

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: Domestic Policy Council

Series/Staff Member: Jose Cerda

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 22027

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime - 1994 Crime Bill - Daily Talking Points [2]

Stack:

S

Row:

98

Section:

2

Shelf:

3

Position:

1



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

DATE: 7-12-94

TO: LIZ BERNSTEIN

THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 2239 Telephone No.: () 456 7845

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 - 0467 Telephone No.: () 514 6907

TRANSMISSION CONTAINS 2 SHEETS INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET

SPECIAL NOTE(S): TALKING POINTS

If any page(s) are missing from this transmission, please
telephone sender at the above telephone number for re-
transmission.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, July 11, 1994

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT FOR THE CRIME BILL

- Today in New York City, Attorney General Janet Reno was joined by Republicans and Democrats supporting swift passage of the Crime Bill. The Attorney General -- along with Governor Mario Cuomo, House Crime Subcommittee Chairman Charles Schumer, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, Police Commissioner William Bratton, District Attorney Robert Morgenthau, U.S. Attorney Mary Jo White, and U.S. Representatives Benjamin Gilman and Carolyn Maloney -- discussed the impact that the bill will make on crime fighting in New York and cities across the country, and they praised the efforts of a New York City policeman committed to improving his community.
- The Attorney General presented Officer Scott Kimmins with a plaque commending for his successful efforts combatting narcotics and crime at the Kenmore Hotel in Manhattan. Officer Kimmins proves that community policing can and does work: by forming a partnership with concerned citizens within his beat, Officer Kimmins was able to fight rampant criminal activity.
- The Crime Bill will enable the hiring of many more cops like Officer Kimmins -- dedicated to working with communities to prevent and solve crimes. Nearly \$9 billion is earmarked to add 100,000 new police officers to America's streets -- that's a twenty percent increase in the number of cops patrolling neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting criminals off of the streets.
- Adding 100,000 more officers to the nation's police forces will impact cities large and small. For example a 20% increase in:
 - a city like New York with a police force of 30,000 could add as many as 6,000 officers;
 - a mid-size city like Salt Lake City, Utah which currently employs 353 officers, could hire up to 70 new cops;
 - a small city like Smyrna, Georgia with a total police force of 78 could receive 15 more officers under the program.

07/15/94 14:27 8-202 514 9077 OAG LIZ BERNSTEIN 002/002

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, July 15, 1994

THE TRUTH ABOUT HONG KONG POLICE

- Contrary to some reports, the President's Crime Bill does not order the hiring of the Hong Kong police force by the Federal, state or local governments to carry out law enforcement functions in the United States.
- This claim is a piece of fiction. Neither the Senate nor House versions of the crime bill would require the hiring of Hong Kong police officers, and the Administration has never supported or endorsed such a provision.
- The facts are:
 - * Republican Senator Bill Roth of Delaware has sponsored a Crime Bill provision that would direct the Attorney General to prepare a report examining the feasibility of and problems related to recruiting and hiring former Hong Kong police as Federal law enforcement agents. The provision is based on the view that the officers' language skills, cultural knowledge, and investigative experience may help to combat Asian-American organized crime and drug trafficking.
 - * This provision requires a report, but it does not mandate any hiring.
 - * If Congress adopts the provision, the Administration will fully explore the potential costs and benefits of hiring former Hong Kong police officers and the challenges of conducting necessary background investigations.
- The President's Crime Bill contains critical proposals to combat criminal activity -- including putting 100,000 more police officers on the street, helping states to incarcerate more violent offenders more effectively, and introducing crime prevention initiatives. The American public should not be fooled by the efforts of opponents to divert attention from the real issues, including the false claim that the President's proposal would mandate the hiring of foreign police officers in Federal law enforcement.

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

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

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



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

DATE: _____

TO: LIZ BERNSTEIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 2239 Telephone No.: () 456 - 7845

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 - 0467 Telephone No.: () 514 - 6907

TRANSMISSION CONTAINS _____ SHEETS INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET

SPECIAL NOTE(S): TALKING POINTS

If any page(s) are missing from this transmission, please
telephone sender at the above telephone number for re-
transmission.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 13, 1994

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF CRIME VICTIMS

- Today, Attorney General Janet Reno met with Victim-Witness Coordinators from U.S. Attorneys Offices across the nation, gathered in Arlington, Virginia to discuss how the Crime Bill will improve the protection of crime victims' rights.
- The Crime Bill encourages states to offer victims the right to be heard in sentencing -- so that victims of violent crime will have the same right afforded offenders in sentencing and parole hearings.
- Victims would gain greatly expanded restitution rights and increased access to victim counseling and other assistance. The Administration-supported Chairman's Mark provides such assistance: victims of sexual assault will be able to recover lost income, and the cost of child care, transportation and other expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenses.
- Victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse are further protected under Administration-supported Crime Bill provisions that include:
 - * Creation of a Federal remedy for interstate domestic abuse and a requirement that protective orders issued in one state be recognized and enforced in other states;
 - * Extension of the Victim Shield Law and other prohibitions against the introduction of evidence used to show provocation or invitation by a victim of sexual assault; and
 - * Coverage of the cost of HIV testing and counseling for victims of serious sexual assault.
- The Crime Bill would extend the Crime Victims' Fund, doubling the fee criminals must pay to cover victims' expenses.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, July 22, 1994

MAYORS ACROSS AMERICA: "PASS THE CRIME BILL"

- Republican and Democratic mayors, representing communities of all sizes and in all regions, have spoken out: America's cities need the Crime Bill.
- Several provisions of the Crime Bill are particularly critical to mayors' efforts to work with law enforcement agencies and their communities to combat crime and violence, including:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 new community police officers on the streets -- an almost 20 percent increase in the number of local police officers nationwide. The President's program is a flexible approach aimed at meeting the different crime control needs of individual cities;
 - * The Local Partnership Act, which authorizes direct payments to qualifying units of local government to fund crime prevention programs;
 - * The Model Intensive Grant Program, to fund comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas; and
 - * Byrne Grants for existing multi-jurisdictional crime and drug control efforts.
- Letters to the conferees on Capitol Hill have come from mayors across the country and across ideological lines, including prominent Republicans such as: Rudolph Giuliani of New York City; Richard Riordan of Los Angeles; Gregory Lashutka of Columbus, OH (President of the National Conference of Republican Mayors and Municipal Elected Officials); and Victor Ashe of Knoxville, TN (President of the United States Conference of Mayors).
- A group of African-American mayors -- from cities such as Seattle, Atlanta, Detroit and Newark -- joined to write a letter arguing that we must pass the Crime Bill now: "It includes too many important provisions: funding that will increase the availability of drug treatment, a ban on semi-automatic weapons, a range of crime prevention programs that will provide alternatives and real hope to our young people, and the ability to hire additional police officers. It also includes provisions that could prevent people from turning to crime in the first place and having to face stiff penalties, including the death sentence. We cannot afford to lose the opportunities this bill provides to the people of our cities."

07/18/94 10:40 202 514 9077 OAG 555 LIZ BERNSTEIN 42 0027002

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, July 18, 1994

WORKING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT TO COMBAT CRIME

- Attorney General Janet Reno met yesterday in Richmond, Virginia with representatives of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) to discuss a shared anti-crime strategy of tougher punishment, more police, and effective prevention. She stressed the need for real cooperation among community leaders, elected officials, federal, state and local law enforcement officers, and ordinary citizens.
- Earlier in the day, the Attorney General, Congressman Bobby Scott and other community leaders toured Richmond's Gilpin Court housing project, a community where such a partnership is succeeding in the fight against crime. A police substation and cops on the beat have cut the crime rate since their introduction to the complex six years ago.
- The Crime Bill will substantially increase the ranks and the capabilities of police officers across the nation. The Attorney General discussed provisions that will help law enforcement work with the community to solve and prevent crimes, including:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 more police officers on America's streets, ensuring that every community that needs police can receive assistance;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision, aimed at career criminals who do the most harm to society;
 - * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists who use these weapons of destruction to out-gun and kill police officers;
 - * Law Enforcement Scholarships and the Police Corps program to provide police departments with a diverse pool of officers who have the education and skills necessary to maximize their ability to fight crime; and
 - * Grants for computerized automation and other technological improvements in law enforcement, as well as for an expansion of training programs for state and local law enforcement officers.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, March 21, 1994

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

- A major factor underlying the nation's crime problem has been the growing concentration of poverty and sharp erosion in the economic position of disadvantaged youth and young adults. The President's Y.E.S. Initiative is a highly targeted program to prevent crime by improving the labor market prospects of at-risk youth in high crime and economically distressed areas.
- By improving the employment and long-term career prospects of youth and young adults, the poverty-crime-violence cycle can be broken. As the President said in the State of the Union address, young people must have something to say "yes" to.
- Unanimously adopted last week by the House Judiciary Committee as part of the Crime Bill's prevention package, Y.E.S. 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;
 - * Tying 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 linked to 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 renewable (up to four years) grant awards will be evaluated on the basis creativity in leveraging resources; ability to effectively link the program 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 drop out rates, and increase educational attainment.

**Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, July 5, 1994**

**HELPING AMERICANS TO LIVE "FREE FROM FEAR":
THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-CRIME STRATEGY**

- As the problem of crime continues to occupy our national attention, a consensus is emerging about how best to keep our neighborhoods, our homes and our families and friends safe from criminal activity. That consensus recognizes that old single-minded approaches aimed at suppressing crime won't work.
- What America needs is an anti-crime strategy that strikes a balance between more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- President Clinton's anti-crime legislation now before Congress offers America just such a strategy. Comprised of three key components -- police, punishment, and prevention -- the President's Crime Bill is a tough, effective, and sensible approach to reducing crime in America.

Protecting Our Communities: 100,000 Additional Police Officers on America's Streets.

- Putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets is at the heart of the President's overall anti crime strategy. The plan represents a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers nationwide. The nearly \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to help every community in the country that needs and wants assistance to strengthen its police force to improve public safety.
- The Republican Crime Conference Report Alternative, on the other hand, offers *less* money for community policing. That means fewer police officers catching criminals, fewer patrolling neighborhoods, fewer building partnerships based on trust with communities, and fewer keeping our streets safe.

Protecting Our Law Enforcement Officers Against Police-Killing Assault Weapons.

- The Clinton Administration anti-crime strategy includes a ban on semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which kill law enforcement officers out-gunned by the firepower such weapons produce. It's a measure that law enforcement officials around the nation overwhelmingly support.
- But don't look for a ban on assault weapons in the Republican Alternative. It has NO ban, even though the assault weapons ban has previously passed both the House and the Senate.

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 Administration-backed Chairman's Mark includes:

- * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who do the most harm to society;
- * Reinstatement of the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer;
- * A state prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders more quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting reasonable "truth in sentencing" provisions;
- * 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.

Prevention Programs That Work

- An essential ingredient of the President's plan is crime prevention. Old approaches to fighting crime offered the American people a false choice between punishment or prevention. This Administration, however, takes a different view. While more police and swift and certain punishment are critical to our fight against violence and crime, we must also create sensible and effective prevention programs that offer the country long-term solutions which help break the criminal cycle -- programs that increase youth employment, recreational and educational opportunities.
- Some of the key prevention programs in the Administration's Crime Bill include:
 - * The President's Youth Employment Skills program "Y.E.S.", contained in the House Crime Bill, which will provide young people with job training and opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - * The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, which helps kids fight the allure of gang membership through education;
 - * The Midnight Sports Program which will provide grants to programs designed to prevent youth violence by teaching sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution; and
 - * Programs to place Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects -- which are all too often located in high-crime areas -- where they can provide young people with a meaningful alternative to gangs, drugs, crime and violence.
- The Republican Alternative, by contrast, allocates *less* for crime prevention -- much less. The Republican Alternative gives up on young people, giving them no hope and few opportunities to turn away from the criminal path.

LAW ENFORCEMENT FACTS

- 1) There are approximately 604,000 sworn law enforcement officers now serving in the United States. About 10 percent of them are females.
- 2) In 1992, there were a total of 33,649,000 total crimes committed in the United States, including 6,621,000 violent crimes--an average of one crime every two seconds.
- 3) Crime fighting has taken its toll. Since the first recorded police death in 1794, there have been more than 13,500 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.
- 4) A total of 1,669 law enforcement officers died in the line of duty during just the last 10 years, or an average of 167 police deaths per year. There were 147 police deaths in 1993.
- 5) On average, more than 62,000 law enforcement officers are assaulted each year and some 20,000 are injured annually. However, in 1992 (no stats yet available for 1993) those figures skyrocketed to more than 81,000 officers assaulted and nearly 30,000 injured.
- 6) The deadliest year in law enforcement history was 1974 when 268 officers were killed. The deadliest decade was the 1970's when a total of 2,170 officers died, or 217 each year. That figure has dropped dramatically in the 1990's to 148 per year.
- 7) New York City has lost more officers in the line of duty than any other department, with 518 deaths. California has lost over 1,100 officers, more than any other state. The state with the fewest deaths is Vermont with 13.
- 8) There are 780 federal officers on the Memorial, 254 correctional officers and 12 military law enforcement officers.
- 9) There are 86 female officers listed on the Memorial, only five of whom were killed prior to 1970.
- 10) More officers have been killed in December (1,275) and January (1,269) than during any other months of the year.
- 11) During the last 10 years, more officers were killed on Tuesdays than on any other day of the week. The fewest number of fatalities occurred on Sundays.
- 12) More officers were killed between 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. than during any other two-hour period over the past decade.

(All statistics above include the new names that are being added to the Memorial in 1994.)

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, April 29, 1994

ADMINISTRATION-BACKED ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN PASSES HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

- The momentum behind the Administration-backed effort to ban semiautomatic assault weapons continued to build yesterday as the House Judiciary Committee approved Rep. Charles Schumer's (D-NY) and Rep. Mike Synar's (D-OK) bill to remove assault weapons from our streets.
- The Assault Weapons Ban Bill, which currently has 59 co-sponsors, was passed on a 20 to 15 bipartisan vote, which included the support of Congressman Henry Hyde (R-IL).
- The Schumer bill, identical to the Feinstein amendment to the Senate Crime Bill which passed the Senate last year, effectively bans the future manufacture and importation of semiautomatic assault weapons. Hunting and sporting weapons, however, are specifically exempted.
 - * Although the bill bans the future manufacture and importation of semiautomatic assault weapons, currently-owned guns are grandfathered.
 - * Moreover, the bill uses very specific criteria in defining which semiautomatic rifles, pistols and shotguns would be prohibited.
 - * 650 types of hunting and sporting rifles and shotguns are explicitly exempt from the ban.
 - * The bill also contains explicit exceptions for experimental or governmental use.
- In addition, the Assault Weapons Ban Bill prohibits the manufacture and importation of large-capacity magazines and requires private sellers and buyers of assault weapons to keep a record of the transaction.
- The bill's provisions also contain penalties for those who violate the ban: Up to five years in jail, except for those who violate of the record-keeping provision, who face up to six months in jail.
- The Assault Weapons Ban will save lives by taking weapons intended for military combat off of the streets and out of the hands of violent criminals. Although they represent less than 1 percent of privately-owned firearms, assault weapons account for 8 percent of the firearms traced to criminal activities -- a number which has been on the rise in recent years.
- The Assault Weapons Ban now moves to the full House of Representatives where a vote on final passage is expected soon.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Monday, May 2, 1994

THE MESSAGE FROM AMERICA: BANNING SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS MEANS SAVING LIVES

- The overwhelming majority of Americans supports a legislative ban on semiautomatic assault weapons. Why? Because a ban will save lives, pure and simple. It will take weapons designed for military combat off the streets and out of the hands of violent criminals. In nearly every part of America, the evidence is clear:
 - * A legislative ban would prohibit the Springfield M1-A1 assault rifle -- one of the weapons used by two men last Thursday in a gun battle following a bank robbery in Wisconsin. The gun battle resulted in the murder of a Waukesha, Wisconsin police officer.
 - * The ban would also outlaw the AK-47 -- the weapon chosen by four drug traffickers who engaged in a gun battle with Federal agents outside their drug manufacturing site in Pushmataha County, Oklahoma in 1990.
 - * Also prohibited would be the Intratec TEC-22 and semiautomatic assault pistols manufactured by Norinco -- weapons used by six young men last year to rob seven Ohio banks in six months.
 - * Had a legislative ban been in place in December, 1992, it might have saved the life of a teacher at Atlantic Shores Christian School. There, a student, using a Cobray M-11/9 semiautomatic assault pistol, went on a killing spree, murdering one of his teachers and seriously wounding another.
- Critics are quick to argue that semiautomatic assault weapons represent less than 1 percent of privately-owned firearms. Yet these same assault weapons account for 8 percent of the firearms traced to criminal activities -- a number which has been on the rise in recent years. As the weapon of choice for violent criminals, assault weapons make up a disproportionately high number of crime-related firearms.
- We already know that when the Bush Administration banned the importation of certain assault weapons, the number of imported assault weapons traced to crime declined by 45% in the first year, while the number of domestic assault weapons traced to crime remained the same. We can achieve the same dramatic impact on the number of domestically manufactured assault weapons traced to criminal activity by passing the legislative ban.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, May 4, 1994

THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN: A VOTE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, A VOTE AGAINST CRIME

- Thursday's House of Representatives vote on legislation to ban semiautomatic assault weapons is not about controlling guns; it's about controlling crime.
- Semiautomatic assault weapons are the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists. While they represent only one percent of privately-owned firearms in this country, assault weapons account for eight percent of the firearms traced to crime -- a disproportionately high number which has been rising in recent years.
- And every year, these weapons kill police officers -- men and women who put their lives on the line everyday to keep our communities safe. They are the ones who are out-gunned by the firepower that street criminals now wield with assault weapons.
- This was tragically demonstrated last week in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, when a police officer was murdered -- the first officer in ten years to be killed in the line of duty in Waukesha -- during a gun battle involving a Springfield M1A1 assault rifle.
- As a result of this and too many incidents like it, law enforcement officials have been unified in their support of taking these weapons off of the streets and out of criminal hands. We cannot ask them to risk their lives in the fight against crime -- and then deny them the help they need.
- Today, Attorney General Reno carries that message of support for the nation's law enforcement community to Capitol Hill. She, along with Congressman Chuck Schumer (D-NY), Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Senator Metzenbaum (D-OH), will reiterate the Administration's support for a legislative ban on semiautomatic assault weapons.
- The Administration-supported legislative ban prohibits weapons designed for military combat, but specifically safeguards hunters' rights by explicitly exempting over 650 hunting and recreational guns. Moreover, not all semiautomatic firearms are covered by the ban; only semiautomatic assault weapons -- weapons designed for the battlefields of war -- are prohibited.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, May 6, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON VICTORIOUS AS HOUSE PASSES ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

- Standing with the law enforcement community, the vast majority of American citizens, and the national interest, the House of Representatives yesterday voted 216 to 214 to pass Administration-backed legislation banning the future manufacture of semiautomatic assault weapons.
- Led by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), House supporters of the ban were able to reverse momentum against the legislation and produce a victory.
- Also instrumental in persuading House members to support the legislative ban was the persistent leadership of President Clinton and members of his Cabinet, led by Attorney General Reno and Treasury Secretary Bentsen.
- The bipartisan anti-crime vote is a triumph for every American who desires safe streets, and particularly for those who know first-hand the tragedy that semiautomatic assault weapons can cause. Parents who've lost children, individuals who've lost spouses, police officers who've lost partners -- all know that taking assault weapons off of the streets and out of the hands of violent criminals means saving lives.
- The House members who supported this legislation, as President Clinton noted right after the historic vote, "demonstrated extraordinary courage in the face of extraordinary political pressure to walk away."
- As part of a larger, comprehensive Administration anti-crime strategy, the House's action brings the nation closer towards controlling violent crime on America's streets.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

March 22, 1994
(House Rules)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

H.R. 4092 - Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Brooks (D) TX and 3 others)

The Administration strongly supports prompt passage of H.R. 4092, which embodies the central elements of the President's anti-crime legislative agenda. This critical legislation will enable the Federal Government to play a significantly enhanced role in the Nation's fight against the crime and violence that plague too many of our communities.

Passage of H.R. 4092 will assist the States and localities in their efforts against violent crime -- particularly in the critical areas of police, prisons, and prevention. In addition, H.R. 4092 will provide necessary tools to Federal law enforcement officials, improving their effectiveness in combating violent crime. The bill will expand and advance proven crime prevention programs in an unprecedented way.

H.R. 4092 contains key elements of the President's anti-crime program, including:

- o A Substantial Start Towards Putting an Additional 100,000 Police Officers on Our Streets, Engaged in Community Policing. This is the centerpiece of the President's anti-crime program. Putting more officers on the street -- working with communities -- is the best way to prevent crime and illegal drug use, to ensure that criminals are apprehended when crimes occur, and to return to our citizens the sense of security that has been taken from them.
- o Launching a "Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime and Violence. This bill focuses our efforts to combat youthful violence with:
 - Proven and extensive crime prevention programs, to give kids something to say "yes" to (discussed below);
 - Boot camps for youthful offenders, as a second-chance for kids who get off-track;
 - Drug courts to get drug users turned around before they commit more serious crimes;
 - A ban on juvenile gun possession; and

-- For hardened young criminals, the authority to try 13-year olds as adults for serious violent offenses.

- o Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime. In addition to the vital prison program discussed below, the bill contains several measures to ensure that violent offenders cannot continue to prey upon our communities. These include:

-- The President's "three strikes and you're out" life imprisonment provision, which is targeted on the career violent offenders who do so much violent harm.

-- Reinstating the Federal death penalty for the most heinous offenses, including the killing of Federal law enforcement officers.

- o Significant and Innovative Crime Prevention Programs that Give Our Young People Something to Say "Yes" To. While we must -- and will -- insist upon personal responsibility, and punish those who commit crimes regardless of their circumstances, we must also do what we can to keep young people from beginning to engage in crime. Among the prevention programs in the bill that the Administration strongly supports are:

-- The President's "YES" program (Youth Employment and Skills), to give employment opportunities to kids in hard-hit, high-crime areas;

-- "Ounce of Prevention" programs to keep schools open after hours and to expand after-school activities, like Boys and Girls clubs, that keep kids off the streets; and

-- Innovative alternatives like Midnight Sports and Police Partnerships with Youths.

Prevention programs make sense, and are an important part of any balanced attack on the crime and violence that plague our cities, towns, neighborhoods, and rural communities.

- o Assisting the States in Building and Operating More Prison Cells to Get More Violent Offenders and Criminal Aliens Off Our Streets. It is incumbent upon the Federal Government to aid States that are struggling to make sure that violent criminals are not being released prematurely for lack of space. The Federal Government has built the prisons necessary to ensure that Federal offenders are not being prematurely released, and this Administration is committed

to maintaining the necessary capacity. However, none of us will be safe until the States can do the same.

- o Attack on Violence Against Women. The bill includes a plan, strongly supported by the President, to increase penalties and prevention efforts aimed at domestic violence and sexual assaults that make American women unsafe in their homes or on the street.
- o Other Initiatives. Among the other Administration-supported provisions of H.R. 4092 are those that would promote victims' rights, prevent child abuse, provide a "safety-valve" from mandatory minimum sentences for non-violent offenders, and increase penalties for hate crimes.

The Administration supports Rep. Moyer's amendment to authorize funds for increased Treasury law enforcement activities. Treasury's law enforcement bureaus have a crucial role to play in fighting street crime, gang violence, and smuggling, and in supporting gun control and State and local law enforcement. The inclusion of this amendment will complement the other provisions of H.R. 4092.

While the Administration does not agree with every program or provision in H.R. 4092, it firmly believes that, taken as a whole, the bill is a balanced approach to the problem of crime, and contains many much-needed crime-fighting measures. The Administration looks forward to working with the House to obtain prompt passage of this important legislation.

* * * * *

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 6, 1994

CARRYING THE ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-CRIME MESSAGE TO AMERICA: ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TRAVELS THE COUNTRY IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIME BILL

- Carrying a message of less crime and violence through more cops, tough measures and real hope for America's youth, Attorney General Janet Reno takes to the road today to build support for the Administration's Crime Bill. Traveling coast-to-coast and visiting communities in several states, the Attorney General's trip is part of a national dialogue with the American people about how we can reclaim our neighborhoods, parks, streets, and schools from crime and violence.
- The Attorney General begins her trip with a stop today in Columbus, Ohio, where she will join local residents, community leaders, law enforcement officers and elected officials in a show of support for swift passage of the Crime Bill.
- Later this week and early next week, Attorney General Reno will travel to Texas, Louisiana, California, New York, and Virginia, and will participate in events emphasizing the President's three-pronged approach to fighting crime -- police, punishment and prevention.
- The trip gives the Attorney General an opportunity to leave the Beltway and interact with citizens who are dealing day-to-day with the problem of crime, and to hear first-hand why localities around the country need prompt, immediate and certain action on the Crime Bill.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

WHY LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME BILL

- President Clinton's comprehensive anti-crime strategy is not only supported by citizens nationwide; it also enjoys the backing of law enforcement. Why? Because the President's Crime Bill gives law enforcement officials the tools they need to do their job effectively.
- It's up to Congressional conferees to adopt the President's plan and ensure that the Crime Bill emerging from Conference contains provisions which give law enforcement the assistance they need and deserve. Among the provisions supported by the Administration which help law enforcement the most are:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 more police officers on America's streets, ensuring that every community that needs police can receive assistance;
 - * Additional funding to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents to curb drug trafficking on our streets;
 - * Restoration of a workable, constitutional death penalty for the most heinous crimes, such as killing a federal law enforcement officer;
 - * 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;
 - * Funds to hire more prosecutors for gang prosecutions, as well as the support staff and resources new prosecutors require;
 - * Additional funds for law enforcement components and functions of the Treasury Department to help meet their increased law enforcement responsibilities;
 - * Law Enforcement Scholarships and the Police Corps program to provide police departments with officers who have the education and skills necessary to maximize their ability to fight crime; 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.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, March 22, 1994

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF KEY ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED
PROVISIONS IN THE HOUSE CRIME BILL**

- More Police and Community Policing: The bill funds 50,000 new police officers -- evenly-divided between large and small cities -- deployed in community policing programs.
- "Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime and Violence: The bill focuses on youthful violence in numerous ways:
 - With proven and extensive crime prevention programs (as discussed below);
 - With boot camps for youthful offenders, as a second-chance for kids who get off track;
 - With drug courts to get young drug users turned around before it is too late;
 - With a ban on juvenile gun possession;
 - And, for hardened young criminals, the authority to try 13-olds as adults.
- Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime: The bill includes several steps, including:
 - The President's "three strikes and you're out" proposal for repeat violent offenders;
 - The death penalty for the most heinous of murders, including killing a federal law enforcement officer;
 - A \$3 billion plan for grants to state and local governments to expand prisons to hold 30,000 more violent offenders and criminal aliens.
- A Substantial Crime Prevention Agenda: The bill includes almost \$6 billion in crime prevention programs, including:
 - The President's "YES" program (Youth Employment Skills), to get job training and opportunities to kids in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - Ounce of prevention programs to keep schools open after hours, and to expand after-school activities like Boys and Girls clubs, that keep kids off the streets;
 - Innovative alternatives, like Midnight Sports and Police Partnerships with youths;
- Attack on Violence Against Women: The bill includes increased penalties and prevention efforts aimed at domestic violence and sexual assaults.
- Much, Much More: Among the many other administrative-backed provisions are laws to promote victims rights; to prevent child abuse; to provide a mandatory minimum "safely-valve" for non-violent offenders; and to increase penalties for hate crimes.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, June 13, 1994

WHAT THE CRIME BILL *REALLY* DOES

- Today's Wall Street Journal editorial, "What the Crime Bill Does", tries desperately to minimize the bipartisan, comprehensive, well-supported crime bill by ignoring critical provisions of the bill and distorting others. Here are the editorial's fictions contrasted with facts about the President's Crime Bill.
- **Fiction:** The editorial argues that the bill is primarily an expansion of "our social welfare programs."
- **FACT:** The vast majority of money in the President's Crime Bill is spent on two anti-crime approaches: 1) putting more police on our streets, and 2) ensuring swift and certain punishment of criminal acts. The third approach -- prevention programs that we already know work to help prevent crime in the long-term -- make up roughly a third of the total spending. The President's plan is smart, tough, and effective anti-crime legislation, pure and simple.
- **Fiction:** The Crime Bill will do little to get "muggers, drug kingpins, and murderers off the street."
- **FACT:** On the contrary, most of President Clinton's comprehensive Crime Bill is aimed at curbing violent crime on the streets now. That's one reason why law enforcement officials across the nation support the Administration's Crime Bill so enthusiastically. Some of the short-term crimefighting efforts implemented by the Crime Bill include:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion earmarked to add 100,000 new police officers to America's streets -- 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 do the most harm to society;
 - * Additional funds to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents to remove drug kingpins and drug dealers from our communities;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and older, as adults for serious violent offenses; and

* 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.

- **Fiction:** The Crime Bill makes it difficult for states to build more prison space by "steal[ing] money from the states and then hand[ing] it back . . . with a host of strings attached."
- **FACT:** The President's Crime Bill doesn't steal money from the states. Rather, it takes the savings from a reduction in the Federal workforce of over 250,000 employees and uses it to fight crime, pure and simple. Many of those saved dollars will help states lock up violent criminals quickly through a state prison grant program. The Administration's plan will provide states with the resources they need to create additional prison space, as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting reasonable and flexible "truth in sentencing" provisions which ensure that violent criminals do their time behind bars.
- **Fiction:** While stating that the death penalty is "a good thing," the editorial argues that \$30 billion is "a steep price to pay to get it."
- **FACT:** Reinstating a workable death penalty is only one component of a comprehensive, bipartisan plan attacking crime on a number of critical fronts. We already know that old, single-minded approaches don't work. Simply reinstating the death penalty without doing anything else won't reduce crime. We have to do other things that work -- such as increase the number of cops on the streets, help states build more prison space, and add funds for more prosecutors -- things that will be paid for by the funds saved from reducing the Federal workforce over the next five years.
- The President's anti-crime strategy is a plan America needs and supports. It strikes an effective balance among more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path. All of these things are crucial to our efforts to reduce crime in our country.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, May 23, 1994

CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES PREPARE TO HAMMER OUT DETAILS OF THE CRIME BILL

- Now that both Houses of Congress have passed versions of the Crime Bill, House and Senate conferees prepare to work out the details. Facing the Congressional conferees is a special opportunity and responsibility: To create a Crime Bill that adopts the national consensus now developing about how best to keep our neighborhoods, our homes and our families and friends safe from criminal activity.
- That consensus recognizes that old single-minded approaches aimed at suppressing crime won't work. Instead, we need a Crime Bill that strikes a balance between more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- President Clinton's anti-crime strategy offers America just such a Crime Bill. Comprised of three key components -- police, punishment, and prevention -- the President's Crime Bill is a tough, effective, and sensible approach to reducing crime in America.
- The Crime Bill emerging from the Conference should include these key elements of the President's plan:
 - * Efforts to put 100,000 police officers onto America's streets, a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers nationwide. The nearly \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to help every community in the country that needs and wants assistance to strengthen its police force to improve public safety;
 - * A "Three Strikes You're Out" measure aimed at repeat offenders;
 - * A grant program which helps states put and keep violent criminals behind bars for a long time by giving them resources to create much needed prison space and by encouraging them to adopt "truth in sentencing" reforms;
 - * Restoration of an enforceable federal death penalty for the most heinous of offenses, including the killing of federal law enforcement officers;
 - * A balanced crime prevention agenda which gives young people something to say "yes" to, such as the Youth Employment and Skills program, after school community youth services, Boys and Girls clubs, Midnight Sports, Police Corps and Law Enforcement Scholarships, and other crime prevention programs that enhance the employment, educational and recreational opportunities of youth;
 - * Measures aimed at stopping violence against women.

CRIME CONFERENCE REPORT -- DETAILED SUMMARY

DEATH PENALTY

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

THE BRADY BILL

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

AID TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- o Authorizes \$1 billion in new drug- and crime-fighting aid for local police departments, prosecutors, corrections and other criminal justice agencies.
- o Overall, the bill provides more than \$3 billion to put more police on the streets, more prosecutors in the courts, and more prisoners behind bars.

PENALTIES FOR DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIMES

- o Provides 56 new criminal offenses or penalty increases, including serious violent crimes, drug trafficking and firearms offenses -- more than in the Administration's crime bill.
- o Imposes mandatory federal prison sentences for 12 serious crimes, including using minors to sell drugs, possession of a gun by a convicted criminal, and dealing drugs in drug-free school zones -- more than in the Administration's crime bill.

GANG VIOLENCE

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

VICTIMS OF CRIME

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

RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- o Provides \$50 million in aid to rural law enforcement agencies.
- o Establishes federal-state-local Rural Law Enforcement Task Forces in every federal judicial district with significant rural areas.
- o Establishes a specialized rural law enforcement training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

POLICE CORPS

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

PRISONS

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

TERRORISM

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

GUN PENALTIES

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

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- o Authorizes more than \$350 million for federal law enforcement agencies to add hundreds of additional FBI and DEA agents, federal prosecutors, Border Patrol officers, and other law enforcement officials to combat violent crime and drug trafficking.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE

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

CHILD ABUSE

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

HELP FOR THE FRONT LINES

Key Provisions in Crime Conference Report

- o State and local aid programs will add 10,000 police and prosecutors to our streets and courtrooms.
- o Administration's proposed cuts to state and local law enforcement would have removed 1,000 police from the front lines.
- o The Drug Emergency Areas program will put 2,000 more police on the streets, and 60,000 more than drug addicts in treatment in the areas most ravaged by drugs and crime.
- o Federal law enforcement will be boosted by:
 - * 400 more DEA agents, 20 new State & Local Task Forces;
 - * 1,000 more FBI agents;
 - * 900 more agents attacking the flow of drugs through our borders; and
 - * 350 more Federal prosecutors.
- o Military style boot camps, drug treatment prisons, and other law enforcement programs will house 40,000 Federal, state and local offenders.
- o Police Corps program will recruit more than 20,000 young police officers.
- o Prison-based drug programs will treat more than 90,000 drug-addicted state and local prisoners.
- o Aid to rural areas will provide drug treatment to 10,000 hard-core addicts.
- o Anti-youth gang efforts will provide alternatives -- such as Boys & Girls Clubs -- in hundreds of public housing projects.

CRIME CONFERENCE REPORT -- MAJOR PROVISIONS

DEATH PENALTY:

The largest-ever expansion of the federal death penalty, including murder of a law enforcement officer, drive-by-shootings, and death penalty for "drug kingpins."

BRADY BILL:

A five-day waiting period for the purchase of a handgun, requiring police background check to keep guns out of the hands of criminals.

STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Authorizes \$1 billion for formula grants for local police departments, prosecutors and prisons. A total of \$3.2 billion authorized for federal aid to state and local law enforcement programs.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM:

Limits death row inmates to a single federal appeal, which must be filed within one year.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE REFORM:

Codifies a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule where the police have a warrant.

INCREASED PENALTIES:

Contains 56 penalty increases or new criminal offenses, including 12 new mandatory minimum penalties, penalties for gun crimes, violent crimes, gun possession by convicted criminals, and using children to sell drugs.

VICTIMS OF CRIME:

Expands aid to crime victims, and permits them to speak at the sentencing of their assailants.

CHILD ABUSE:

Provides a national criminal background check system for workers in day care centers, and imposes death penalty for child abuse murders.

PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS:

Military-style boot camps, drug treatment prisons and other programs will house an additional 40,000 Federal, state and local prisoners.

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

CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

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

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

March 10, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON ADDRESSES FORUM ON CRIME AND NATIONAL SERVICE

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

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, March 11, 1994

ADMINISTRATION ANTI-CRIME PROPOSALS IN SCHUMER SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

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

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Monday, March 14, 1994

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEES APPROVE KEY ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S CRIME PLAN

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

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, March 16, 1994

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

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

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, March 17, 1994

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

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

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, March 18, 1994

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S CRIME PACKAGE PASS HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

- The momentum behind the President's comprehensive crime package continued to build yesterday as the House Judiciary Committee approved additional elements of the plan. Key among the passed anti-crime measures were:
 - * Tough but smart "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment legislation based upon the Administration's proposal.
 - * A promising anti-crime prevention package, including key prevention programs such as Y.E.S. (Youth Employment Skills), Ounce of Prevention, after-school Community Youth Services, and Midnight Sports, which underscore the President's dual punishment-and-prevention approach to reduce crime.
 - * A prison grant program encouraging states to take appropriate measures to ensure that the most serious violent offenders are put behind bars for a long time.
 - * Administration-supported provisions which protect children by strengthening laws against child exploitation.
 - * Restoration of an enforceable federal death penalty for the most heinous of federal offenses, another element of the President's comprehensive anti-crime program.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Because the Wednesday, March 23 talking points will focus on the rule, the fairness of the rule and the need to pass the rule in order to keep the crime bill momentum going, and because the rule will not be voted out of committee until late this evening, there will be no talking points until tomorrow morning. We will make them available as early tomorrow morning as logistically possible.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, March 23, 1994 (update)

Pass The Crime Bill - Now!

- The U.S. House of Representatives begins consideration of the crime bill on the floor today. Final passage is expected on Friday. There should be no delay in getting a bill passed and signed into law!
- While violent criminals are terrorizing Americans every day, some are still saying "let's wait and work on this some more and think about it some more."
- The fact is, almost all of the provisions of this crime bill have been pending in House Committees in similar or identical form for months, if not years. **It's time for action!**
- There is no good reason for delay. House members must adopt the rule and move immediately to consideration of the bill.
- House deliberations must not get bogged down or stalled. **Every day we delay in passing the crime bill is a day that we could have had an impact on crime, and didn't.**
- Given the seriousness of the crime problem in America and the months during which Members have had to formulate and propose their solutions, it is hard to understand why the House should delay consideration of this important piece of legislation
- We must pass a balanced crime bill -- featuring police, punishment and prevention -- now!

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Friday, March 25, 1994

USA Today's "View" vs. "Our View"

- The criticism of the House crime bill in yesterday's "Our View" column in USA Today ignores critical provisions which work in tandem with objected to portions of the bill.
 - **Fiction:** First, the column argues that the Administration's "three strikes and you're out" proposal will create to prison overcrowding, forcing the release violent rapists and murders.
 - **Fact:** The federal prison system has never released one of its 60,000 inmates because of overcrowding -- and the additional 200 300 "three strikes" convicts each year will not change this. Also, the column fails to mention that the bill makes available \$3 billion dollars for the construction of new prisons to help alleviate state prison overcrowding or prevent the early release of violent criminals.
 - **Fiction:** The column decries \$3 billion in spending on "boot camps of dubious worth."
 - **Fact:** The \$3 billion dollars is for prisons, boot camps and a wide range of other innovative punishment approaches. By providing an intermediate sanction between probation and traditional incarceration, young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment at the initial stages of a criminal career. The early data suggests that boot camps are more effective than prison in reducing both recidivism and the cost of incarceration.
 - **Fiction:** The column complains that the bill provides funding for 100,000 new police officers, but "no one knows where the salaries of these cops will come from . . . in five years."
 - **Fact:** The provisions providing funding for new police officers require communities to demonstrate how they will fund the police hires in the long run. There is a genuine federal-state partnership, with the federal government providing the money to prime the police hiring pump.
 - **Fiction:** The column declares that there are "concerns" about whether the funding for the bill will really come from a "trust fund" rather than from cuts to other important programs.
 - **Fact:** The Administration has indicated time and again that the crime bill will be paid for with funds, placed in a Violent Crime Trust Fund, generated by a 250,000 person reduction in the federal payroll.
-
- The House crime bill provides a balanced approach -- focusing on police, punishment and prevention. There is no reason for further delay. The crime bill should be passed.
-

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Tuesday, March 29, 1994

The Administration's Ongoing Fight Against Crime

- Passage of the crime bill will provide critical resources and tools necessary to effectively fight crime in America. But ongoing crime-fighting efforts should not be ignored.
- The Clinton Administration has, from day one, focused resources and innovative programs on catching and punishing criminals as well as on the prevention of crime before someone is victimized.
- At a press briefing today, ongoing crime-fighting efforts by the Department of Justice, the Department of Treasury, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy were highlighted in order to demonstrate that Administration crime-fighting programs are producing meaningful results.
- Attorney General Reno discussed the fact that the Administration has, already, awarded 108 jurisdictions around the country over \$75 million to hire over 1000 police officers. With another \$75 million to be awarded in April, an important down payment on the crime bill's promise of 100,000 new police officers has been made.
- Ms. Reno reported on the early activity stemming from the Administration's new anti-violent crime initiative announced just last month. Already, every U.S. Attorney in the country has appointed a special anti-violence coordinator charged with the responsibility of bringing together all federal, state and local law enforcement agencies for the purpose of developing strategies to target violent crime -- and the benefits of such cooperative efforts are showing up time and again.
- Treasury Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, Ron Noble, discussed the early successes stemming from ATF's implementation of the Brady Act. Already, thousands of guns have been denied to convicted felons and dozens of fugitives from justice have been identified. Through the continued enforcement of the Brady Act, we can keep guns out of the hands of criminals and catch some fugitives who are foolhardy enough to test the system.

- Mr. Noble also discussed the reclassification of the "Streetsweeper/Striker 12" weapon to tighten access and availability of these frequently used in crime devices. And he highlighted ATF's successful coordination with the New York City Housing Authority to review the validity of Federal Firearms licenses in or near public housing projects, resulting in the revocation of over 200 licenses.

- Secretary Cisneros discussed the ongoing, successful efforts of HUD's "Operation Safe Home". Dedicated to the notion that public housing residents have a right to live in a peaceful and safe environment, this program coordinates federal, state and local law enforcement resources to fight crime in public and assisted housing. The program has already led to the arrest of dozens of drug dealers, the confiscation of dozens of weapons, and the seizure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in drugs and cash.

- Dr. Brown, of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, discussed the Administration's successful High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program. HIDTA targets resources where they will be most useful, facilitating multi-agency task force operations, intelligence sharing networks, and investigative support centers. This year, the Administration has improved HIDTA by integrating treatment services into the program, with the reduction of hard core drug use throughout a region accomplished through the combination of treatment services and law enforcement programs.

- The crime bill, with its \$22.4 billion in funding over the next five years, is critical to the fight against crime. But it is important to remember and recognize the Administration's ongoing commitment to fighting crime and the efforts which are and have been underway for many months.

- And, it is important to recognize that many of the programs which have only recently begun will grow and improve with funding and other tools provided by the crime bill. We must continue these programs and we must pass the crime bill.