

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: Public Liaison

Series/Staff Member: Alexis Herman/Ruby Moy

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 10035

FolderID:

Folder Title:

[The Biden Crime Bill - S. 1607 - Major Provisions - The Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1993]

Stack:

S

Row:

30

Section:

5

Shelf:

11

Position:

1

THE BIDEN CRIME BILL – S. 1607 – MAJOR PROVISIONS
The Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1993

FUNDING

- o Provides for the transfer of \$22.268 billion to the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. These resources comprise the estimated savings -- as calculated by the Congressional Budget Office -- realized from fully implementing the reductions in federal employment for fiscal years 1994-1998 endorsed by the Senate. The bill makes the necessary adjustments to discretionary spending caps to accommodate establishment of the Trust Fund.

COMMUNITY POLICING

- o Authorizes a five year \$8.9 billion community policing -- "cop on the beat" -- program to put 100,000 police officers on the streets of our neighborhoods and local communities where they can more effectively prevent crime and apprehend criminals.
- o Authorizes \$200 million for college scholarships to students who commit to four years service as police officers.
- o Provides \$150 million additional educational scholarships for in-service officers.

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

- o Bans the manufacture, transfer, or possession of deadly, military-style assault weapons. Specifies a list of banned weapon types, replicas, and duplicates. Prohibits the manufacture, transfer, or possession of large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

BAN ON TRANSFERS OF GUNS TO JUVENILES

- o Prohibits the sale or transfer of a gun to a juvenile, as well as the possession of a gun by a juvenile.
- o Increases the penalty for transferring a gun to a juvenile when the transfer is made with the knowledge that the juvenile will use the gun to commit a crime of violence.

PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

- o Authorizes \$3 billion in grants to states for the construction of jails, boot camps, and other low or medium security state and local facilities, to house non-violent and less serious offenders in more cost-effective prison space.
- o Authorizes \$3 billion for the construction and operation of regional prisons for federal and state prisoners; participating states must have "truth in sentencing" where those who commit serious violent crimes against other people serve at least 85% of their sentence.
- o Authorizes \$500 million in state grants for the construction and operation of secure facilities to incarcerate violent juveniles.
- o Establishes a schedule for treatment of federal prisoners who are drug addicts; requires drug testing of federal offenders on post-conviction release; enhances penalties for drug trafficking within federal prisons.
- o Mandates that state and local law enforcement agencies be notified of the release of drug offenders and violent criminals to federal supervision.

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

- o Authorizes \$1.8 billion over three years for the Violence Against Women Act, including \$800 million to aid police, prosecutors, and victim advocates in combatting violence against women; \$300 million for battered women's shelters; \$200 million for rape education in secondary schools and community prevention programs; \$20 million for rape education and prevention on college campuses; and \$1.5 million for a national family violence hotline.
- o Creates a federal civil rights cause of action for victims of violence motivated by gender bias.
- o Changes evidentiary rules to make the justice system more fair to victims of rape and family violence.
- o Provides nationwide coverage for "stay-away" orders, encourages the arrest of spouse abusers, and increases penalties for rape and family violence offenses.

"DRUG COURT" PROGRAMS FOR NONVIOLENT OFFENDERS

- o Authorizes \$1.2 billion over three years in grants to states for programs providing drug testing/treatment, alternative punishments, job training and counseling, and other preventative measures for nonviolent drug offenders who are sentenced to probation.

ANTI-GANGS ENFORCEMENT AND PREVENTION

- o Authorizes \$100 million for state grants to be used for youth gang enforcement and prevention grants. The prevention programs can include academic, athletic, and artistic after-school activities, Girls' and Boys' Clubs in public housing projects, scout troops, and little leagues.
- o Expands federal criminal jurisdiction over violent juveniles and provides \$20 million for additional federal prosecutors for gang crimes.
- o Increases federal penalties for employing children to distribute drugs; imposes new penalties for crimes committed by gang members.

RURAL CRIME AND DRUGS

- o Provides \$250 million for rural anti-crime efforts to establish federal-state-local Rural Law Enforcement Task Forces in every federal judicial district with significant rural lands, and to train rural law enforcement officers in the investigation and prosecution of drug trafficking and related crimes.
- o Enhances penalties for drug dealing near truck stops and safety rest areas.

SAFE SCHOOLS

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

AID TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

- o Provides for the following authorizations over five years for federal agents, prosecutors, and judges: \$250 million for additional FBI agents; \$100 million for Drug Enforcement Agency agents; \$150 million for federal prosecutors; \$600 million for the Department of Justice; and \$300 million for the federal judiciary.
- o Authorizes \$50 million for expanded programs and improved training at the FBI Academy at Quantico.
- o Authorizes \$50 million for technical automation for state and local law enforcement.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

- o Contains the "Oprah" bill -- authorizing \$40 million to develop a national criminal background check system for those who provide care to children, the elderly, or the disabled.
- o Authorizes \$60 million for the establishment of supervised child visitation centers for families with a history of violence or abuse.
- o Provides the death penalty for rapists who murder and for the fatal sexual exploitation of a child.
- o Requires convicted child sex offenders to register their addresses with state law enforcement agencies; encourages states to establish registration, tracking, and community notification procedures for released sexually violent predators.

VICTIMS OF CRIME

- o Permits victims to speak at the sentencing of their assailants.
- o Mandates that criminals pay restitution to their victims, and prohibits diversion of victims' funds to other federal programs.

TERRORISM

- o Provides the death penalty for terrorists and increases penalties for terrorist bombings.
- o Provides the Attorney General with special authority to develop terrorist informants; expands the State Department's terrorism rewards program by allowing the Secretary and the Attorney General to admit into the United States up to 25 foreign informants whose lives are endangered.
- o Creates new penalties for providing material support to terrorists, and provides implementing legislation for aviation and maritime terrorism treaties.

DEATH PENALTY

- o Expands the federal death penalty to cover approximately 50 offenses, including murder of a law enforcement officer, drive-by-shootings, and carjackers who murder.

INCREASED PENALTIES

- o Provides over 60 penalty increases and new offenses, primarily covering violent crimes, drug trafficking, gun crimes, arson, and hate crimes. Enhances penalties for, among other things, the use of semi-automatic weapons, gun possession by convicted criminals, three-time felons, and drug dealing in "drug-free" zones.

THE BIDEN BILL: BEYOND CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

The Biden Crime Bill recognizes that there are two sides to solving the crime equation: punishing violent criminals is one part of the solution; reaching out to help those who have not committed crimes, but are at risk to do so, is the second part. Although much of the Senate floor debate focused on penalties and punishment because of the amendments offered by other Senators, the Biden Crime Bill contains many initiatives and considerable funding to deter crime by helping at-risk youth and nonviolent offenders.

The provisions in the Biden bill that address the underlying causes of crime include:

COMMUNITY POLICING PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

- o **Community Policing for Crime Prevention:** Of the total \$8.9 billion authorized for community policing programs, \$1.2 billion may be used to fund innovative prevention programs, such as:
 - * **Early Intervention teams:** police, social workers, educators and doctors working together to intervene early in the lives of juvenile victims and offenders -- to help them turn their lives around.
 - * **Proactive Prevention:** police involvement in prevention programs for youth, such as --
 - ** The Police Athletic League;
 - ** Big Brothers/Big Sisters programs; and
 - ** Girls' and Boys' Clubs.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

- o **Boot Camps:** The bill authorizes \$3 billion for states to build and operate boot camps as an alternative to prisons to help get young, non-violent offenders back on their feet. Offenders assigned to boot camps receive a reduced sentence -- boot camp terms last no more than six months.

Boot camps must provide intensive drilling and supervision, involving work programs, education and job training, and drug treatment.

Boot camp participants must receive aftercare services, to be coordinated with human service and rehabilitation programs, such as:

- * educational and job training programs;**
- * drug counseling or treatment;**
- * halfway house programs;**
- * job placement programs; and**
- * self-help and peer group programs.**

- o Drug Courts: The bill authorizes \$1.2 billion in grants to states for "Drug Court" programs to provide an alternative to prison and to help non-violent drug offenders get the treatment they need to get their lives back on track.**

Instead of serving time, a drug offender is placed on probation with mandatory drug testing and treatment. If an offender fails the tests, he or she becomes subject to graduated alternative punishments, which intensify treatment and supervision, but stop short of traditional incarceration. The alternative punishments include:

- * community service programs which employ offenders with nonprofit and community organizations;**
- * community-based incarceration like halfway houses, weekend incarceration, and electric monitoring; and**
- * boot camp programs.**

If an offender fails the Drug Court program completely and is sentenced to prison, he or she receives treatment there -- in facilities set apart from general prison population. The treatment programs should address the offender's social, behavioral, and vocational problems, as well as drug addiction.

Preference in making grants is given to states providing assurance that offenders are provided with aftercare services, such as:

- * educational and job training programs; and
- * self-help and peer group programs.

JUVENILE DRUG TRAFFICKING AND GANG PREVENTION

o **Gang and Drug Abuse Prevention:** The bill authorizes \$100 million in state grants for drug and gang prevention programs, such as:

- * education, prevention, and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles;
- * academic, athletic, and artistic after-school activities;
- * sports mentor programs where athletes serve as role models and counselors for kids at risk for gang and drug activity;
- * alternative activities in public housing projects, such as Girls' and Boys' clubs, scout troops, and little leagues;
- * education and treatment programs for juveniles exposed to severe violence;
- * pre- and post-trial drug abuse treatment for juvenile offenders;
- * treatment for drug-dependent pregnant juveniles and drug dependant juvenile mothers; and
- * training for judicial and correctional agencies to identify, counsel, and treat drug-dependent or gang involved juvenile offenders.

DRUG TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

- o **Community Substance Abuse Prevention Grants:** The bill provides \$60 million over three years for coalitions of community organizations (such as schools, health and social service agencies, parents, civic groups, academics) to:
 - * plan and implement comprehensive long-term strategies for drug abuse prevention; and
 - * coordinate drug abuse services and activities, including prevention activities in schools.
- o **Drug Treatment in Prisons:** The bill establishes a schedule for drug treatment for all federal drug-addicted prisoners.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- o **Grants to fight violence against women:** The bill authorizes \$870 million over 3 years for state grants to combat violence against women, with a special earmark for high intensity crime areas. Programs can include:
 - * expanding or strengthening victim services programs, such as rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, and rape and family violence programs, including nonprofit organizations assisting victims through the legal process;
 - * training law enforcement officers to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women; and
 - * expanding units of law enforcement officers specifically to target violent crimes against women.
- o **Victim Counselors:** \$1.5 million is provided for federal victim/witness counselors in sex and domestic violence cases.
- o **Indian Tribes:** \$30 million is available over 3 years for grants to Indian tribes for programs to reduce violence against women.

- o **Rape Education:** The bill authorizes \$65 million for rape prevention and education programs, starting in junior high school, such as:
 - * educational seminars for students and training programs for professionals; and
 - * public awareness programs in under-served racial, ethnic, and language minority communities.
- o **Help for the Homeless and Runaways:** The bill provides \$10 million for education and prevention grants addressing the problem of homeless and runaway women and girls, such as:
 - * street-based outreach and education programs; and
 - * treatment and counseling programs for runaway, homeless, and street youth who are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse.
- o **Battered Women's Shelters:** The bill provides \$300 million in grant money specifically for the operation of shelters for women and their children who are fleeing violent homes.
- o **National Family Violence Hotline:** The bill authorizes \$1.5 million.
- o **Youth Education:** \$400,000 is provided for programs to educate youth about family violence and abuse.
- o **Safe Colleges:** \$20 million is targeted to rape and violence prevention and education on college campuses.

SAFE SCHOOLS

- o **Education and Prevention in Schools:** The bill offers \$100 million in local school and community grants, to be used for:
 - * drug and alcohol education and training programs;
 - * counseling programs for children who are victims of school crimes; and
 - * programs to provide alternative, constructive programs for youth at risk for gang recruitment.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

- o **The "Oprah" bill:** \$40 million will pay for the development of a national criminal background check system for those who provide care to children, the elderly, or the disabled.
- o **The Child Safety Act:** \$60 million in state grants is available to establish supervised child visitation centers for families with a history of violence or abuse.

- Henry Pang
- Hahus
- Richie /
- 3rd Zelo