police sponsor the Junior Police Academy to provide young children with an alternative to gang involvement and to cultivate future interest in police work. The department also sponsors a Law Enforcement Explorers Post for older children.

The 17 additional officers will augment the existing community policing programs and will serve the entire city.

For further information contact:**In San Bernardino:**

Assist Chief Wayne Harp
San Bernardino Police Department
909/384-5603

For General Program Information:

Harri j. Kramer
Police Hiring Task Force/U.S. Department of Justice
202/514-6094

THE CRIME BILL TRUST FUND: WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

Last night on Nightline, Phil Heyman suggested that a substantial share of the \$22 billion in the President's anti-crime plan is "wasted." Where does the money go?

1. Crime Prevention Programs \$8.5 billion

This includes community policing programs, drug courts, Safe Schools, and other prevention programs aimed at youths in trouble that Mr. Heyman has been extolling.

2. Hiring 100,000 New Police Officers \$7.0 billion

If Mr. Heyman was suggesting that these officers are not needed, or will do little to reduce crime, we disagree. The experience of our existing programs -- 2,700 applications from cities and towns for additional police -- and the Attorney General's hands-on experiences in communities all over this country -- suggest otherwise.

3. Boot Camps and New Regional Prisons \$3.0 billion

The boot camp program has been widely hailed. And the Regional Prison program is one that the current administration -- like Republican administrations previously -- has opposed. Instead, we have called for a substantial portion of this money to be used for grants to states to expand prisons for violent offenders.

4. Federal Law Enforcement Initiatives \$1.5 billion

These are authorizations for more FBI agents, DEA agents, federal prosecutors, and the like.

5. Other Law Enforcement Initiatives \$2.0 billion

This includes everything from Brady Bill implementation to the immigration initiative to grants for rural police departments and so on. Mr. Heyman has yet to identify which, if any of these programs, are wasteful.

It is hard to see where the "substantial waste" is in the Crime Bill. Rather, it is clear that it is a critical response to a critical national need.

- To the extent that Mr. Heyman believes that the President's anti-crime program is not "smart," or likely to have results, we flatly disagree.
- To the extent that there are specific Senate amendments that were tacked on to the President's bill that Mr. Heyman opposes -- last night, he cited the Regional Prison plan and the D'Amato federalization amendment -- the administration has been outspoken in opposing these amendments as well (and is hopeful that they will be changed or defeated in the House or in Conference).



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

FEB 10 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: Janet Reno, Attorney General

FROM: Henry Cisneros, Secretary

SUBJECT: Targeted Developments, Operation Safe Home

I am attaching a list of proposed developments to be targeted under the violent crime in public housing portion of Operation Safe Home. The list has three parts: HUD recommendations for target cities and developments; additional cities in DOJ's Cities Program; and additional cities recommended by ATF.

In developing the HUD recommendations, we used the following approach:

- o We first identified cities where there are acute violent crime problems in public housing, and where Federal law enforcement agencies and/or U.S. Attorneys have expressed interest in combating those problems.
- o Within each of those cities, we then identified the specific projects that, to our knowledge, have the most serious violent crime problems.
- o Finally, we eliminated projects that are scheduled for major physical change under HUD's Urban Revitalization Demonstration Program (with two exceptions), and projects where Federal task forces are currently operating.

I realize that you may have additional recommendations based upon your assessment of local receptivity/capability and I look forward to your input. Please be aware that, pending your reaction to this list, we will not be approaching all of the concerned Public Housing Authorities or Federal Special Agents in Charge to discuss it. That outreach will be essential, of course, prior to any public announcement.

I am very grateful for your support of this initiative, and I assure you that our commitment will be steadfast.

OPERATION SAFE HOME

I. HUD Proposed Sites

<u>City</u>	<u>Project Site</u>	<u>Federal Presence</u>
Chicago*	Ida B. Wells	ATF
New Orleans*	St. Thomas	ATF, FBI
Los Angeles	Mar Vista	ATF, FBI
Boston*	Franklin Hill	ATF, FBI, DEA
Hartford	Bellview Square	W&S, FBI, DEA
Washington, DC	Barry Farms	DOJ, W&S, ATF, FBI
Baltimore	Lexington, Poe Homes	W&S+, ATF, FBI
New York City	South Jamaica I&II Queens Red Hook I&II Brooklyn	DOJ (Court)
Philadelphia	Tasker	W&S, ATF, FBI
Miami	South Miami	W&S+, ATF, FBI
Houston	Irvington Village	ATF, FBI
Cleveland	Outhwaite	ATF, FBI
St. Louis	Clinton-Peabody	ATF, FBI
Dallas	West Dallas	ATF, FBI
Seattle	High Point	W&S, FBI
San Francisco	Sunnydale	ATF, FBI

II. Additional Locations in DOJ Cities Program

Atlanta*	McDaniel Glenn**	W&S, ATF, FBI
Omaha	Hilltop**	W&S, FBI
Denver*	Curtis Park**	W&S, FBI

III. Additional Cities Recommended By ATF

Newark	Bradley Ct. I&II**
Detroit	Herman Gardens**

* Cities Also Identified by ATF

** HUD Data Indicates Most Vulnerable

**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)

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.



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.

Administration Unveils Plan To Lock Up Repeat Offenders

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Clinton administration, rejecting Attorney General Janet Reno's suggestions of a more lenient approach, yesterday unveiled its version of a politically popular proposal to lock up repeat violent offenders for the rest of their lives.

Reno had suggested that "three strikes and you're out" legislation should send repeat offenders "away for their crime-producing life," but President Clinton and other administration hard-liners prevailed in backing mandatory life imprisonment.

"We need to send a message that these people will be locked up for life—a clear, simple message," acting Deputy Attorney General Jo Ann Harris told the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime and criminal justice.

Harris said administration officials had reached that position after careful study, but she did not respond directly when Rep. Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (D-Va.) inquired if Reno had changed her mind on the subject.

Rep. Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.), subcommittee chairman, said Clinton told him a few weeks ago that he opposed limiting mandatory imprisonment for violent offenders to age 55 or 60. Schumer said he raised the issue with Clinton because of critics' concerns about "making our prisons geriatric facilities."

The repeat offender proposal, which Schumer said he solicited and later agreed to sponsor, represents one of the first detailed contributions from the administration to a charged debate in Congress about how to respond to public anxiety about violence. The Senate passed an omnibus anti-crime bill last November, and the House has approved a half-dozen narrower bills. But until yesterday the administration submitted no specific legislation of its own except for funding to add 100,000 local police.

"We don't have enough guidance from the president on the various proposals," Schumer said.

Harris did broaden the administration's position on crime legislation by saying it supports "an expansion of the federal death penalty" and "drug treatment for hard-core and crime-committing addicts." The administration also favors more "boot camps" for young offenders, a ban on assault weapons, an anti-violence program in schools and an effort to keep guns from minors.

Next week, three House Judiciary subcommittees are scheduled to act on assorted

Yesterday's hearing demonstrated the broad popularity in the House of some kind of "three strikes and you're out" legislation. Five members from suburban districts who testified in favor of such proposals ranged from Democratic Caucus Chairman Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) to conservative Rep. Bob Livingston (R-La.). Hoyer called repeat violent offenders "domestic terrorists," while Livingston branded them "the worst of the worst."

But Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.), a senior member of the Congressional Black Caucus, dismissed the legislation as election-year posturing. "It's a knee-jerk political response to a very, very serious problem," he said.

Life imprisonment for three-time violent criminals was endorsed by seven crime victims from California, Kansas, Vermont and North Carolina. Marc Klaas, father of Polly Klaas, who was kidnapped from her Petaluma, Calif., home and murdered, praised the administration's proposal as "a marvelous bill."

Scott, a critic of longer sentencing, said the administration's proposal "narrows significantly" the mandatory life imprisonment provisions of the Senate bill.

An official from the Bureau of Justice Statistics estimated the administration's three strikes proposal would affect 200 to 300 violent criminals accused of federal crimes a year. The U.S. Sentencing Commission has projected that one of the Senate's three strikes provisions would affect 289 criminals and the other, which includes drug-related crimes, would imprison 689 a year.

Harris said the administration proposal is "very, very narrow" in order to "reach the truly violent offender." Compared with the Senate provisions, she would only say that the administration's version is "different." Harris also assured the crime subcommittee that the Bureau of Prisons has enough prison space to incarcerate those who would be affected.

William W. Wilkins Jr., chairman of the Sentencing Commission, said the administration proposal "moves in the right direction" but would not make "any appreciable difference at the federal level" in the crime rate. A career offender provision of sentencing guidelines already usually imposes the minimum prison term on repeat violent offenders, he said.

Washington Post
March 1, 1994

PHOTOCOPY
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TO LOCK UP Repeat Offenders

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Staff Writer

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Next week, three House Judiciary subcommittees are scheduled to act on assorted proposals to prevent or punish crime. Full committee action is to come the following week although it remains unclear whether the panel will produce one broad bill or more single-issue pieces of legislation.

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"We already have a three-time loser provision that is working today in a way that very serious violent offenders are being sentenced to long sentences, including life," Wilkins said.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Administration Devises Plan to Fight Violence

Federal Efforts Would Be Restructured

By Pierre Thomas

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Clinton administration plans to restructure and revamp federal efforts against gang and youth violence in the country's most crime-ridden areas.

The goal of the plan, which is to be announced today at the White House, is to fuse federal and local law enforcement efforts and to use the same investigative tools successfully employed in organized crime and espionage cases to battle youth and gang-driven violent offenses.

Under the program, the Justice Department will designate a team of prosecutors to assist local and state law enforcement officials with the use of wire taps, sting and surveillance operations and investigative grand juries to develop cases against gangs.

The program also calls for the creation of mobile special-response teams, employing Justice and Treasury department agents, to help local and state governments target the country's most violent hot spots.

Already, there are myriad federal-local crime task forces, and the federal government repeatedly has announced programs to curb violence on the nation's streets.

The new Anti-Violent Crime Initiative does not call for any new major federal funding, sources said.

Two law enforcement officials acknowledged that conservatives might criticize the plan as grandstanding, involving only a reshuffling of resources.

But Clinton administration officials said the effort represents a new focus and methodology for dealing with the violent crime problem. That strategy currently is used fighting illegal drugs.

If implemented, the measure could greatly widen the federal government's role in prosecuting violent crimes, a job largely reserved for states. In 1990, for example, the federal government prosecuted only about 1.5 percent of the country's violent offenses.

According to a Justice Department memo: "Now when a gang member is caught, law enforcement officials will decide whether he should be prosecuted in federal court."

Federal, state and local authorities in each district will identify, target and track gangs and other criminals operating in specific areas. District of Columbia officials already are using the tactic.

To create these new federal, state and local law enforcement alliances, the plan calls for:

- The appointment of violent-crime coordinators by each U.S. attorney to organize federal, state and local efforts.

- The creation of working groups to identify the most pressing crime problems in local jurisdictions. Once the problems are designated, the appropriate federal agencies would be deployed. These could include the FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Marshals service.

The designation of Justice Department prosecutors to assist state prosecutors and U.S. attorneys.

"We see this as a genuine difference in how the federal government applies its resources," said Daniel Rosenblatt, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

But federal sources acknowledge that combating and infiltrating unwieldy, changing street gangs, which often are filled with neighborhood juveniles, is a difficult prospect.

"If there was a solution, it would have been invoked long ago," said one Justice Department source, who asked not to be named. "We're trying to see what we can do to do a better job." The alternative is to do nothing, he said.

Administration officials tout the plan as a complement to the pending crime bill, which calls for placing tens of thousands of new police officers on city streets. The measure is also in keeping with a number of recent steps aimed at redirecting scarce federal resources.

In late January, FBI Director Louis J. Freeh reassigned 600 of the agency's roughly 10,000 agents from supervisory and administrative positions to investigative jobs. Many of the agents were directed toward cities experiencing high levels of violent crime, such as Washington and Baltimore.

Rapid-Fire Shotguns Re-Regulated

Owners Must Register; Manufacture, Purchase Will Be Taxed

Associated Press

Several rapid-fire shotguns originally designed for riot control in South Africa and Korea were ordered reclassified as "destructive devices" yesterday by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Ben

The designation requires registration by owners and stiff taxes on

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms within 30 days of being notified. That means getting fingerprinted and photographed and being certified by local law enforcement officials as lawful owners. Failure to do so could lead to a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

\$200 tax. Current private owners will not be assessed the \$200.

Gun-rights advocates denounced the new designation.

"It's outrageous," said Larry Pratt, executive director of Gun Owners of America. "This is not a firearm that is a threat to society."

The ATF has traced 142 of the

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

law enforcement efforts and to the same investigative tools successfully employed in organized crime and espionage cases to battle youth and gang-driven violent offenses.

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The new Anti-Violent Crime Initiative does not call for any new major federal funding, sources said.

If implemented, the measure could greatly w the federal government's role in prosecuting violent crimes, a job largely reserved for states. In 1990, for example, the federal government prosecuted only about 1.5 percent of the country's violent offenses.

According to a Justice Department memo: "Now when a gang member is caught, law enforcement officials will decide whether he should be prosecuted in federal court."

Federal, state and local authorities in each district will identify, target and track gangs and other criminals operating in specific areas. District of Columbia officials already are using the tactic.

To create these new federal, state and local law enforcement alliances, the plan calls for:

- The appointment of violent-crime coordinators by each U.S. attorney to organize federal, state and local efforts.

wieldy, changing street gangs, which often filled with neighborhood juveniles, is a difficult prospect.

"If there was a solution, it would have been invoked long ago," said one Justice Department source, who asked not to be named. "We're trying to see what we can do to do a better job." The alternative is to do nothing, he said.

Administration officials tout the plan as a complement to the pending crime bill, which calls for placing tens of thousands of new police officers on city streets. The measure is also in keeping with a number of recent steps aimed at redirecting scarce federal resources.

In late January, FBI Director Louis J. Freeh reassigned 600 of the agency's roughly 10,000 agents from supervisory and administrative positions to investigative jobs. Many of the agents were directed toward cities experiencing high levels of violent crime, such as Washington and Baltimore.

Rapid-Fire Shotguns Re-Regulated

Owners Must Register; Manufacture, Purchase Will Be Taxed

Associated Press

Several rapid-fire shotguns originally designed for riot control in South Africa and Korea were ordered reclassified as "destructive devices" yesterday by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

The designation requires registration by owners and stiff taxes on new purchases.

"These are destructive devices, pure and simple," Bentsen said of three styles of 12-gauge shotguns—Street Sweeper, Striker and USAS—during a news conference at a local police station. "These are for combat. They have no sporting use."

Owners of the 18,000 existing guns must register with Treasury's

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms within 30 days of being notified. That means getting fingerprinted and photographed and being certified by local law enforcement officials as lawful owners. Failure to do so could lead to a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

The ATF will trace owners through the manufacturers and dealers, and will send them explanatory letters, said ATF spokeswoman Susan McCarron.

Manufacturers must pay a \$1,000 annual tax, firearms dealers who want to sell the guns must pay a \$500 annual tax and purchasers who buy them starting today will have to pay a

\$200 tax. Current private owners will not be assessed the \$200.

Gun-rights advocates denounced the new designation.

"It's outrageous," said Larry Pratt, executive director of Gun Owners of America. "This is not a firearm that is a threat to society."

The ATF has traced 142 of the weapons used in crimes or found at crime scenes in the past few years, McCarron said.

Rep. Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's crime panel, said, "It doesn't abrogate the need for comprehensive legislation, or ban assault weapons, but every little bit helps."

PHOTOCOPY

Democrats put focus on crime

Poll gives party boost on the issue

By Richard Benedetto
USA TODAY

After ticking upward since late November, President Clinton's job approval slipped five points to 53% over the past month, a USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll finds.

February was a torturous month of heavy attacks on Clinton's health-care plan, a blip up in interest rates, unfolding probes of the Whitewater land deal and escalating bloodshed and uncertainty in Bosnia and the Middle East.

There was one big success. The poll shows Democrats are now seen as more effective than Republicans on the hot crime issue, a new twist.

But Republican National Committee Chairman Haley Barbour attributes Clinton's slippage to the return of Congress from recess, forcing the telegenic president to share the media stage with opponents.

"When Congress goes out of town, and he has the stage to himself, his ratings go up. He's a great talker, and there's no counterbalance to his rhetoric. The media take his words at face value," Barbour says.

Clinton political adviser Paul Begala says he expects the president's ratings to "wax and wane," and he's not worried about the latest downturn.

"The fact that this president has 53% job approval after all he's been through, that's very strong," Begala says. "Don't forget that at this stage, Ronald Reagan (in the middle of a recession) was lower, and he cut taxes and raised spending."

Clinton's approval ratings on handling the economy also dropped below 50%. And economic optimism of a month ago, when 35% saw the economy getting better, has tempered a little. Now, 29% see it getting better.

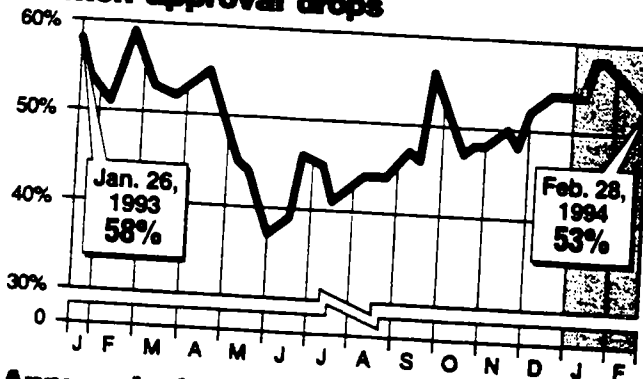
However, one in three still rate the economy good, more than at any time since Clinton took office.

Those who rate the economy as good are more likely to approve of the overall job Clinton is doing, supporting the old tru-

Clinton approval slips on issues

A USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll shows that President Clinton's approval has slipped since a peak following his State of the Union speech in January. Clinton's approval also dropped on many issues, including the economy, which fewer see as improving. The poll:

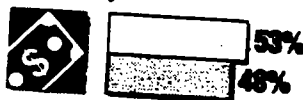
Clinton approval drops



Approval of how Clinton is handling:

Jan. 30 Feb. 28

Economy



Foreign affairs



Deficit



Health care



Foreign trade



Source: USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup national telephone poll of 1,015 adults, conducted Feb. 26-28. Margin of error: ±6 percentage points.



ECONOMY

	More say economy is in good shape	...but fewer say it's improving
Jan. 17	22%	35%
Feb. 28	33%	29%

CRIME

Democrats edge ahead on crime issue

Which party would handle crime problems better?

	Republicans	Democrats
12/19/93	39%	37%
2/28/94	37%	41%

Most important issue: crime

Anti-crime legislation	44%
Health-care reform	34%
Balanced budget	19%

Most would spend money on social, economic problems to lower crime

Those who would spend money on:	
Social, economic problems	57%
Improving law enforcement	39%

By Stephen Conley, USA TODAY



'MEMORABLE VISIT': President Clinton says goodbye to Britain's John Major after two days that included a night at White House. Clinton said the countries ties are strong — if not perfect.

ism that a president's fortunes rise and fall with the economy.

Clinton failed to get a bounce in his handling of foreign affairs, despite an obvious success in NATO's stopping of the shelling of Sarajevo. Most of the poll was taken before U.S. jets downed four Serbian planes on Monday.

The public expresses more confidence in Republicans in the handling of foreign affairs, taxes and trade.

Democrats hold edges in handling the economy, the deficit, health care and crime.

Crime, seen as the top legislative priority, is an eye opener because Republicans have long scored political points by painting Democrats as softies. But passage of the Brady gun control law and tough talk by Clinton on crime have helped reverse Democratic fortunes.

"Clinton has carjacked our rhetoric on crime," complains

Barbour. "But when people's words don't match deeds, the numbers will come back."

The poll finds most prefer spending money to attack social and economic causes of crime, a traditional Democratic theme, over spending more on law enforcement.

Not surprisingly, he continues to enjoy his strongest support among Democrats, liberals and blacks, but shows little ability to win over conservatives, Republicans and people who voted for George Bush and Ross Perot in 1992.

The poll shows independents seem to be shifting slightly to Clinton, after staying undecided most of last year.

Clinton pollster Stanley Greenberg concedes there's still a large bloc of alienated voters "looking for a vehicle for expression."

But he believes the president still can win them over if he delivers on health-care reform, and convinces them his administration is looking out for their interests.

► Health results, 1A

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

01-Mar-1994 07:05pm

TO: Carola McGiffert
TO: Karen L. Hancox

FROM: Christiana Lin
 Office of Communications

CC: Steven M. Hilton

SUBJECT: Members for 3/2 Leadership Briefing

An update:

the following Members are confirmed for tomorrow's briefing

Bishop -- GA
Darden -- GA
Deal -- GA
McKinney -- GA (will be late)
Deutsch -- FL (will be late)
Thurman -- FL
Clayton -- NC
Price -- NC

Lancaster is pending still.

Cheers.

Chris

Administration Positions on the
Immigration-Related Provisions of the Senate-Passed Crime Bill

1. The Crime Control Fund.

Funds from the Crime Control Fund, which the Senate-passed crime bill would establish, are vital to implement the immigration initiatives announced by the Attorney General on February 3rd. The Senate included four provisions in its crime bill authorizing appropriations out of the trust fund for certain immigration-related activities -- expedited deportation for denied asylum applicants, improving border controls, deportation of criminal aliens, and the construction of two INS service processing centers. The President's budget request for FY 1995 proposes an allocation of trust fund money that includes \$181 million for border controls, \$55 million for criminal alien deportation (the institutional hearing program), and \$64 million for asylum reform. Obtaining House agreement on enactment of authorization for trust fund money for these programs is critical to following through on these initiatives.

Pat →
Kevin O'Keefe

Altman briefing

- creating great concern in House
- New Members

- trying to piggyback peterson
improper FBI briefing
Foster
" Altman briefing

watch
1 minutes

Abortion Clinic Access

- Brooks can go to floor for U.C. - won't happen
- Moakley will do rule for conf. hook-up
- Thurs.

Telecomm.

Subcommittee mark-ups this wk. - nothing much will happen

McCarran-Johnson

- major segments are willing to make deals w/ Brooks
- mark-up in next month

Immigration

- House wants to avoid this in crime
- Budget moves are good

Trust Fund

Newton - not into Trust Fund → but will do to get buy-out
Clay + Sabo - adamantly opposed

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

March 7, 1994

"THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT"

- The Administration's "Three Strikes and You're Out" bill sends a strong message that those who repeatedly commit serious violent crimes against others will be punished severely.
- The Administration's bill imposes life imprisonment on a person who commits a serious violent felony against another under federal law, after having been convicted of two or more previous violent felonies (under either federal or State law). The bill is aimed at those offenders who fail to get the message and change their conduct even after repeated convictions for violent offenses. Individuals with such criminal histories should be put away for good.
- The proposal is both tough and smart: It targets those truly dangerous offenders in our society without sweeping so broadly as to include persons convicted of crimes that, although serious enough to warrant significant sentences, should not result in mandatory life imprisonment. Study after study reveals that a significant percentage of crime is committed by a relatively small group of criminals. These repeat offenders will fall under the net of this proposal.
- The Administration's bill limits its coverage to "serious violent felonies," such as murder, rape, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and using a gun in drug crimes.
- Under the plan, "life" is real life. Why? First, because there is no reliable method for determining the point at which a particular individual becomes safe enough for release. Any question of doubt as to whether such persons are safe to come back into our communities should be resolved on behalf of the innocent public, not the violent felon. Second, because we already know that the behavior of some offenders -- such as those who sexually molest children -- may not change, regardless of the offender's age.
- Life imprisonment for violent offenses is not new. We already impose such a penalty on individuals who commit particularly serious and heinous crimes -- even for first-time offenders. Incapacitating dangerous people is an important purpose of the Administration's proposal, but is not the sole one. As with other life sentences, this proposal is also intended to deter violent crime, particularly among those who have shown a propensity to commit such crime in the past, as well as to deliver certain, severe punishment to such persons when they commit their third violent offense. Society will not tolerate such criminals any longer.

- Although not a cure-all, this proposal, along with other Administration crime-fighting efforts -- such as truth-in-sentencing, community policing, more money for prisons, and prevention programs -- can go along way toward curbing violent crime in our communities.
- **Kudos:** The proposal has won broad praise. Marc Klaas, whose daughter Polly was kidnapped from her home in California and murdered last fall, has said, "I think its a marvelous bill." Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY) called it "very carefully drawn," a proposal which "deals with the problems of the Senate bill that would have included all kinds of low-level drug dealers." And even the skeptical Washington Post said of the Administration's plan, "The President is moving in the right direction. . . . [I]t is a much better proposal than either of the two provisions passed by the Senate."

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

March 8, 1994

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS/COMMUNITY POLICING

- Putting 100,000 police officers into Community Policing is the foundation of the Administration's overall anti-crime strategy, combining increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities to create safer neighborhoods. It will not be funded by new taxes, but through reductions in the federal bureaucracy -- 252,000 fewer federal employees over the next five years by attrition. It's a good swap -- the savings we achieve through this 12 percent reduction we will put into fighting crime.
- We need a stronger police presence, not just to catch criminals but to prevent crime. The Administration's Community Policing initiative will put more officers on our streets who know their neighborhoods and how to work with residents to reduce and control crime. This is an approach which will have a truly lasting impact on crime and disorder. Community Policing means police departments forging truly effective partnerships with their communities to bring together tough law enforcement and meaningful crime prevention in a way that meets the specific needs of the community -- everyday.
- Federal funding for this initiative will be linked to a locality's need and its commitment to actively build public safety partnerships with public and private agencies that address the underlying conditions related to crime and disorder.
- The vast majority of the funds awarded under this initiative will help to hire, rehire, and redeploy 100,000 police officers -- money well-spent. Some funds will also be available to help implement community policing, training, and related activities. Multi-year grants to hire, rehire, and redeploy officers may be made for up to five years, over which period federal assistance will decrease as localities assume a larger role.
- We have already made a downpayment on the promise of 100,000 new officers with the first two rounds of grant awards under a smaller, \$50 million program directed by the Attorney General called the Police Hiring Supplement. In the first two rounds of this program, \$76 million has been awarded to 108 jurisdictions nationwide to help pay for the hiring or rehiring of 1,022 additional law enforcement officers. A third round will be announced soon. However, fewer than one out of every ten applications can be funded out this program. Passing the Crime Bill will ensure that we will be able to assist all of the jurisdictions that need help, not just a few.

Karen

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation March 9, 1994

CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

- All too often, young offenders learn that the consequence for committing a crime is to be put on probation. That's it. In other circumstances, young non-violent offenders are thrown in with our most hardened criminals where they learn the "right way" to commit crimes.
- By providing alternative sanctions to probation or hard-core, long-term incarceration, young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment at the initial stages of a criminal career. That lesson learned my nip a new criminal career in the bud. Some alternative sanctions include: shock incarceration, electronic monitoring, weekend incarceration, home incarceration, restitution programs, vocational programs, community service, intensive supervised probation and other innovative and non-traditional options which ensure swift and certain punishment.
- "Boot Camps" are one such alternative which provide penal authorities with a viable sentencing solution for young offenders. Frequently called "shock incarceration" programs, boot camps place young offenders in a quasi-military program similar to a military basic training program that instills discipline, routine, and respect for authority.
- The rationale behind boot camps is four-fold: First, a substantial number of youthful first-time offenders now incarcerated will respond to a short but intensive period of confinement followed by a longer period of intensive community supervision. Second, these offenders will benefit from a military-style atmosphere that instills a sense of self-discipline and physical conditioning that was lacking in their lives. Third, these same youths need exposure to relevant educational and vocational training, drug treatment, and general counseling services to develop more positive and law-abiding values and become better prepared to secure legitimate future employment. Finally, the costs involved will be less than a traditional criminal justice sanction that imprisons the offender for a substantially longer period of time.
- Typically, boot camps target offenders who otherwise would have been sentenced to prison for at least one year. To date, 28 state prison systems are operating 43 boot camp programs with more states planning to follow. While they have their critics, the early data suggests that boot camps are better than prison in terms of recidivism and cost.
- A critical component of boot camps and other alternative sanctions is the intensive post-release monitoring that occurs to ensure that those motivated have every opportunity to get their lives on the right track.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation March 9, 1994

ADMINISTRATION BACKS PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- The Administration and the Congress are developing a comprehensive offensive against crime in America that emphasizes the dual approach of **PUNISHMENT AND PREVENTION**. Law enforcement efforts to control crime are essential to making our communities safer, but equally important is developing effective policies to prevent crime.
- The Administration strongly endorses a broad range of new and ongoing preventive policies, from initiatives closely associated with law enforcement, such as community policing, to efforts aimed more toward empowering communities and individuals, like job and job training opportunities.
- Our focus is on those most vulnerable to the distress that crime and violence breeds: young Americans. The Administration supports programs aimed at offering young people real hope and better alternatives by creating youth services, providing educational, job training and placement opportunities, and reducing youth violence and crime.
- Crime prevention efforts are an important component in the Crime Bill. Among the many Crime Bill prevention programs supported by the Administration are:
 - * The Community Policing program which strikes the ideal balance between law enforcement and crime prevention by promising 100,000 more cops walking the beat on America's streets and in her communities;
 - * "Ounce of Prevention" program, providing \$600 million over the next three years to state and local governments, educational institutions, community-based organizations, and other public and private entities for youth-oriented recreational and educational programs (Midnight Sports League, after-school programs, etc.) and youth services (mentoring, job placement, substance abuse and treatment, etc.);
 - * GREAT, Gang Reduction Education and Training Project, which allots \$40 million for 50 projects nationwide aimed at reducing gang activity;
 - * Police Partnerships, giving \$20 million to working partnerships between local law enforcement and public or private organizations formed to help children and families whose lives are beset by crime, through training and crisis intervention services;
 - * Correctional Job Training, job training and placement services provided by Bureau of Prisons;
 - * Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants aimed at reducing the participation of young people in gangs and drug-related crimes through a variety of programs, such as youth training in nonviolent dispute resolution.

- * Drug treatment for crime-committing addicts, such as that available through Drug Courts; and
- * Safe Schools program to combat crime, violence and drugs in our children's classrooms.
- Other Administration crime prevention measures include:
 - * The Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities initiative which targets certain economically distressed communities for revitalization, based on a community-driven, community-based strategy for revitalization;
 - * Job Corps, a highly intensive, residential ("boarding-school" type) program whose services include basic skills, vocational training, social skills training, career and drug abuse counseling, job search assistance and placement. The program's success has led the Administration to propose a \$117 million increase in FY 1995, a boost of 11 percent from the previous year;
 - * The National Service program which provides thousands of young Americans with an opportunity to acquire real skills through public service, while at the same time assisting in their educational costs; and
 - * COMPAC, the Community Partnership Against Crime, which augments the public housing drug elimination program by supporting a community-based approach to public housing crime, including community policing, anti-gang programs, youth programs, and other initiatives that engage such groups and the Boys and Girls Clubs, churches, and private nonprofit organizations; and
 - * Weed and Seed, an interagency initiative in 21 communities nationwide designed to combat crime and revitalize neighborhoods through enhanced law enforcement, community policing and prevention, early intervention, and treatment programs.
- These efforts do not comprise the entire panoply of prevention programs garnering Administration support. They do, however, demonstrate a real commitment to a new, multidisciplinary approach to curbing crime in America.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

March 10, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON ADDRESSES FORUM ON CRIME AND NATIONAL SERVICE

- Bringing people together in their communities and encouraging them to assume some responsibility in dealing with violence are the themes of President Clinton's address today to the Forum on Crime and National Service in New York.
- In his remarks, the President remembers Kitty Genovese, a young woman who was stabbed to death outside of her apartment building 30 years ago this week. Her story reveals the cost violence exacts from the psyche of our nation. Although 38 witness watched or listened as Kitty Genovese's attacker stabbed her several times, not one called the police or came to the woman's aid. No one wanted to get involved. On that night thirty years ago, it seemed as if the value of responsibility meant only being responsible for yourself.
- Today, we often seem to face that same indifference. When we see the tragedy that violent crime perpetrates, our reaction all too often is to hunker down inside, turn our backs, raise the drawbridge and leave the problem to others. We are a nation seized by fear—fear of getting involved, fear of reaching out to one another, fear of walking the streets of our neighborhoods, our city streets and our public parks. And no nation is free when it must hide behind locked doors, imprisoned by its own fear.
- We must change the basic attitudes of our nation. We must learn how to be neighbors once again. Each of us has a serious responsibility to do our part; Government cannot do the job alone.
- The American people can take back their communities, and one of the best ways is through the Administration's national service program, AmeriCorps. Involving 20,000 service workers of all ages and backgrounds, AmeriCorps offers young people an opportunity to serve our country by helping their communities. AmeriCorps service workers engage in substantive, skill-building work, from immunizing our babies, tutoring our children, and cleaning up our parks, to helping make our schools and streets safer. Making a difference by reconnecting with our communities — that's what AmeriCorps is all about.
- This summer, we will also make a difference by giving our citizens something to say "yes" to. Through this year's Summer of Safety, 6,000 individuals will come together across generations, ethnicities, and income levels to engage in direct, locally-based service to strengthen the ability of communities to respond to problems of crime, violence and fear. Participants will help police monitor victim assistance hotlines, clean up dangerous parks and alleys, provide crime prevention workshops to families, and help organize neighborhood watch programs.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, March 11, 1994

ADMINISTRATION ANTI-CRIME PROPOSALS IN SCHUMER SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

- Today, the House Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice chaired by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY) meets to markup several important parts of the President's anti-crime proposal. They include the following:
 - * The Administration's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal. This provision sends a strong message that violent crime will not be tolerated by targeting truly dangerous criminals and taking them off our streets for good. It has been hailed by Congressman Schumer as a "very carefully drawn" provision which deals with the problems of other proposals "that would have included all kinds of low-level drug dealers."
 - * A broad range of new preventive policies, which underscore the Administration's dual anti-crime approach of punishment and prevention. Among the prevention programs in markup garnering Administration support is the "Ounce of Prevention" program, providing \$600 million over the next three years to state and local governments, educational institutions, community based organizations, and other public and private entities for youth-oriented recreational and educational programs (Midnight Sports League, after-school programs, etc.) and youth services (mentoring, job placement, substance abuse and treatment, etc.).
 - * Drug Courts and other Supervised Release Programs for drug-abusing offenders. The Attorney General, who has been a pioneer in developing alternative methods for dealing with drug offenders within the criminal justice system, has led the national debate on adopting such programs. Her experience in Florida -- augmented by data from approximately 20 other cities -- reveals that Drug Courts can be successful in preventing drug offenders from becoming more dangerous criminals and can help them turn toward productive lives in society.
 - * Restoration of an enforceable death penalty for the most heinous of federal offenses. As the President has stated, this provision is an important element of a comprehensive legislative anti-crime program.
 - * Police Corps and Law Enforcement Scholarships, which provide higher education assistance to students who make a commitment to work in law enforcement following graduation, as well as scholarships for in-service officers and summer and part-time employment for high school students in law enforcement agencies.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, March 14, 1994

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEES APPROVE KEY ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S CRIME PLAN

- The momentum behind the President's crime proposals is steadily building on Capitol Hill. Markups in House subcommittees last week saw passage of a number of key Administration anti-crime provisions.
- * The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal, strongly backed by Rep. Charles Schumer, sailed through Schumer's Crime and Criminal Justice subcommittee on a 10 to 3 bipartisan vote. The message being sent is loud and clear: this Administration will not tolerate violent crime.
- * Several crime prevention elements supported by the President were also approved by Rep. Schumer's subcommittee, including the Ounce of Prevention program, the after-school Community Youth Services program, and Midnight Sports.
- * The President's proposals for Drug Courts and other Supervised Release Programs for substance-abusing offenders, which offer creative and successful method for dealing with drug offenders within the criminal justice system, were likewise ratified by the Schumer subcommittee.
- * A major state prison grant program, which allows states to efficiently lock up more violent criminals more quickly and for a longer period of time than through a federal regional prison system, found bipartisan support in and was passed by Rep. William Hughes's Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration.
- * The death penalty, an important component of the President's comprehensive anti-crime package, was overwhelmingly passed by the Crime and Criminal Justice subcommittee in a bipartisan vote of 10 to 3.
- * Also approved by the same subcommittee was the Administration's Police Corps proposal, providing higher education assistance to students who make a commitment to work in law enforcement following graduation.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Tuesday, March 15, 1994

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- As part of the President's overall anti-crime strategy, the Administration supports new federal efforts aimed at curbing gender-motivated violence and improving restitution to victims of such crime. The Crime Bill's Violence Against Women provision creates a federal cause of action for violence perpetrated against an individual because of their gender.
- Under the Violence Against Women proposal, victims of a felony crime of violence may bring a civil suit for damages or equitable relief in federal or state court, provided that the crime they suffered was committed because of gender and due, at least in part, to animus based on the victim's gender.
- The Violence Against Women provision is both fair and smart. It's fair because it addresses those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allows victims improved access to federal courts. The proposal is smart because it does not clog federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated; proof of the perpetrator's animus is a prerequisite to recovery.
- The proposal also creates new federal offenses, such as fleeing across state lines in violation of a stay away or protection order.
- The Violence Against Women provision funds grant programs aimed at reducing and preventing violence against women, as well. Programs provided for include:
 - * State grants (\$870 million over three years) to: expand and strengthen victim services and programs, such as rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, and rape and family violence programs; train law enforcement officers to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women; and expand law enforcement units specifically to target violent crimes against women.
 - * Victim Counselors (\$1.5 million) to help victims and witnesses in sex and domestic violence cases.
 - * Safe Colleges, targeting \$20 million to rape and violence prevention and education on college campuses.
 - * Help for the Homeless and Runaways, which provides \$10 million to help alleviate the problem of homeless and runaway women and girls through street-based education and outreach programs and counseling and treatment for runaway, homeless and street youth who are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, March 16, 1994

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TAKES UP PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME PLAN

- On the heels of victories in last week's House subcommittees, the President's comprehensive crime package today moves to the House Judiciary Committee for consideration. Among the numerous elements designed to curb violent crime in America as effectively, efficiently and quickly as possible are:
 - * The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal, which passed the Crime Subcommittee with bipartisan support.
 - * A broad range of key crime prevention programs, including the Ounce of Prevention program, the after-school Community Youth Services program, and Midnight Sports, which underscore the President's dual punishment-and-prevention approach to reduce crime.
 - * Drug Courts and other Supervised Release Programs for drug-abusing offenders, which offer a sensible and successful alternative to incarceration for drug offenders within the criminal justice system.
 - * Prison grants to states that take appropriate measures to ensure that the most serious violent offenders are put behind bars for a long time.
 - * Restoration of an enforceable death penalty for the most heinous of federal offenses. As the President has stated, this provision, which has garnered clear bipartisan support, is an important element of a comprehensive legislative anti crime program.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, March 17, 1994

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE APPROVES KEY ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME PLAN

- The President's comprehensive crime package continued to pick up speed on Capitol Hill last night as the House Judiciary Committee passed key elements of the plan. Among the provisions approved are:
 - * Several elements aimed at respecting the needs and rights of crime victims in our criminal justice system which are backed by the Administration.
 - * Administration-supported provisions strengthening laws against child exploitation and increasing maximum penalties for certain assaults against children.
 - * Specific mandatory minimum sentencing reforms. The President has clearly stated that mandatory minimum sentences for certain drug trafficking offenses are an important law enforcement tool which should be maintained. Certain "safety valve" or "carve out" provisions, however, are necessary for particular cases involving low-level, non-violent, first-time drug offenders for whom mandatory minimum sentences are inappropriate.
- Today, the Committee considers the President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal.

government. It was rejected, 15-26.

The committee also rejected, 16-27, an amendment by Cass Ballenger, R-N.C., that would have allowed business owners to reimburse managers who are personally fined for OSHA violations.

TRADE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS PANEL APPROVES EXPORT CONTROL BILL

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee gave its voice vote approval to a draft bill that would overhaul the Export Administration Act and liberalize controls on U.S. exports.

The act is a Cold War-era law that places restrictions on the exports of U.S. products with direct military applications, as well as "dual-use" products that ostensibly are for civilian use but potentially could be of military value to a foreign government.

Since becoming chairman of the Economic Policy, Trade and the Environment Subcommittee in 1989, bill sponsor Sam Gejdenson, D-Conn., has sought to ease export restrictions that hinder the ability of certain U.S. industries — particularly those that make high-technology products — to compete with foreign competitors.

However, his efforts to loosen the restrictions have been thwarted by the concerns of the Bush and Clinton administrations, along with some national security-conscious lawmakers, that the United States must remain cautious about selling potential dual-use technologies in an unstable world.

Gejdenson's measure conflicts with a draft administration proposal concerning the latitude the executive branch would have in denying export licenses.

The Gejdenson bill also would sharply limit unilateral export restrictions by the United States, on the basis that they do nothing to stop other countries from marketing sanctioned items and only serve to deprive U.S. businesses of business opportunities. The administration plan allows the president to impose unilateral controls.

The House bill would maintain strong sanctions against exports to terrorist nations and countries that are subject to multilateral controls.

LAW/JUDICIARY

THREE ANTI-CRIME BILLS APPROVED BY HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights yesterday approved three draft anti-crime measures,

including a bill that would revise the habeas corpus appeals process. All three bills were approved on party-line votes of 5-3.

Many criticize the current habeas appeals process, by which death row inmates challenge the constitutionality of their sentences, as too time-consuming. Inmates can often delay their executions for 10 or more years.

Subcommittee Chairman and bill sponsor Don Edwards, D-Calif., contends that his measure would streamline the process while protecting prisoners' constitutional rights. But Republican members argued the Edwards bill would allow inmates to postpone their executions indefinitely.

Under the measure approved yesterday, inmates would be limited to one habeas petition after sentencing and would have only one year to file it.

- The subcommittee also approved a draft measure that would require state and federal judges to consider racial discrimination when sentencing a minority prisoner in a death penalty case. Judges would look at local sentencing records to determine if a pattern of discrimination existed.

- The third bill would provide instructions for federal judges when determining whether to apply the death penalty. The measure sets out a number of mitigating and aggravating circumstances that the judge would have to consider before passing sentence.

The full Judiciary Committee is expected to take up all three measures next week.

LAW/JUDICIARY

JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE OK'S PRISON-BUILDING BILL

A House Judiciary subcommittee yesterday approved legislation authorizing \$3

billion in federal grants to help states build prisons to house violent repeat criminal offenders.

On a voice vote, the panel's Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration Subcommittee approved HR 3968, which would authorize \$600 million in grants annually in fiscal 1994-98.

To qualify for the money, states would have to show that they have policies that provide severe punishment for violent repeat offenders.

The panel rejected, 7-8, a Republican-backed substitute amendment offered by Bill McCollum, Fla., that would have authorized \$10 billion over five years, but would have placed greater requirements on states to have strict sentencing policies.

McCollum's proposal would have required violent felons to serve at least 85 percent of their sentences and required states to impose a five-year mandatory minimum sentence for any crime involving a gun, and for rape.

Howard L. Berman, D-Calif., offered an amendment that would have required the federal government to take custody of undocumented aliens in state jails or to pay states for incarcerating illegal aliens.

Subcommittee Chairman William J. Hughes, D-N.J., ruled the amendment non-germane, but he and other subcommittee members agreed by voice vote to ask the attorney general to consider the burden of criminal aliens when reviewing state applications for the prison grants.

ENVIRONMENT

HOUSE PANEL BACKS OCEAN PROTECTION BILL

A House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee gave its voice vote approval yesterday to a bill (HR 3982) that

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House Debates Fiscal 1995 Budget Plan

**Members reject greater defense cuts, plan to balance budget;
Several anti-crime measures gain House subcommittee approval**

The House yesterday began work on the fiscal 1995 budget resolution, overwhelmingly rejecting two alternatives to the measure (H Con Res 218) approved last week by the Budget Committee.

On a 105-313 vote, lawmakers rejected an amendment, offered by Barney Frank, D-Mass., that would have cut the \$263.3 billion defense budget by \$2.4 billion in

"you can show some tonight by just voting 'yes.'"

Budget Committee Chairman Martin Olav Sabo, D-Minn., argued that Solomon's plan "would be very detrimental to the economy of this country."

But Minnesotan Timothy J. Penny, a leading fiscal conservative in the Democratic Party, said Solomon's proposal, unlike the budget resolution, "takes the deficit seriously rather than contends that the deficit is no longer a threat."

Lawmakers are expected to complete action on the resolution today.

Before taking a final vote on the measure, the House will consider two more alternative budgets, one offered by the Congressional Black Caucus and the other by House Republicans.

SENATE FLOOR

MEMBERS REJECT SIMPSON PLAN TO STUDY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

The Senate yesterday continued work on a bill designed to make domestic firms more competitive in world markets.

The measure (S 4) would authorize \$2.8 billion over two years to promote research in the private sector in high-technology areas.

The bill would establish numerous joint research projects between private companies and the National Institute on Standards and Technology.

Bill supporters have argued that the joint private-federal effort would help U.S. firms capitalize on emerging technologies and new markets. But opponents say the marketplace would be disrupted by the government's decisions on which projects to fund and which ones to ignore.

The Senate tabled, or killed, 56-42, an amendment by Alan K. Simpson, R-Wyo., that would have required economic im-

pact analyses and cost-benefit reports to be completed for virtually every new federal regulation and congressional bill.

Simpson said a proliferation of regulations has made it more difficult for small companies to expand and compete.

LABOR

OSHA REVISION BILL APPROVED BY HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

After rejecting a number of Republican amendments, the House Education and Labor Committee yesterday approved, 26-17, legislation that would significantly overhaul federal workplace safety laws.

The committee had previously considered the bill (HR 1280) on March 2 and 9.

The measure aims to strengthen programs under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA), which authorizes the secretary of Labor to set and enforce workplace safety standards.

HR 1280 would require businesses with 11 or more employees to establish health and safety committees to investigate possible hazards and recommend changes, if needed. Civil and criminal penalties would be stiffened and, for the first time, could be applied against managers in addition to the company.

The measure also would extend coverage under the OSHA law to include state and local workers.

Among the amendments rejected by the committee was one offered by ranking Republican Bill Goodling, Pa., that would have allowed states and localities to refuse to comply with any requirement if the cost was not covered by the federal

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