

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Political Affairs

Series/Staff Member: Joan Baggett

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 4048

FolderID:

Folder Title:

[Crime Bill '93] [3]

Stack:

S

Row:

28

Section:

4

Shelf:

1

Position:

3

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

August 23, 1994

The Honorable Robert J. Dole
Republican Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Bob:

As you know, we are deeply concerned about the escalation of violent crime in our country. We want to pass a tough crime bill, believing that strong federal legislation can make a real difference in the lives of all Americans.

Unfortunately, in its current form, the conference report is seriously deficient in a number of important areas. The conference report, for example, still earmarks billions of dollars for wasteful social programs. It also fails to include a number of important tough-on-crime proposals adopted by the Senate last November.

Bob, we are writing to urge you to initiate negotiations immediately with the Administration and with the Democratic Leadership of the Senate. Unless most of our concerns are resolved, we will support you and vote against the motion to waive the budget point-of-order.

The American people deserve the toughest crime bill possible. We should not lose this opportunity to fix what is wrong with the conference report and make the crime bill even stronger.

Sincerely,

Don Miller

Phil Goff

Strom Thurmond

John Warner

Garry Pressler

Jim Shain

Bob Dole

Paul Fairclough

Phil Cohen

Al Berman

Willson
Ernie Mack
Rich Langitt
Don
Ray Daryl Hutchinson
Pat Dameron
Don Coot
Raymond
Bob Smith
Jane Helms
Kickera D. Sugar
Male Tate
Bob Paschard
Wm. Gordon Campbell
Field Gregg
Wm. W. White

John H. Smith
Bill Bond
Frank Brown
Samuel B.
Mike C.
Doc D.
Went Lott
Phil T.
Walter W.
Red Stevens
John M.
Chuck Stanley
John H. Coffee
Wm. W.



Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee

430 South Capitol Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • (202) 224-2447

Chairman
Bob Graham, FL

DSCC FAX COVER SHEET

Please Deliver As Soon As Possible

TO: Joan Baggett

FROM: ~~Joan Baggett~~ her friends at DSCC research

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

SEND TO FAX # _____

COMMENTS: _____

2

OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: _____

FOR TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS, PLEASE CALL _____
AT (202) 224 - 2447.

DSCC FAX # IS (202) 485 - 3120.

CRIME INITIATIVES

1. INTRODUCTION OF CRIME BILL

COMPONENTS:

- a. Brady Bill. Imposes a national 5 day waiting period for purchase of handguns. Authorizes \$100 million for development of national "instant check" system for gun purchases.
- b. Money for more police (100,000 new police officers) and for community policing.
- c. Child abuse- creates national system for background checks for day care workers.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES:

- a. Brady Bill-
Visit gunshot victims in trauma center.
Event/Speech with Sarah/Jim Brady.
- b. Community Policing- Visit area experimenting with community policing. Walk beat with officers.
Possible cities include St. Louis, Reno, New York City, San Diego, Portland and Prince George County, Md.
- c. Joint federal-state boot camp- Visit existing boot camp.
- d. Day care center background checks- tour day care center (Event for after passage of the bill)
- e. Midnight Basketball League- Visit (event for after passage of the bill).

TIME FRAME

Ready for introduction between Memorial Day and July 4th Recess.

2. Executive Order to ban import of assault pistols.

COMPONENTS

Expands upon the 1989 ban on assault rifles by banning the pistol version of these weapons and by prohibiting the importation of the "modified" version of these weapons.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

- a. Announce ban at Thursday, May 13 police memorial event.

b. Hold announcement until crime week and announce out in community.

TIME FRAME

READY IMMEDIATELY.

3. Federal Boot Camps (Possibly an Executive Order).

COMPONENTS

Announce the expansion of the federal boot camp program for federal prisons.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

a. Announce, by Executive order, that the Attorney General will look into the possibility of expanding boot camps.

b. Wait until the Attorney General has examined the possibility of expanding boot camps and simply announce the expanded program and where the new camps will be located.

TIME FRAME

a. Executive Order can be ready IMMEDIATELY.

b. Waiting for the Attorney General's review to be completed will probably require 60 to 90 days.

4. Executive Order announcing elevation of "Drug Czar" to Cabinet

COMPONENTS

Although already announced, make formal the announcement of the Drug Czar having cabinet rank.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

Press Release or announcement at another event.

TIME FRAME

IMMEDIATELY

5. FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSING (POSSIBLE EXECUTIVE ORDER)

COMPONENTS

Crack down on federally licensed gun dealers by more stringent enforcement of existing rules such as increasing field checks. Also, increase requirements to obtain a license such as requiring fingerprints of dealership applicants, requiring more reliable residency information from purchasers, terminating convicted felons' eligibility to possess dealer license during appeal etc.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

- a. Either announce an executive order during crime week or at another event (possibly during the May 13 police memorial).
- b. Alternatively, wait until ATF has actually gone out and closed some facilities and announce crack down with evidence of what was actually closed.

TIME FRAME

- a. IMMEDIATELY for executive order.
- b. ONE OR MORE MONTHS if we wait for actual closing of shops.

6. Police Re-hire program contained in the Stimulus Package

COMPONENTS

\$200 million for FY 1993 to hire or re-hire new police officers. The money would come from DOJ funds already in the stimulus package.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

Visit City with shortage of Police. Possible cities include Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Boston and Pittsburgh.

TIME FRAME

IMMEDIATELY

7. New Police Officers in Enterprise Zone Legislation

COMPONENTS

The recently introduced legislation on enterprise zones had \$500 million for new police in FY 93. \$250 million has already been appropriated.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

?

TIME FRAME

Highlight in crime week since enterprise zone legislation was already announced.

8. Ban by Defense Department on production and distribution of armor piercing bullets.

COMPONENTS

Federal government agrees to stop producing armor piercing bullets due to danger they will fall into wrong hands and be used against law enforcement offices.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

- a. Announce executive order at Police Memorial Event May 13.
- b. Do separate announcement in conjunction with crime week.

TIME FRAME

Depends on agreement by DOD, DOJ, FBI AND ATF.

9. Declare National Victims Week and spend week focussed on crime.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of Political Affairs

BY FAX

TO: Joan
FAX: x 7929
FR: Carole
PH: 202-456-1125

of pages (including cover): _____

MESSAGE:

please get to
Joan immediately
Thanks!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1993

23 APR 27 P3:15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
JOSE CERDA III, SENIOR POLICY ANALYST

SUBJECT: CRIME BILL CONSIDERATIONS

In structuring a proposal that meets your pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on the street, Domestic Policy has combined a series of crime-related initiatives. Inadequate funding caused us to take this piecemeal approach and to include Enterprise Zones, HUD's crime initiative, Safe Schools legislation and National Service participants in the 100,000 calculation. But the crime bill component of this plan has always been the central -- and most credible -- element of our 100,000 new police proposal.

Last year's crime bill conference report does not really include monies for hiring new law enforcement personnel. The bill's Cop on the Beat program does not allow funds to be used for new personnel, and the increase in funding for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs was enacted as part of separate legislation after the crime bill conference report failed last year. The Police Corps, as included in last year's bill, only offers scholarship assistance and provides no direct funding to put police on the streets. Moreover, given the scarcity of resources for the policing initiative, we do not believe the Police Corps is a cost effective means for increasing police force levels. Thus, without changes to the language and funding levels for these programs, the crime bill will not put more police on our streets.

So that the crime bill properly reflects your commitment to the 100,000 police pledge, we have been structuring a proposal, the Police on Our Streets Act, that would combine the Justice Department's spending for new programs and use that \$2.299 billion in budget authority to fund a single match grant program. We would then have a single direct funding source for the majority of our new police personnel.

We have spoken to Senator Biden's and Congressman Schumer's staff about such an approach, and they believe a "Police on Our Streets Act" could easily be incorporated as Title I of a new crime bill. We have not spoken to Chairman Brooks' staff about this specific proposal, but we believe he would be open to the idea. Chairman Brooks has been a critic of the large scale Police Corps included in the crime bill, and he may support scaling back the program.

A summary of the major provisions in the crime bill is attached.

CRIME BILL CONFERENCE -- SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS

DEATH PENALTY

- Provides the largest-ever expansion of the Federal death penalty to cover 53 offenses. Included in the bill: assassination of the President; murder in the course of rape; murder for hire; drive-by-shootings.
- Provides the death penalty for killing a federal law enforcement officer and for killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.
- Provides the death penalty for "drug king pins" who are convicted of trafficking in massive amounts of drugs.

THE BRADY BILL

- Imposes a national, five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns. Requires police background checks for gun buyers to keep weapons out of the hands of convicted criminals.
- Authorizes \$100 million for the development of a national "instant check" system for gun purchasers.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

- Limits time for filing a habeas petition to one year after conviction becomes final. No time limit currently exists.
- Limits the number of petitions allowed to one except for certain narrow exceptions such as newly discovered evidence or state interference. Under current law there is no limit on the number of petitions.
- Sets certain performance and qualification standards for trial and appellate counsel representing indigents.
- Before the Supreme Court adopted the Teague v. Lane doctrine in 1989, a prisoner could challenge his sentence in a habeas petition based on a favorable new court ruling that post-dated his trial and appeal. Teague significantly narrowed retroactive applications. The crime bill narrows Teague by never allowing new rules of law to be applied retroactively, but it also restores a narrower, pre-Teague definition of a new rule.

AID TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Raised the authorization level for the Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs to \$1 billion. The Byrne program is the primary means of providing states and localities with federal law enforcement assistance.¹
- Other authorized appropriations for states and localities include:
 - \$150 million yearly for community policing grants;
 - \$300 million yearly for Drug Emergency Areas;
 - \$100 million yearly for Safe Schools grants;
 - \$100 million yearly for juvenile gang prevention grants.
 - \$10 million yearly for grants to states for DNA analysis;²
 - \$30 million yearly for law enforcement scholarships;
 - \$5 million yearly to provide family support services to law enforcement personnel;
 - \$15, \$20 and \$30 million over the next three years for substance abuse grants to community coalitions;
 - \$100 million yearly for grants to states and localities to drug test arrestees;
 - \$2 million yearly for grants to states to conduct racial and ethnic bias studies of their criminal justice systems;
 - \$2.5 million yearly for Midnight Basketball League grants;
 - \$100, \$100 and \$200 million thereafter for a National Police Corps;
 - a one-time \$100 million authorization to establish joint state-federal boot camps at closed military installations;
 - \$100 million yearly for drug treatment in state prisons;
 - a one-time \$700 million authorization for the construction and operation of 10 regional prisons for violent drug offenders;
 - \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 million for grants to state prisons for literacy programs;
 - \$50 million yearly for Rural Drug Enforcement Task Forces;
 - \$25 million yearly for Rural drug treatment and prevention programs.

TOTAL NEW SPENDING -- ALMOST \$1 BILLION YEARLY

(AND 800 MILLION IN ONE-TIME PRISON CONSTRUCTION COSTS)

¹After the crime bill failed to pass last year, this increased Byrne authorization was passed as part of separate legislation. Incorporating such an increase into a new crime bill would be redundant.

²This bill passed the House as separate legislation earlier this year.

PENALTIES FOR DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIMES

- Provides 56 new criminal offenses or penalty increases, including serious violent crime, drug trafficking and firearms offenses.
- Imposes four new mandatory federal prison sentences. They are: using minors to sell drugs in a drug-free zones; closing the loophole for the importation of small quantities of drugs; possessing or distributing drugs in a federal prison; and drug-related violations in newly created drug-free truck stops.

GANG VIOLENCE

- Launches a major new anti-gang initiative, including expanded juvenile courts, new law enforcement efforts, and gang violence prevention programs (e.g., Boys/Girls Clubs in housing projects).
- Creates a new federal offense for serious gang-related drug trafficking and violent crimes.
- Provides the death penalty for drive-by-shootings, one of the most common and serious types of gang crimes.

VICTIMS OF CRIME

- Increased federal aid to the victims of crime by removing the "cap" on the Crime Victims Fund and barred attempts by the previous administration to use the Crime Victims Fund to pay for expenses currently covered by Medicare and other federal programs.³
- Grants crime victims the right to speak at the sentencing phase of federal criminal trials, including death penalty.

RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Provides \$50 million in aid to rural law enforcement agencies.
- Establishes federal-state-local Rural Law Enforcement Task Forces in every federal judicial district with significant rural areas.

³These provisions were enacted separately when the crime bill failed last year.

- Establishes a specialized rural law enforcement training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

POLICE CORPS

- Establishes an ROTC-style program to provide college scholarships to students willing to serve as police officers upon graduation.
- Provides new educational opportunities for police officers who are already on the beat and have demonstrated a commitment to a law enforcement career.

PRISONS

- Establishes 10 new regional prisons to hold up to 8,000 federal and state drug offenders.
- Creates 10 new military-style boot camps on closed military bases for first-time offenders and other non-violent drug offenders.

TERRORISM

- Provides the death penalty for terrorist murders and creates stiff new federal penalties for providing material support to terrorists.
- Implements United States' obligations under new anti-terrorism treaties by creating new federal offenses for terrorist acts committed against civil aviation and maritime targets.

GUN PENALTIES

- Provides new mandatory minimum penalties for serious gun offenses, including gun possession by convicted felons and for theft of a firearm.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Authorizes \$345.5 million for federal law enforcement agencies to add hundreds of additional FBI and DEA agents, federal prosecutors, Border Patrol officers, and other law enforcement officials to combat violent crime and drug trafficking.

Specifically, these allocations are:

- \$45 million to hire and train 350 new DEA agents;
- \$25 million to expand DEA state and local task forces;
- \$5 million for special agents to investigate violations of the Controlled Substances Act relating to anabolic steroids;
- \$9 million for FBI drug trafficking investigations;
- \$500 million to hire and train 500 new border patrol officers;
- \$10 million for the U.S. Marshals Service;
- \$15 million for BATF to hire train 100 special agents to investigate firearms violations committed by drug trafficking organizations;
- \$20 million for U.S. Courts to address case overload;
- \$12 million for federal defender services.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE

- Codifies current law providing "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule where police have a warrant.

CHILD ABUSE

- Creates a national system for background checks for workers in day care centers.
- Imposes the death penalty for child abuse murders.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

FROM: JOSE CERDA III, DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE CRIME EVENTS

Per your request to Bruce, I am forwarding some information on some of the crime-related executive orders, proposals, etc., that we have yet to announce. Not all of them are in final form at this point, but -- with some notice -- most could be turned around rather quickly. Possible announcements include:

1. An executive order banning the importation of semiautomatic assault pistols;
2. An executive order expanding federal boot camps;
3. An announcement of our 100,000 new police initiative;
4. A Presidential Memorandum "technically" elevating the Drug Czar to cabinet status (this is not necessarily required, but it could be coupled with other executive orders or with an announcement that the Drug Director's office will be returned to OEOB);
5. An announcement that the Department of Defense will not distribute "body armor piercing bullets" (strongly opposed by police groups);
6. An executive order making changes to the federal firearms licensing procedures;
7. An Presidential memorandum asking Treasury to reconsider its modification of the current ban on the importation of semiautomatic assault weapon.

①

Steve -
I say go for it.
Check w/ Joe + Ron Klein to
make sure they still support the idea.
Maybe we can schedule a
few days worth of Crime Hits soon.

February 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED

FROM: STEPHEN WARNATH

SUBJECT: PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ACTION RE: BAN ON IMPORT OF ASSAULT PISTOLS

Good job -
PR

During the Town Meeting in Detroit, President Clinton was asked what actions he is taking in the battle against crime. His answer referred to the need to pass the crime bill and the Brady Bill.

While these initiatives are central components of the federal government's response to the crime problem, they are dependent on the timetable and actions of Congress. There is, however, an executive action which President Clinton can take immediately to provide leadership on this issue and to reaffirm his commitment to fighting crime. The executive action described in this memo involves instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to reevaluate the import of deadly assault pistols into this country. Pending the outcome of this reassessment, imports of these weapons would be banned.

The proposed action would halt the importation of such weapons as the Uzi Pistol, the Australian Automatic Arms SAP Pistol, the American Arms Spectre DA Pistol, the Hechler and Koch SP89 (formerly the Koch HK94) and the Sterling Mark 7 Pistol. [See Attachment A.]

The reasons for limiting assault pistols are compelling. There has been a meteoric rise in their use by drug traffickers and other criminals. According to a recent Washington Post article, the number of these pistols found at crime scenes nationwide increased from 147 in 1989 to 813 in 1991. The Norfolk, VA police department reports that they now find one TEC-9 (a domestically-manufactured assault pistol) a week at crime scenes. Richmond, VA police have seized more than 100 in the past year. Assault pistols, and their more infamous sister weapons, assault rifles, make up less than 3 percent of the 200 million guns owned by Americans, but account for 6 percent to 10 percent of those used in crime, according to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms ("ATF"). Criminals are attracted to the pistols' ability to accept large capacity detachable ammunition magazines which can fire up to 30 rounds without being reloaded. Moreover, it is possible to alter these guns to fire as fully automatic submachine guns.

While importation of assault rifles was banned in 1989 after the massacre of children at a Stockton, California schoolyard,¹ assault pistols still may be brought into the country. They continue to be imported under the preposterous justification that they are suitable for "sporting purposes." Differentiating between these two versions of the same weapon is ludicrous.² [See Attachment B.] Both are derived from guns produced for military applications and have similar firepower, both are favorites of gangs, drug dealers, and other criminals, not hunters or target shooters and, if anything, the assault pistol poses an additional threat to the public because it can be concealed. Pistols may also utilize combat hardware designed to permit the shooter to maintain control of the weapon while spraying rounds from the hip, a barrel shroud designed to cool the barrel during rapid fire, and a threaded barrel designed to accept a silencer. [See general discussion in Attachment C.] There are, then, compelling reasons to treat these similar weapons consistently.

Enacting an import ban on assault pistols should be effective in reducing the flow of foreign-manufactured pistols into the country. Following the 1989 import ban on assault rifles, the number found at crime scenes reportedly declined 45% the following year. However, this action by itself will not solve the problem of assault pistols. Eventually the decrease of foreign-made assault pistols would be replaced, at least to some extent, by domestically-produced weapons such as the TEC-9, MAC-10 and MAC-11. (Indeed, I understand that there are already more

¹ At that time, Secretary Darman temporarily suspended the importation of several makes of assault-type rifles pending a decision as to whether the weapons would fall under the "sporting purposes" exception. The ATF suspended action on pending permit applications and suspended outstanding permits covering the firearms at issue. A working group then was established within the ATF to conduct the reevaluation of the importability of these semiautomatic rifles. A permanent ban followed the working group's report concluding that "the semiautomatic assault rifle is not a type of firearm generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes and that importation of these rifles should not be authorized under 18 U.S.C. section 925(d)(3)." Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Report and Recommendation of the ATF Working Group on the Importability of Certain Semiautomatic Rifles, p. 15 (July 6, 1989).

² Indeed, the weapons are sufficiently similar that the Journal of the American Medical Association observed that "the Bush administration temporarily banned the importation of 49 foreign-made rifles that had been considered sporting weapons. No pistols were banned, so some manufacturers have redesigned banned rifles as pistols." Vol. 267, No. 22 at p. 3069 (June 10, 1992).

domestically-manufactured than foreign-made assault pistols on the streets.)

Even though this executive action cannot comprehensively address the problem of assault pistols and Congressional action would be needed to deal with the Made-In-The-U.S.A. pistols, there are sufficiently persuasive reasons to go forward with this executive action at this time.

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ACTION

Issue a Presidential Memorandum requesting or ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to take whatever actions necessary to enact an immediate temporary suspension of assault pistol imports pending an expedited evaluation of whether assault pistols meet the "sporting purposes" test of the Gun Control Act, as amended. After the review is completed, if the evidence does not support classification of assault pistols as suitable for sporting purposes, the ban would be made permanent.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL AUTHORITY

The key to this proposed executive action is that the President may not order the ban directly. Congress has delegated exclusive authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize or ban the importation of firearms pursuant to the Gun Control Act.³ (The Secretary's power, in turn, has been delegated to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.) See, 27 C.F.R. section 178.12; Gilbert Equipment Co. Inc. v. Higgins, 709 F.Supp. 1071, 1074 (S.D. Ala. 1989), affirmed without opinion, 894 F.2d 412 (11th Cir. 1990) (determination of sporting purpose rests directly with Treasury Department); Mitchell Arms, Inc. v. United States, 26 Cl.Ct. 1 (1992). Accordingly, the President's authority is limited by Congress and the language of the Presidential Memorandum must reflect that. One alternative

³ The Gun Control Act of 1968, as amended, provides in pertinent part that:

The Secretary shall authorize a firearm. . . to be imported or brought into the United States . . . if the firearm. . .

(3) is of a type that does not fall within the definition of a firearm as defined in section 5845(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and is generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes, excluding surplus military firearms. . .

is to "request" the Secretary to take certain actions. The other alternative is to "direct" the initiation of the process, but not the result.

It should be noted that under similar circumstances in the context of the RU-486 import ban, it was decided to take this latter course and use language in the Presidential Memorandum "directing" Secretary Shalala to take certain actions to reassess whether RU-486 qualified for the personal use importation exemption. In the case of drug import bans, Congress had delegated authority directly to the Secretary of HHS. The Memorandum did not direct her to exercise her discretion in any particular way, only to initiate the process by which the determination would be made.

I have attached a draft Memorandum reflecting a similar approach. [Attachment D] This draft takes a bit more aggressive approach in that it orders the temporary suspension of imports pending the determination of whether there is sufficient evidence to permit these guns into the country for sporting purposes. A more legally conservative approach would not order the temporary suspension of these weapons and leave it to Treasury to do this as the logical counterpart of reevaluating the classification, just as the Bush administration did with the assault rifles.

The temporary ban can be imposed without formal rulemaking or hearing. In 1989, the 90-day temporary suspension of assault rifle imports imposed by the Bush Administration without a hearing was upheld in Gun South Inc. v. Brady, 877 F.2d 858 (11th Cir. 1989).

This executive action could face a legal challenge. However, the Clinton Administration would likely prevail if Treasury, before making the ban permanent, builds a sufficient evidentiary record showing that the pistols do not meet the "sporting purposes" test, i.e. that they are not generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes. Certainly evidence exists to establish this.⁴ If the record is not established adequately, a court may strike down the determination as arbitrary and capricious. It may be necessary to open up the process to provide 90 days for public notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties. However, this

⁴ In Gun South, the court was persuaded by evidence contained in a declaration by the Director of ATF that 1) law enforcement officials reported a dramatic proliferation in the use of assault-type rifles in criminal activity; 2) the Bureau's tracing branch showed a 57-percent increase in traces of assault rifles recovered from crime scenes; 3) several highly publicized murders in which assault rifles were used indicated their increased use in criminal activity; and 4) the ATF's statistics revealed the smuggling of substantial numbers of firearms out of this country for use in foreign crime. Id. at 866.

does not need to be resolved prior to issuance of the
Presidential Memorandum.

May 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSE CERDA

FROM: STEPHEN WARNATH *sw*

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE ORDER ON FEDERAL BOOT CAMPS

=====

During the transition we had background legal research conducted on the subject of increasing the number of federal boot camps. That research concluded that the President has the authority to take this action through the issuance of an Executive Order or Presidential Memorandum.

In sum, Section 4046 of Title 18 authorizes the Bureau of Prisons to place in a shock incarceration program any person sentenced to a term of imprisonment between 12 and 30 months, if that person consents. The federal sentencing guidelines also authorize courts to "recommend" that eligible individuals participate in such programs. There is no statutory limit on the number of shock incarceration programs or the number of eligible individuals the Bureau may permit to serve their sentences in such programs.

Accordingly, the President has authority pursuant to his Article II executive power and 18 U.S.C. § 4046 to direct the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to take steps to expand the number of federal boot camps. I will draft such an Order or Presidential Memorandum for consideration.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1993

83 APR 27 P3:15

*The reasons
great stuff - work
we could collect but
concerned of all safety
that - B*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
JOSE CERDA III, SENIOR POLICY ANALYST

SUBJECT: CRIME BILL CONSIDERATIONS

In structuring a proposal that meets your pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on the street, Domestic Policy has combined a series of crime-related initiatives. Inadequate funding caused us to take this piecemeal approach and to include Enterprise Zones, HUD's crime initiative, Safe Schools legislation and National Service participants in the 100,000 calculation. But the crime bill component of this plan has always been the central -- and most credible -- element of our 100,000 new police proposal.

*Can
this be
done
with
the
bill*

Last year's crime bill conference report does not really include monies for hiring new law enforcement personnel. The bill's Cop on the Beat program does not allow funds to be used for new personnel, and the increase in funding for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs was enacted as part of separate legislation after the crime bill conference report failed last year. The Police Corps, as included in last year's bill, only offers scholarship assistance and provides no direct funding to put police on the streets. Moreover, given the scarcity of resources for the policing initiative, we do not believe the Police Corps is a cost effective means for increasing police force levels. Thus, without changes to the language and funding levels for these programs, the crime bill will not put more police on our streets.

So that the crime bill properly reflects your commitment to the 100,000 police pledge, we have been structuring a proposal, the Police on Our Streets Act, that would combine the Justice Department's spending for new programs and use that \$2.299 billion in budget authority to fund a single match grant program. We would then have a single direct funding source for the majority of our new police personnel.

We have spoken to Senator Biden's and Congressman Schumer's staff about such an approach, and they believe a "Police on Our Streets Act" could easily be incorporated as Title I of a new crime bill. We have not spoken to Chairman Brooks' staff about this specific proposal, but we believe he would be open to the idea. Chairman Brooks has been a critic of the large scale Police Corps included in the crime bill, and he may support scaling back the program.

A summary of the major provisions in the crime bill is attached.

DRAFT PROPOSAL

I. Jobs Package Component -- Re-Hire/New Hire Proposal

- \$200 million for FY 1993 to re-hire or hire new police officers.
- Would come from CDBG funds already in stimulus package.
- Strict regulations required to ensure that money was used for police.
- HUD would have to collect data on lay offs and give preference to those localities.
- Funding mechanism/formula undetermined.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 10,000

II. Crime Bill Component -- Police on Our Streets Act

- Establish single grant program entitled "Police on Our Streets Acts" (POSA). Incorporate into structure of Byrne Grants.
- If Police Corps options memo leads to downsizing, leftover funds should be invested in POSA.
- Roll community policing/cop on the beat funds into POSA.
- Determine appropriate limit on use of funds for training and technical assistance, equipment cost, etc.
- Require states and localities to supplement, not supplant their current spending on police.
- Require states and localities to provide some type of assurance that they would keep hires on after three years.
- Total funding available (including some type of Police Corps) \$2.299 billion over five years.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 55,000 TO 70,000

III. Enterprise Zone Component -- Community Investment Program

- \$500 million available in FY 93.
- Should be integrated into POSA.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 15,000 TO 17,000

IV. HUD Component -- COMPAC

- Combines new funds with old Drug Elimination Grants to create new Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC).
- Almost \$1.5 billion over five years.
- Will fund long-term crime strategies developed by local housing authorities.
- Allows use of funds for new hires and community policing on public housing.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 5,000

VI. Department of Education Component -- Safe Schools

- Authorizes \$75 million for Safe Schools initiative in FY 94. Will be rolled into Drug-Free Schools Reauthorization later in the year and funded at \$100 million level thereafter.
- Allows use of funds for metal detectors, security personnel, anti-violence and anti-drug curricula, conflict resolution and peer mediation, etc.
- include use of funds for school-based community policing efforts.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 100 TO 500

VII. National Service Component -- Community Service Officers

- 20,000 National Service participants will be available for law enforcement/public safety roles. No specific funding level set.
- Working definition: National Service Officers (NSOs) are national service personnel who perform community service by assisting in non-hazardous public safety service.
- Examples include: handling minor investigations, assisting in residential crime prevention, staffing telephone reporting unit, mediating complaints, attending community meetings, preparing reports of past crimes, analyzing crime data, reducing crime directed against the elderly, provide social service referrals, conducting community surveys, etc.

TOTAL NEW NSOs -- 20,000

VI. Military Component -- Troops to Cops Demonstration Programs

- Promote the use of involuntarily separated military personal with more than 15 but less than 20 years of service. As authorized by last year's DoD authorization, these individuals can earn pension credits for service as law enforcement officers.
- Develop a demonstration project loosely-based on "Troops to Teachers" provision in last year's DoD authorization. Some \$65 million remains unspent for this program, and law enforcement training should be entitled to at least \$20 million of these funds.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 0 (TO BE COUPLED W/OTHER FUNDS)

VII: Labor Components -- Dislocated Worker Demonstration Programs

- Develop demonstration projects to be able to use JTPA funds. Authority to undertake such demos has existed since the FY 1991 DoD Authorization.
- As much as \$75 million may still be available for such demos.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 0 (TO BE COUPLED W/OTHER FUNDS)

May 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSE CERDA

FROM: STEPHEN WARNATH *scw*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM TO ELEVATE THE "DRUG CZAR"
TO THE CABINET

=====

I have drafted the attached Presidential Memorandum to fulfill the objective of elevating the position of Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to Cabinet rank as contemplated by Congress.

May __, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT: Elevation of the Position of "Drug Czar" to
Cabinet Rank

We must strengthen our fight against the terrible legacy of drugs in our society. Drugs ravage the minds and bodies of our precious young, tear apart the fabric of the American family, and foster crime and violence in our communities. Drugs take a terrible toll on our society, victimizing the weak and strong alike. They deplete our Nation's talent and treasury. For these reasons we must strive to do more than has been done in the past to decrease the deadly prominence of drugs in this country.

I am therefore directing, pursuant to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and Article II of the United States Constitution, that the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy be recognized immediately as a fully participative member of the President's Cabinet.

You are hereby authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Logo

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

750 First Street, N.E., Suite 935 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241
(202) 842-4420 • (800) 322-NAPO • (202) 842-4396 FAX



5

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY

Legislative Counsel
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

March 25, 1993

President
THOMAS J. SCOTTO
*President, Detective
Endowment Association
of New York City
New York, NY*

Executive Vice President
MIKE PETCHEL
*President, Phoenix
Law Enforcement
Association
Phoenix, AZ*

Recording Secretary
O. J. HOLT
*President, Central
Coast Chapter, PORAC
San Jose, CA*

Treasurer
ROBERT SHEEHAN
*President, Hillsborough
County PBA
Tampa, FL*

Sergeant-at-Arms
MARTIN McKEAN
*Executive Secretary,
Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

On Thursday, March 18, 1993, the leadership of national law enforcement organizations were invited to the FBI Training Academy, to attend a conference on the FFV Swedish 9mm armor piercing cartridge "M39B".

The Department of the Army is seeking to adopt armor piercing FFV Swedish Ordnance 9mm handgun ammunition for general use by all military personnel issued semiautomatic pistols. This ammunition will defeat all levels of soft body armor worn by law enforcement in America. The current military M882 9MM ammunition will not defeat the above armor systems.

This ammunition, designated M39B, is currently undergoing the second stage of testing and the Department of Defense intends to make decisions as to the extent of fielding this ammunition by June of 1993.

Because of the serious consequences this ammunition would have on the law enforcement community, I am requesting that you inform the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the concern of the law enforcement community and urge them not to approve the M39B for general distribution to the armed forces.

Soft body armor worn by law enforcement officers is constructed of 16-18 plies of Kevlar or 50 sheets of Spectra Shield. Tests conducted at the FBI Academy prove that the M39B is capable of penetrating 48 plies of Kevlar or 70 sheets of Spectra Shield at a distance of 10 feet.

There has been a great deal of time, effort and money spent on equipping the law enforcement community in this country with soft body armor and the distribution of the M39B would certainly put every law enforcement officer in this country at risk.

Respectfully,

Robert T. Scully
Robert T. Scully
Executive Director

August 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
DAVID GERGEN
MARK GEARAN

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL *R.E.*
Subject: Coverage of Crime Bill

Our announcement of the Crime Bill was covered by the *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *New York Times* on the inside pages, while the nomination of a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff received front page coverage.

In contrast, however, the *Boston Globe*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Atlanta Constitution* all ran the crime story on the front page, above the fold, with pictures (some even in color.)

This is a good indication of how this issue resonates on the local level.

cc: Joan Baggett
Roy Neel
Bruce Reed

-- FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY --

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON CLINTON INITIATIVES
TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE**

Q. Why has it taken so long to announce a crime bill?

A. The Administration and the Congress have been focussing like a laser beam on the economy, and on passage of the President's economic plan last week. In the coming months, the President will continue to press for deficit reduction, but also for essential investments he promised the American people in his campaign last year. Today's event underscores his commitment to putting 100,000 officers on the street and fighting crime.

The centerpiece of this effort will be a community policing title in the House-Senate crime bill, which the House and Senate Judiciary Committees are preparing for introduction in September. The crime bill will be a modified version of last year's conference report, which died last fall under threat of Presidential veto.

Q. Will the House and Senate introduce the same bill?

A. We intend to work with the House and Senate through the month of August to resolve as many issues as possible and introduce largely similar bills by early September. Last week, Senator Biden introduced landmark habeas corpus reform legislation -- with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration -- that will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit, and assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards. By reaching agreement on this issue, Senator Biden has removed one of the major stumbling blocks from last year's bill.

Q. Why hasn't the Administration introduced its own bill?

A. The President was supportive of last year's crime bill and wants to build on that proposal. Members of the House and Senate have worked hard during the past two congress to pass this sweeping crime legislation, and there's no reason not to pick-up where they left off. With a President who will fight to pass a crime bill, there's no reason not to break the gridlock that has surrounded the crime issue.

Q: What modifications to last year's bill is the Administration seeking?

A: First, the Administration wants to incorporate its program to increase police presence and expand community policing into the crime bill. We believe this must be a central element of any crime bill, and that's why we've expanded Rep. Schumer's Cop-on-the-Beat program to include the hiring and rehiring of law enforcement officers.

Second, the President has supported modifying last year's habeas provisions, and Senator Biden's recently introduced legislation represents an important step forward on habeas reform that should be included in the crime bill. Last year's habeas provisions were adamantly opposed by most district attorneys and state attorneys general; Senator Biden's revisions have their strong support as well as other improvements.

The Administration may also suggest other revisions. For instance, has expressed concern about the inclusion of new mandatory minimums into the crime bill. We will work with Chairmen Biden, Brooks and other Members of Congress to revisit this issues and others during the August recess.

Q. Will the Brady Bill be included in the crime bill?

A. Legislative strategy for this legislation will be set by the congressional sponsors and congressional leadership. The President strongly supports the Brady Bill, and is committed to passing it, either as part of the crime bill or on its own if necessary.

Q. Will a ban on assault weapons be included in the crime bills to be introduced this fall? And which assault weapon ban does the Administration support?

The President and Attorney General remain committed to passing the toughest assault weapons ban which Congress will give them. To this end, we support the efforts of all those in Congress -- particularly Senators Biden, Metzenbaum, Feinstein, and Rep. Schumer -- to pass a ban on assault weapons and look forward to working with them.

Q: How does the upcoming Biden-Brooks bill differ from last year's conference report? Aren't they essentially the same?

A: While many non-controversial provisions in last year's crime bill are likely to remain the same, there will be two important points of departure: (1) the inclusion of a bold, new community policing initiative to put up to 50,000 more police on the streets; and (2) Senator Biden's breakthrough habeas compromise.

Equally important, however, are the change in circumstances under which a crime bill is being considered. For the past two Congresses, the House and Senate have pursued different crime bills -- both of which were opposed by the President. Today, we are sending a very clear signal that Chairmen Biden and Brooks will introduce similar crime bills from the outset -- with the strong support of the President and Attorney General.

Q: How does your approach/plan differ from the Republicans' recently introduced crime bill?

A: There will be differences -- as well as similarities -- between our bill and that of the Republicans. But, as Senator Biden has stated, we want to try and work with our Republican colleagues, and it is our hope that they want to do the same. As a result of partisanship and politicking, important crime bills have failed repeatedly during the past few years. We can't afford for that to be the case anymore, and we hope that Republicans will work with us in passing a crime bill as soon as possible so that our effort to put more police on the streets will not be delayed.

Q: There have been press reports that the White House and the Attorney General have had disagreements on putting 100,000 cops on the street and on passing last year's crime bill. Is this true?

A: No. The White House and Justice Department have worked closely for several months now -- as well as with Chairmen Biden and Brooks -- to develop this crime initiative. Today's event shows that we all stand firmly behind this effort.

Q: Where are the early intervention programs to which Attorney General Reno often refers? They weren't in last year's crime bill -- will they be in the new version of last year's bill?

A: While the crime bill includes a series of important intervention strategies -- such as a major anti-gang initiative and a program to promote Certainty of Punishment when young offenders first encounter the criminal justice system -- the bill does not, by itself, address every facet of the crime problem. We make crime prevention a key component of most everything we do.

That's why the President has proposed initiatives such as Safe Schools, COMPAC and Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, and called upon much of his cabinet to support anti-crime efforts. That's also why the President has proposed full funding for Head Start, reforming welfare and other important social investments that will increase opportunity for all Americans and help to reduce crime.

Q: What exactly do the gun-related Presidential directives do?

A: The Presidential directives signed by the President today guarantee that the Administration is doing all it can under the letter of law to stop the flow of assault weapons and prevent the arbitrary awarding of federal firearms licenses. We would like to do more in both of these areas, but we will need Congress' support to do that.

First, the Presidential directive regarding assault pistols closes the loophole in the current ban on the importation of assault weapons. Under the current ban, the "sporting purposes" test is used to ban cheap "Saturday Night Specials" and so-called assault rifles. Defined as pistols -- not rifles -- Assault pistols are required to meet the "sporting purposes" test designed to keep out cheap handguns, not assault weapons. Thus, despite their similarity to assault weapons, they are able to be imported.

By signing this directive, the President will be able to keep imported assault weapons off the street, but Congress must pass a ban on the domestic manufacture of assault weapons to truly reduce the availability of these weapons.

The second directive simply ensures that we are doing all we can under current law to make sure that federal firearms licenses (FFL) -- which waive certain provisions of law regarding the sale of firearms -- are being issued to legitimate gun dealers. Quite frankly, under previous administrations, FFL compliance was not a priority for the Treasury Department, and we want to reverse that policy. This administration wants to do all that it can to guarantee that federal firearms licenses are awarded to qualified applicants, and that licensees are complying with all the necessary requirements.

While this directive reverses the policies of previous administrations, it also does not fully reform federal firearms licensing procedures, and the Administration will be asking Congress to consider legislation to do more in this area.

Q. How are you going to pay for these initiatives?

A. Funding for these policing programs (see handout) is included in the President's budget baseline for FY94-98. If additional funds are necessary for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts this fall, including those the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year.

These include, for example, administration proposals not yet approved by Congress to cross-check veteran health claims against private health insurance policies (\$300 million savings over 5 years); impose general aviation fees, which passed the House but was dropped in the reconciliation conference (\$213 million savings over 5 years); and assess fees on state banks for inspections by the Federal Reserve (\$339 million savings over 5 years).

It is expected that additional savings will come through the National Performance Review.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PLAN TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE

It is time for America to make a serious commitment to community policing, to having people back on the beat, working the same neighborhoods, making relationships with people in ways that prevent crime How will the federal government provide 100,000 more police officers? First of all, by getting the crime bill passed.

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is offering a number of initiatives to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

- * Expand community policing in cities and towns across America by putting up to 100,000 more officers on the streets.
- * Keep handguns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun, and taking other measures on assault weapons that will begin to end the arms race in our streets.
- * Provide community boot camps, which give young people discipline, training, and a better chance to avoid a life of crime, and provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.
- * Pass a crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and imposes federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

PUTTING 100,000 MORE OFFICERS ON THE STREET

A first step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime. The Clinton Administration's anti-crime initiative will expand community policing throughout the nation. This innovative way of thinking about policing has already helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put 100,000 more officers and public safety personnel on the street:

Supplemental Appropriations: Congress passed and the President signed into law on July 2 an FY93 supplemental appropriations bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put more than 2,100 new police on the streets over the next three years.

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's community policing plan to put police on the street is the Policing and Public Safety program that will be part of this year's crime bill. An expansion of the Cop-on-the-Beat legislation introduced by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will challenge communities to implement community policing by providing grants, training, and technical assistance for police officers. The program is authorized at \$3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put up to 50,000 new officers on the street. The Administration will make full funding for this program a priority.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and police training to as many as 4-5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to serve their communities as police officers. As Governor of Arkansas, President Clinton instituted the nation's first state Police Corps program.

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. Education Secretary Richard Riley has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation, based on a proposal by Rep. Schumer and others, that will enable local education authorities to hire security personnel and pay for police officers who include schools as part of their community policing "beat". The Administration's budget request includes \$475 million for Safe Schools over the next five years, which would fund up to 4,000 sworn and non-sworn officers.

Community Partnerships Against Crime: Some of the nation's worst pockets of crime are concentrated in neighborhoods with public housing. To help make public housing safer, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Cisneros is transforming his department's Drug Elimination Grant Program into a more effective program called Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). The Administration's budget request includes more than \$700 million over the next five years to put as many as 5,000 sworn and non-sworn officers to work in law enforcement, security, and community policing in public housing.

National Service: Up to one-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be available for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program could put up to 25,000 young people to work as non-sworn personnel for local police departments, crime prevention groups and other public safety

efforts. The President hopes to put the first National Service participants to work by the summer of 1994.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities: The economic plan which the President signed into law August 10 will create jobs in depressed urban and rural areas around the country by targeting growth incentives and investments into nine Empowerment Zones and 100 Enterprise Communities. The Administration's budget request includes up to \$500 million for up to 6-7,000 officers to do community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe. While the Empowerment Zone proposal passed as part of budget reconciliation, the Appropriations Committees have not approved the Administration's budget request.

Troops-to-Cops: As we downscale the military in the aftermath of the Cold War, we need to put our best trained, most talented men and women to work keeping America safe here at home. To help police departments tap into the pool of talented military personnel, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich will make as much as \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to retrain up to 1,500 veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

Paying for Public Safety: Funding for these policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts, including ones the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year. It is expected that Congressional leadership and the National Performance Review will identify additional savings. Community policing programs assume some state/local match.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

The Clinton Administration is committed to passing the Brady Bill, and reducing the wave of gun violence that is plaguing America.

Brady Bill: This legislation -- named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, and championed by his wife Sarah -- will impose a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases, and require background checks so that we can help keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. The Brady Bill passed both houses of Congress last session with bipartisan support.

Assault Weapons: Recent attacks on children at a swimming pool in Washington, D.C., and on a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for Congress to consider legislation addressing the sale and availability of semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug- and gang-related crime.

Presidential Action: Today, the President will sign Presidential Memoranda to suspend the importation of assault pistols, which are not covered under the existing assault weapons import ban, and to toughen enforcement of compliance procedures in issuing federal firearms licenses to gun dealers.

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL ADDICTS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will work with Congress to convert closed military bases and other appropriate facilities into a system of boot camps. Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown and Attorney General Janet Reno will work to ensure that we use the criminal justice system to provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that provides the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Senator Biden has introduced breakthrough habeas reform legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration. The legislation will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. At the same time, the legislation will also assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PLAN TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE

It is time for America to make a serious commitment to community policing, to having people back on the beat, working the same neighborhoods, making relationships with people in ways that prevent crime How will the federal government provide 100,000 more police officers? First of all, by getting the crime bill passed.

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is offering a number of initiatives to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

- * Expand community policing in cities and towns across America by putting up to 100,000 more officers on the streets.
- * Keep handguns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun, and taking other measures on assault weapons that will begin to end the arms race in our streets.
- * Provide community boot camps, which give young people discipline, training, and a better chance to avoid a life of crime, and provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.
- * Pass a crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and imposes federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

PUTTING 100,000 MORE OFFICERS ON THE STREET

A first step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime. The Clinton Administration's anti-crime initiative will expand community policing throughout the nation. This innovative way of thinking about policing has already helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put 100,000 more officers and public safety personnel on the street:

Supplemental Appropriations: Congress passed and the President signed into law on July 2 an FY93 supplemental appropriations bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put more than 2,100 new police on the streets over the next three years.

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's community policing plan to put police on the street is the Policing and Public Safety program that will be part of this year's crime bill. An expansion of the Cop-on-the-Beat legislation introduced by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will challenge communities to implement community policing by providing grants, training, and technical assistance for police officers. The program is authorized at \$3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put up to 50,000 new officers on the street. The Administration will make full funding for this program a priority.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and police training to as many as 4-5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to serve their communities as police officers. As Governor of Arkansas, President Clinton instituted the nation's first state Police Corps program.

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. Education Secretary Richard Riley has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation, based on a proposal by Rep. Schumer and others, that will enable local education authorities to hire security personnel and pay for police officers who include schools as part of their community policing "beat". The Administration's budget request includes \$475 million for Safe Schools over the next five years, which would fund up to 4,000 sworn and non-sworn officers.

Community Partnerships Against Crime: Some of the nation's worst pockets of crime are concentrated in neighborhoods with public housing. To help make public housing safer, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Cisneros is transforming his department's Drug Elimination Grant Program into a more effective program called Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). The Administration's budget request includes more than \$700 million over the next five years to put as many as 5,000 sworn and non-sworn officers to work in law enforcement, security, and community policing in public housing.

National Service: Up to one-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be available for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program could put up to 25,000 young people to work as non-sworn personnel for local police departments, crime prevention groups and other public safety

efforts. The President hopes to put the first National Service participants to work by the summer of 1994.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities: The economic plan which the President signed into law August 10 will create jobs in depressed urban and rural areas around the country by targeting growth incentives and investments into nine Empowerment Zones and 100 Enterprise Communities. The Administration's budget request includes up to \$500 million for up to 6-7,000 officers to do community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe. While the Empowerment Zone proposal passed as part of budget reconciliation, the Appropriations Committees have not approved the Administration's budget request.

Troops-to-Cops: As we downscale the military in the aftermath of the Cold War, we need to put our best trained, most talented men and women to work keeping America safe here at home. To help police departments tap into the pool of talented military personnel, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich will make as much as \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to retrain up to 1,500 veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

Paying for Public Safety: Funding for these policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts, including ones the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year. It is expected that Congressional leadership and the National Performance Review will identify additional savings. Community policing programs assume some state/local match.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

The Clinton Administration is committed to passing the Brady Bill, and reducing the wave of gun violence that is plaguing America.

Brady Bill: This legislation -- named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, and championed by his wife Sarah -- will impose a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases, and require background checks so that we can help keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. The Brady Bill passed both houses of Congress last session with bipartisan support.

Assault Weapons: Recent attacks on children at a swimming pool in Washington, D.C., and on a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for Congress to consider legislation addressing the sale and availability of semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug- and gang-related crime.

Presidential Action: Today, the President will sign Presidential Memoranda to suspend the importation of assault pistols, which are not covered under the existing assault weapons import ban, and to toughen enforcement of compliance procedures in issuing federal firearms licenses to gun dealers.

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL ADDICTS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will work with Congress to convert closed military bases and other appropriate facilities into a system of boot camps. Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown and Attorney General Janet Reno will work to ensure that we use the criminal justice system to provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that provides the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Senator Biden has introduced breakthrough habeas reform legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration. The legislation will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. At the same time, the legislation will also assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PLAN TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE

It is time for America to make a serious commitment to community policing, to having people back on the beat, working the same neighborhoods, making relationships with people in ways that prevent crime How will the federal government provide 100,000 more police officers? First of all, by getting the crime bill passed.

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is offering a number of initiatives to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

- * Expand community policing in cities and towns across America by putting up to 100,000 more officers on the streets.
- * Keep handguns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun, and taking other measures on assault weapons that will begin to end the arms race in our streets.
- * Provide community boot camps, which give young people discipline, training, and a better chance to avoid a life of crime, and provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.
- * Pass a crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and imposes federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

PUTTING 100,000 MORE OFFICERS ON THE STREET

A first step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime. The Clinton Administration's anti-crime initiative will expand community policing throughout the nation. This innovative way of thinking about policing has already helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put 100,000 more officers and public safety personnel on the street:

Supplemental Appropriations: Congress passed and the President signed into law on July 2 an FY93 supplemental appropriations bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put more than 2,100 new police on the streets over the next three years.

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's community policing plan to put police on the street is the Policing and Public Safety program that will be part of this year's crime bill. An expansion of the Cop-on-the-Beat legislation introduced by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will challenge communities to implement community policing by providing grants, training, and technical assistance for police officers. The program is authorized at \$3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put up to 50,000 new officers on the street. The Administration will make full funding for this program a priority.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and police training to as many as 4-5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to serve their communities as police officers. As Governor of Arkansas, President Clinton instituted the nation's first state Police Corps program.

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. Education Secretary Richard Riley has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation, based on a proposal by Rep. Schumer and others, that will enable local education authorities to hire security personnel and pay for police officers who include schools as part of their community policing "beat". The Administration's budget request includes \$475 million for Safe Schools over the next five years, which would fund up to 4,000 sworn and non-sworn officers.

Community Partnerships Against Crime: Some of the nation's worst pockets of crime are concentrated in neighborhoods with public housing. To help make public housing safer, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Cisneros is transforming his department's Drug Elimination Grant Program into a more effective program called Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). The Administration's budget request includes more than \$700 million over the next five years to put as many as 5,000 sworn and non-sworn officers to work in law enforcement, security, and community policing in public housing.

National Service: Up to one-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be available for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program could put up to 25,000 young people to work as non-sworn personnel for local police departments, crime prevention groups and other public safety

efforts. The President hopes to put the first National Service participants to work by the summer of 1994.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities: The economic plan which the President signed into law August 10 will create jobs in depressed urban and rural areas around the country by targeting growth incentives and investments into nine Empowerment Zones and 100 Enterprise Communities. The Administration's budget request includes up to \$500 million for up to 6-7,000 officers to do community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe. While the Empowerment Zone proposal passed as part of budget reconciliation, the Appropriations Committees have not approved the Administration's budget request.

Troops-to-Cops: As we downscale the military in the aftermath of the Cold War, we need to put our best trained, most talented men and women to work keeping America safe here at home. To help police departments tap into the pool of talented military personnel, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich will make as much as \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to retrain up to 1,500 veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

Paying for Public Safety: Funding for these policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts, including ones the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year. It is expected that Congressional leadership and the National Performance Review will identify additional savings. Community policing programs assume some state/local match.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

The Clinton Administration is committed to passing the Brady Bill, and reducing the wave of gun violence that is plaguing America.

Brady Bill: This legislation -- named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, and championed by his wife Sarah -- will impose a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases, and require background checks so that we can help keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. The Brady Bill passed both houses of Congress last session with bipartisan support.

Assault Weapons: Recent attacks on children at a swimming pool in Washington, D.C., and on a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for Congress to consider legislation addressing the sale and availability of semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug- and gang-related crime.

Presidential Action: Today, the President will sign Presidential Memoranda to suspend the importation of assault pistols, which are not covered under the existing assault weapons import ban, and to toughen enforcement of compliance procedures in issuing federal firearms licenses to gun dealers.

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL ADDICTS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will work with Congress to convert closed military bases and other appropriate facilities into a system of boot camps. Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown and Attorney General Janet Reno will work to ensure that we use the criminal justice system to provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that provides the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Senator Biden has introduced breakthrough habeas reform legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration. The legislation will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. At the same time, the legislation will also assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PLAN TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE

It is time for America to make a serious commitment to community policing, to having people back on the beat, working the same neighborhoods, making relationships with people in ways that prevent crime How will the federal government provide 100,000 more police officers? First of all, by getting the crime bill passed.

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is offering a number of initiatives to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

- * Expand community policing in cities and towns across America by putting up to 100,000 more officers on the streets.
- * Keep handguns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun, and taking other measures on assault weapons that will begin to end the arms race in our streets.
- * Provide community boot camps, which give young people discipline, training, and a better chance to avoid a life of crime, and provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.
- * Pass a crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and imposes federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

PUTTING 100,000 MORE OFFICERS ON THE STREET

A first step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime. The Clinton Administration's anti-crime initiative will expand community policing throughout the nation. This innovative way of thinking about policing has already helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put 100,000 more officers and public safety personnel on the street:

Supplemental Appropriations: Congress passed and the President signed into law on July 2 an FY93 supplemental appropriations bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put more than 2,100 new police on the streets over the next three years.

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's community policing plan to put police on the street is the Policing and Public Safety program that will be part of this year's crime bill. An expansion of the Cop-on-the-Beat legislation introduced by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will challenge communities to implement community policing by providing grants, training, and technical assistance for police officers. The program is authorized at \$3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put up to 50,000 new officers on the street. The Administration will make full funding for this program a priority.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and police training to as many as 4-5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to serve their communities as police officers. As Governor of Arkansas, President Clinton instituted the nation's first state Police Corps program.

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. Education Secretary Richard Riley has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation, based on a proposal by Rep. Schumer and others, that will enable local education authorities to hire security personnel and pay for police officers who include schools as part of their community policing "beat". The Administration's budget request includes \$475 million for Safe Schools over the next five years, which would fund up to 4,000 sworn and non-sworn officers.

Community Partnerships Against Crime: Some of the nation's worst pockets of crime are concentrated in neighborhoods with public housing. To help make public housing safer, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Cisneros is transforming his department's Drug Elimination Grant Program into a more effective program called Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). The Administration's budget request includes more than \$700 million over the next five years to put as many as 5,000 sworn and non-sworn officers to work in law enforcement, security, and community policing in public housing.

National Service: Up to one-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be available for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program could put up to 25,000 young people to work as non-sworn personnel for local police departments, crime prevention groups and other public safety

efforts. The President hopes to put the first National Service participants to work by the summer of 1994.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities: The economic plan which the President signed into law August 10 will create jobs in depressed urban and rural areas around the country by targeting growth incentives and investments into nine Empowerment Zones and 100 Enterprise Communities. The Administration's budget request includes up to \$500 million for up to 6-7,000 officers to do community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe. While the Empowerment Zone proposal passed as part of budget reconciliation, the Appropriations Committees have not approved the Administration's budget request.

Troops-to-Cops: As we downscale the military in the aftermath of the Cold War, we need to put our best trained, most talented men and women to work keeping America safe here at home. To help police departments tap into the pool of talented military personnel, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich will make as much as \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to retrain up to 1,500 veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

Paying for Public Safety: Funding for these policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts, including ones the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year. It is expected that Congressional leadership and the National Performance Review will identify additional savings. Community policing programs assume some state/local match.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

The Clinton Administration is committed to passing the Brady Bill, and reducing the wave of gun violence that is plaguing America.

Brady Bill: This legislation -- named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, and championed by his wife Sarah -- will impose a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases, and require background checks so that we can help keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. The Brady Bill passed both houses of Congress last session with bipartisan support.

Assault Weapons: Recent attacks on children at a swimming pool in Washington, D.C., and on a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for Congress to consider legislation addressing the sale and availability of semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug- and gang-related crime.

Presidential Action: Today, the President will sign Presidential Memoranda to suspend the importation of assault pistols, which are not covered under the existing assault weapons import ban, and to toughen enforcement of compliance procedures in issuing federal firearms licenses to gun dealers.

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL ADDICTS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will work with Congress to convert closed military bases and other appropriate facilities into a system of boot camps. Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown and Attorney General Janet Reno will work to ensure that we use the criminal justice system to provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that provides the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Senator Biden has introduced breakthrough habeas reform legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration. The legislation will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. At the same time, the legislation will also assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.

TO: Joan Baggett
FR: DCCC Political
RE: Crime Bill Update
DT: August 15, 1994

Crime Bill Follow-Up

The DCCC political staff is continuing to contact Democratic challenger campaigns urging them to attack Republican incumbents for voting to block the crime bill. Below is the press event status for campaigns that have been active on this issue **since Friday August 12.**

Our office will forward clips/press releases to you as we receive them.

<u>District</u>	<u>Dem. Challenger</u>	<u>Press Event Status</u>
CA 46	Mike Farber	Issued press release criticizing Dornan's vote.
CA 11	Randy Perry	Received press coverage for attack on Pombo.
CT 05	Thomas Luby	His campaign is issuing press release today.
DE AL	Cari DeSantos	She sent out press release on Friday attacking Mike Castle.
FL 22	Hermine Wiener	No events planned, but opponent Shaw is being attacked by primary opponent.
GA 04	Comer Yates	Yates attacked Linder in press release focusing on NRA connection
IA 01	Glen Weinkauff	Issued press release today and has press event planned for morning of vote. Criticism of Leach received some coverage in Cedar Rapids paper. Same article noted Elaine Baxter (IA 02) and Dave Nagle's attacks on Lightfoot and Nussle

NY 03	Norma Grill	Call to Daily News editorial board paid-off on Aug. 14. Editorial accused Lazio, Levy and King of blocking honest debate.
OH 10	Frank Gaul	His press release hit Hoke on a franked-mail piece and focused on the bill's local benefits. Planning press events this week.
OH 12	Cynthia Ruccia	Issued press release attacking Kasich for flip-flopping
PA 11	Bill Leavens	Press conference on Friday was well received, but have no further events/releases planned.
TX 23	Rolando Rios	Got good Laredo Morning Times piece over the weekend.
WI 02	Tom Hecht	Staged press conference and issued five different press releases. Sunday release focused on hypocrisy and pressure on Scott Klug from the GOP leadership. Friday attacks were well covered.
WI 03	Peter Bear	Issued press release attacking Gunderson. He is doing radio actualities today.
WI 08	Stan Gruszynski	Press release received minor print coverage but significant radio coverage.

TO: Vic
FR: DCCC Political
RE: Crime Bill Update
DA: August 12, 1994

Crime Bill Follow-Up

Today the DCCC political staff contacted Democratic challenger campaigns urging them to again attack Republican incumbents for voting to block the crime bill. 'Below is the press event status for each campaign.

Also attached is a memo and supporting material that was faxed to all Democratic candidates on crime bill vote attacks.

<u>District</u>	<u>Dem. Challenger</u>	<u>Press Event Status</u>
AR 04	Jay Bradford	Bradford held a press conference with local law enforcement officials criticizing Jay Dickey. He has another press release in the works.
CA 04	Katie Hirning	She issued a press release attacking her opponent as "Guardian of Gridlock."
CA 10	Ellen Schwartz	She issued a press release and spoke with several reporters; a press conference is tentatively scheduled.
CA 27	Douglas Kahn	Used Moorhead's franked mail crime piece against him. He is planning a press conference.
CA 38	Peter Mathews	He issued a press release condemning Horn for flip-flopping and cited the RNC resolution.
CA 43	Mark Takano	He has talked to reporters and issued a press release.
CA 52	Janet Gastil	The campaign has sent out several press releases, and has another planned for today.

CT 05 Jim Maloney He issued a press release attacking Gary Franks for caving in to NRA pressure. May schedule press conference.

CT 05 T. Luby Issued press releases Thursday and Friday. Scheduled TV interview Sunday. Has petition drive in the district calling on Franks to support crime bill. Conducting "letter to the editor" campaign.

DE AL Cari DeSantis Issued post-vote press release condemning Castle. Staged August 4th Press Conference attacking Castle's position. A press release on Castle's flip-flop and the RNC resolution is in the works.

GA 04 Comer Yates Press release is not finalized. Yates called Linder's office with reporters on the line.

FL 22 H. Weiner She called Shaw's office with reporters on the line and asked him to vote for the rule. She issued a press release.

IA 01 Glen Weinkauff Held three press events in the last three days. In Multi-candidate press conference with the state party, he attacked Leach before the vote. He sent out a press release bashing Leach for flip-flopping on the vote. He is now making press calls from Des Moines.

IA 02 Dave Nagle Has a three-town press conference planned for Monday in front of a police station. Will attack Nussle for hypocrisy. No press release yet.

IA 03 Elaine Baxter Linked Lightfoot's vote to NRA contributions. Held joint press conference with Sheila McGuire and Glen Weinkauff attacking Iowa Republicans. Two TV stations covered the event.

IL 16	Peter Sullivan	Issued a press release. No events yet, maybe this weekend.
IN 05	J.D. Beatty	Sheriff Beatty has been regularly attacking Buyer on crime. He issued a release yesterday.
MA 06	John Tierney Jeff Haywood	Dem. primary candidates Tierney and Haywood along with local sheriff and DA banded Torkildsen yesterday in local press.
MD 01	Steven Eastaugh	He is planning to put out press release.
NE 01	Pat Combs	He's planning a conference call with reporters to blast opponent and issued press release on caving in to special interests.
MN 06	Bill Luther	He attended Clinton speech today and is planning to attack Grams with local press who were covering the president's address.
NC 11	M. Lauterer	She issued a statement criticizing her opponent. No events planned yet.
NY 02	Jim Manfre	He talked to Newsday and held a press conference in front of Levy's office calling on him to vote for the rule and sent out press release.
NY 03	Norma Grill	She spoke with the Daily News and and Newsday about Peter King and the RNC resolution. She issued a release today accusing King of protecting special interests.

OH 10	Frank Gaul	Gaul linked Martin Hoke's vote to NRA contributions. He will chase Hoke around the district tomorrow. He sent Hoke a letter and is planning to visit a low-income neighborhood in Lakewood and contrast those conditions with Hoke's personal wealth.
OH 12	Cynthia Ruccia	She is working on a press conference call.
TX 23	Rolando Rios	Rios attacked Bonilla and linked his vote to NRA contributions. At the Friday morning press conference in Odessa-Midland he had TV coverage. he made three conference calls to Bonilla's district offices. He put out a press release in the San Antonio market.
WI 02	Tom Hecht	He is drafting a release and planning a press conference.
WI 03	Peter Bear	He issued a press release.

CRIME BILL TARGETS

Jay Dickey v. Jay Bradford (AR-04)
John Doolittle v. Kathleen Hirning (CA-04)
Bill Baker v. Ellen Schwartz (CA-10)
Richard Pombo v. Randy Perry (CA-11)
Carlos Moorhead v. Doug Kahn (CA-27)
Peter Matthews v. Steve Horn (CA-38) (Assault Flip)
Ken Calvert v. Mark Takano (CA-43)
Bob Dornan v. Mike Farber (CA-46)
Scott McInnis v. Linda Powers (CO-03)
Gary Franks v. Jim Maloney (CT-05)
Clay Shaw v. Hermine Wiener (FL-22) (Flip)
John Linder v. Comer Yates (GA-04)
Newt Gingrich v. Ben Jones (GA-06)
/ Jim Leach v. Glenn Winekauf (IA-01) (Flip)
Jim Nussle v. Dave Nagle (IA-02)
Steve Buyer v. J.D. Beatty (IN-05)
John Myers v. Mike Harmless (IN-07)
Peter Blute v. John Walsh (MA-03)
Peter Torkildsen v. John Tierney (MA-06)
Wayne Gilchrist v. Steven Eastaugh (MD-01) (Flip)
Roscoe Bartlett v. Neil Dhillon (MD-06)
Charlie Taylor v. Maggie Lauterer (NC-11)
Doug Bereuter v. Pat Combs (NE-01) (Flip)
Rick Lazio v. Jim Manfree (NY-02) (Flip)
Peter King v. Norma Grill (NY-03) (Flip)
Bill Paxon v. Bill Long (NY-27)

Jack Quinn v. Kevin Gaughan (NY-30)

Martin Hoke v. Frank Gaul (OH-10)

✓ John Kasich v. Cynthia Ruccia (OH-12) (Flip)

Bill Leavens (PA-21) OPEN SEAT (Tom Ridge)

Henry Bonilla v. Rolando Rios (TX-23)

✓ Scott Klug v. Tom Hecht (WI-02) (Flip)

Steve Gunderson v. Peter Bear (WI-03)

Toby Roth v. Stan Gruszynski (WI-08)

Del/ Castle vs. Cari DeSantos (Flip)

Following is a list of Republican Representatives that voted for the first version of the Crime Bill, and then flip flopped:

California:

Kenneth Calvert (43 CD)
Randy (Duke) Cunningham (51 CD)
Elton Gallegly (23 CD)
Steve Horn (38 CD)
Michael Huffington (22 CD)
Duncan Hunter (52 CD)
Alfred McCandless (44 CD)
Ed Royce (39 CD)

Connecticut:

Gary Franks (5 CD)

Florida:

Michael Bilirakis (9 CD)
Charles Canady (12 CD)
Lincoln Diaz-Balart (21 CD)
Tillie Fowler (4 CD)
John Mica (7 CD)
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (18 CD)
Clay Shaw (22 CD)
C.W. (Bill) Young (10 CD)

Illinois:

Thomas Ewing (15 CD)
J. Dennis Hastert (14 CD)

Indiana:

Stephen E. Buyer (5 CD)

Iowa:

Jim Leach (1 CD)

Kentucky:

Harold Rogers (5 CD)

Maine:

Olympia Snowe (2 CD)

Maryland:

Helan Delich Bentley (2 CD)
Wayne Gilchrest (1 CD)

Massachusetts:

Peter Torkildsen (6 CD)

Michigan:

David Camp (4 CD)
Fredrick Upton (6 CD)

Missouri:

James Talent (2 CD)

New Jersey:

Robert Franks (7 CD)
Christopher Smith (4 CD)

New York:

Benjamin Gilman (20 CD)
David Levy (4 CD)
Rick Lazio (2 CD)
John McHugh (24 CD)
Susan Molinari (13 CD)
James Walsh (25 CD)

Ohio:

Paul Gillmor (5 CD)
David Hobson (7 CD)
John Kasich (12 CD)
Deborah Pryce (15 CD)
Ralph Regula (16 CD)

Pennsylvania:

James Greenwood (8 CD)
Joe McDade (10 CD)
Tom Ridge (21 CD)
Rick Santorum (18 CD)
W. Curtis Weldon (7 CD)

Rhode Island:

Ron Machtley (1 CD)

South Carolina:

Author Ravel (1 CD)
Floyd Spence (2 CD)

Tennessee:

James Quillen (1 CD)
Don Sundquist (7 CD)

Texas:

Henry Bonilla (23 CD)

Wisconsin:

Scott Klug (2 CD)
Toby Roth (8 CD)

TO: Democratic Challengers
FR: DCCC Political
RE: Republican Incumbents Block Crime Bill
DA: August 12, 1994

.....

Last night, the House defeated a procedural measure, 225-210, to bring the crime bill to the floor for a vote. Under the urging of the Republican Leadership, most of the Republican members voted to block the crime bill.

We strongly encourage you to hold press events in your district over the next several days (i.e. a press conference with local police slamming your opponent for the vote to block the crime bill, which included funding for 100,000 additional police.)

You should call on the Republican incumbent to explain the vote to the people of your district. The people in your district need help fighting crime, not advancing the political agenda of the national Republican leaders.

In some districts, over 50 Republicans flip-flopped by voting for the crime bill last April and now voting to block it. These Republicans have caved into political pressure to advance the Republican leaderships' narrow political agenda.

To assist you in your efforts to highlight these Republican hypocrites and their obstructionist tactics we have put together the following information:

- Sample press releases attacking the Republican incumbent for blocking the crime bill. One for the obstructionists and the other for the flippers.
- State by state breakdown of the number of additional police provided in the crime bill.
- List of Republicans who flip-flopped, voting for the crime bill in April and against the crime bill in August.
- A resolution now being under considered by the Republican National Committee threatening to withhold funds from Republicans who vote for the assault weapons ban.

For additional DCCC assistance please contact:

Michael Meehan, Strategic Planning and Comm. Dir., 202-485-3416.
Mike Casey, Communications Director, 202-485-3459.

(PRINT ON CAMPAIGN LETTERHEAD)

PC IMMEDIATE RELEASE
INSERT DATE

Contact: INSERT NAME
INSERT PHONE

Rep. ?????? Votes to Block the Crime Bill
Democratic Challenger ?????? Says
Rep. ?????? Votes in Lock Step
with Republican Leadership

INSERT CITY -- Congressional candidate INSERT NAME blasted Rep. INSERT INCUMBENT'S NAME (R-INSERT STATE ABBREVIATION) for voting to block debate on the most sweeping crime prevention package -- including 100,000 police officers and "three strikes you're out" provisions -- ever considered by Congress.

"Rep. INSERT INCUMBENT'S NAME has caved in to Republican party leaders. His vote is against 100,000 additional police officers, a ban on assault weapons and "three strikes you're out" life imprisonment provision. By voting no on a procedural motion he has denied the opportunity for Congress to simply discuss anti-crime legislation. Nothing is so dangerous that it can't even be considered," INSERT CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME said.

The 1994 Crime Bill Conference Report would have included provisions to put 100,000 more cops on the streets; impose a "three strikes you're out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders; a ban on assault weapons; expansion of the death penalty and innovative crime prevention programs.

However, Republican leadership coerced their members into a straight party line vote, defeating a procedural motion that would allow Congress to debate this decade's most important crime legislation.

Rep. ??????'s vote against the crime bill will cost this state _____ in police officers; \$ _____ in prison grants; \$ _____ in drug and crime enforcement grants; and \$ _____ in crime prevention grants. (Optional. State Information Available.)

Published reports have indicated that Republican leadership was anxious to stop a vote on the crime bill out of concern that such a vote could be used against them in the Fall elections.

"Rep. INSERT INCUMBENT'S NAME has put his personal popularity with party bigwigs and own political future above the safety and protection of his constituents. He claims that he had problems with the legislation. What problems justify a vote against debate? He voted not to discuss this bill. That is politics and gridlock not representation."

The House defeated Thursday afternoon the procedural resolution measure by a vote of 225-210. Further action on the crime bill is pending.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
INSERT DATE

Contact: INSERT NAME
INSERT PHONE

**Rep. ?????? Votes to Block the Crime Bill Democratic Challenger ??????
Says Rep. ?????? Switched Vote Under Pressure from
Republican Leadership and Special Interests**

INSERT CITY -- Congressional candidate INSERT NAME blasted Rep. INSERT INCUMBENT'S NAME (R-INSERT STATE ABBREVIATION) for bowing to the Republican National Committee and special interests by voting to block debate on the most sweeping crime prevention package ever considered by Congress even after he voted to pass an assault weapons ban last Spring.

"Rep. INSERT INCUMBENT'S NAME has caved in to Republican party leaders and the Republican National Committee's threats to deny funding and support to any Republican congressman who supports the crime bill -- including its provisions for 100,000 more police officers, three strikes you're out life imprisonment and a ban on assault weapons. By voting no on a procedural motion, he has denied the opportunity for Congress to simply discuss anti-crime legislation. Nothing is so dangerous that it can't even be considered," INSERT CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME said.

The Republican National Committee is considering a resolution which threatens to deny Republican Party funding to the 38 Republican congressman who voted for the assault weapons ban last Spring. Republican leaders purportedly used this resolution to leverage Rep. ?????? to vote no on the crime bill.

The 1994 Crime Bill Conference Report would have included provisions to put 100,000 more cops on the streets; impose a "three strikes you're out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders; a ban on assault weapons; expansion of the death penalty; and innovative crime prevention programs. However, Republican leaders coerced Republican congressman into a straight party line vote, defeating a procedural motion that would allow Congress to debate this decade's most important crime legislation.

Published reports have indicated that Republican leadership was anxious to stop a vote on the crime bill out of concern that such a vote could be used against them in the Fall elections.

Rep. ??????'s vote for his campaign coffers and against the crime bill will cost this state _____ in police officers; \$_____ in prison grants; \$_____ in drug and crime enforcement grants; and \$_____ in crime prevention grants. (Optional: State Information Available.)

"Rep. INSERT INCUMBENT'S NAME has put his campaign fund and personal popularity with party bigwigs above the safety and protection of his constituents. He claims that he had problems with the legislation. What problems justify a vote against debate? He voted not to discuss this bill. That is politics and gridlock not representation."

The House defeated Thursday afternoon the procedural resolution measure by a vote of 225-210. Further action on the crime bill is pending.

(A copy of the RNC resolution is attached)

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION OF CONDEMNATION

WHEREAS, The Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution supports the right of the individual American citizen to keep and bear arms; and

WHEREAS, Our forefathers, having just completed a war with a despotic government, provided in the U.S. Constitution for the right of individual American citizens to keep and bear arms to ensure that dictatorial governments would nevermore tyrannize American citizens, by guaranteeing such citizens the means, arms, to overthrow such a government, if necessary; and

WHEREAS, The Constitutions of the vast majority of the individual States also support the right of the individual American citizen to keep and bear arms; and

WHEREAS, The Platform of the Republican Party supports the right of the individual American citizen to keep and bear arms; and

WHEREAS, The Republican Party has its foundation and roots in the individual, in the rights of the individual, and in the belief that individual rights take precedence over, above, and ahead of Government; and

WHEREAS, A betrayal of the most basic foundation, roots, and primacy of the philosophy of the Republican Party is a negation and denial of all Republican philosophy, and therefore a denial and rejection of one's own Republicanism; and

WHEREAS, That basic foundation was put to a test on May 5, 1994, when the U.S. House of Representatives voted on HR 4296, a bill banning certain described and vaguely defined types of firearms, and that bill passed by a vote of 216 to 214, with 38 Republicans voting for that bill; and

WHEREAS, The Republican Party is a "big tent" that encompasses all races, ages, handicaps, and differing perspectives on many issues, but not on the fundamental issue of the rights of the individual;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Republican National Committee condemns those 38 Congressmen for voting in derogation of the individual American citizen's right to keep and bear arms; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Republican National Committee shall, hereafter, deny all Republican Party funding to any and all of those 38 Congressmen should they seek re-election; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Republican National Committee shall seek alternative, real Republican candidates for the seats of those Congressmen.

RESOLUTION OF CONDEMNATION

The 38 Congressmen are: Bateman, VA; Bereuter, NE; Blute, MA; Boehlert, NY; Castle, DE; Fawell, IL; Franks, NJ; Gilchrist, MD; Greenwood, PA; Horn, CA; Houghton, NY; Huffington, CA; Hyde, IL; Johnson, CT; Kasich, OH; King, NY; Klug, WI; Lazio, NY; Leach, IA; Levy, NY; Machuley, RI; McDade, PA; Meyers, KS; Michel, IL; Miller, FL; Molinari, NY; Morella, MD; Porter, IL; Pryce, OH; Quinn, NY; Ridge, PA; Ros-Lehtinen, FL; Roukema, NJ; Saxton, NJ; Shaw, FL; Shays, CT; Smith, NJ; and Young, FL.

Lane Rees, Chairman
Republican Party of Alaska

Wayne Anthony Ross
Republican National Committeeman
Alaska

Edna Devries
Republican National Committeewoman
Alaska

Table 1

Estimated Assistance to States from the Crime Bill

	(\$ in millions)				Total
	Number of Police Officers	Law Enforcement	Prisons	Prevention	
Ala.	1,700	\$159	\$56	\$77	\$293
Alaska	600	\$62	\$12	\$19	\$93
Ariz.	1,600	\$157	\$44	\$70	\$271
Ark.	1,200	\$111	\$28	\$47	\$186
Calif.	10,200	\$953	\$475	\$504	\$1,932
Colo.	1,500	\$147	\$35	\$56	\$238
Conn.	1,500	\$138	\$32	\$53	\$223
Del.	650	\$63	\$14	\$17	\$95
Fla.	4,600	\$435	\$230	\$194	\$859
Ga.	2,500	\$238	\$77	\$108	\$423
Hawaii	800	\$74	\$12	\$25	\$111
Idaho	800	\$77	\$12	\$24	\$113
Ill.	4,100	\$382	\$175	\$178	\$735
Ind.	2,200	\$207	\$48	\$83	\$338
Iowa	1,300	\$127	\$20	\$45	\$191
Kans.	1,200	\$121	\$25	\$41	\$187
Ky.	1,600	\$148	\$30	\$73	\$251
La.	1,800	\$164	\$64	\$100	\$328
Maine	800	\$82	\$10	\$28	\$120
Md.	2,000	\$186	\$73	\$74	\$332
Mass.	2,300	\$218	\$69	\$97	\$383
Mich.	3,400	\$318	\$110	\$154	\$581
Minn.	1,800	\$169	\$27	\$68	\$265
Mo.	2,100	\$191	\$63	\$80	\$334
Miss.	1,300	\$117	\$22	\$62	\$200
Mont.	700	\$69	\$9	\$20	\$97
Nebr.	900	\$93	\$15	\$28	\$136
Nev.	850	\$85	\$20	\$25	\$129
N.H.	800	\$74	\$9	\$21	\$104
N.J.	2,800	\$265	\$77	\$119	\$461
N.M.	900	\$92	\$26	\$41	\$159
N.Y.	6,100	\$573	\$300	\$318	\$1,191
N.C.	2,600	\$243	\$70	\$102	\$415

Table 1 (cont.)

Estimated Assistance to States from the Crime Bill

(\$ in millions)

	Number of Police Officers	Law Enforcement	Prisons	Prevention	Total
N.Dak.	630	\$64	\$8	\$16	\$88
Ohio	3,900	\$366	\$94	\$166	\$626
Okla.	1,400	\$138	\$34	\$58	\$229
Oreg.	1,400	\$132	\$29	\$53	\$213
Pa.	4,200	\$392	\$83	\$171	\$646
R.I.	750	\$70	\$14	\$22	\$106
S.C.	1,600	\$148	\$56	\$71	\$275
S.Dak.	650	\$67	\$9	\$17	\$93
Tenn.	2,000	\$191	\$58	\$78	\$327
Tex.	6,000	\$557	\$215	\$304	\$1,076
Utah	1,000	\$98	\$15	\$33	\$146
Vt.	600	\$63	\$9	\$15	\$87
Va.	2,400	\$228	\$41	\$94	\$363
Wash.	2,000	\$191	\$45	\$83	\$318
W.Va.	1,000	\$93	\$12	\$52	\$157
Wis.	2,000	\$191	\$27	\$77	\$295
Wyo.	600	\$59	\$10	\$15	\$83

Source: Senate Judiciary Committee

Note: This table does not include all funds authorized under the bill, and thus this table understates the total amount that states would receive. A number of programs funded under the bill are discretionary competitive grants (such as the Youth Employment Skills program) and thus the amount for these programs cannot be estimated by state.

"Law Enforcement" includes funds for police, Byrne law enforcement grants, and rural law enforcement grants.

"Prisons" does not include funds for the truth-in-sentencing grants since it is not clear which states would be eligible.

"Prevention" funds include grants through the Local Partnership Act, Violence Against Women Act, drug treatment in prisons, Community Schools Youth Services program, and the Family and Community Endeavors program.

Table 2

Authorizations for Law Enforcement, Prisons, & Prevention (\$ in millions)

	House Bill	Conf. Agrmt. (Total)	Conf. Agrmt. (Trust Fund)
TOTAL	\$27,820	\$33,500	\$30,209
Law Enforcement	\$5,547	\$13,902	\$13,161
"Cops on the Beat"	3,450	8,800	8,800
Police Corps/Scholarship	500	550	--
Law Enforcement Family Support	--	25	25
Criminal Records	--	150	150
Rural Drug Grants & Training	255	245	245
Community Prosecutors & State Courts	100	200	200
Police Recruitment	30	24	24
Technical Assistance & DNA Testing	40	170	170
Byrne Law Enforcement Grants	*	1,000	1,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	*	1,000	1,119
Treasury	1,050	550	550
Justice	--	300	300
FBI	22	275	275
DEA	100	150	150
U.S. Attorneys	--	50	50
Telemarketing Fraud vs. Elderly (SCAMS)	--	20	20
Federal Courts	--	200	200
Prisons	\$14,100	\$10,650	\$8,450
Youth Offenders Incarceration & Probation Alternatives	600	150	150
State Prison Grants	13,500	8,700	6,500
Incarceration of Criminal Aliens	*	1,800	1,800
Prevention Programs	\$8,173	\$8,948	\$8,598
Model Intensive Grants	1,500	895	895
"Ounce of Prevention" Grants	125	100	100
Drug Courts	1,400	1,300	1,300

Table 2 (cont.)

Authorizations for Law Enforcement, Prisons, & Prevention (\$ in millions)

	House Bill	Conf. Agrmt. (Total)	Conf. Agrmt. (Trust Fund)
Grants to Combat Violence			
Against Women	765	1,800	1,800
Local Partnership Act	2,000	1,800	1,800
Youth Employment & Skills	525	900	550
National Community Economic Partnership	--	300	300
Midnight Sports Leagues	50	40	40
Olympic Youth Development	--	50	50
Community Youth Academies	50	40	40
Community Schools	--	630	630
Family & Community Endeavor Schools	1,150	270	270
Anti-Gang Grants	200	125	125
Youth Development Centers	--	50	50
Hope in Youth	20	20	20
Boys and Girls Club & Gang Prevention	56	50	50
Police Partnerships for Children	20	30	30
Anti-Crime Youth Councils	5	5	5
Drug Treatment for State Prisoners	300	300	300
Drug Treatment for Federal Prisoners	*	125	125
Child Visitation & Family Unity	--	52	52
Urban Parks and Recreation	--	5	5
Prevent Crime Against Older Americans	7	11	11

*"Such sums as may be necessary."

Note: Authorizations in the House bill were generally for five years, through FY 1999, while most of the funds in the conference agreement are for six years, through FY 2000.