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Crime - 1994 Crime Bill - Daily Talking Points [1]

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Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, August 16, 1994

**ONE FICTION AND TEN FACTS ABOUT PUTTING 100,000
NEW COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICERS ON THE STREETS**

- **Fiction:** The Heritage Foundation's recent "Issue Bulletin" regarding the Crime Bill falsely claimed that the Crime Bill would fund only 20,000 new cops over the next six years, that each would cost \$70,000 to \$80,000 per year, and that the Crime Bill would produce the equivalent of only one new police officer for every police department in the country.

This misinformation has been cited on the floor of Congress by Crime Bill opponents and echoed over and over by conservative commentators in the press and on the airwaves. But the facts tell a very different story.

- Fact 1:** ▶ The Crime Bill earmarks almost \$9 billion for hiring or rehiring of community police officers and/or for increases in community policing programs. That money will help put 100,000 additional cops on the street -- an almost 20 percent increase in the nation's 504,000 local law enforcement officers.
- Fact 2:** ▶ While some Republicans have been quoting the Heritage Foundation's attack of the President's crime bill plan to put 100,000 police on the streets, the Republicans' own alternative proposal offered during conference by Senator Hatch would have provided \$1.6 billion less (\$7.4 billion) for cops on the beat.
- Fact 3:** ▶ The Crime Bill utilizes the same basic funding mechanism to put 100,000 new police on the streets as last year's popular \$150 million Police Hiring Supplement program which awarded grants to hire 2080 new officers. Over 2000 cops for \$150 million -- means that 20,000 officers can be hired for \$1.5 billion not the \$8.8 billion claimed by the Heritage Foundation. Moreover, the Administration received 10 applications for each grant awarded.
- Fact 4:** ▶ The Crime Bill will put 100,000 new police on the streets of America's communities by the year 2000, starting with the 2,080 officers hired with this year's grants and adding:
 - 14,822 new officers in 1995,
 - 20,586 in 1996,
 - 21,698 in 1997,
 - 18,916 in 1998,
 - 18,916 in 1999, and
 - + 2,982 in the year 2000, for a total of**100,000.**
- Fact 5:** ▶ Over six years the Crime Bill generally will provide multi-year grants of up to \$75,000 to pay for up to 75% of the cost of salary and benefits for each new or rehired officer. Most communities will be expected to pay a 25% share of the salary and benefit costs.

Some communities may take advantage of a preference given for paying more than the 25% share. Needy communities that cannot afford to pay the 25% matching share or have much higher than average expenses may request a waiver of the matching requirement and the \$75,000 cap.

- Fact 6:** ▶ The median salary for entry level police officers last year for cities over 10,000 was \$23,546 according to a survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). (More than 2/3 of the eligible jurisdictions are lower cost communities under 10,000 in population.) Fringe benefits might add another third to the average cost, bringing the total average entry salary and benefit costs to approximately \$31,000. In order to allow for inflation and other variations, all the Justice Department's projections assume an average annual cost of salary and benefits of \$42,000 per officer, still far less than the Heritage Foundation's unrealistic estimate of \$70,000 to \$80,000.
- Fact 7:** ▶ The Crime Bill would help large cities like Los Angeles to hire 1000-1550 new officers.
- Fact 8:** ▶ The Crime Bill would help cities like Beverly, Mass. to hire 13-15 new officers.
- Fact 9:** ▶ The Crime Bill would help a small jurisdictions like Mineral County, Montana hire two deputy sheriffs and Lockhart, Texas hire two new police officers.
- Fact 10:** ▶ Cities, counties, and communities nationwide need and want the Crime Bill's nearly \$9 billion for community policing to hire 100,000 more police to help restore safety to our streets and neighborhoods.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Thursday, August 18, 1994

**TEN STRIKES AND YOU'RE WAY OUT:
CRIME BILL MYTHS AND REALITY**

Major league baseball may be on strike, but special interests are swinging at anything to stop the crime bill. Here is a scorecard of the top ten crime bill myths, and the facts that opponents don't want anyone to know.

Strike 1: *The crime bill spends vast amounts on social programs -- more than on police.*

The Facts: Wrong. More than \$7 of out every \$10 in the bill (72%) is for police, federal and state law enforcement, prisons and detention facilities.

Almost half of the remaining spending (13 percent of the total) is devoted to combatting violence against women, drug courts, and crime prevention programs originally sponsored by Republican Senators Danforth, Stevens and Domenici.

That means that 85% of the bill's funding is for law enforcement, prisons, drug courts, violence against women, and bipartisan prevention programs.

Strike 2: *Some members say they abandoned the crime bill because the Conference Committee report boosted spending on prevention programs.*

The Facts: Wrong again. The conference committee cut \$820 million in spending on prevention programs contained in the House bill -- the same bill that 65 Republican representatives voted for in April. Meanwhile, the conference committee added \$6.4 billion in spending for new police officers, FBI agents, DEA agents, local prosecutors, and police and prosecutors to fight violence against women.

Strike 3: *The Conference Committee increased the crime bill's total spending from \$27 billion to \$33 billion.*

The Facts: Still wrong. The \$27 billion estimate of the cost of the House crime bill excluded the true cost of many of its programs which were simply authorized at "such sums as are appropriate." This includes the Byrne Grant program and new border control agents -- both "scored," for example, at no cost in the \$27 billion calculation. Including OMB estimates for all the programs in the House bill, that would actually have cost \$35 billion.

The conference report provides \$33 billion in real dollars for every program -- a \$2 billion cut from the House bill.

Strike 4: *"The Crime Bill will put two social workers on the street for every cop."*
(Heritage Foundation)

The Facts: An "A" in some think tanks, but an "F" in any math class. As the July 16 Los Angeles Times said about this attack: "An examination of the facts shows that [this] calculation rests on a pyramid of questionable or flatly improbable assumptions." The crime bill earmarks no funds for the hiring of social workers -- note at all. On the other hand, the bill does provide almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 cops on the street and increase community policing programs across America.

So where does the 2-1 figure come from? First, the Heritage Foundation ludicrously estimates the crime bill will hire 40,000 social workers by applying every dollar for crime prevention to the hiring of a social worker -- even though such a use of these funds would be illegal under most of the bill's prevention programs. The prevention programs do not mandate the hiring of any social workers -- not one.

Instead, they fund sex crime and domestic violence prosecutors, special agents to track down gang gun-running, judges, police officers, DNA labs, improved criminal history records, domestic violence shelters, evening hours for schools and teachers, and dozens of other crime prevention functions having nothing to do with social work or social workers.

The Heritage Foundation also estimates that just 20,000 cops will be hired under this bill -- an error debunked below.

Strike 5: *The crime bill "virtually guarantees that fewer than 20,000 new cops will be hired," at a cost of \$70,000 to \$80,000 per year.* (Heritage Foundation)

The Facts: More bad math. The Crime Bill earmarks almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 new police on the streets -- an increase of almost 20 percent over the nation's current 504,000 local law enforcement officers. Indeed, last year's supplemental police hiring program awarded \$150 million in grants to hire more than 2000 new officers. At that rate 20,000 officers could be hired for only \$1.5 billion.

Last year, entry-level police officers in cities over 10,000 earned an average of less than 24,000 a year¹ (and two-thirds of the jurisdictions eligible for police money have fewer than 10,000 people.) Even if you add fringe benefits and allow for inflation, the average salary and benefits per police officer is no higher than \$42,000.

¹ Survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association.

Maybe the Heritage Foundation was thinking of the Republicans' alternative proposal offered by Republican Senator Hatch -- it would have cut \$1.6 billion from police hiring money.

Take it from the Los Angeles Times: "Critics appear to underestimate the number of police the bill could produce."

Strike 6: *The crime bill's prevention programs provides recreation and other soft activities for "would be" criminals.*

The Facts: Than why are they supported by every major law enforcement organization, including the Fraternal Order of Police and the National District Attorneys Association -- as well as Republicans like former President Bush and Senators Dole and Hatch?

Crime prevention programs have had bipartisan support for years -- until politics took hold:

The Republican conference proposal includes substantial sums for "sporting and recreational equipment...nutrition guidance...supervised sports programs...workforce preparation...entrepreneurship...tutorial and mentoring programs...parenting classes...nonviolent dispute resolution...sports mentoring...Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing."

President Bush gave a Point of Light to a midnight basketball league in 1990.
Senators Hatch and Dole support the Violence Against Women Act.
Senators Danforth and Domenici support the Community Schools program.
Senators Dole and Hatch support the anti-gang grants.
Senator Gramm and Former Drug Czar Bennett supports Drug Treatment in Prisons.
Senators Stevens and Domenici support the Olympic Youth program.
Senators Dole and Hatch support the Boys and Girls club grants.
Senator Durenburger supports the Family Unity provisions.

Prevention programs are vital to fighting crime, but they don't magically turn into pork just because another party also supports them.

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Daily Talking Points on Crime Legislation
Tuesday, August 23, 1994

POINT OF OBSTRUCTION:
THE NEXT ATTEMPT TO BLOCK CRIME BILL

- After the House's bipartisan vote to pass the conference crime bill, some Republican Senators are attempting another procedural trick to block the most comprehensive anti-crime legislation ever considered by Congress.
- These Senators say they plan to raise a point of order against the trust fund mechanism to fund the bill's programs, claiming that the fund violates budget rules. But many Republican Senators were among those who first proposed the trust fund when the Senate passed its version of the crime bill last November.
- Here's what Senators Gramm and Hatch had to say about the trust fund before the current attempt to obstruct the crime bill:
 - ◆ Senator Gramm: "I was a cosponsor of it [the trust fund]." "So the first thing I want our [crime bill] conferees to do is stay with our funding mechanism."
 - ◆ Senator Hatch: "Creation of the violent crime trust fund will ensure that we do in fact make a difference in the fight against violent crime." "It took a very ingenious set of Senators to come up with this methodology for paying for our anticrime bill."
- The Senate voted 94 to 4 to demand that its conferees put the Trust Fund in the bill. Now, is it going to block the bill because those conferees followed those instructions?
- Each additional "procedural" delay is a blow to every major law enforcement organization in the United States (they've all endorsed this legislation). America demands a bipartisan effort to defeat this procedural delay so that we can pass this historic crime bill. The time has come to put politics and special interests aside and enact this critical legislation.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

CRIME BILL CONFEREES REACH HOME STRETCH

- House and Senate conferees made substantial progress yesterday in their efforts to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill, and they are meeting again today in anticipation of finalizing the comprehensive anti-crime legislation.
- Yesterday, the conferees formally adopted many of the measures that are central to the President's tough and sensible approach to combatting the crime and violence that plague our communities -- an approach that strikes a balance between more police, swift and certain punishment, and effective prevention.
- The Senate conferees approved President Clinton's plan to put 100,000 new community police officers on America's streets, and House conferees made progress toward its adoption. The program, which is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy, will have an enormous impact, representing an almost twenty percent increase in the current number of local police officers nationwide.
- The Senate conferees also voted to include in the Conference Report a ban on semi-automatic assault weapons -- weapons of destruction which are increasingly used by drug dealers, gangs and terrorists to out-gun and kill police officers. The House conferees will consider this critical provision today.
- Final action on the Conference Report should be achieved later week, and in the coming days the full House and Senate will have the opportunity to pass balanced and effective anti-crime legislation.

**Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Wednesday, August 24, 1994**

"AN AMERICAN CRIME BILL"

"Every Senator without regard to party ought to continue the bipartisan spirit that was established in the House for an American approach to an American problem. That is the service we ought to be performing... - to make this an American crime bill, and to do it without delay."

President Bill Clinton

- We must not let partisan politics get in the way of the safety of the American people. The Crime Bill before the Senate is the product of years of work by Democrats and Republicans. The bill includes provisions from members of both parties, and has bipartisan support around the country.
- **BIPARTISAN VOTE:** The bipartisanship behind the Crime Bill is clear from Sunday's vote in the House -- overwhelming approval, with almost one-third of House Republicans (46) joining with three-fourths of House Democrats to pass the Bill.
- **BIPARTISAN SUPPORT:** The Crime Bill has bipartisan support throughout the country, including:
 - ◆ Mayors - National Conference of Republican Mayors and Municipal Elected Officials; New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani; Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan; Provo, Utah Mayor George Stewart; Anchorage, Alaska Mayor Rick Mystrum; Knoxville, Tennessee Mayor Victor Ashe (President of the United States Conference of Mayors) and others.
 - ◆ Police - Every major law enforcement organization in the country.
 - ◆ Prosecutors - Bipartisan support from individual prosecutors, as well as the National District Attorneys Association and the National Association of Attorneys General.
- **BIPARTISAN PROVISIONS:** But it's not just bipartisan support, it's bipartisan substance. Many of the provisions in the Crime Bill were initiated, sponsored and actively endorsed by Republicans as well as Democrats.
 - ◆ The Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund was a bipartisan effort from the start with Republicans, like Senators Dole, Gramm, Domenici and

Hatch joining Democrats like Senators Byrd, Mitchell and Biden in strongly and consistently sponsoring and supporting it.

- ◆ The assault weapons ban is based upon proposals cosponsored by Republican Senators Chafee and Kassebaum as well as Democratic Senators.
- ◆ Senators Dole and Hatch proposed a program similar to the Crime Bill's Community Policing program to put 100,000 police on the streets, but would have provided for fewer cops.
- ◆ Senators Dole and Hatch have joined Senator Biden and others in the effort to develop programs such as the Violence Against Women Act.
- ◆ The Dole-Molinari provision to allow prior accusations of sexual misconduct in trials is a Republican provision.
- ◆ The registration and community notification of sexual predators, sponsored by Republican Senator Gorton and Democratic Congresswoman Slaughter, has broad bipartisan support.
- ◆ The Police Corps has been actively sponsored by Republicans Senator Specter and Congressman Dornan.
- The prevention package is fully bipartisan:
 - ◆ President George Bush gave a Point of Light award to a midnight basketball league in 1990.
 - ◆ Included are anti-gang provisions based upon Senator Dole's amendment to the Senate bill that included grants to fund programs for academic, athletic or artistic enrichment and youth sports activities, including girls' and boys' clubs, scout troops and little leagues.
 - ◆ Senator Danforth sponsored the Community Schools program to keep schools open for afterschool and summer extra-curricular activities.
 - ◆ Senator Durenberger sponsored the Family Unity Demonstration program.
 - ◆ The Olympic Youth Development Centers was sponsored by Senator Stevens.
- Crime transcends politics, and this is a bipartisan Crime Bill. Americans understand that every day of partisan maneuvering means another day without the benefits that this bill will bring.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, May 11, 1994

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CRIME BILL: TOUGH AND SMART PUNISHMENT OF VIOLENT CRIME

- Critical to the effectiveness of the President's anti-crime strategy is a Crime Bill complete with punishment provisions aimed at curbing violent crime on the streets right now. The Administration-supported Crime Bill contains an array of effective punishment solutions which will aid in reducing crime in the short term.

- **Swift and Certain Punishment for Violent Crimes.**

The Administration supports measures that swiftly punish violent criminals, particularly repeat violent offenders. To keep those who would prey upon our communities off of the streets, the Crime Bill that emerges from Conference should include:

- * The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision, which is aimed at those career violent offenders who do the most harm to society; and
- * Reinstatement of the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer.

- **Helping States Keep Violent Criminals Behind Bars.**

The President is committed to helping states keep violent criminals behind bars by providing them with the resources they need to create additional prison space. The final version of the Crime Bill should include the Administration-backed prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting reasonable "truth in sentencing" provisions.

- **Smart and Tough Approaches to Youth Crime and Violence.**

The increasing incidence of crime committed by juveniles has led the President to propose proven and extensive drug and crime prevention programs, giving young people something to say "yes" to. In addition, the Administration supports smart incarceration programs and tough alternative approaches, such as:

- * Boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime; and
- * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, August 15, 1994

PORK -- OR JUST GUN LOBBY SQUEALING?

Minority Whip Newt Gingrich says that the Crime Bill Conference Report is loaded with "pork." He asks "Why did the Bill go to Conference at \$27 billion, but come out at \$33 billion?" Here's the answer:

First: The Crime Bill Conference increased spending largely to put more resources into tough, crime fighting measures.

- Look at what's been *increased* since the House passed its Crime Bill in April:

	<u>House Level</u>	<u>Conf Report</u>
Police Officers	\$3.5 bil	\$ 8.8 bil
FBI Agents	\$ 0 mil	\$250 mil
DEA Agents	\$ 0 mil	\$150 mil
Local Prosecutors	\$100 mil	\$200 mil
Police and Prosecutors to Combat Violence Against Women	\$400 mil	\$1.0 bil
TOTAL	\$4.0 bil	\$10.4 bil

- Overall, more than \$7 in \$10 of all spending in the Bill (72%) is for police, federal and state law enforcement, prisons and detention facilities. Another 13% is devoted to combatting violence against women, drug courts, and crime prevention programs originally sponsored by Republican Senators Danforth, Stevens and Domenici.

Second: The Conference reduced spending for prevention programs from the House-passed levels.

- It's ironic that Rep. Gingrich is saying that the Bill was "porked up" in Conference; the Conference cut funding for many prevention programs, *below their House-passed levels*.
- Here are the prevention cuts made in the Conference Report, as compared to the House bill that 65 Republican members voted for in April (in per year amounts, in millions):

	<u>House</u>	<u>Conf Rpt</u>	<u>Cut</u>
Local Partnership Act	\$400m	\$300m	-\$100m
Model Intensive Grants	\$300m	\$145m	-\$155m
Community Schools/FACES	\$230m	\$150m	-\$ 80m
Gang Prevention Grants	\$100m	\$ 5m	-\$ 95m
Boys & Girls Clubs	\$ 20m	\$ 6m	-\$ 14m
Hope in Youth (Gang Prvn)	\$ 20m	\$ 4m	-\$ 16m
Police Partnerships w/Chldrn	\$ 20m	\$ 5m	-\$ 15m
Midnight Basketball	\$ 10m	\$ 7m	-\$ 3m
TOTAL	\$1.1bil	\$622m	-\$ 478m

- Members can try to explain their flip-flops however they choose. But voting against the Crime Bill now -- after key prevention programs have been cut, and key law enforcement programs increased -- can have only one explanation: **it's not "pork," but gun lobby "squealing" that accounts for the change.** [Attached is a chart comparing funding levels for prevention programs in the House-passed Bill, and in the Conference Report.]

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, April 28, 1994

THE REALITY BEHIND THE STATISTICS: BANNING ASSAULT WEAPONS WILL SAVE LIVES

- Critics of a ban on assault weapons continually attempt to cloud the real issues behind the debate by throwing out statistics that reveal only part of the assault weapons picture.
- For example, critics are quick to point to statistics showing that assault weapons make up less than 1 percent of the privately owned guns in America. But the critics won't tell you that these same weapons account for 8 percent of the firearms traced to criminal activities. That means that as one of the weapons of choice for violent criminals, assault weapons make up a disproportionately high number of crime-related firearms.
- Additionally, critics try to minimize the terror that assault weapons cause by arguing that assault weapons were used in about 1 percent of murders nationwide. But behind these numbers are real stories of human tragedy:
 - * Stories such as Steven Sposato's, whose wife, Jody, was among eight killed when a gunman armed with two assault pistols opened fire in a San Francisco law firm last year.
 - * Or the stories of five elementary school children who died, or the 29 others who were wounded, when a man fired 106 rounds in less than 2 minutes into a Stockton, California schoolyard where the kids were playing.
 - * Nor do the numbers tell Ken Brondell's story, whose sister, Los Angeles Police Officer Christy Brondell Hamilton, was killed last February 18 when a teenager fired an assault weapon through the door of her squad car. "If it would save one life . . . obviously the law is worth it," says Mr. Brondell.
- The Statistics the Critics Don't Like to Cite
 - * When the Bush Administration banned the importation of certain assault weapons, the number of imported assault weapons traced to crime declined by 45 %, while the number of domestic assault weapons traced to crime remained the same.
 - * There are no current restrictions on the sale of 30, 50 or even 100 round ammunition magazines. They can be legally sold to anyone, yet have no conceivable sporting purpose. They are intended for military weapons designed for combat, not for hunting firearms.

Instead, they fund sex crime and domestic violence prosecutors, special agents to track down gang gun-running, judges, police officers, DNA labs, improved criminal history records, domestic violence shelters, evening hours for schools and teachers, and dozens of other crime prevention functions having nothing to do with social work or social workers.

The NRA and the Heritage Foundation also say that just 20,000 cops will be hired under this bill -- an error debunked below.

NRA Lie 3: *The crime bill will only hire 20,000 new cops.*

The Facts: More Heritage Foundation fiction. The Crime Bill earmarks almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 new police on the streets -- an increase of almost 20 percent over the nation's current 504,000 local law enforcement officers. Indeed, last year's supplemental police hiring program awarded \$150 million in grants to hire more than 2000 new officers. At that rate 20,000 officers could be hired for only \$1.5 billion.

Last year, entry-level police officers in cities over 10,000 earned an average of less than 24,000 a year¹ (and two-thirds of the jurisdictions eligible for police money have fewer than 10,000 people.) Even if you add fringe benefits and allow for inflation, the average salary and benefits per police officer is no higher than \$42,000.

Maybe the Heritage Foundation was thinking of the Republicans' alternative proposal offered by Republican Senator Hatch -- it would have cut \$1.6 billion from police hiring money.

Take it from the *Los Angeles Times*: "Critics appear to underestimate the number of police the bill could produce."

¹ Survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Friday, August 19, 1994

**THEY SHOULD KNOW BETTER:
THE TRUTH BEHIND THE NRA LIES**

More than 70 percent of Americans support the crime bill's ban on assault weapons, and the National Rifle Association is desperate. In a last-minute bid for crime bill gridlock, the NRA is buying up television time and turning to Hollywood for a rewrite of the truth.

NRA abandoned the facts long ago. Here's a guide to the "false witness" the NRA is bearing against the American people:

NRA Lie 1: *The crime bill spends vast amounts on social programs -- more than on police.*

The Facts: Wrong. More than \$7 of out every \$10 in the bill (72%) is for police, federal and state law enforcement, prisons and detention facilities.

Almost half of the remaining spending (13 percent of the total) is devoted to combatting violence against women, drug courts, and crime prevention programs originally sponsored by Republican Senators Danforth, Stevens and Domenici.

That means that 85% of the bill's funding is for law enforcement, prisons, drug courts, violence against women, and bipartisan prevention programs.

NRA Lie 2: *"The Crime Bill will put two social workers on the street for every cop."*

The Facts: Wrong again. As the July 16 Los Angeles Times said about this attack: "An examination of the facts shows that [this] calculation rests on a pyramid of questionable or flatly improbable assumptions." The crime bill earmarks no funds for the hiring of social workers -- none at all. On the other hand, the bill does provide almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 cops on the street and increase community policing programs across America.

So where does the 2-1 figure come from? A Heritage Foundation study ludicrously estimates the crime bill will hire 40,000 social workers by applying every dollar for crime prevention to the hiring of a social worker -- even though such a use of these funds would be illegal under most of the bill's prevention programs. The prevention programs do not mandate the hiring of any social workers -- not one.

Strike 7: *The crime bill would release 10,000 drug dealers from prison.*

The Facts: Wrong again. Rather than set violent offenders free because of prison overcrowding, the crime bill would allow an emergency "safety valve" for a few minor drug offenders -- but only if they are not violent, their offense was low-level, and they had not used a weapon. Most would need to have served four or more years already. If applied retroactively, only 100 to 400 prisoners -- not 10,000 -- could be eligible for release.

Just ask tough-on-crime Republican representatives Henry Hyde and Bill McCollum -- they support including the safety valve retroactively.

Strike 8: *The crime bill will order the hiring of Hong Kong police to carry out law enforcement functions.*

The Facts: The strangest myth of all. The provision was dropped from the conference report. Sponsored by Republican Senator Bill Roth, it would have been a mere study of the feasibility of using former Hong Kong police to help penetrate Asian-American gangs and fight Asian-American drug trafficking.

Strike 9: *The crime bill will cut funding for the FBI and DEA.*

The Facts: A real whopper. The crime bill does not cut \$1 dollar from the FBI and DEA. Indeed, it adds \$250 million in spending on FBI agents and \$150 million for DEA agents. It also provides \$550 for Treasury law enforcement and more than \$1 billion for border control and INS enforcement.

Strike 10: *The crime bill will take away hunting rifles.*

The Facts: Not a chance. The crime bill would ban only 19 specified assault weapons, as well as copy cats and guns with the same characteristics. It specifically protects 650 hunting and sporting guns and includes a hunter's rights provision to protect hunters from harassment.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

March 9, 1994

ADMINISTRATION BACKS PREVENTION PROGRAMS

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

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- * Drug treatment for crime-committing addicts, such as that available through Drug Courts; and
- * Safe Schools program to combat crime, violence and drugs in our children's classrooms.

● Other Administration crime prevention measures include:

- * The Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities initiative which targets certain economically distressed communities for revitalization, based on a community-driven, community-based strategy for revitalization;
- * Job Corps, a highly intensive, residential ("boarding-school" type) program whose services include basic skills, vocational training, social skills training, career and drug abuse counseling, job search assistance and placement. The program's success has led the Administration to propose a \$117 million increase in FY 1995, a boost of 11 percent from the previous year;
- * The National Service program which provides thousands of young Americans with an opportunity to acquire real skills through public service, while at the same time assisting in their educational costs; and
- * COMPAC, the Community Partnership Against Crime, which augments the public housing drug elimination program by supporting a community-based approach to public housing crime, including community policing, anti-gang programs, youth programs, and other initiatives that engage such groups and the Boys and Girls Clubs, churches, and private nonprofit organizations; and
- * Weed and Seed, an Interagency initiative in 21 communities nationwide designed to combat crime and revitalize neighborhoods through enhanced law enforcement, community policing and prevention, early intervention, and treatment programs.

● These efforts do not comprise the entire panoply of prevention programs garnering Administration support. They do, however, demonstrate a real commitment to a new, multidisciplinary approach to curbing crime in America.

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 - * "Ounce of Prevention" program, providing \$600 million over the next three years to state and local governments, educational institutions, community-based organizations, and other public and private entities for youth-oriented recreational and educational programs (Midnight Sports League, after-school programs, etc.) and youth services (mentoring, job placement, substance abuse and treatment, etc.);
 - * GREAT, Gang Reduction Education and Training Project, which allots \$40 million for 50 projects nationwide aimed at reducing gang activity;
 - * Police Partnerships, giving \$20 million to working partnerships between local law enforcement and public or private organizations formed to help children and families whose lives are beset by crime, through training and crisis intervention services;
 - * Correctional Job Training, job training and placement services provided by Bureau of Prisons;
 - * Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants aimed at reducing the participation of young people in gangs and drug-related crimes through a variety of programs, such as youth training in nonviolent dispute resolution.

- * Drug treatment for crime-committing addicts, such as that available through Drug Courts; and
- * Safe Schools program to combat crime, violence and drugs in our children's classrooms.

● Other Administration crime prevention measures include:

- * The Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities initiative which targets certain economically distressed communities for revitalization, based on a community-driven, community-based strategy for revitalization;
- * Job Corps, a highly intensive, residential ("boarding-school" type) program whose services include basic skills, vocational training, social skills training, career and drug abuse counseling, job search assistance and placement. The program's success has led the Administration to propose a \$117 million increase in FY 1995, a boost of 11 percent from the previous year;
- * The National Service program which provides thousands of young Americans with an opportunity to acquire real skills through public service, while at the same time assisting in their educational costs; and
- * COMPAC, the Community Partnership Against Crime, which augments the public housing drug elimination program by supporting a community-based approach to public housing crime, including community policing, anti-gang programs, youth programs, and other initiatives that engage such groups and the Boys and Girls Clubs, churches, and private nonprofit organizations; and
- * Weed and Seed, an interagency initiative in 21 communities nationwide designed to combat crime and revitalize neighborhoods through enhanced law enforcement, community policing and prevention, early intervention, and treatment programs.

- These efforts do not comprise the entire panoply of prevention programs garnering Administration support. They do, however, demonstrate a real commitment to a new, multidisciplinary approach to curbing crime in America.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, June 3, 1994

THE ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-GANG MEASURES: GIVING AMERICA'S YOUTH REAL ALTERNATIVES TO GANGS

- Gangs operate on the currency of crime and violence. They rob our citizens of dignity and safety. They deprive America's young people of opportunities for real success, giving them instead false sense of hope. Curbing gang activity and gang involvement among youth is one of our greatest national challenges, requiring our highest commitment.
- The Crime Bill can provide effective weapons in the Administration's battle to reduce gang crime and violence. Some Administration-supported Crime Bill programs include:
 - * Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants aimed at reducing the participation of young people in gangs and drug-related crimes through a variety of programs, such as youth training in nonviolent dispute resolution.
 - * GREAT, the Gang Reduction Education and Training Project, allots \$40 million for 50 projects nationwide directed at reducing gang activity. This fund, which will go to local law enforcement and prevention organizations, as well as to ATF, represents an expansion of the GREAT program currently run by the Treasury Department.
- In addition, a key Administration effort in reducing gang terror is the Administration's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. Focused on developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related violent crime, the initiative combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce gang-related crime.
- Part of that effort is the creation of an anti-gang information network, which will allow localities to share information about interstate gang activities and the effectiveness of different law enforcement techniques designed to decrease gang crime and recruitment.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Wednesday, June 22, 1994

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO VISITS
MARYLAND MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL PROGRAM**

- Highlighting the difference that the Administration's Crime Bill prevention programs can make in the lives of young people, Attorney General Reno joined scores of teenagers last night for a game of midnight basketball at the Glenarden Community Center.
- A program which was the first of its kind in the nation, the Glenarden Midnight Basketball League is more than just a chance for young people to play basketball. In addition to sports, the Glenarden program offers youths college scholarship opportunities, educational programs and a chance to develop job-related skills.
- The Glenarden Midnight Basketball League has become a model for the nation. Since the program was started nearly a decade ago, 44 communities across the country have emulated the League. With the prevention funds provided by the Administration's Crime Bill, far more communities will be able to help their kids stay off the streets and out of trouble.
- The Attorney General's visit to Glenarden underscores the challenge now facing Congressional conferees: To pass a Crime Bill which fights crime and saves lives by funding prevention programs for at-risk youth. Such programs are an essential ingredient of the President's balanced anti-crime legislation that provides resources for police, punishment and prevention.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, June 9, 1994

"SOMETHING TO SAY 'YES'" TO: THE PRESIDENT'S YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM

- Too many disadvantaged youth and young adults turn to criminal activity because they find no meaningful alternatives in areas of concentrated poverty. By improving the employment and long-term career prospects of youth and young adults, we can break the cycle of poverty, crime, and violence.
- As the President said in the State of the Union address, we must "give young people something to say 'yes'" to. The House Crime Bill contains the President's Y.E.S. initiative, a highly targeted program to prevent crime by improving the labor market prospects of at-risk youth in high crime and economically distressed areas.
- The Y.E.S. proposal includes a highly leveraged but flexible direct job creation component providing employment opportunities primarily for youth and young adults ages 16-25. Key program features include:
 - * Careful targeting to disadvantaged youth living in high crime, high poverty neighborhoods, including public housing;
 - * Neighborhood-wide interventions, intensive programming and a wide range of services to address the employment-related needs of participants;
 - * Linking participation to good behavior, such as completing school, paying child support and avoiding involvement in criminal activity or substance abuse;
 - * Emphasizing private sector job placement, while also supporting some public sector employment directed toward placing participants in private sector positions; and
 - * Leveraging other Federal, state, local, and private sector resources with matching commitments from the community.
- Proposals for ten grant awards (renewable up to four years) will be evaluated on the basis of: creativity in leveraging resources; ability to link the program effectively to permanent private sector placements for participants; evidence of need based upon the incidence of crime, poverty rate and other factors; and program design and implementation plan quality.
- Rigorous evaluation will track and assess the effectiveness of the programs, including the extent to which they reduce crime, enhance employment and earnings, promote entrepreneurship, reduce dropout rates, and increase educational attainment.

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Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, July 20, 1994

PASS THE CRIME BILL FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN

- Across the country, tragic stories abound of crimes committed by and against young people -- in our schools, on the streets and in children's own homes. The Department of Justice issued a study this week showing an alarming increase in violent crimes that claim juveniles as victims.
- In 1992, one of every 13 juveniles was a victim of violent crime, compared to one of every 72 adults. These kids, aged 12 through 17 were raped, robbed or assaulted five times as frequently as adults 35 and older -- and at a rate 23 percent higher than five years earlier.
- Attorney General Janet Reno called these statistics disturbing and said "they are compelling proof that we must get the Crime Bill to President Clinton's desk. One out of thirteen young people is a victim of violent crime. For America's children and for America's future, we need the Crime Bill."
- Yesterday, President Clinton reminded us of children behind the statistics: Polly Klaas, who was murdered by a career criminal who kidnapped her from her home in Petaluma, California; and nine-year-old James Darby of New Orleans, who was gunned down nine days after sending a letter to the President pleading, "I think somebody might kill me, and I'm asking you nicely to do something about it." The President said, "The names of Polly Klaas and James Darby and all the others we're going to lose if we don't act -- it's time to put all our differences aside, to work out the problems we have to work out and pass that crime bill."
- The Crime Bill would help combat violence against children, with provisions including:
 - * Putting 100,000 new community police officers on the streets, working with citizens to prevent and solve crimes;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who do the most harm to society;
 - * Grants for victims' services, aggressive prosecutions and the establishment of a national domestic violence hotline;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses; and
 - * Measures to keep guns out of the hands of kids, such as the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which bans the possession of firearms by minors except in limited circumstances.
- We can also steer young people away from crime and gangs by giving them "something to say yes to": after-school programs, summer youth activities, and employment, sports and recreation opportunities. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials and struggling young Americans together in an effort to direct kids off the dangerous streets and away from a life of crime.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, June 3, 1994

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 - * Emphasizing private sector job placement, while also supporting some public sector employment directed toward placing participants in private sector positions; and
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- Rigorous evaluation will track and assess the effectiveness of the programs, including the extent to which they reduce crime, enhance employment and earnings, promote entrepreneurship, reduce dropout rates, and increase educational attainment.

MORE PREVENTION

Ounce of Prevention

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

Community Schools

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

Violence Against Women

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

Local Partnership Act

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

Model Intensive Grants

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

Gangs Prevention

The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, will help kids fight the allure of gang membership. Also, a Youth Academy Program will prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and into positive activities.

Drug Courts

The Bill funds innovative programs to get drug users out of our overcrowded courts, and into drug treatment or appropriate punishments.

Crime Prevention Block Grants

The new Conference Report streamlines the Bill by combining what were over a dozen, separate categorical grant programs into a single "Crime Prevention Block Grant" program, distributed by a violent-crime rate formula. This will give local communities the resources they need -- and the flexibility they desire -- to fund effective crime prevention programs.

ISSUE BRIEFING: PREVENTION

Crime Prevention Programs in the Crime Bill Conference Report

Wednesday, August 3, 1994

This is the third of three issue papers papers discussing the key elements of the President's anti-crime strategy, represented in the Crime Bill before Congress. Just as certainly as we must punish those who break our laws and wreak havoc in our cities, we must also take whatever steps we can to stop crime before it happens. Those who have no hope, no job, no other answer, who know no other way are often drawn to crime and violence. All Americans deserve hope and opportunity; need to know that there is a better answer than crime, and must have the opportunity to go another way.

If we are going to steer young people away from crime and gangs we must, as the President often says, provide them with "something to say 'yes' to": after-school programs, summer youth activities, and employment, sports and recreation opportunities that can take the place of gangs. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials, and struggling young Americans together in an effort to keep kids off the path to crime.

Key Prevention Programs in the Crime Bill

- The President's Youth Employment Skills program "Y.E.S." will provide young people with job training and opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas. We believe that neighborhood youths and young adults will say "YES" to jobs and no to crime. And we must work with existing businesses in these areas to encourage them to stay, expand, and hire young people from the community.
- The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs can provide the vehicle for effectively coordinating and integrating the delivery of the Federal Government's new youth development and youth-oriented crime prevention initiatives.
- The Police Partnerships for Children program encourages police officers to make a difference in young lives by becoming involved with children and family services agencies that deal with at-risk children.
- The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), is already a proven success, helping kids fight the allure of gang membership through education.
- The Community Schools Initiative of the Ounce of Prevention Program will provide grants to communities across the country to develop and implement after-school programs for youth, drawing together parents, clergy, social workers, teachers, youth groups, community and business leaders and local officials.

- The Model Intensive Grant Program is a competitive program which will award up to 15 highly targeted grants to support comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas.
- The Local Partnership Act will provide grants to thousands of American cities to fund health and educational crime prevention programs.
- The Midnight Sports Program will provide grants to programs designed to prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and teaching them sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.
- Programs to place Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects -- which are all too often located in high-crime areas -- can provide young people with a meaningful alternative to gangs, drugs, crime and violence.

Drug Courts

- We will never control crime until we control substance abuse. We must get the hard core drug users -- the 20% of cocaine users who consume over 2/3 of available cocaine -- off the streets and into treatment. Effective, innovative programs, like drug courts use the power of the criminal justice systems to force addicts to kick their drug habits.
 - * Adequately funded and administered drug treatment and coerced abstinence programs are critical to breaking the drug and violent crime cycle that has so heavily burdened our criminal justice system.
 - * The program includes an intensive supervision of the participants by the court, drug testing and treatment, and the prompt application of a series of graduated sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of the program.
 - * The program can be administered on a pre-trial diversion basis, as a post-conviction probation program, or in combination.

Violence Against Women

- Action must be taken to stop and/or more severely penalize those criminals who prey, intentionally, upon women. New Federal laws and programs in the Violence Against Women Act can help prevent some attacks and improve after the fact restitution for the victims of others.

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

By reinventing government and focusing our priorities, we will make the money necessary to achieve these goals -- without increasing the deficit or raising new taxes.

- With the savings realized by the elimination of more than 250,000 Federal Government jobs, the Crime Bill will set up a \$30 billion Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund to pay for the comprehensive police, punishment and prevention programs authorized in the anti-crime legislation.
- The new Conference Report fully funds from the Trust Fund every program it proposes -- making no unfunded promises, and insuring that our crime fighting efforts are fiscally responsible.
- The revised Conference Report reduces spending by \$3.3 billion from the earlier proposal. About \$2 billion of the cuts are in prevention (which still receives 23% of the Bill's funds, or about \$7 billion); the rest are spread among the Bill's other programs.
- The Crime Bill has broad bipartisan support. Outside of Washington, Democratic and Republican elected officials -- Governors, Attorneys General, Mayors -- have all endorsed the Bill.
- Law enforcement supports the Crime Bill. Every major police organization -- including groups representing over 450,000 police officers -- has endorsed the Bill. So too have the National Association of Attorneys General, and the National District Attorneys Association. Major victims' groups are also supporters.
- As the President has said:

"The American people want a 20 percent increase in the police forces in this country, 100,000 police; they want the tougher punishment; they want the capacity for imprisonment; they want the prevention funds; they want the assault weapons ban; they want the ban on teenagers owning guns; they want the protection for women against violence; they want the schools to be safer -- they believe the Crime Bill makes sense because it deals with the problem in a human, intelligent, and firm way. And it gives us a chance to come together again as a people."

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Thursday, August 18, 1994

**TEN STRIKES AND YOU'RE WAY OUT:
CRIME BILL MYTHS AND REALITY**

Major league baseball may be on strike, but special interests are striking at everything.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Facsimile Transmittal Cover Sheet

Date: _____

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Crime Bill Talking Points

Strike 4: *"The Crime Bill will put two social workers on the street for every cop."*
(Heritage Foundation)

The Facts: An "A" in some think tanks, but an "F" in any math class. As the July 16 Los Angeles Times said about this attack: "An examination of the facts shows that [this] calculation rests on a pyramid of questionable or flatly improbable assumptions." The crime bill earmarks no funds for the hiring of social workers -- note at all. On the other hand, the bill does provide almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 cops on the street and increase community policing programs across America.

So where does the 2-1 figure come from? First, the Heritage Foundation ludicrously estimates the crime bill will hire 40,000 social workers by applying every dollar for crime prevention to the hiring of a social worker -- even though such a use of these funds would be illegal under most of the bill's prevention programs. The prevention programs do not mandate the hiring of any social workers -- not one.

Instead, they fund sex crime and domestic violence prosecutors, special agents to track down gang gun-running, judges, police officers, DNA labs, improved criminal history records, domestic violence shelters, evening hours for schools and teachers, and dozens of other crime prevention functions having nothing to do with social work or social workers.

The Heritage Foundation also estimates that just 20,000 cops will be hired under this bill -- an error debunked below.

Strike 5: *The crime bill "virtually guarantees that fewer than 20,000 new cops will be hired," at a cost of \$70,000 to \$80,000 per year.* (Heritage Foundation)

The Facts: More bad math. The Crime Bill earmarks almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 new police on the streets -- an increase of almost 20 percent over the nation's current 504,000 local law enforcement officers. Indeed, last year's supplemental police hiring program awarded \$150 million in grants to hire more than 2000 new officers. At that rate 20,000 officers could be hired for only \$1.5 billion.

Last year, entry-level police officers in cities over 10,000 earned an average of less than \$24,000 a year¹ (and two-thirds of the jurisdictions eligible for police money have fewer than 10,000 people.) Even if you add fringe benefits and allow for inflation, the average salary and benefits per police officer is no higher than \$42,000.

¹ Survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association.

Maybe the Heritage Foundation was thinking of the Republicans' alternative proposal offered by Republican Senator Hatch -- it would have cut \$1.6 billion from police hiring money.

Take it from the Los Angeles Times: "Critics appear to underestimate the number of police the bill could produce."

Strike 6: *The crime bill's prevention programs provides recreation and other soft activities for "would be" criminals.*

The Facts: Than why are they supported by every major law enforcement organization, including the Fraternal Order of Police and the National District Attorneys Association -- as well as Republicans like former President Bush and Senators Dole and Hatch?

Crime prevention programs have had bipartisan support for years -- until politics took hold:

The Republican conference proposal includes substantial sums for "sporting and recreational equipment...nutrition guidance...supervised sports programs...workforce preparation...entrepreneurship...tutorial and mentoring programs...parenting classes...nonviolent dispute resolution...sports mentoring...Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing."

President Bush gave a Point of Light to a midnight basketball league in 1990.
Senators Hatch and Dole support the Violence Against Women Act.
Senators Danforth and Domenici support the Community Schools program.
Senators Dole and Hatch support the anti-gang grants.
Senator Gramm and Former Drug Czar Bennett supports Drug Treatment in Prisons.
Senators Stevens and Domenici support the Olympic Youth program.
Senators Dole and Hatch support the Boys and Girls club grants.
Senator Durenburger supports the Family Unity provisions.

Prevention programs are vital to fighting crime, but they don't magically turn into pork just because another party also supports them.

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Strike 7: *The crime bill would release 10,000 drug dealers from prison.*

The Facts: Wrong again. Rather than set violent offenders free because of prison overcrowding, the crime bill would allow an emergency "safety valve" for a few minor drug offenders -- but only if they are not violent, their offense was low-level, and they had not used a weapon. Most would need to have served four or more years already. If applied retroactively, only 100 to 400 prisoners -- not 10,000 -- could be eligible for release.

Just ask tough-on-crime Republican representatives Henry Hyde and Bill McCollum -- they support including the safety valve retroactively.

Strike 8: *The crime bill will order the hiring of Hong Kong police to carry out law enforcement functions.*

The Facts: The strangest myth of all. The provision was dropped from the conference report. Sponsored by Republican Senator Bill Roth, it would have been a mere study of the feasibility of using former Hong Kong police to help penetrate Asian-American gangs and fight Asian-American drug trafficking.

Strike 9: *The crime bill will cut funding for the FBI and DEA.*

The Facts: A real whopper. The crime bill does not cut \$1 dollar from the FBI and DEA. Indeed, it adds \$250 million in spending on FBI agents and \$150 million for DEA agents. It also provides \$550 for Treasury law enforcement and more than \$1 billion for border control and INS enforcement.

Strike 10: *The crime bill will take away hunting rifles.*

The Facts: Not a chance. The crime bill would ban only 19 specified assault weapons, as well as copy cats and guns with the same characteristics. It specifically protects 650 hunting and sporting guns and includes a hunter's rights provision to protect hunters from harassment.

MORE PUNISHMENT**Three Strikes
and You're Out**

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

Death Penalty

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

Prisons

States will receive almost \$10 billion to help keep violent criminals and criminal aliens behind bars. Measures include a prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders, and \$1.8 billion in funding to reimburse states for incarcerating criminal aliens.

**Truth in
Sentencing**

A total of \$7.9 billion in prison funding has some "truth in sentencing" requirements, with 40% of the funds set aside for the states that meet the most rigorous standards for jailing violent offenders for their full sentences (such as insuring that second offenders serve 85% of the time sentenced).

Drug Courts

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

**Youth Crime
and Violent
Young Offenders**

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

Rural Crime

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

Safety Valve

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

**Sexual Predators/
Rape Prosecutions**

The Bill requires sexual predators to register with law enforcement even after their sentences end, and allows local law enforcement to notify the community that such a predator is in their midst. Also, the bill mandates HIV testing of accused rapists, and broadens the use of "prior acts" evidence against them.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Tuesday, June 14, 1994

THE CRIME BILL: FIGHTING CRIME IN AMERICA'S CITIES

- Today, Attorney General Reno addresses the National Conference of Mayors in Portland, Oregon. Her message to the nation's mayors is straightforward: Washington knows that America's cities are on the front lines when it comes to fighting crime, and President Clinton's balanced anti-crime strategy ensures that cities will have the resources necessary to launch an effective offensive against crime.
- Several elements of the Crime Bill are devoted to cooperation and coordination between cities and the Federal government to meet the anti-crime challenge. They include:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion earmarked to add 100,000 new police officers to America's streets, in cities both large and small -- that's a twenty percent increase in the number of cops patrolling neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting criminals off of the streets;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who repeatedly terrorize our cities;
 - * Drug Courts for those substance-addicted offenders who can, through mandatory court-supervised treatment, lead productive lives;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and older, as adults for serious violent offenses;
 - * Reinstating a Federal death penalty for drug traffickers and bank robbers who murder;
 - * Support for the Local Partnership Act, which authorizes direct payments to qualifying units of local government to fund crime prevention programs;
 - * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which continue to kill police officers out-gunned by the firepower such weapons produce; and
 - * Efforts to steer young people away from crime by giving them something to say "yes" to, such as the President's Youth Employment Skills ("YES") program, which targets job training and job creation efforts for youth and young adults in high crime, economically distressed neighborhoods, and the Midnight Sports League, which gives young people a safe, healthy place to go in the evenings. One key advantage to the YES program is that it will reduce the number of young people who require city-provided benefits.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Tuesday, May 31, 1994

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN TO FIGHT RURAL CRIME

- As part of it's comprehensive attack on crime in America, the Administration-backed Crime Bill ensures that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to anti-crime efforts.
- Several elements of the Administration's Crime Bill increase the resources available to reduce rural crime. They include:
 - * Putting 100,000 police officers into Community Policing efforts, developing partnerships with rural and small towns to create safer communities. Special provisions in the House Crime Bill target up to 50% of resource allocations for rural areas.
 - * Reducing the amount of drug trafficking in rural areas by authorizing additional funds for drug enforcement assistance to rural state and local law enforcement.
 - * Developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related and violent crime through the Administration's new Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, which combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.
 - * Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas in the Senate Crime Bill, which enhance the penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of a truck stop or roadside rest area.
 - * Senate Crime Bill provisions redoubling efforts to reduce rural domestic violence and child abuse through state and local government grants expanding the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases, providing treatment and counseling to victims, and developing education and prevention strategies.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, March 31, 1994

THE CRIME BILL: FIGHTING CRIME IN SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS

- Through its support of the Crime Bill, the Administration is taking a balanced approach to fighting crime, ensuring that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to crime punishment and prevention efforts.
- Several elements of the Administration's anti-crime plan directly benefit rural areas and small towns by increasing the resources available to reduce crime. They include:
 - * Putting 100,000 police officers into Community Policing efforts, developing partnerships with rural and smaller localities to create safer communities. Special set-asides in the House Crime Bill target up to 50% of resource allocations for rural areas.
 - * Developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related and violent crime through the Administration's new Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, which combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.
 - * Reducing the amount of drug trafficking in rural areas by authorizing additional funds for drug enforcement assistance to rural state and local law enforcement.
 - * Senate Crime Bill provisions which create Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas by enhancing the penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of a truck stop or roadside rest area.
 - * Provisions in the Senate Crime Bill which redouble efforts to reduce rural domestic violence and child abuse through state and local government grants expanding the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases, providing treatment and counseling to victims, and developing education and prevention strategies.

PREVENTION: "SOMETHING TO SAY 'YES' TO"

Just as certainly as we must punish those who break our laws and wreak havoc in our cities, we must also take whatever steps we can to stop crime before it happens. Those who have no hope, no job, no other answer, who know no other way are often drawn to crime and violence. All Americans deserve hope and opportunity; need to know that there is a better answer than crime, and must have the opportunity to go another way.

If we are going to steer young people away from crime and gangs we must provide them with "something to say yes to": after school programs, summer youth activities, and employment, sports and recreation opportunities that can take the place of gangs. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials, and struggling young Americans together in an effort to keep kids off the path to crime.

Key Prevention Programs in the Administration's Crime Bill

- The President's Youth Employment Skills program "Y.E.S.," contained in the House Crime Bill, will provide young people with job training and opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas. We believe that neighborhood youths and young adults will say "YES" to jobs and no to crime. And we must work with existing businesses in these areas to encourage them to stay, expand, and hire young people from the community.
- The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs can provide the vehicle for effectively coordinating and integrating the delivery of the Federal government's new youth development and youth oriented crime prevention initiatives.
- The Police Partnerships for Children program encourages police officers to make a difference in young lives by becoming involved with children and family services agencies that deal with at-risk children.
- The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), is already a proven success, helping kids fight the allure of gang membership through education.
- The Community Schools Initiative of the Ounce of Prevention Program will provide grants to communities across the country to develop and implement afterschool programs for youth, drawing together parents, clergy, social workers, teachers, youth groups, community and business leaders and local officials.
- The Model Intensive Grant Program is a competitive program which will award up to 15 highly targeted grants to support comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas.

- The Midnight Sports Program will provide grants to programs designed to prevent youth violence by teaching sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.
- Programs to place Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects -- which are all too often located in high-crime areas -- can provide young people with a meaningful alternative to gangs, drugs, crime and violence.

Enhancing Law Enforcement's Ability to Fight Crime.

- The Clinton Administration's Crime Bill is a blueprint for the effective reduction of crime in both the short- and long-term. Part and parcel to the bill are specific authorization requests that will give law enforcement the resources it needs to successfully implement the President's comprehensive anti-crime plan. Crime Bill authorizations supported by the Administration include:
 - * Funds to hire more prosecutors for gang prosecutions, as well as the support staff and resources new prosecutors require;
 - * Additional funding to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents to curb drug trafficking on our streets;
 - * Additional funds for law enforcement components and functions of the Treasury Department to help meet increased law enforcement responsibilities;
 - * \$250 million targeted for rural law enforcement grants to reduce drug trafficking in rural areas;
 - * A comprehensive grant program with increased funding for criminal justice and law enforcement assistance in sexual and domestic violence cases;
 - * \$300 million in increased judiciary funding for effective Crime Bill implementation;
 - * Grants administered to local prosecutors who are trying to deal with the serious and growing problem of gang and juvenile violence;
 - * Authority necessary to increase the number of Border Patrol agents by 6,000 over the next five years; and
 - * Grants for computerized automation and other technological improvements in law enforcement, as well as for an expansion of Federal training programs for state and local law enforcement officers.

Drug Courts

- We will never control crime until we control substance abuse. We must get the hard core drug users -- the 20% of cocaine users who consume over 2/3 of available cocaine -- off the streets and into treatment. Effective, innovative programs, like drug courts use the power of the criminal justice systems to force addicts to kick their drug habits.
 - * Adequately funded and administered drug treatment and coerced abstinence programs are critical to breaking the drug and violent crime cycle that has so heavily burdened our criminal justice system.
 - * We support a basic program which includes an intensive supervision of the participants by the court, drug testing and treatment, and the prompt application of a series of graduated sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of the program.
 - * The program can be administered on a pre-trial diversion basis, as a post-conviction probation program, or in combination.

Violence Against Women

- Action must be taken to stop and/or more severely penalize those criminals who prey, intentionally, upon women. New Federal laws and programs can help prevent some attacks and improve after the fact restitution for the victims of others.
 - * The proposed Violence Against Women Federal cause of action for gender-motivated violence is both fair and smart. It's fair because it addresses those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allows victims improved access to Federal courts. It's smart because it does not clog Federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated.
 - * We should also be focusing on the interstate incidents of criminal abuse and violence against women, recognizing the Federal criminal justice system's role in such matters. We should create appropriate new Federal offenses in this area, such as fleeing across state lines in violation of a "stay away" or protective order.
 - * Finally, we should increase funding to reduce and prevent violence against women. By putting money into enforcement, training, and other prevention approaches, we can effectively respond to crime and prevent many crimes.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

REDUCING DRUG-RELATED CRIME AND VIOLENCE THROUGH THE CRIME BILL

- Drug-related crime and violence is spreading in our cities, towns, schools, and neighborhoods. We must act decisively to reclaim our communities from the tragedy that drug trafficking brings.
- President Clinton's anti-crime strategy recognizes the link between drug use and criminal activity. That's why the Administration's Crime Bill contains effective anti-drug programs.
- Various Administration-supported proposals in the Crime Bill offer drug-dependent criminal offenders an opportunity to beat their addiction and turn away from the criminal path. They include:
 - * Drug Court programs to intensively supervise and treat drug offenders and get them turned around before they commit more serious crimes. Such programs include the integrated administration of drug testing, substance abuse treatment, potential prosecution or incarceration for non-compliance with program requirements, and related programmatic and aftercare services;
 - * Drug testing of Federal offenders on post-conviction release;
 - * Expanded drug treatment for Federal prisoners and increased support for state correctional drug treatment programs; and
 - * Proven and extensive drug prevention and crime prevention programs, such as those that will be administered through the Ounce of Prevention Council, that target young people and give them something to say "yes" to.
- The Crime Bill also includes Administration-backed provisions which will assist law enforcement in their efforts at fighting drug trafficking, including:
 - * Additional funding to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration agents to curb drug trafficking on our streets;
 - * \$250 million targeted for rural law enforcement grants to reduce drug trafficking in rural areas; and
 - * Increased penalties for drug trafficking in or near schools and public housing.