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Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, August 5, 1994

CRIME BILL STATISTICS: FACT AND FICTION

- Many recent "studies" and articles about the Crime Bill include statistical claims that are either intentionally misleading, or carelessly wrong. In particular, The Heritage Foundation's recent "Issue Bulletin" regarding the Crime Bill contained a number of particularly irresponsible statements and innuendos, including:

Fiction: "The Crime Bill will put two new social workers on the street for every new cop it fully funds."

Fact: ▶ The Crime Bill earmarks no funds for the hiring of social workers. The Crime Bill does earmark almost \$9 billion for hiring or rehiring of community policing officers and/or for increases in community policing programs. That money will help put 100,000 additional cops on the street.

▶ Typical of the inappropriate use of statistics throughout the Heritage Foundation report, the report's author acknowledges that he "assumed" that all funds in the Crime Bill dedicated to crime prevention programs would be spent to hire social workers in order to make the assertion above.

▶ In fact, included in the money which the Heritage Foundation "assumed" would be used to hire social workers is money to build domestic violence shelters, to hire prosecutors, to train judges and police officers, to fund special agents tracking gun-running to gangs, to set up DNA labs, to improve criminal history records, and for dozens and dozens of crime preventing functions not carried on by social workers.

Fiction: The Crime Bill will produce the equivalent of only one new police officer for every police department in the country.

Fact: ▶ The Crime Bill will add 100,000 police officers to America's police forces. The new officers will account for one of every six police officers in the United States.

▶ Small cities, like Paducah, KY, which currently has a 70 person police force, would be eligible for funding for up to 15 additional police officers under the Crime Bill.

▶ Medium size cities, like Columbus, OH, which currently has a 1,400 person police force, would be eligible for funding for up to 300 additional police officers under the Crime Bill.

▶ Large cities, like Philadelphia and Los Angeles, with current police forces of over 6000 police officers would be eligible for more than 1000 additional police officers under the Crime Bill.

- Crime Bill critics, particularly those with hidden agendas, will stretch the truth and fudge the numbers. We must not lose sight of the balanced nature of this bill, providing a sensible allocation of resources towards police, punishment and prevention.

100,000 COPS ON THE BEAT

20% INCREASE IN AMERICA'S POLICE FORCE

The President's 100,000 cops on the beat program will increase the nation's police force levels by nearly 20%.

EXCHANGING BUREAUCRATS FOR COPS

The program authorizes \$8.995 billion over the next 6 years to expand community policing and is paid for by shrinking the federal workforce by about 100,000 positions.

EQUAL SPLIT BETWEEN LARGE AND SMALL CITIES AND TOWNS

The money will be equally divided between large and small cities: half to cities with populations above 150,000, and the other half to cities and towns under 150,000. About 5% of total funds, or approximately \$450 million, will be available for technical assistance and evaluation.

USE OF FUNDS

Hiring and training. At least 85% of the grant funds must go to hire, rehire, and train new police officers. These funds may be used for grants to recruit and hire former members of the Armed Forces to serve as community policing officers, particularly in communities where a military base has closed.

Redeployment -- overtime, new equipment, special training, etc. At the Attorney General's discretion, the remainder -- up to 15% -- can be used to promote community policing in other ways: redeploying existing officers (i.e., through overtime, new equipment, etc.), developing new technologies, offering specialized training to officers, supporting related community group efforts, and coordinating other Federal anti-crime initiatives with local policing plans.

Help for Mayors with special circumstances. For the first three years of the program, cities can use some of the money from the 85% hiring pot for innovative strategies to redeploy existing officers, so long as they can demonstrate that doing so will put more police on the street.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS AND GRANT AWARDS

Jurisdictions must file an application with the Department of Justice. Each application must include a long-term strategy and implementation plan. Policing grants will be awarded on a competitive basis for 3 to 5 years, with a declining federal match that will average between 50% and 75%, depending on a city's size and salary levels. The federal share is limited to a total of \$75,000 per officer over the life of the grant. Cities with higher costs or limited resources may apply for a waiver of the federal match.

COMMUNITY POLICING Q&A's

- Q: Isn't the Community Policing component in the crime bill just a "drop in the bucket" proposal that sounds good but has little effect?**

Putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets is not a token proposal. Community Policing is at the heart of the President's anti-crime strategy because he knows that officers working in partnership with neighborhood residents works. The plan represents a twenty percent increase in the current number of local police officers nationwide. The nearly \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to assist every needy police department in the country.

- Q: How does 100,000 officers change current law enforcement resources?**

Of the 504,000 police currently in service, up to 380,000 work at the street-level. 100,000 new community police increases the number of street-level cops by more than 25%.

- Q: Will the big states and urban communities wield their influence and win all of the resources to the exclusion of smaller states and cities?**

The plan protects smaller states and communities by guaranteeing each state a significant minimum-level of community police funding. (The House version guarantees at least \$20 million to every state and the Senate version promises \$48 million for new police officers). This guarantees that a small city like Smyrna, Georgia with a total police force of 78 could receive 15 or more officers under the program, and a similar 20% increase in the New York City police force could mean as many as 6,000. All communities will be eligible.

- Q: Even if there is a minimum-level of community police funding, isn't it true that the plan mandates that local jurisdictions match the federal contribution by at least 25% -- effectively eliminating many communities from the program?**

The key to the President's plan is flexibility. The Attorney General is provided with sufficient authority to waive or modify requirements which might otherwise preclude participation by cities which have been hard hit by both crime and economic dislocation and are struggling financially. Not only can the Attorney General choose to waive the matching fund component, but she could also choose to waive the cap on the federal level of funding for salary and benefits per officer. Again, the President's anti-crime strategy emphasizes flexibility to meet the needs of all communities.

- Q: Under the proposal will police actually get to where they are most needed?**

The President's plan is a competitive discretionary program, which means that jurisdictions will be able to request the amount of support for whatever number of additional police officers they actually need to effectively control crime --some may need a 20% increase, some more, some less, depending upon their individual needs.

- Q: What evidence is there to support the Administration's view that**

community policing works and that law enforcement wants such a program?

The Administration has the Policing Hiring Supplement Program in effect. Already thousands of Mayors and Police Chiefs have applied for community policing grants under this program. To date, 250 communities have received grants for 2023 new police officers. But the demand is so great that the Department of Justice cannot accommodate 9 out of 10 applications due to the program's limited funds of \$150 million. Ask most any mayor or police chief if community policing works and they will say yes, and ask where they can sign up. The Crime Bill would allow the Administration to respond to the urgent demand.

Q: How does a state apply for the community policing grant?

The State must file an application with the Department of Justice. Each application must include a long-term strategy and detailed implementation plan that was developed in consultation with community groups and appropriate private and public agencies. The application must further include a number of factors which seek to determine the impact such a program will have on that State or community. Some of these factors include a showing by the applicant of a specific public safety need; it must explain why the applicant cannot address that need without Federal assistance; identify other governmental and community initiatives which complement or will be coordinated with the proposal; assess the impact, if any, of the increase in police resources on other components of the criminal justice system; just to name a few.

Q: Do these requirements apply to every applicant?

If an applicant is a local law enforcement or government entity with jurisdiction over areas with a population of less than 50,000, (and thus may lack some of the resources to do a sophisticated grant proposal) the Attorney General has the authority to waive one or more of the application requirements. She may make special provisions to expedite the submission, processing and approval of such an application.

Q: Are the grants just for hiring new officers, and won't their training and initiation be cost prohibitive?

Not only can grants be used to hire and train new law enforcement officers, but it can also be used to rehire law enforcement officers who were laid off as a result of tough economic times. Furthermore, the President recognizes the tremendous resource we have in the men and women who have served our country in the armed forces but, due to military base closings and the general downsizing of the military, have been let go. They represent ideal candidates to participate in community policing and this further assists those communities who were adversely affected by such base closings. It makes good sense.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation **Thursday, July 14, 1994**

100,000 NEW COPS ON THE BEAT WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- As Attorney General Janet Reno said during a press conference this morning, putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets, engaged in community policing, is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy. It demonstrates that crime fighting is about punishment and prevention -- and the plan will have an enormous impact.
- The Attorney General explained that an additional 100,000 cops represents a nearly twenty percent increase in the current 504,000 local police officers nationwide. The almost \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to help every community in the country that needs and wants assistance to strengthen its police force to improve public safety.
- Under the President's plan, jurisdictions will be able to request the amount of support for whatever number of additional police officers they actually need to control crime effectively -- some may need a 20% increase, some more, some less, depending upon their individual circumstances. The President's plan, therefore, is a flexible approach aimed at meeting the different crime control needs of individual jurisdictions.
- The plan protects small states by guaranteeing each state a significant minimum-level of community policing funding. It also benefits rural areas and cities of all sizes. For example, a 20% increase would mean for:
 - * Cities like Provo, Utah; Paducah, Kentucky; Florence, South Carolina; and Bay City, Michigan, which now each have about 70 police officers, an additional 15 or more officers each.
 - * Medium to large cities, like St. Louis, Missouri; Atlanta, Georgia; Columbus, Ohio; and Las Vegas, Nevada, which now each have about 1,500 police officers, an increase of approximately 300 police officers each.
 - * Our nation's largest cities, more than 1,000 new police officers. Philadelphia might gain an additional 1,200 officers; Los Angeles, 1,600; and Chicago, more than 2,400.
- Thousands of Mayors and Police Chiefs have already applied for community policing grants under the Administration's Policing Hiring Supplement Program, and 250 communities received grants for 2023 new police officers. But the demand is so great that the Justice Department could not accommodate 9 out of 10 applications due to the Supplemental Program's limited funds of \$150 million. Passing the Crime Bill can change that -- every community that needs police can receive help.
- As the conference is working to resolve a number of tough issues, it is important to remember the critical elements of the bill about which everyone agrees. The deployment of 100,000 new community police officers will impact crime and life in our neighborhoods for many years to come.

Crime Bill

BIDEN CRIME BILL -- MAJOR PROVISIONS

COMMUNITY POLICING

- * Authorizes five-year, \$3.4 billion community policing "cop on the beat" program to put 50,000 police officers on the street -- a key component of the President's "100,000 police" initiative.**
- * Authorizes \$200 million for college scholarships to students who commit to 4 years service as police officers.**
- * Provides additional educational scholarships for in-service officers.**

STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * Authorizes total of \$1.8 billion for state and local law enforcement for fiscal year 1995 -- to support police, rural anti-crime efforts, juvenile justice, corrections, and drug treatment in the criminal justice system.**

PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

- * Authorizes \$300 million for military-style boot camps for nonviolent offenders and regional drug-treatment prisons for violent drug criminals.**
- * Mandates that state and local law enforcement agencies be notified of the release of drug and violent criminals to federal supervision.**
- * Enhances penalties for drug trafficking in federal prisons.**
- * Mandates drug testing of federal offenders on post-conviction release.**
- * Establishes schedule for treatment of federal drug-abusing prisoners.**

"DRUG COURT" PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS

- * Authorizes three-year, \$1.2 billion program for "Drug Courts" -- that require drug testing, drug treatment and alternative punishments for young drug offenders.**

DEATH PENALTY

- * Provides the largest-ever expansion of the federal death penalty to cover 47 offenses, including murder of a law enforcement officer, drive-by-shootings, and carjackers who murder.**

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

- * Limits inmates to a single federal habeas corpus appeal, subject to a first-ever 6 month time limit.**
- * Provides indigent capital defendants with qualified counsel.**

TERRORISM

- * Provides the death penalty for terrorists and increases penalties for terrorist bombings.**
- * Provides the Attorney General with special authority to develop terrorist informants.**
- * Creates new penalties for providing material support to terrorists, and provides implementing legislation for aviation and maritime terrorism treaties.**

SAFE SCHOOLS

- * Authorizes \$100 million for grants to schools to fund anti-crime and safety measures and to develop education and training programs for the prevention of crime, violence and drug and alcohol abuse.**

GANGS

- * Strengthens federal penalties for employing children to distribute drugs.**
- * Imposes additional penalties for crimes committed by gang members or on behalf of criminal street gangs.**
- * Authorizes \$100 million for youth gang enforcement and prevention grants.**
- * Authorizes programs to prosecute violent juveniles as adults.**

INCREASED PENALTIES

- * Provides over 60 penalty increases and new offenses, covering violent crimes, drug trafficking and gun crimes. Enhances penalties for, among other crimes, the use of semiautomatics, gun possession by convicted criminals, and drug dealing in "drug-free" zones.**

VICTIMS OF CRIME

- * Permits victims to speak at the sentencing of their assailants.**
- * Mandates that criminals pay restitution to their victims.**
- * Prohibits diversion of victims' funds to other federal programs.**

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

- * Develops a national criminal background check system for child care providers -- the "Oprah" bill.**
- * Provides the death penalty for rapists who murder and for the fatal sexual exploitation of a child.**
- * Requires convicted child sex offenders to register their addresses with state law enforcement agencies.**

RURAL CRIME AND DRUGS

- * Provides \$50 million for rural anti-crime efforts.**
- * Establishes federal-state-local Rural Law Enforcement Task Forces in every federal judicial district with significant rural lands.**
- * Enhances penalties for drug dealing near truck stops and safety rest areas.**

**GRANT PROGRAMS IN THE
VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993**

Listing is by Section that the Program is found in the Bill

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>AUTHORIZATION</u>	<u>FISCAL YRS</u>	<u>SECTION NO.</u>
● Cops on the Beat	\$200 million	94	102
	650 million	95 - 99 each	
● Habeas Corpus	Sum necessary	Each	307
● Brady-Improved Crime Records	100 million	94 & each	503
● Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders	200 million	94 - 96 each	605
● Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention	100 million	94 & 95 each	606
● Child Protection-Improved Info	20 million	94 - 96	806
● DNA Analysis Improvement	10 million	94 - 98 each	1003
● DNA Proficiency Testing	4.5 million	94 - 98 each	1007
● Community Substance Abuse Prevention	15 million	94	1008
	20 million	95	
	25 million	96	
● Drug Testing Arrestees	100 million	94 - 96	1010
● Racial and Ethnic Bias Study	2 million	94 - 98 each	1011
● Law Enforcement Family Support	5 million	94 - 98 each	1102
● Police Corps Program	5 million	94 - 98 each	1112
● Law Enforcement Scholarship	25 million	94 - 97 each	1122
● Substance Abuse-State Prisoners	100 million	94 - 96 each	1201
● Substance Abuse-Fed. Prisoners	Sum necessary	Each	1306
● Rural Law Enforcement	50 million	94	1401
	Sum necessary	95 & 96	
● Rural Drug Enforcement Training	1 million	94 - 96 each	1404
● Drug Emergency Areas	100 million	94 - 96 each	1501
● Motor Vehicle Theft Protection Program	Sum necessary	To carry out program	1801
● Missing Alzheimer's Program	1 million	94 - 96 each	1901
● Interstate & Int'l Parental Child Abduction Programs	250 thousand	To carry out program	2302
● Safe Schools	100 million	94 - 96 each	2402
● DEA.	100 million	94	

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Alphabetical Listing by Program

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● Substance Abuse-Federal Prisoners	Sum necessary	Each	1306

BIDEN CRIME BILL – MAJOR PROVISIONS

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Authorizes five-year, \$3.4 billion community policing "cop on the beat" program to put 50,000 police officers on the street – a key component of the President's "100,000 police" initiative. Authorizes \$200 million for college scholarships to students who commit to 4 years service as police officers. Provides additional educational scholarships for in-service officers.

STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Authorizes \$1.8 billion for state and local law enforcement for FY 1995 – to support police, rural anti-crime efforts, juvenile justice, corrections, and drug treatment in the criminal justice system.

PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

Authorizes \$300 million for military-style boot camps for nonviolent offenders and regional drug-treatment prisons for violent drug criminals. Mandates that state and local law enforcement agencies be notified of the release of drug and violent criminals to federal supervision. Enhances penalties for drug trafficking in federal prisons.

"DRUG COURT" PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS

Authorizes three-year, \$1.2 billion program for "Drug Courts" – that require drug testing, drug treatment and alternative punishments for young drug offenders.

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GANGS

Strengthens federal penalties for employing children to distribute drugs. Imposes additional penalties for crimes committed by gang members or on behalf of criminal street gangs. Authorizes \$100 million for youth gang enforcement and prevention grants. Authorizes programs to prosecute violent juveniles as adults.

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SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

Develops a national criminal background check system for child care providers – the "Oprah bill" – and imposes the death penalty for rapists and the fatal sexual exploitation of a child. Requires convicted child sex offenders to register their addresses with state law enforcement agencies.

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993
Introduced September 23, 1993

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993 introduced by Chairman Brooks is a needed response to the many facets of criminal activity in our society. The bill balances a strong Federal commitment to crime control with a recognition of the basic fact that State and local governments have historically played, and must continue to play, a fundamental role in the functioning of our criminal justice system. The following are among the key provisions of the bill:

* Federal Death Penalty -- The bill expands, to over 50, the number of Federal crimes punishable by death. Included under this title are death penalties such as: murder of a Federal law enforcement agent; death resulting from hijacking, terrorists, drive-by shootings; death resulting from hostage taking; killing the President; murder in the course of a rape crime; murder for hire; death resulting from child abuse; and many more.

* Handgun Control (Brady Bill) -- The bill would require an interim system to be put in place in the States requiring a 5-day waiting period before a potential buyer could purchase a handgun. During the 5-day period, a local law enforcement official would attempt to determine whether the applicant was ineligible to buy a handgun because of Federal or State law. The interim system eventually will be replaced by an "instant check" national computer system once the Attorney General certifies one.

* Community Policing: Cops on the Beat -- The bill makes Federal assistance and leadership available to State and local law enforcement authorities in their efforts to put more cops back on the beat, thereby increasing police presence on the streets.

* Safe Schools -- The bill provides grants to those local school districts most severely affected by the rising tide of crime and violence, in an effort to make schools safe environments for learning and to eliminate drug- and gang-related activity in schools.

* Child Abuse -- The bill provides a national system of background checks for people who work with children. It also imposes the death penalty for child abuse murders. The bill makes international parental kidnapping a Federal felony, and provides grants for training of State and local officials in dealing with this increasing problem.

* Habeas Corpus -- The bill streamlines, reforms, and limits current habeas corpus procedures in death penalty cases. Among the changes are the establishment of a strict statutory time period within which death row petitioners must file Federal petitions, and the virtual prohibition of all second and successive habeas corpus applications in capital cases.

* Coerced Confessions -- The bill reinstates the law in effect prior to a Supreme Court decision in 1991, which held that the admission of a coerced confession in a criminal trial can be merely harmless error. By returning the law to the black letter rule that has been followed for decades, the bill ensures that the government does not resort to State-supported coercion as a legitimate tool to develop evidence against defendants.



Department of Justice

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

FACT SHEET

PROGRAM GOALS

- To increase the number of sworn law enforcement officers serving areas where they are needed most.
- To improve the long-term ability of law enforcement agencies to engage in community policing by deploying additional sworn law enforcement officers.
- To improve public safety through innovative crime prevention, including community policing.
- To hire additional law enforcement officers to increase sworn officer deployment and expand community policing designed to prevent crime, promote problem solving, and enhance public safety.
- To rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off (as a result of state and local budget reductions) to increase sworn officer deployment and expand community policing.

FUNDING

- The \$150 million available for this program is part of the supplemental budget appropriation requested by President Clinton. \$75 million is available for jurisdictions at or above 150,000 population; \$75 million for those below 150,000.
- Grant funds are available only for the salaries and fringe benefits of hired or rehired sworn law enforcement officers over a three-year period. Funding for overtime costs is prohibited.
- The program will provide funding to hire up to 2,100 officers.

AWARD AMOUNTS

- \$1 million maximum for jurisdictions below 150,000 population.
- \$2 million maximum for jurisdictions between 150,000 and 749,999.
- \$3 million maximum for jurisdictions between 750,000 and 2 million.
- \$4 million maximum for jurisdictions above 2 million population.

FEDERAL SHARE

- Federal share per officer may not exceed the greater of: (1) 75 percent of the total salary and benefits over the life of the grant, up to a maximum of \$75,000; or (2) 50 percent of the total salary and benefits

over the life of the grant. Federal share per officer may be increased upon submission of evidence of extraordinary economic hardship.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Law enforcement agencies, or a consortia of law enforcement agencies, that serve local communities can apply. State law enforcement agencies may apply if they have law enforcement jurisdiction and provide local law enforcement services to communities within their state.

SELECTION CRITERIA

- **Public Safety Need.** Applicants must demonstrate their jurisdiction's need for additional sworn law enforcement officers, as well as the reasons local funding is not available to meet these needs. Public safety factors include Uniform Crime Report data, calls for service, personnel information, expenditures for police services, and the overall crime picture. Economic factors include the unemployment rate, natural disasters, and base and plant closings.
- **Community Policing Strategy.** Applicants must develop a three-year strategy that specifies how additional sworn law enforcement officers would lead to increased community policing focused on crime and related problems in the jurisdiction. Community involvement and effective interagency coordination should be emphasized.
- **Implementation Plan.** Applicants must include an implementation plan that specifies how program funds will be used to deploy additional sworn police for community policing activities.
- **Continuation and Retention Plan.** Applicants must describe how they intend to continue the project and retain the positions created with project funds following the conclusion of the grant period.
- **Additional Resource Commitments.** Applicants must describe sources and amounts of outside funds or resources that will be provided by other agencies or organizations in support of the project. A plan for drawing upon outside resources, or an explanation of why no other resources are available, must also be included.
- **Budget Proposal.** Applicants must include a budget and a budget narrative that identifies salary and fringe benefit costs.
- **Equitable Distribution.** Consideration may be given to equitable distribution of grants based on geographic or other factors.

APPLICATION/AWARD DATES

- Applications will be considered in three rounds, with deadlines of October 14, November 1, and December 1. Award announcements are expected in November and December.

CONTACT

- The Department has established a Response Center to provide law enforcement agencies with assistance in preparing grant applications for this program. The telephone number is 202-307-1480.

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Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1993

AG
(202) 514-2007
TDD (202) 514-1888

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO HELP COMMUNITIES
HIRE OFFICERS TO POLICE NEIGHBORHOODS

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Attorney General Janet Reno today announced details of a new Clinton Administration program to help communities fight crime more effectively. Through the new Police Hiring Supplement Program, the Department will award grants to law enforcement agencies to hire officers as part of their overall strategy to address crime through community policing.

"This program will help law enforcement agencies take a new approach to fighting crime by building partnerships with community groups and residents," the Attorney General said. "Together they will develop a strategy for preventing crime, promoting problem-solving and enhancing public safety in their neighborhoods."

Under the discretionary grant program, law enforcement agencies from around the nation will vie for \$150 million available to help implement long-term policing strategies that address local needs.

(MORE)

The Police Hiring Supplement monies will be available for a three-year period to help communities most in need pay the salaries and benefits of sworn law enforcement officers who are being hired or rehired.

"These grants will help law enforcement agencies hire up to 2,100 more police officers," Reno said. "This is the first step toward fulfilling the President's commitment to put additional police on the street. We are working to pass a crime bill to help communities hire 50,000 new officers and further expand community policing."

The \$150 million for this program is part of the supplemental budget appropriation requested by the President. The Department will administer the plan under the Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program.

Fifty percent of the funds (\$75 million) will be awarded to law enforcement agencies serving populations of 150,000 or more. The other 50 percent will be awarded to jurisdictions serving populations of under 150,000.

Application kits are being sent to law enforcement agencies across the country, to city and county officials, as well as to state criminal justice planning agencies.

The Department will consider each application based on a community's public safety and economic needs. Applicants must provide a strategy describing how additional sworn officers would

(MORE)

lead to increased community policing. They also must outline their plan for continuing their initiatives and retaining positions created after the three-year grant period ends. In addition, they must give assurances that grants will not be used to supplant local or state dollars.

Applications will be considered in three rounds, with deadlines of October 14, November 1 and December 1. The first awards will be announced in November and December.

The Department has established a Response Center specifically to provide law enforcement agencies with information and assistance in preparing grant applications. The phone number is 202-307-1480.

#

SUMMARY OF CRIME CONFERENCE REPORT

TOTAL TRUST FUND DOLLARS -- \$30.2 billion

- * Provides \$30.2 billion over six years through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. Savings from the President's reductions in the federal workforce, as calculated by the Congressional Budget Office -- and locked in by reductions in the budget caps -- will fund \$30.2 billion in crime bill initiatives as follows:

LAW ENFORCEMENT -- \$13.2 billion

STATE AND LOCAL -- \$10.7 billion, including:

- * Community Policing: \$8.8 billion to put 100,000 police officers on the streets in community policing programs.
- * Rural law enforcement: \$245 million for rural anti-crime and drug efforts.
- * Technical automation: \$130 million for technical automation grants for law enforcement agencies.
- * Brady bill: \$150 million for Brady bill implementation.
- * Drug enforcement: \$1 billion in Byrne formula grants.
- * DNA: \$40 million for DNA testing research and programs.
- * Courts, prosecutors, and public defenders: \$200 million.

FEDERAL -- \$2.6 billion, including:

- * FBI: \$250 million
- * DEA: \$150 million
- * INS and Border Patrol: \$1 billion

¹ Police Corps: Also authorizes \$400 million from the general Treasury for college scholarships for students who agree to serve as police officers, and for scholarships for in-service officers.

- * **United States Attorneys:** \$50 million
- * **Treasury Department:** \$578 million
- * **Justice Department:** \$300 million
- * **Federal Courts:** \$200 million

PRISONS -- \$8.3 billion

- * **Grants to States:** \$6.5 billion to states for prisons and incarceration alternatives such as boot camps to ensure that additional prison cells will be available to put -- and keep -- violent offenders behind bars. 40% of monies to be set aside for states that adopt truth in sentencing laws.²
- * **Allen Incarceration:** \$1.8 billion to states for the costs of incarcerating criminal illegal aliens.

CRIME PREVENTION -- \$7.4 billion, including:

- * **Ounce of Prevention:** \$100 million to create an Interagency Ounce of Prevention Council to coordinate new and existing crime prevention programs.
- * **Community Schools:** \$630 million for afterschool, weekend and summer "safe haven" programs to provide children with positive activities and alternatives to the street life of crime and drugs.
- * **F.A.C.E.S.:** \$270 million to provide in-school assistance to at-risk children, including education, mentoring and other programs.
- * **YES:** \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, to provide jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Conditions program involvement on continued responsible behavior. Authorizes an additional \$250 million from non-Trust Fund sources.
- * **Violence Against Women Act:** \$1.8 billion to fight violence against women.
 - * Includes funds to increase and train police, prosecutors, and judges; to encourage pro-arrest policies; for victim services and

²An additional \$2.2 billion is authorized for prison and boot camps grants from the general Treasury (non-trust fund sources).

advocates; battered women's shelters; rape education and community prevention programs; a national family violence hotline, and increased security in public places.

- * Provides first-ever civil rights remedy for victims of felonies motivated by gender bias.
- * Extends "rape shield law" protections to civil cases and to all criminal cases to bar irrelevant inquiries into a victim's sexual history.
- * Requires all states to honor "stay-away orders" issued by courts in other states.
- * Requires confidentiality for the addresses of family violence shelters and abused persons.
- * Local Partnership Act: \$1.8 billion for direct funding to localities around the country for anti-crime efforts, such as drug treatment, education, and jobs.
- * Model Intensive Grants: \$895 million for model crime prevention programs targeted at high crime neighborhoods.
- * Community Economic Partnership: \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
- * Drug Treatment: \$425 million for drug treatment programs for state (\$300) and federal (\$125) prisoners. Creates a treatment schedule for all drug-addicted federal prisoners. Requires drug testing of federal prisoners on release.
- * Anti-gang grants: \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs (such as academic, athletic, artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues).
- * Sports Leagues: \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
- * Boys and Girls Clubs: \$30 million to establish clubs in low income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- * **Triad:** \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizen groups and law enforcement to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
- * **Police Partnerships:** \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
- * **Visitation centers:** \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" where there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

DRUG COURTS -- \$1.3 billion

- * Provides \$1.3 billion for drug court programs for at least 600,000 non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems over the next six years. Participants will be intensively supervised, given drug treatment, and subjected to graduated sanctions -- ultimately including prison terms -- for failing random drug tests.*

FIREARMS

- * **Assault Weapons:** Bans the manufacture of 19 named military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and high-capacity ammunition magazines ("clips") of more than ten rounds.
- * **Kids and Guns:** Prohibits the sale or transfer of a gun to a juvenile, and possession of a gun by a juvenile.
- * **Domestic Abusers:** Prohibits gun sales to, and possession by, persons subject to family violence restraining orders.
- * **Gun Licensing:** Strengthens federal licensing standards for firearms dealers.

*The combination of prevention and drug court monies brings the total trust fund dollars for prevention and rehabilitation to \$8.7 billion.

GANGS AND YOUTH VIOLENCE

- * **Gang Crimes:** Provides new, stiff penalties for violent and drug crimes committed by gangs.
- * **Using kids to sell drugs:** Triples penalties for using children to deal drugs near schools and playgrounds.
- * **Recruiting, encouraging kids to commit crimes:** Enhances penalties for all crimes using children, and for recruiting, encouraging children to commit a crime.
- * **Drug free zones:** Increases penalties for drug dealing in drug free zones -- near playgrounds, schoolyards, video arcades, and youth centers.
- * **Public housing:** Increases penalties for drug dealing near public housing projects.
- * **Adult prosecution of violent juveniles:** Authorizes adult treatment of 13 year olds charged with the most violent of crimes (murder, attempted murder, aggravated assault, armed robbery, rape); authorizes grants to states for bindover programs for violent 16 and 17 year olds.

DEATH PENALTY

- * Expands the federal death penalty to cover over 50 offenses, including terrorism, murder of a law enforcement officer, large-scale drug trafficking, drive-by-shootings, and carjackers who murder.

OTHER PENALTIES

- * **Three Strikes:** Mandates life imprisonment for criminals convicted of three violent felonies or drug offenses.
- * **Miscellaneous:** Increases or creates new penalties for 60 criminal offenses, primarily covering violent crimes, drug trafficking and gun crimes, including:
 - * drive-by shootings
 - * use of semi-automatic weapons
 - * drug use, trafficking in prison
 - * gun, explosives possession by convicts
 - * sex offenses, assaults against children
 - * crimes against the elderly
 - * interstate gun trafficking
 - * aggravated sexual abuse
 - * gun smuggling
 - * arson
 - * hate crimes
 - * drunk driving

TERROISM

- * **Death penalty:** Creates new terrorism death penalty, and extends the statute of limitations for terrorism offenses.
- * **Increased penalties:** Increases penalties for any felony involving or promoting international terrorism.
- * **Treaty Implementation:** Creates new offenses implementing treaties regarding crimes against maritime platforms and in international airports.
- * **Informants:** Creates new authority for the Attorney General and the State Department to bring witnesses to the United States to testify in terrorist crimes.

CRIMINAL ALIENS AND IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT -- \$1 billion

- * **Deportation of criminal aliens:** Provides a new summary deportation procedure to speed deportation of aliens who have been convicted of crimes.
- * **Increased penalties:** Increases penalties for smuggling aliens and for document fraud.
- * **Funding:** Provides a total of \$1 billion for new border patrol agents, asylum reform, and other immigration enforcement activities.

CRIME VICTIMS

- * **Right of allocution:** Allows victims of violent and sex crimes to speak at the sentencing of their assailants.
- * **Mandatory restitution:** Requires sex offenders and child molesters to pay restitution to their victims.
- * **Protection of Victims fund:** Prohibits diversion of victims' funds to other federal programs.

FRAUD

- * **Telemarketing fraud:** Enhances penalties for telemarketing frauds targeted at senior citizens and multiple victims.
- * **Computer crime:** Revises and expands computer crime offenses.
- * **Insurance fraud:** Creates a new federal offense of major fraud by insurance companies against their policyholders.
- * **Credit card fraud:** Revises and expands credit card fraud offenses.

THE CRIME BILL CONFERENCE REPORT

Congress has moved one important step closer to passing comprehensive legislation that will help make our neighborhoods, our homes and our families safer from crime. The Crime Bill contains the central elements of President Clinton's balanced anti-crime strategy -- more policing, more punishment, and more prevention. As the President said, it is "the toughest, largest, smartest Federal attack on crime in the history of our country."

MORE POLICE

100,000 More Police

The legislation will put 100,000 new police officers on the streets, walking the beat, working with citizens to prevent and solve crimes. Through "community policing" we can combined an increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities -- to create safer neighborhoods.

The plan to put 100,000 police officers onto America's streets represents an almost 20% increase in the number of police officers nationwide. Half of the 100,000 new police will go to large cities and counties (over 150,000 persons); the balance will go to smaller cities and rural areas.

Law Enforcement Scholarships

The Crime Bill will improve the training of current and future police officers, and help recruit more officers to work with their communities. The Police Corps, similar to the ROTC program, will provide funds to individuals who are committed to joining police departments after graduation; another program provides scholarships to men and women already serving as police officers.

Assault Weapons

The Bill makes our police officers safer on the street by banning 19 listed weapons, copycats, and other clearly-defined semi-automatic guns, that are weapons of choice of drug dealers and gang members, and mass murderers. The Bill expressly protects over 600 other weapons from being regulated.

Kids and Guns

This provision makes it illegal for kids to carry handguns, except with parental authority.

Federal Agents

The bill funds hundreds of additional Federal law enforcement agents, at the FBI, DEA, and BATF.

Border Patrol

While strengthening immigration laws, the Crime Bill will also provide the resources necessary to enforce them. These measures include funding for an additional 1,000 Border Patrol agents, and funding for reforms to speed alien deportation.

MORE PUNISHMENT

Three Strikes and You're Out

The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision will keep off the streets those career violent offenders who do the most harm to society.

Death Penalty

The Crime Bill will reinstate the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer.

Prisons

States will receive \$9 billion to help keep violent criminals and criminal aliens behind bars. Measures include a prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting "truth in sentencing" provisions. \$1.8 billion of this funding will reimburse states that incarcerate criminal aliens.

Truth in Sentencing

A total of \$6.5 billion in prison funding has some "truth in sentencing" requirements, with 40% of the funds set aside for the states that meet the most rigorous standards for jailing violent offenders for their full sentences (such as insuring that second offenders serve 85% of the time sentenced).

Drug Courts

Drug Court programs will support intensive court supervision of drug dependent defendants to provide the carrot-and-stick approach that can help them beat their addiction.

Youth Crime and Violent Young Offenders

The Crime Bill includes smart incarceration programs and tough alternative approaches, such as boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime, and discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses. The Bill also funds secure detention facilities for violent juvenile offenders.

Rural Crime

Special provisions will combat rural crime, by putting more police officers in rural areas, and by specifically targeting funds to reduce drug trafficking, gang and domestic violence in rural communities.

Safety Valve

While insuring that violent offenders serve longer terms, the Bill also sensibly insures that non-violent drug offenders do not tie up prison cells that could be used for more dangerous criminals.

MORE PREVENTION

Ounce of Prevention

Prevention programs in the Crime Bill will help steer young people away from crime and drugs and, as the President often says, "give them something to say 'yes'" to. The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs will help effectively coordinate and integrate the delivery of the Federal Government's new youth development and youth oriented crime prevention initiatives.

Y.E.S.

The President's Youth Employment Skills program, "Y.E.S.," will provide young people with job training and work opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas.

Community Schools

The Community Schools Program will give grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours on weekends, so kids will have a place to go and stay out of trouble.

Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Act will increase Federal resources available to combat sexual and domestic violence, through education programs, law enforcement training and a national domestic violence hotline. The bill will also mandate higher penalties for perpetrators of gender-motivated crimes and strengthen victims' rights.

Local Partnership Act

The Local Partnership Act will provide grants to thousands of American cities to fund health and educational crime prevention programs.

Model Intensive Grants

The Model Intensive Grant Program will fund comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas.

Gangs Prevention

The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, will help kids fight the allure of gang membership. Also, a Midnight Sports Program will prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and teaching them sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.

Police Partnerships

The Police Partnerships for Children program will encourage police officers to make a difference in young lives by becoming involved with children and family services agencies that deal with at-risk children.

PAYING FOR THE CRIME BILL ... AND THE NEED FOR ACTION

By reinventing government and focusing our priorities, we will make the money necessary to achieve these goals -- without increasing the deficit or raising new taxes. With the savings realized by the elimination of more than 250,000 Federal Government jobs, the Crime Bill will set up a \$30 billion Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund to pay for the comprehensive police, punishment and prevention programs authorized in the anti-crime legislation.

- On Thursday, President Clinton, Attorney General Reno, Secretary Bentsen, Drug Director Brown -- and hundreds of police officers from around the country -- held a rally at the Department of Justice to celebrate the completion of the Crime Bill Conference Report and to urge the House and Senate to swiftly pass the comprehensive anti-crime legislation.

- The President said:

"Let's not forget that the bill is not a law. It has been voted out of a conference committee. The House must vote a rule to permit it to come to the vote. Then the House and Senate must pass it.

"It is urgent that we send the message out of this meeting that not only the law enforcement community, but the American people want a 20 percent increase in the police forces in this country, 100,000 police, that you want the tougher punishment, that you want the capacity for imprisonment, that you want the prevention funds, that you want the assault weapons ban, that you want the ban on teenagers owning guns, that you want the protection for women against violence, that you want the schools to be safer -- that you believe the Crime Bill makes sense because it deals with the problem in a human, intelligent, and firm way. And it gives us a chance to come together again as a people.

"Let's go pass the bill!"

Crime bill
file

THE GRAMM AMENDMENT

What it Does:

- Eliminates funding for four crime-fighting programs: the Local Partnership Act, the Crime Prevention Block Grants, the Model Intensive Grants, and the National Community Economic Partnership Program.
- Makes it harder for states to get funding for prison construction and operation, by raising eligibility standards for prison grant money (i.e., truth-in-sentencing).
- Increases mandatory minimum sentences for some gun and drug crimes; modifies procedures for deporting criminal aliens; and narrows the mandatory minimum "safety valve."

Why it Should be Defeated:

- It slashes funding for a variety of crime-fighting efforts -- 70% of Sen. Gramm's cuts are in programs that give local officials flexible funding for crime-fighting programs -- including funds that can be used to fund local DARE, GREAT, and child abuse prevention efforts.
- Why cut crime-fighting efforts now, at a time when the Crime Bill is just getting off the ground, and when crime is such a serious problem?
- Sen. Gramm's proposal to make it harder for states to get money for prison construction and operation means that more violent criminals will be on the street, and fewer will be behind bars.
- Much of the rest of the Gramm amendment is meaningless grandstanding, that adds little to our law enforcement efforts.
- It is no surprise that those who voted against the Crime Bill now want to stand for "something." But they should join in a bipartisan effort to implement the sweeping, anti-crime legislation -- not launch this effort to tinker, slash, and repeal parts of that law.

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CRIME BILL FUNDING COMPARISON
 (*-authorized without specific funding level)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Conference</u>
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT		\$8.800
Community Policing	\$8.995	\$.100
Police Corps	\$.350	\$.100
Law Enf Scholrshps	\$.150	\$.245
Rural Drug Enf/Trn	\$.250	\$.200
Prosecutors/Courts	\$.500	\$.130
Training/Technical	\$.100	\$1.000
Byrne Grant	*	\$.240
Other	\$.350	
TOTAL	\$10.700	\$10.815
 FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT		
DoJ/Crime Bill Imp	\$.600	\$.200
DoJ: FBI, DEA, USAs	\$.625	\$.475
Treasury Law Enf	\$.180	\$.550
INS/Immigration	\$ *	\$1.190
Federal Courts	\$.300	\$.200
Other	\$.020	\$.020
TOTAL	\$1.725	\$2.635
 PRISONS		
Prison Constr/Oper	\$6.000	\$7.900
Punishmnt Yng Offndrs	\$.600	\$.150
Violnt Juv Offnds	\$.500	\$ --
Criminal Alien Reimb	*	\$1.800
TOTAL	\$7.100	\$9.850
 PREVENTION		
Youth Crime Prentn	\$.675	\$.380
Local Partnshp Act	\$ 0	\$1.620
Natl Commun Ptrnshps	\$.040	\$.270
Model Intensive Grnts	\$ 0	\$.625
Ounce of Prevntn	\$.075	\$.090
Commun Schls/FACES	\$.400	\$.810
VAWA	\$1.945	\$1.620
State Prison Drug Trtmt	\$.300	\$.270
Fedl Prison Drug Tmtmn	\$ *	\$.112
Community Youth Acadm	\$ 0	\$.036
GREAT	\$.050	\$.045
Family Unity	\$.040	\$.020
Drug Testing/Courts	\$.300	\$1.000
Other	\$.050	\$.005
TOTAL	\$3.875	\$6.903
 GRAND TOTAL	\$23.400	\$30.203

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE CRIME BILL

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Crime
Bill*

o **POLICING (\$12.804 billion):**

- 100,000 New Police Officers (\$8.995 billion)
- Police Corps (\$125 million)
- Police Recruitment (\$24 million)
- Rural Drug Grants (\$240 million)
- Rural Drug Training (\$5 million)
- Criminal Records (\$200 million)
- Prosecutors (\$80 million)
- DNA (\$40 million)
- Technical Assistance (\$150 million)
- Byrne Grants (\$1 billion)
- Federal Law Enforcement (\$1.945 billion)

o **PREVENTION (\$9 billion):**

- Local Partnership (\$2 billion)
- Youth Employment and Skills Initiative (\$900 million)
- Model Intensive Grants (\$900 million)
- Community Youth Academies (\$40 million)
- Drug Courts (\$1.4 billion)
- Hope in Youth (\$20 million)
- Gang Prevention Services (\$145 million)
- Domestic Violence Programs (\$700 million)
- Prison Drug Treatment (\$425 million)
- Ounce of Prevention (\$1.1 billion)
- Violence Against Women (\$1.8 billion)
- Midnight Sports (\$40 million)
- Anticrime Youth Councils (\$5 million)
- Boys and Girls Clubs (\$30 million)
- Police Partnerships (\$20 million)
- Safe Low-Income Housing (\$10 million)
- Triads (\$6 million)
- Olympic Youth Development (\$50 million)
- Youth Violence Prevention (\$50 million)
- Child Visitation (\$30 million)
- Family Unity (\$22 million)

o **PRISONS (\$8.4 billion):**

- Grant Program (\$6.5 billion)
- Alien Incarceration (\$1.9 billion)

o **OTHER IMPORTANT PROVISIONS INCLUDED IN THE CRIME BILL:**

- Three-Strikes-You're Out
- Ban on Assault Weapons
- Death Penalty