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Crime Bill II '95 [1995] - House Votes [2]

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LAW/JUDICIARY

Block Grants Replace Prevention, Police Hiring in House Bill

Republicans have gained the upper hand in the ongoing battle over crime policy, winning House approval for a package of anti-crime prescriptions that directly repudiate the handiwork of Democratic lawmakers.

Last summer, President Clinton and congressional Democrats won a pitched battle to pass a \$30.2 billion anti-crime law (PL 103-322). But House Republicans never gave up their fight against the measure, pledging in their "Contract With America" to correct what they considered the law's errors and omissions. (*1994 Weekly Report*, p. 3180)

They took a large step in that direction by passing six crime bills between Feb. 7 and 14. The most controversial measure (HR 728) would vaporize the core police hiring and crime prevention components of last year's law, replacing them with a flexible, \$10 billion block grant that local officials could use as they see fit to reduce crime. That bill passed 238-192 on Feb. 14. (*Vote 129*, p. 560)

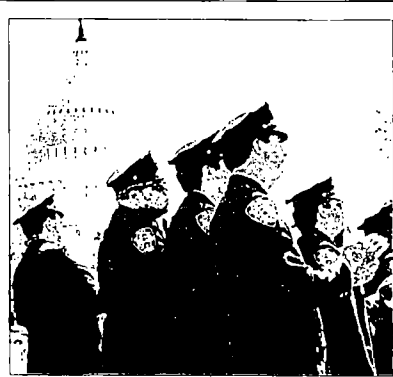
Republicans say their approach embodies a willingness to put more power in the hands of local officials, as well as a responsiveness to public demands for tougher punishment for criminals. The five other Republican crime bills include measures to promote longer prison sentences for violent offenders and crack down on the legal rights of prisoners to challenge their sentences or conditions of confinement. (*Box*, p. 531)

But prospects for related crime legislation in the Republican-controlled Senate appear more uncertain. GOP senators want to rework last year's crime package, but along somewhat different lines.

The starting point is a bill (S 38), sponsored by Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin G. Hatch, Utah, that would cut most of last year's crime prevention programs and add some mandatory penalties omitted from the 1994 law.

A second bill (S 3), sponsored by Hatch and Majority Leader Bob Dole,

By Holly Idelson



BOXSCORE

Bill: HR 728 — H Rept 104-24:
Block grants for police and crime prevention programs.

Latest action: The House passed HR 728, 238-192, on Feb. 14.

Next likely action: Senate Judiciary Committee considers anti-crime legislation.

Background: The bill was the last of six House-passed anti-crime bills, formerly HR 3, that would rewrite portions of the 1994 anti-crime law (PL 103-322).

Reference: *Weekly Report*, pp. 456, 367, 290, 211.

Kan., represents a more sweeping GOP crime package, including restrictions on death row appeals and increased spending for prisons and federal law enforcement.

The Senate may move one comprehensive bill rather than several smaller measures, which complicates predictions about who would support the package.

Meanwhile, President Clinton is promising to use his powers to safeguard his pledge to inject 100,000 new police officers into the nation's war on crime. "Anyone on Capitol Hill who wants to play partisan politics with police officers for America should listen carefully: I will veto any effort to repeal or undermine the 100,000 police commitment, period," Clinton said in a Feb. 11 radio address.

Many Democrats are confident they can prevail on at least this portion of the crime debate. "The American people want a crime bill that wears a badge," said House Minority Whip David E. Bonior, Mich., defending the \$8.8 billion police hiring grants in last year's law.

There is less optimism about preserving the grant programs for social programs aimed at preventing crime. "Clearly the prevention money is more vulnerable," said Rep. Jim Chapman, D-Texas. "The sentiment of Americans is more towards police and prisons."

Caucus, Liberals on Attack

During debate the week of Feb. 6, it was members of the Congressional Black Caucus and other liberal Democrats who led the attacks against bills to curtail death row appeals (HR 729) and give prosecutors more leeway to use evidence gathered from illegal searches (HR 666). Moderate to conservative Democrats have long supported such changes and they backed the Republican bills.

As a result, Democratic leaders and the administration chose to make their stand primarily on the funding portions of the GOP package (formerly HR 3).

The Republican proposals would overhaul last year's funding in two key ways: They would shift an additional \$2.5 billion from police hiring and prevention programs into prison construction grants, for a total of \$10.5 billion over five years; and they would throw the remaining police and prevention money into a single block grant program that localities could use on whatever public safety measures they chose.

Democrats first tried to derail the GOP prison bill (HR 667), saying it attached too many conditions to the aid and would therefore yield fewer new prisons than the existing \$7.9 billion program authorized in last year's law.

Then they went all-out against the block grant bill, which came to the floor Feb. 13.

Republicans have touted the pro-

Proposed Crime Law Revisions

The six GOP-sponsored crime bills passed by the House the weeks of Feb. 6 and Feb. 13 would rewrite portions of the \$30.2 billion 1994 crime law (PL 103-322) and add new provisions. They would:

• **Police and prevention (HR 728 — H Rept 104-24).** Create a \$10 billion block grant program for crime reduction in place of three sets of grant programs created by the 1994 law: police hiring (\$8.8 billion), drug courts (\$1 billion) and social programs to prevent crime (\$4 billion). The bill would not disturb the fiscal 1995 appropriations for these programs — primarily \$1.3 billion for police hiring. Also untouched: \$1.6 billion in the 1994 law for programs targeted at preventing and prosecuting violent crimes against women.

Lawmakers passed the bill, 238-192, on Feb. 14 after adding a provision to require a 10 percent local match to receive funding under the block grants.

• **Prisons (HR 667 — H Rept 104-21).** Increase federal grants for state prison construction from last year's \$7.9 billion to \$10.5 billion, but attach more stringent conditions to the aid. Half the money would go for grants to states that can show they are increasing prison time for violent offenders; the other half would be available for states with even stronger "truth-in-sentencing" policies. As amended, states could use up to 15 percent of their grants for local jail facilities provided they adopt tough pre-trial detention and bail policies. Lawmakers also agreed to reserve a portion of the money — probably \$1.6 billion — to reimburse states for the cost of incarcerating illegal aliens.

The bill also would restrict the scope of court-ordered settlements in prison condition lawsuits as well as inmates' ability to sue over their living conditions. And it would repeal the \$1 billion drug court program in the 1994 crime law — although such programs would be eligible for the proposed anti-crime block grants (HR 728). The bill passed 265-156 on Feb. 10.

• **Exclusionary rule (HR 666 — H Rept 104-17).** Allow federal prosecutors to use evidence obtained improperly, including in a search conducted without a

warrant, provided that police had reason to believe the search was legal. The proposal is known as the "good faith" exception to the so-called exclusionary rule, which generally prohibits the use of evidence obtained in violation of constitutional guarantees against unreasonable searches. The bill passed 289-142 on Feb. 8.

• **Death penalty (HR 729 — H Rept 104-23).** Restrict prisoners' ability to file habeas corpus petitions, in which they challenge the constitutionality of their sentences in federal court after exhausting direct appeals. The bill would set time limits and other restrictions on habeas petitions, with stricter limitations in force in states that provide competent lawyers for death penalty appeals.

During floor debate, members dropped bill language granting death row inmates an automatic stay of execution pending federal appeal. They could still get a stay if they showed probable cause that a federal right was violated. And lawmakers added a requirement that federal judges in habeas cases defer to state court legal judgments except in cases where those decisions were "arbitrary or unreasonable."

The bill would authorize federal grants to help pay state legal costs for federal appeals in death penalty cases. It also would alter federal death penalty sentencing procedures to make it more likely that the death penalty will be invoked. It passed 297-132 on Feb. 8.

• **Victim restitution (HR 665 — H Rept 104-16).** Mandate that those convicted of a federal crime provide restitution to their victims. These orders are currently optional for federal courts in most cases. The bill also would give federal courts the option of ordering restitution for injured people other than the victim. It passed 431-0 on Feb. 7.

• **Criminal aliens (HR 668 — H Rept 104-22).** Strengthen measures in the 1994 crime law and other laws to provide for the swift deportation of aliens who commit crimes and to crack down on alien smuggling. A provision requiring the federal government to reimburse states for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens as of fiscal 1996 was modified and moved to the prison construction bill (HR 667). Lawmakers passed HR 668, 380-20, on Feb. 10.

—Holly Idelson

posed block grants as a more efficient way to fight crime — giving local officials the flexibility to construct the programs most likely to reduce crime in their jurisdiction. It is an approach they are promoting in other portions of their 100-day agenda. (*Contract*, p. 501)

Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., said it is "arrogant" for members to presume that

they can direct crime-fighting resources better than local officials. "These are the people fighting crime in their front yards," he said.

For their part, Democrats tried to paint the Republicans as fiscally profligate. They recalled the excesses of an earlier anti-crime block grant, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the 1970s. That program

was canceled after such abuses as money spent for a tank and for other high-tech items of dubious merit.

Democrats also revived quotations from last summer's debate, when some Republicans warned that a proposal to give unstructured crime-fighting grants to poor, high-crime neighborhoods was too flexible and would lead to waste.

Mostly, Democratic lawmakers

sought to align themselves with the nation's police.

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee, a coalition of national police groups, is urging Congress to preserve the distinct police hiring and crime prevention programs in the 1994 law. Police officials are wary that cash-starved localities will seize upon the block grants for a range of expenses, rather than increasing the number of police officers in the field.

"If any part of those dollars get to the departments it will be a surprise to us," Ira Harris, executive director of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, said at a Feb. 13 news conference with House Democrats and Attorney General Janet Reno.

On the Floor

During floor debate later that day, Rep. John Conyers Jr., D-Mich., first tried to protect last year's crime prevention grants. He proposed reserving half the block grants — \$5 billion over five years — for prevention.

Conyers and other proponents said such programs are more effective and cost-efficient than building new prisons. "It is simply a matter of pay now or pay a lot more later," said Robert C. Scott, D-Va.

But Republicans said local officials should weigh the merits of competing crime strategies, and spend their money accordingly. "It may be that some communities decide that they must use all of their funds . . . for prevention programs," said Steven H. Schiff, R-N.M.

Conyers' amendment failed by voice vote Feb. 13.

The next day, Rep. Charles E. Schumer, D-N.Y., offered an amendment to reserve \$7.5 billion to keep the "cops-on-the-beat" program intact, leaving just \$2.5 billion for the GOP's proposed block grants.

Schumer and other Democrats pointed out that many communities already are hiring new police officers under the program — including many in the districts of House Republicans. The Justice Department says the police hiring grants have thus far yielded about 17,000 new officers in more than 8,000 communities — and are on track to provide 100,000 new officers over six years.

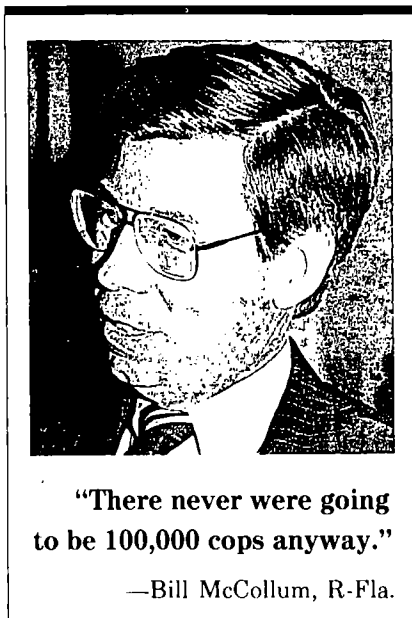
GOP Rep. Nancy L. Johnson of Connecticut said the program had worked well to help her hometown build a community policing program that should put more officers on the

street and prevent crime.

But other Republicans cited communities that could not afford to pay the 25 percent matching requirement for the grants, or that needed money for other crime-fighting purposes.

"There never were going to be 100,000 cops anyway, because most communities in this country cannot afford to pay the additional cost it takes to get that kind of police officer on the streets," said Bill McCollum, R-Fla., a leading GOP bill sponsor.

After considerable debate, law-



makers rejected the Schumer proposal 196-235. (*Vote 124, p. 558*)

Republicans did respond to some Democratic criticisms about accountability. By voice vote, lawmakers added a requirement, proposed by Bill Martini, R-N.J., that localities put up a 10 percent match to receive the crime-fighting grants.

And members got into one of the first abortion-related skirmishes of the year when Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., offered an amendment specifying that the grants could be used to protect abortion clinics from violence.

Hyde said localities could use the money for clinic protection if they so choose, but he resisted including that possibility among a list of suggested uses for the money. Schroeder's proposal was rejected 164-266. (*Vote 125, p. 558*)

The amended bill ultimately passed on a heavily partisan vote. Eighteen Democrats crossed party lines to support the bill; nine Republicans defected.

Although the administration and some Democrats had hoped to pick up more Republican votes, they tried to find encouragement in one of the most unified showings by House Democrats to date. The vote margin was well short of the two-thirds needed to override a presidential veto.

Senate Plans

Even as the House prepared to vote on the block grants, the Senate Judiciary Committee was gearing up to consider its own rewrite. Chairman Hatch held a hearing Feb. 14 on the 1994 package and federal spending to fight crime.

Hatch wants to erase most of the crime prevention programs in the 1994 law, and has thus far stressed funneling more money to federal law enforcement, such as the FBI.

"Before we continue to divert our limited anti-crime resources into social programs, we must first ensure that law enforcement is adequately funded," Hatch said.

Ranking Democrat Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del., was indignant at the prospect of reopening the 1994 package he had helped broker.

"Where is the logic of dismantling this crime bill other than to say it has the name Clinton on it and therefore it is bad?" Biden asked.

Senate rules give Biden and other Democrats more power than their House counterparts to slow down or derail unpalatable proposals.

Nevertheless, there is likely to be bipartisan support for some of the proposed changes — such as restricting death row appeals.

Hatch plans to hold more hearings in late February and early March, and may move to committee markup by the end of March.

Hatch originally predicted he would move an omnibus bill, lest opponents filibuster each of several smaller pieces of anti-crime legislation.

But Republicans are also giving some thought to trying to move the less controversial items separately to enhance the odds that at least some of their crime proposals will clear Congress and be signed into law.

Waiting offstage are gun rights advocates, who are eager for a chance to repeal last year's ban on certain assault-style guns.

House GOP leaders postponed that controversial debate until spring but the issue could easily crop up on the Senate floor during a crime debate. ■

97. HR 665. Victim Restitution/Passage. Passage of the bill to mandate that courts order criminals to pay full restitution to their victims in most federal criminal proceedings. The bill also would allow courts to order restitution to other individuals affected by the crime. Passed 431-0: R 229-0; D 201-0 (ND 139-0, SD 62-0); I 1-0, Feb. 7, 1995. A "yea" was a vote in support of the president's position. (*Story, p. 455*)

98. HR 666. Exclusionary Rule/Require Warrant. Conyers, D-Mich., amendment to prevent the use of the current "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule in cases in which there is no warrant, as the bill's provisions would permit. (The exception to the exclusionary rule allows federal judges to admit at trial evidence obtained on good faith reliance on a search warrant that later turns out to be invalid.) Rejected 138-291: R 0-227; D 137-64 (ND 107-31, SD 30-33); I 1-0, Feb. 7, 1995. A "yea" was a vote in support of the president's position. (*Story, p. 455*)

99. HR 666. Exclusionary Rule/Fourth Amendment. Watt, D-N.C., amendment to strike the section of the bill that specifies a "good faith exception" to the exclusionary rule and insert the language of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing protection against unreasonable searches and seizures. Rejected 121-303: R 0-228; D 120-75 (ND 93-43, SD 27-32); I 1-0, Feb. 7, 1995. (*Story, p. 455*)

100. Procedural Motion. Approval of the House Journal of Tuesday, Feb. 7. Approved 346-69: R 215-6; D 130-63 (ND 83-47, SD 47-16); I 1-0, Feb. 8, 1995.

101. HR 666. Exclusionary Rule/Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Volkmer, D-Mo., amendment to exempt the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) from the provisions of the bill, thus prohibiting the use of evidence obtained by the ATF unless it was obtained under a search warrant. Adopted 228-198: R 73-154; D 154-44 (ND 102-34, SD 52-10); I 1-0, Feb. 8, 1995. (*Story, p. 455*)

102. HR 666. Exclusionary Rule/Immigration and Naturalization Service. Serrano, D-N.Y., amendment to exempt the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) from the provisions of the bill, thus prohibiting the use of evidence obtained by the INS unless it was obtained under a search warrant. Rejected 103-330: R 0-229; D 102-101 (ND 77-62, SD 25-39); I 1-0, Feb. 8, 1995. (*Story, p. 455*)

103. HR 666. Exclusionary Rule/Passage. Passage of the bill to allow prosecutors to use evidence obtained improperly, including searches without a warrant, provided that the police acted in "good faith" under the belief that the search was legal. Passed 289-142: R 220-7; D 69-134 (ND 36-103, SD 33-31); I 0-1, Feb. 8, 1995. A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. (*Story, p. 455*)

104. HR 729. Death Penalty Appeals/Competent Counsel. Schumer, D-N.Y., amendment to encourage states to provide competent counsel at trial, not just for post-conviction death penalty proceedings as in the bill, by requiring federal courts to consider new constitutional claims not raised at trial during habeas corpus appeals in cases where the state did not appoint competent counsel at trial. Rejected 149-282: R 0-228; D 148-54 (ND 118-20, SD 30-34); I 1-0, Feb. 8, 1995. (*Story, p. 455*)

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea).
- # Paired for.
- + Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- C Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.
- D Delegates ineligible to vote.

Democrats Republicans
Independent

97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104

ALABAMA							
1 Callahan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Everett	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Browder	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Bevil	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Cramer	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Bachus	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Hilliard	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

ALASKA							
AL Young	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N

ARIZONA							
1 Salmon	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Pastor	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Stump	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Shadegg	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kolbe	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Hayworth	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

ARKANSAS							
1 Lincoln	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Thornton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Hutchinson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Dickey	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

CALIFORNIA							
1 Riggs	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Herger	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Fazio	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Doolittle	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Matsui	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Woolsey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Pelosi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dellums	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Baker	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Pombo	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Lantos	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Stark	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Eshoo	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 Mineta	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lofgren	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Farr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Condit	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
19 Radanovich	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Dooley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Thomas	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Seastrand	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
23 Gallegly	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Beilenson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
25 McKean	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
26 Berman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Moorhead	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
28 Dreier	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
29 Waxman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Becerra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Martinez	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Dixon	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	Y
33 Roybal-Allard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Torres	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Waters	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Harman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Tucker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Horn	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
39 Royce	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
40 Lewis	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N

97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104

41 Kim	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
42 Brown	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
43 Calvert	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
44 Bono	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
45 Rahrabacher	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
46 Dornan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
47 Cox	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
48 Packard	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
49 Bilbray	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
50 Filner	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
51 Cunningham	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
52 Hunter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

COLORADO							
1 Schroeder	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Skaggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 McInnis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Allard	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hefley	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Schaefer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N

CONNECTICUT							
1 Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Gerderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 DeLauro	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Shays	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Franks	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

DELAWARE							
AL Castle	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

FLORIDA							
1 Scarborough	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Peterson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fawler	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Thurman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Stearns	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Mica	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 McCollum	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Bilirakis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Young	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Canady	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Miller	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
14 Goss	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 Weldon	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Foley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Meek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Ros-Lehtinen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Deutsch	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Diaz-Balart	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Shaw	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
23 Hastings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

GEORGIA							
1 Kingston	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Bishop	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Collins	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Linder	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Lewis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Gingrich	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Barr	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Chambliss	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Deal	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Norwood	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 McKinney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

HAWAII							
1 Abercrombie	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

IDAHO							
1 Chenoweth	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Crapo	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N

ILLINOIS							
1 Rush	Y	Y	Y	N	P	Y	N
2 Reynolds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N
3 Lipinski	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Gutierrez	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Flanagan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Hyde	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Collins	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N	Y
8 Crane	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Porter	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Weller	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Costello	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Fawell	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Hastert	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Ewing	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N

ND Northern Democrats SD Southern Democrats



	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
16 Manzullo	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Evans	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 LaHood	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Pashard	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Durbin	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y

INDIANA								
1 Visclosky	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McIntosh	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Roemer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Souder	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Buyer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Burton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Myers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Hostettler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Jacobs	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

IOWA								
1 Leach	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Nussle	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Lightfoot	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Ganske	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Latham	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

KANSAS								
1 Roberts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Brownback	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Meyers	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Tiahrt	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

KENTUCKY								
1 Whitfield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Lewis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Ward	Y	Y	+	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Bunning	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Boesler	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

LOUISIANA								
1 Livingston	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Jefferson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Touzin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fields	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 McCrery	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Baker	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Hayes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

MAINE								
1 Longley	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Baldacci	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N

MARYLAND								
1 Gikheart	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Ehrlich	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Cardin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Wynn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hoyer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Bartlett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Mfume	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Morella	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Olver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Neal	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Blute	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Frank	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
5 Meehan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Takildsen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Markey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Moakley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Studds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

MICHIGAN								
1 Stupak	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hoekstra	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Ehlers	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Camp	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Barcia	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Upton	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Chrysler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Kildee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Bonior	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Knollenberg	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Levin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Collins	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

MINNESOTA								
1 Gutknecht	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
2 Minge	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	N
3 Ramstad	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Vento	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Sabo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Luther	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Peterson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Oberstar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

MISSISSIPPI								
1 Wicker	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Montgomery	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Parker	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Taylor	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N

MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Talent	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Gephardt	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Skelton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Danner	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Hancock	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Emerson	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	N
9 Volkmer	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N

MONTANA								
Al Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

NEBRASKA								
1 Bereuter	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Christensen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Barrett	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

NEVADA								
1 Ensign	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Vucanovich	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 Zeliff	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Boss	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

NEW JERSEY								
1 Andrews	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N
2 LaBiondo	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Saxton	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Smith	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N
5 Roukema	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Pallone	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Franks	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Martini	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Torricelli	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	N
10 Payne	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Zimmer	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Menendez	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

NEW MEXICO								
1 Schiff	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Skeen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Richardson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

NEW YORK								
1 Forbes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Lazio	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 King	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Frisa	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ackerman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Flake	Y	Y	Y	Y	+	Y	N	Y
7 Manton	Y	N	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Nadler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Schumer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Towns	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Owens	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Velazquez	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Molinari	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Maloney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Rangel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Serrano	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Engel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Lowey	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
19 Kelly	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Gilman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 McNulty	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Solomon	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
23 Boehlert	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 McHugh	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Walsh	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
26 Hinchey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
27 Paxon	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
28 Slaughter	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 LaFalce	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N

	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
30 Quinn	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N
31 Houghton	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N

NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Clayton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Funderburk	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Jones	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Heineman	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Burr	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Cable	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Rose	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Hefner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Myrick	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Ballenger	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Taylor	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Watt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

NORTH DAKOTA								
Al Pomeroy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

OHIO								
1 <i>Chabot</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 <i>Portman</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 <i>Hall</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 <i>Oxley</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 <i>Gillmor</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 <i>Creameans</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 <i>Hobson</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 <i>Boehner</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 <i>Kapthur</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 <i>Hake</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 <i>Stokes</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 <i>Kasich</i>	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N
13 <i>Brown</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 <i>Sawyer</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 <i>Pryce</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 <i>Regula</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 <i>Traficant</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 <i>Ney</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 <i>LaTaurelle</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea).
 # Paired for.
 + Announced for.
 N Voted against (nay).
 X Paired against.
 — Announced against.
 P Voted "present."
 C Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
 ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.
 D Delegates ineligible to vote.

Democrats Republicans
 Independent

105 106 107 108

ALABAMA

1 Callahan	N	Y	N	Y
2 Everett	N	Y	N	Y
3 Browder	N	Y	N	Y
4 Bevil	N	Y	N	Y
5 Cramer	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bachus	N	Y	N	Y
7 Hilliard	Y	N	Y	N

ALASKA

Al Young	N	Y	N	Y
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ARIZONA

1 Salmon	N	Y	N	Y
2 Pastor	Y	N	Y	N
3 Stump	N	Y	N	Y
4 Shadegg	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kolbe	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth	N	Y	N	Y

ARKANSAS

1 Lincoln	N	Y	N	N
2 Thornton	Y	N	Y	N
3 Hutchinson	N	Y	N	Y
4 Dickey	N	Y	N	Y

CALIFORNIA

1 Riggs	N	Y	N	Y
2 Herger	N	Y	N	Y
3 Fazio	Y	N	Y	N
4 Doolittle	N	Y	N	Y
5 Matsui	Y	N	Y	N
6 Woolsey	Y	N	Y	N
7 Miller	Y	N	Y	N
8 Pelosi	Y	N	Y	N
9 Dellums	Y	N	Y	N
10 Baker	N	Y	N	Y
11 Parnell	N	Y	N	Y
12 Lantos	Y	N	Y	N
13 Stark	Y	N	Y	N
14 Eshoo	Y	N	Y	N
15 Mineta	Y	N	Y	N
16 Lofgren	Y	N	Y	N
17 Farr	Y	N	Y	N
18 Condit	N	Y	N	Y
19 Radanovich	N	Y	N	Y
20 Dooley	N	Y	N	Y
21 Thomas	N	Y	N	Y
22 Seastrand	N	Y	N	Y
23 Gallegly	N	Y	N	Y
24 Beilenson	Y	N	Y	N
25 McKeon	N	Y	N	Y
26 Berman	Y	N	Y	N
27 Moorhead	N	Y	N	Y
28 Dreier	N	Y	N	Y
29 Waxman	Y	N	Y	N
30 Becerra	Y	N	Y	N
31 Martinez	Y	N	Y	N
32 Dixon	Y	N	Y	N
33 Roybal-Allard	Y	N	Y	N
34 Torres	Y	N	Y	N
35 Waters	Y	N	Y	N
36 Harman	N	Y	N	Y
37 Tucker	Y	N	Y	N
38 Horn	N	Y	N	Y
39 Royce	N	Y	N	Y
40 Lewis	N	Y	N	Y

105. HR 729. Death Penalty Appeals/New Evidence. Watt, D-N.C., amendment to allow a second habeas corpus petition in death penalty cases where newly discovered evidence, if presented at trial, could have resulted in acquittal of the offense for which the death penalty is imposed. Rejected 151-280; R 0-228; D 150-52 (ND 111-28, SD 39-24); I 1-0, Feb. 8, 1995. (*Story, p. 456*)

106. HR 729. Death Penalty Appeals/Retrying State Cases. Cox, R-Calif., amendment to bar federal judges from extensively retrying state cases unless the decision was based upon an arbitrary or unreasonable interpretation of federal law or the facts. Adopted 291-140; R 225-3; D 66-136 (ND 31-107, SD 35-29); I 0-1, Feb. 8, 1995. (*Story, p. 456*)

107. HR 729. Death Penalty Appeals/Life in Prison. Fields, D-La., amendment to allow a sentence of life in prison without parole in cases where federal law would only allow the death penalty. Rejected 139-291; R 7-221; D 131-70 (ND 98-40, SD 33-30); I 1-0, Feb. 8, 1995. (*Story, p. 456*)

108. HR 729. Death Penalty Appeals/Automatic Stay of Appeal. Smith, R-Texas, amendment to eliminate the bill's automatic stay of execution pending appeal unless the defendant can make a substantial showing of a denial of a federal right. Adopted 241-189; R 219-10; D 22-178 (ND 9-127, SD 13-51); I 0-1, Feb. 8, 1995. (*Story, p. 456*)

105 106 107 108

41 Kim	N	Y	N	Y
42 Brown	Y	N	Y	N
43 Calvert	N	Y	N	Y
44 Bono	N	Y	N	Y
45 Rahrabacher	N	Y	N	Y
46 Dornan	N	Y	N	Y
47 Cox	N	Y	N	Y
48 Packard	N	Y	N	Y
49 Bilbray	N	Y	N	Y
50 Filner	Y	N	Y	N
51 Cunningham	N	Y	N	Y
52 Hunter	N	Y	N	Y

COLORADO

1 Schroeder	Y	N	Y	N
2 Skaggs	Y	N	Y	N
3 McInnis	N	Y	N	Y
4 Allard	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hefley	N	Y	N	Y
6 Schaefer	N	Y	N	Y

CONNECTICUT

1 Kennedy	Y	N	Y	N
2 Gejdenson	Y	N	Y	N
3 Delauro	Y	N	Y	N
4 Shays	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Franks	N	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	N	N	N	Y

DELAWARE

Al Castle	N	Y	N	Y
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FLORIDA

1 Scarborough	N	Y	N	Y
2 Peterson	N	Y	N	N
3 Brown	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fowler	N	Y	N	Y
5 Thurman	Y	N	Y	N
6 Stearns	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mica	N	Y	N	Y
8 McCollum	N	Y	N	Y
9 Bilirakis	N	Y	N	Y
10 Young	N	Y	N	Y
11 Gibbons	Y	N	N	Y
12 Canady	N	Y	N	Y
13 Miller	N	Y	N	Y
14 Goss	N	Y	N	Y
15 Weldon	N	Y	N	Y
16 Foley	N	Y	N	Y
17 Meek	Y	N	Y	N
18 Ros-Lehtinen	N	Y	N	Y
19 Johnston	Y	N	Y	N
20 Deutch	N	Y	N	N
21 Diaz-Balart	N	Y	N	Y
22 Shaw	N	Y	N	Y
23 Hastings	Y	N	Y	N

GEORGIA

1 Kingston	N	Y	N	Y
2 Bishop	Y	N	Y	N
3 Collins	N	Y	N	Y
4 Linder	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lewis	Y	N	Y	N
6 Gingrich				
7 Barr	N	Y	N	Y
8 Chambliss	N	Y	N	Y
9 Deal	N	Y	N	Y
10 Norwood	N	Y	N	Y
11 McKinney	Y	N	Y	N

HAWAII

1 Abercrombie	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mink	Y	N	Y	N

IDAHO

1 Chenoweth	N	Y	N	Y
2 Crapo	N	Y	N	Y

ILLINOIS

1 Rush	Y	N	Y	N
2 Reynolds	Y	N	Y	N
3 Lipinski	N	Y	N	N
4 Gutierrez	Y	N	Y	N
5 Flanagan	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hyde	N	Y	N	Y
7 Collins	Y	N	Y	N
8 Crane	N	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	?
10 Porter	N	Y	N	Y
11 Weller	N	Y	N	Y
12 Costello	N	Y	N	N
13 Fawell	N	Y	N	Y
14 Hastert	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ewing	N	Y	N	Y

ND Northern Democrats SD Southern Democrats

	105	106	107	108
16 Manzullo	N	Y	N	N
17 Evans	Y	N	Y	N
18 LaHood	N	Y	N	N
19 Poshard	Y	N	Y	N
20 Durbin	Y	N	Y	N

INDIANA

1 Vislosky	Y	N	Y	N
2 McIntosh	N	Y	N	Y
3 Roemer	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Sauder	N	Y	N	Y
5 Buyer	N	Y	N	Y
6 Burton	N	Y	N	Y
7 Myers	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hostettler	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	N

IOWA

1 Leach	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nussle	N	Y	N	Y
3 Lightfoot	N	Y	N	Y
4 Ganske	N	Y	N	Y
5 Latham	N	Y	N	Y

KANSAS

1 Roberts	N	Y	N	Y
2 Brownback	N	Y	N	Y
3 Meyers	N	Y	N	Y
4 Tiahrt	N	Y	N	Y

KENTUCKY

1 Whitfield	N	Y	N	Y
2 Lewis	N	Y	N	Y
3 Ward	Y	N	Y	N
4 Bunning	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y
6 Boesler	N	Y	N	Y

LOUISIANA

1 Livingston	N	Y	N	Y
2 Jefferson	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Tauzin	N	Y	N	Y
4 Fields	Y	N	Y	N
5 McCrery	N	Y	N	Y
6 Baker	N	Y	N	Y
7 Hayes	N	Y	N	N

MAINE

1 Longley	N	Y	N	Y
2 Baldacci	Y	N	N	N

MARYLAND

1 Gilchrist	N	Y	N	Y
2 Ehrlich	N	Y	N	Y
3 Cardin	N	Y	N	N
4 Wynn	Y	N	Y	N
5 Hoyer	Y	N	Y	N
6 Bartlett	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mlume	Y	N	Y	N
8 Morella	N	Y	N	N

MASSACHUSETTS

1 Oliver	Y	N	Y	N
2 Neal	Y	N	Y	N
3 Blute	N	Y	N	Y
4 Frank	Y	N	Y	?
5 Meehan	Y	N	N	N
6 Torkildsen	N	Y	N	N
7 Markey	Y	N	Y	N
8 Kennedy	Y	N	Y	N
9 Moakley	Y	N	Y	N
10 Studds	Y	N	Y	N

MICHIGAN

1 Stupak	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hoekstra	N	Y	N	Y
3 Ehlers	N	Y	N	N
4 Camp	N	Y	N	Y
5 Barcia	N	Y	N	N
6 Upton	N	Y	N	Y
7 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Chrysler	N	Y	N	Y
9 Kildee	Y	N	Y	N
10 Bonior	Y	N	Y	N
11 Knollenberg	N	Y	N	Y
12 Levin	Y	N	Y	N
13 Rivers	Y	N	Y	N
14 Conyers	Y	?	?	?
15 Collins	Y	?	?	?
16 Dingell	N	Y	N	N

MINNESOTA

1 Gulke	N	Y	Y	Y
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	105	106	107	108
2 Minge	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Ramstad	N	Y	N	Y
4 Vento	Y	N	Y	N
5 Sabo	Y	N	Y	N
6 Luther	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Peterson	N	Y	N	Y
8 Oberstar	Y	N	Y	N

MISSISSIPPI

1 Wicker	N	Y	N	Y
2 Thompson	N	Y	N	N
3 Montgomery	N	Y	N	Y
4 Parker	N	Y	N	Y
5 Taylor	N	Y	N	Y

MISSOURI

1 Clay	Y	N	Y	N
2 Talent	?	Y	N	Y
3 Cephardt	Y	N	N	N
4 Skelton	N	Y	N	N
5 McCarthy	Y	N	Y	N
6 Danner	N	Y	N	N
7 Hancock	N	Y	N	Y
8 Emerson	N	Y	N	Y
9 Volkmer	N	N	N	N

MONTANA

AL Williams	Y	N	Y	N
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NEBRASKA

1 Bereuter	N	Y	N	Y
2 Christensen	N	Y	N	Y
3 Barrett	N	Y	N	Y

NEVADA

1 Ensign	N	Y	N	Y
2 Vucanovich	N	Y	N	Y

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Zeliff	N	Y	N	Y
2 Bass	N	Y	N	Y

NEW JERSEY

1 Andrews	?	?	?	?
2 LoBiondo	N	Y	N	Y
3 Saxton	N	Y	N	Y
4 Smith	N	Y	N	N
5 Roukema	N	Y	N	Y
6 Pallone	Y	N	Y	N
7 Frank	N	Y	N	Y
8 Martini	N	Y	N	Y
9 Torricelli	N	Y	N	N
10 Payne	Y	N	Y	N
11 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	N	Y
12 Zimmer	N	Y	N	Y
13 Menendez	Y	Y	N	N

NEW MEXICO

1 Schiff	N	N	N	Y
2 Skeen	N	Y	N	Y
3 Richardson	N	Y	N	Y

NEW YORK

1 Forbes	N	Y	N	Y
2 Lazio	N	Y	N	Y
3 King	N	Y	N	Y
4 Frisa	N	Y	N	Y
5 Ackerman	Y	N	Y	N
6 Flake	Y	N	Y	N
7 Manton	Y	N	N	N
8 Nadler	Y	N	Y	N
9 Schumer	Y	N	N	N
10 Towns	Y	N	Y	N
11 Owens	Y	N	Y	N
12 Velazquez	Y	N	Y	N
13 Malinori	N	Y	N	Y
14 Maloney	Y	N	Y	N
15 Rangel	Y	N	Y	N
16 Serrano	Y	N	Y	N
17 Engel	Y	N	Y	N
18 Lowey	Y	N	Y	N
19 Kelly	N	Y	N	Y
20 Gilman	N	Y	N	Y
21 McNulty	Y	N	Y	N
22 Salomon	N	Y	N	Y
23 Boehlert	N	Y	N	Y
24 McHugh	N	Y	N	Y
25 Walsh	N	Y	N	Y
26 Hinchey	Y	N	Y	N
27 Paxon	N	Y	N	Y
28 Slaughter	Y	N	Y	N
29 LaFalce	Y	N	Y	N

	105	106	107	108
30 Quinn	N	Y	N	Y
31 Houghton	N	N	N	N

NORTH CAROLINA

1 Clayton	Y	N	Y	N
2 Funderburk	N	Y	N	Y
3 Jones	N	Y	N	Y
4 Heineman	N	Y	N	Y
5 Burr	N	Y	N	Y
6 Coble	N	Y	N	Y
7 Rose	Y	N	Y	N
8 Hefner	Y	N	Y	N
9 Myrick	N	Y	N	Y
10 Ballenger	N	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	N	Y	N	Y
12 Watt	Y	N	Y	N

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Pomeroy	Y	N	Y	N
-------------------	---	---	---	---

OHIO

1 Chabot	N	Y	N	Y
2 Portman	N	Y	N	Y
3 Hall	Y	N	Y	N
4 Oxley	N	Y	N	Y
5 Gillmor	N	Y	N	Y
6 Creameans	N	Y	N	Y
7 Hobson	N	Y	N	Y
8 Boehner	N	Y	N	Y
9 Kaptur	Y	N	Y	N
10 Hake	N	Y	N	Y
11 Stokes	Y	N	Y	N
12 Kasich	N	Y	N	Y
13 Brown	Y	N	Y	N
14 Sawyer	Y	N	Y	N
15 Pryce	N	Y	N	Y
16 Regula	N	Y	N	Y
17 Trafilant	N	Y	N	Y
18 Ney	N	Y	N	Y
19 LaTourette	N	Y	Y	Y

OKLAHOMA

1 Largent	N	Y	N	Y
2 Caburn	N	Y	N	Y
3 Brewster	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Watts	N	Y	N	Y
5 Istook	N	Y	N	Y
6 Lucas	N	Y	N	Y

OREGON

1 Furse	Y	N	Y	N
2 Cooley	N	Y	N	Y
3 Wyden	N	Y	N	Y
4 DeFazio	Y	N	Y	N
5 Bunn	N	Y	N	Y

PENNSYLVANIA

1 Foglietta	Y	N	Y	N
2 Fattah	Y	N	Y	N
3 Borski	N	Y	N	N
4 Klink	N	Y	N	Y
5 Clinger	N	Y	N	N
6 Holden	N	Y	N	Y
7 Weldon	N	Y	N	Y
8 Greenwood	N	Y	N	Y
9 Shuster	N	Y	N	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	N	Y
11 Kanjorski	Y	N	N	N
12 Murtha	N	Y	N	N
13 Fox	N	Y	N	Y
14 Coyne	Y	N	Y	N
15 McHale	N	Y	N	N
16 Walker	N	Y	N	Y
17 Gekas	N	Y	N	Y
18 Doyle	N	Y	N	Y
19 Goodling	N	Y	N	Y
20 Mascara	N	Y	N	N
21 English	N	Y	N	Y

RHODE ISLAND

1 Kennedy	Y	N	N	N
2 Reed	Y	N	N	N

SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Sanford	N	Y	N	Y
2 Spence	N	Y	N	Y
3 Graham	N	Y	N	Y
4 Inglis	N	Y	N	Y
5 Spratt	Y	N	Y	N
6 Clyburn	Y	N	Y	N

SOUTH DAKOTA

AL Johnson	N	Y	N	N
-------------------	---	---	---	---

105
106
107
108

TENNESSEE

1 Quillen	N	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Wamp	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hilleary	N	Y	N	Y
5 Clement	Y	Y	N	N
6 Gordon	Y	Y	N	N
7 Bryant	N	Y	N	Y
8 Tanner	Y	Y	N	N
9 Ford	Y	N	Y	N

TEXAS

1 Chapman	N	Y	Y	N
2 Wilson	N	Y	?	N
3 Johnson, Sam	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hall	N	Y	N	Y
5 Bryant	Y	N	N	N
6 Barton	N	Y	N	Y
7 Archer	N	Y	N	Y
8 Fields	N	Y	N	Y
9 Stockman	Y	N	N	Y
10 Doggett	N	Y	N	N
11 Edwards	N	Y	Y	N
12 Geren	N	Y	N	Y
13 Thornberry	N	Y	N	Y
14 Laughlin	N	Y	Y	N
15 de la Garza	Y	N	N	N
16 Coleman	Y	N	N	N
17 Stenholm	N	Y	N	Y
18 Jackson-Lee	Y	N	N	N
19 Combest	N	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	N
21 Smith	N	Y	N	Y
22 Delay	N	Y	N	Y
23 Bonilla	N	Y	N	Y
24 Frost	Y	Y	N	N
25 Bentsen	Y	Y	N	N
26 Armey	N	Y	N	Y
27 Ortiz	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Tejeda	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Green	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Johnson, E.B.	Y	Y	N	N

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea).
 # Paired for.
 + Announced for.
 N Voted against (nay).
 X Paired against.
 — Announced against.
 P Voted "present."
 C Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
 ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.
 D Delegates ineligible to vote.

Democrats Republicans
 Independent

109
110
111

ALABAMA

1 Callahan	Y	N	N
2 Everett	Y	N	N
3 Browder	Y	Y	Y
4 Beville	Y	Y	Y
5 Cramer	Y	Y	Y
6 Bachus	Y	N	N
7 Hilliard	N	Y	Y

ALASKA

Al Young	Y	N	N
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ARIZONA

1 Salmon	Y	N	N
2 Pastor	N	Y	Y
3 Stump	Y	N	N
4 Shadegg	Y	N	N
5 Kolbe	Y	N	N
6 Hayworth	Y	N	N

ARKANSAS

1 Lincoln	Y	Y	Y
2 Thornton	N	Y	Y
3 Hutchinson	Y	N	N
4 Dickey	Y	N	N

CALIFORNIA

1 Riggs	Y	N	N
2 Herger	Y	N	N
3 Fazio	N	Y	Y
4 Doolittle	Y	N	N
5 Matsui	N	Y	Y
6 Woolsey	N	Y	Y
7 Miller	N	Y	Y
8 Pelosi	N	Y	Y
9 Dellums	N	Y	Y
10 Baker	Y	N	N
11 Pomo	Y	N	N
12 Lantos	N	Y	Y
13 Stark	N	Y	Y
14 Eshoo	N	Y	Y
15 Mineta	N	Y	Y
16 Lofgren	N	Y	Y
17 Farr	N	Y	Y
18 Condit	Y	N	N
19 Radanovich	Y	N	N
20 Dooley	Y	Y	Y
21 Thomas	Y	N	N
22 Seastrand	Y	N	N
23 Gallegly	Y	N	N
24 Beilenson	N	Y	Y
25 McKeon	Y	N	N
26 Berman	N	Y	Y
27 Moorhead	Y	N	N
28 Dreier	Y	N	N
29 Waxman	N	Y	Y
30 Becerra	N	Y	Y
31 Martinez	N	Y	Y
32 Dixon	N	Y	Y
33 Roybal-Allard	N	Y	Y
34 Torres	N	Y	Y
35 Waters	N	Y	Y
36 Harman	Y	N	N
37 Tucker	N	Y	Y
38 Horn	Y	N	N
39 Royce	Y	N	N
40 Lewis	Y	N	N

109
110
111

41 Kim	Y	N	N
42 Brown	N	Y	Y
43 Calvert	Y	N	N
44 Bono	Y	N	N
45 Rohrabacher	Y	N	N
46 Dornan	Y	N	N
47 Cox	Y	N	N
48 Packard	Y	N	N
49 Bilbray	Y	N	N
50 Filner	N	Y	Y
51 Cunningham	Y	N	N
52 Hunter	Y	N	N

COLORADO

1 Schroeder	N	Y	Y
2 Skaggs	N	Y	Y
3 McInnis	Y	N	N
4 Allard	Y	N	N
5 Hefley	Y	N	N
6 Schaefer	Y	N	N

CONNECTICUT

1 Kennedy	N	Y	Y
2 Gajdenson	N	Y	Y
3 DeLauro	N	Y	Y
4 Shays	Y	N	N
5 Franks	Y	N	N
6 Johnson	Y	N	N

DELAWARE

Al Castle	Y	N	N
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FLORIDA

1 Scarborough	Y	N	N
2 Peterson	Y	Y	Y
3 Brown	N	Y	Y
4 Fowler	Y	N	N
5 Thurman	N	N	Y
6 Stearns	Y	N	N
7 Mica	Y	N	N
8 McCollum	Y	N	N
9 Bilirakis	Y	N	N
10 Young	Y	N	N
11 Gibbons	N	Y	Y
12 Canady	Y	N	N
13 Miller	Y	N	N
14 Goss	Y	N	N
15 Weldon	Y	N	N
16 Foley	Y	N	N
17 Meek	N	Y	Y
18 Ros-Lehtinen	Y	N	N
19 Johnston	N	Y	Y
20 Deutsch	Y	N	N
21 Diaz-Balart	Y	N	N
22 Shaw	Y	N	N
23 Hastings	N	Y	Y

GEORGIA

1 Kingston	Y	N	N
2 Bishop	N	Y	Y
3 Collins	Y	N	N
4 Linder	Y	N	N
5 Lewis	N	Y	Y
6 Gingrich	Y	N	N
7 Barr	Y	N	N
8 Chambliss	Y	N	N
9 Deal	Y	N	Y
10 Norwood	Y	N	N
11 McKinney	N	Y	Y

HAWAII

1 Abercrombie	N	Y	Y
2 Mink	N	Y	Y

IDAHO

1 Chenoweth	Y	N	N
2 Crapo	Y	N	N

ILLINOIS

1 Rush	N	Y	Y
2 Reynolds	N	Y	Y
3 Lipinski	Y	N	Y
4 Gutierrez	N	Y	Y
5 Flanagan	Y	N	N
6 Hyde	Y	N	N
7 Collins	N	Y	Y
8 Crane	Y	N	N
9 Yates	?	Y	Y
10 Porter	Y	N	N
11 Weller	Y	N	N
12 Costello	Y	N	Y
13 Fawell	Y	N	N
14 Hastert	Y	N	N
15 Ewing	Y	N	N

109. HR 729. Death Penalty Appeals/Passage. Passage of the bill to limit an inmate's ability to file habeas corpus petitions in death penalty cases, in which prisoners challenge the constitutionality of their sentences in federal court after they have exhausted their direct appeals. In most cases the bill would limit prisoners to one petition and require that a petition be filed within two years for a federal case and one year for a state case. The bill would authorize federal grants to help states pay for appeals in federal appeals cases and alter federal death penalty procedures to make it more likely that the death penalty will be invoked. Passed 297-132; R 226-1; D 71-130 (ND 34-103, SD 37-27); I 0-1, Feb. 8, 1995. (*Story, p. 456*)

110. HR 667. Prison Construction/Existing Prison Grant Programs. Chapman, D-Texas, amendment to continue the prison grant programs created by the Crime Control Act of 1994 (PL 103-322) and prohibit expenditures under the new prison grant programs in the bill until half the states meet "truth-in-sentencing" policies, which require that violent offenders serve at least 85 percent of their sentences. Rejected 169-261; R 3-224; D 166-36 (ND 121-18, SD 45-18); I 0-1, Feb. 9, 1995. (*Story, p. 456*)

111. HR 667. Prison Construction/Single Prison Block Grant. Schumer, D-N.Y., amendment to consolidate the bill's violent offender and truth-in-sentencing block grant programs into a single block grant without state matching requirements. Rejected 179-251; R 3-225; D 175-26 (ND 129-10, SD 46-16); I 1-0, Feb. 9, 1995. (*Story, p. 456*)

ND Northern Democrats SD Southern Democrats

	109	110	111
16 Manzullo	Y	N	N
17 Evans	N	Y	Y
18 LaHood	Y	N	N
19 Poshard	Y	N	Y
20 Durbm	N	Y	Y

INDIANA			
1 Visclosky	N	Y	Y
2 McIntosh	Y	N	N
3 Roemer	Y	Y	Y
4 Souder	Y	N	X
5 Buyer	Y	N	N
6 Burton	Y	N	N
7 Myers	Y	N	N
8 Hostettler	Y	N	N
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y
10 Jacobs	N	N	Y

IOWA			
1 Leach	Y	N	N
2 Nussle	Y	N	N
3 Lightfoot	Y	N	N
4 Ganske	Y	N	N
5 Latham	Y	N	N

KANSAS			
1 Roberts	Y	N	N
2 Brownback	Y	N	N
3 Meyers	Y	N	N
4 Tiahrt	Y	N	N

KENTUCKY			
1 Whitfield	Y	N	N
2 Lewis	Y	N	N
3 Ward	N	Y	Y
4 Bunning	Y	N	N
5 Rogers	Y	N	N
6 Baesler	Y	Y	Y

LOUISIANA			
1 Livingston	Y	N	N
2 Jefferson	N	N	N
3 Touzin	Y	N	N
4 Fields	N	N	N
5 McCrery	Y	N	N
6 Baker	Y	N	N
7 Hayes	Y	Y	Y

MAINE			
1 Langley	Y	N	N
2 Baldacci	N	Y	Y

MARYLAND			
1 Gilchrest	Y	N	N
2 Ehrlich	Y	N	N
3 Cardin	Y	Y	N
4 Wynn	N	Y	Y
5 Hoyer	N	Y	Y
6 Bartlett	Y	N	N
7 Mfume	N	Y	Y
8 Morella	Y	N	N

MASSACHUSETTS			
1 Oliver	N	Y	Y
2 Neal	N	Y	Y
3 Blute	Y	N	N
4 Frank	N	Y	Y
5 Meehan	N	Y	Y
6 Torkildsen	Y	N	N
7 Markey	N	Y	Y
8 Kennedy	N	Y	Y
9 Moakley	N	Y	Y
10 Studds	N	Y	Y

MICHIGAN			
1 Stupak	Y	Y	Y
2 Hoekstra	Y	Y	N
3 Ehlers	N	N	Y
4 Camp	Y	N	N
5 Barcia	Y	N	Y
6 Upton	Y	Y	N
7 Smith	Y	Y	N
8 Chrysler	Y	N	N
9 Kildee	N	Y	Y
10 Bonior	N	Y	Y
11 Knollenberg	Y	Y	N
12 Levin	N	Y	Y
13 Rivers	N	Y	Y
14 Conyers	N	Y	Y
15 Collins	?	#	#
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y

MINNESOTA			
1 Gutknecht	Y	N	N

	109	110	111
2 Minge	N	N	N
3 Ramstad	Y	N	N
4 Vento	N	Y	Y
5 Sabo	N	Y	Y
6 Luther	N	Y	N
7 Peterson	Y	N	N
8 Oberstar	N	Y	Y

MISSISSIPPI			
1 Wicker	Y	N	N
2 Thompson	N	Y	Y
3 Montgomery	Y	N	Y
4 Parker	Y	N	N
5 Taylor	Y	N	Y

MISSOURI			
1 Clay	N	Y	Y
2 Talent	Y	N	N
3 Gephardt	N	Y	Y
4 Skelton	Y	N	N
5 McCarthy	N	Y	Y
6 Danner	Y	N	N
7 Hancock	Y	N	N
8 Emerson	Y	N	N
9 Volkmer	Y	Y	Y

MONTANA			
AL Williams	N	Y	Y

NEBRASKA			
1 Bereuter	Y	N	N
2 Christensen	Y	N	N
3 Barrett	Y	N	N

NEVADA			
1 Ensign	Y	N	N
2 Vucanovich	Y	N	N

NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Zeliff	Y	N	N
2 Bass	Y	N	N

NEW JERSEY			
1 Andrews	?	N	Y
2 LaBiondo	Y	N	N
3 Saxton	Y	N	N
4 Smith	Y	N	N
5 Roukema	Y	N	N
6 Pallone	N	Y	Y
7 Franks	Y	N	N
8 Martini	Y	N	N
9 Torricelli	Y	Y	Y
10 Payne	N	Y	Y
11 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N
12 Zimmer	Y	N	N
13 Menendez	Y	Y	Y

NEW MEXICO			
1 Schiff	Y	N	N
2 Skeen	Y	N	N
3 Richardson	Y	Y	Y

NEW YORK			
1 Forbes	Y	N	N
2 Lazio	Y	N	N
3 King	Y	N	N
4 Frisa	Y	N	N
5 Ackerman	N	Y	Y
6 Flake	N	Y	Y
7 Manton	Y	Y	Y
8 Nadler	N	Y	Y
9 Schumer	Y	Y	Y
10 Towns	N	Y	Y
11 Owens	N	Y	Y
12 Velazquez	N	Y	Y
13 Malinari	Y	N	N
14 Maloney	N	Y	Y
15 Rangel	N	Y	Y
16 Serrano	N	Y	Y
17 Engel	N	Y	Y
18 Lowey	N	Y	Y
19 Kelly	Y	N	N
20 Gilman	Y	N	N
21 McNulty	N	N	Y
22 Solomon	Y	N	N
23 Boehlert	Y	N	N
24 McHugh	Y	N	N
25 Walsh	Y	N	N
26 Hinchey	N	Y	Y
27 Paxon	Y	N	Y
28 Slaughter	N	Y	Y
29 LaFalce	N	Y	Y

	109	110	111
30 Quinn	Y	N	N
31 Houghton	?	N	N

NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Clayton	N	Y	N
2 Funderburk	Y	N	N
3 Jones	Y	N	N
4 Heineman	Y	N	N
5 Burr	Y	N	N
6 Cable	Y	N	N
7 Rose	N	?	N
8 Hefner	N	N	N
9 Myrick	Y	N	N
10 Ballenger	Y	N	N
11 Taylor	Y	N	N
12 Watt	N	Y	N

NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Pomeroy	N	Y	Y

OHIO			
1 Chabot	Y	N	N
2 Portman	Y	N	N
3 Hall	N	Y	Y
4 Oxley	Y	N	N
5 Gillmor	Y	N	N
6 Creameans	Y	N	N
7 Hobson	Y	N	N
8 Boehner	Y	N	N
9 Kaptur	N	Y	Y
10 Hake	Y	N	N
11 Stokes	N	Y	Y
12 Kasich	Y	N	N
13 Brown	N	Y	Y
14 Sawyer	N	Y	Y
15 Pryce	Y	N	N
16 Regula	Y	N	N
17 Traficant	Y	N	N
18 Ney	Y	N	N
19 LaTourette	Y	N	N

OKLAHOMA			
1 Largent	Y	N	N
2 Coburn	Y	N	N
3 Brewster	Y	Y	Y
4 Watts	Y	N	N
5 Istook	Y	N	N
6 Lucas	Y	N	N

OREGON			
1 Furse	N	Y	Y
2 Cooley	Y	N	N
3 Wyden	Y	N	Y
4 Defazio	N	Y	Y
5 Bunn	Y	N	N

PENNSYLVANIA			
1 Foglietta	N	Y	Y
2 Fattah	N	Y	Y
3 Borski	Y	Y	Y
4 Klink	Y	Y	Y
5 Clinger	?	N	N
6 Holden	Y	Y	Y
7 Weldon	Y	N	N
8 Greenwood	Y	N	N
9 Shuster	Y	N	N
10 McDade	Y	N	N
11 Kanjorski	Y	Y	Y
12 Murtha	Y	N	Y
13 Fox	Y	N	N
14 Coyne	N	Y	Y
15 McHale	Y	Y	Y
16 Walker	Y	X	N
17 Gekas	Y	N	N
18 Doyle	Y	Y	Y
19 Goodling	Y	N	N
20 Mascara	Y	Y	Y
21 English	Y	N	N

RHODE ISLAND			
1 Kennedy	N	Y	Y
2 Reed	N	Y	Y

SOUTH CAROLINA			
1 Sanford	Y	N	N
2 Spence	Y	N	N
3 Graham	Y	N	N
4 Inglis	Y	N	Y
5 Spratt	Y	N	Y
6 Clyburn	N	Y	Y

SOUTH DAKOTA			
AL Johnson	Y	N	N

	109	110	111
TENNESSEE			
1 Quillen	Y	N	N
2 Duncan	Y	N	N
3 Wamp	Y	N	N
4 Hilleary	Y	N	N
5 Clement	Y	N	N
6 Gordon	Y	N	Y
7 Bryant	Y	N	N
8 Tanner	Y	N	Y
9 Ford	N	Y	Y

TEXAS			
1 Chapman	Y	Y	Y
2 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson, Sam	Y	N	N
4 Hall	Y	Y	N
5 Bryant	N	Y	Y
6 Barton	Y	N	N
7 Archer	Y	N	N
8 Fields	Y	N	N
9 Stockman	Y	N	N
10 Daggett	N	Y	Y
11 Edwards	Y	Y	Y
12 Geren	Y	Y	N
13 Thornberry	Y	N	N
14 Laughlin	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	Y
16 Coleman	Y	Y	Y
17 Stenholm	Y	N	N
18 Jackson-Lee	N	Y	Y
19 Combest	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y
21 Smith	Y	N	N
22 Delay	Y	N	N
23 Bonilla	Y	N	N
24 Frost	Y	Y	?
25 Bentsen	Y	Y	Y
26 Armey	Y	N	N
27 Ortiz	Y	Y	Y
28 Tejeda	Y	Y	Y
29 Green	Y	Y	Y
30 Johnson, E.B	N	Y	Y

UTAH			
1 Hansen	Y	N	N
2 Waldholtz	Y	N	N
3 Orton	Y	Y	Y

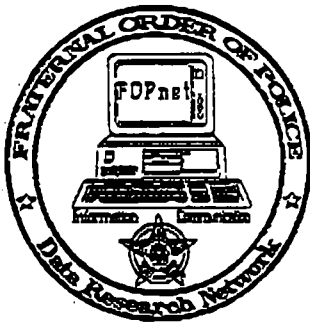
VERMONT			
AL Sanders	N	N	Y

VIRGINIA			
1 Bateman	Y	N	N
2 Pickett	Y	N	N
3 Scott	N	Y	Y
4 Siskiy	Y	N	N
5 Payne	Y	N	N
6 Goodlatte	Y	N	N
7 Bliley	Y	N	N
8 Moran	Y	Y	Y
9 Boucher	Y	N	?
10 Wolf	Y	N	N
11 Davis	Y	N	N

WASHINGTON			
1 White	Y	N	N
2 Metcalf	Y	N	N
3 Smith	Y	N	N
4 Hastings	Y	N	N
5 Nethercutt	Y	N	N
6 Dicks	Y	Y	Y
7 McDermott	N	Y	Y
8 Dunn	Y	N	N
9 Tate	Y	N	N

WEST VIRGINIA			
1 Mollohan	N	Y	Y
2 Wise	N	Y	Y
3 Rahall	N	Y	Y

WISCONSIN			
1 Neumann	Y	N	N
2 Klug	Y	N	N
3 Gunderson	Y	N	N
4 Kleczka	N	Y	Y
5 Barrett	N	Y	Y
6 Petri	Y	N	N



Fraternal Order of Police

Data Research Network

309 Massachusetts Avenue, NE

Washington, DC 20002

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Fax 202-547-8190

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Testimony of
Donald L. Cahill
Chairman
National Legislative Committee
Fraternal Order of Police
before the
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
February 14, 1995

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of the Fraternal Order of Police and its 255,000 members. The crime legislation pending before the House and Senate addresses a number of issues of great importance to the FOP.

First the pending crime legislation visits the funding provided by the Crime Bill signed into law on September 13, 1994, by President Clinton. The most critical aspect of the funding revisions is the proposed redirection of the \$8.8 billion reserved for hiring police officers by the 94 law into a block grant program. Under the pending block grant proposal the money would go directly to the states for use in "improving public safety". This broader category opens the door to using these funds for numerous purposes other than hiring police officers -- such as hiring prosecutors or judges, buying equipment, lighting streets, or whatever. These are all worthwhile -- but they won't arrest a single criminal.

The argument being used in favor of this change is that states and municipalities know best how money can be used to fight crime. The big flaw in that argument is that every major law enforcement organization -- whether labor or management, whether Federal, state or local -- endorsed the concept of 100,000 more cops on the street. The police are the subject matter experts and they've already spoken. The police are the ones that thoughtful and responsible public officials turned to last year for advice on how best to enhance public safety, to turn the tide against the violent criminal, to make our cities, parks and playgrounds and apartment complexes safe and happy places again. They asked as in 1994 and we told them -- give us more cops and give us responsible prevention programs.

We can build more prisons, and we should; there's already a waiting list for the cells. We should streamline the appellate process -- our courts are already unable to cope with the volume of criminal cases. We should hire more prosecutors, we should improve officer training and arm them with the best weapons money can buy.

These are all important, critically important measures, but they should constitute a means to an end, not an end in themselves. They should be a first step towards a - comprehensive strategy which contemplates swift sure punishment for violators, but at the same time contemplates prevention programs that reach out to break the cycle of hopelessness and despair which cause our young people to see crime and drugs as their best alternative.

We need to get out of the mindset of arresting people until we run out of people to arrest - because unless there are significant efforts made to prevent youngsters from making the early mistakes we'll never run out of people to arrest, never stop needing more prisons, more prosecutors, more police and more guards.

It's ironic that on the one hand we've been told that the rationale for cutting prevention programs is that no one knows if they'll work, while at the same time we're told that the 100,000 cops shouldn't be hired so that the money can be sent to the states for programs that no one can tell us anything about. How can it be bad to hire 100,000 police officers as endorsed by every major law enforcement group in the country, and good to just mail the checks out to governors to spend as they see fit? If it was my money, and I guess as a taxpayer it is, I'd want it spent the way the experts, rather than the politicians want it spent.

Police are the answer for today and prevention is the answer for tomorrow. On behalf of the 255,000 rank and file law enforcement officers of the Fraternal Order of Police, I ask that you keep those two concepts -- police and prevention -- at the top of your priority list. They are at the top of ours.

Mr. Chairman, I'm not here because I'm a good accountant -- you and your able staff will tie me in knots if we get into arcane questions of CBO scoring and outlays and budget authorization. I'm here because I'm a cop, and the pending legislation is critically important to cops. I'm not here as a politician either, Mr. Chairman, and I couldn't have agreed with you more than last Friday when you promised Dewey Stokes that you would not allow the crime issue to be politicized. All I know is that we need more cops on the street, and we've gotten over 17,000 more since last September.

We've gotten them in big cities and small towns and without a lot of red tape. We've gotten prevention money out there too -- and we need the rest.

My message to all of you, Democrats or Republicans, is this: call the programs anything you want, but give us the police and prevention programs that you promised us last year. If you had my job, you'd know that we're running out of time.



Office of Policy Development
Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs
United States Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

TO: *Jose Cerda*

FAX: () 456-7028

FROM: Gail Hoffman, Director

VOICE: (202) 514-3465
FAX: (202) 514-2504

Total Pages (excluding this cover): _____

Additional Message:



FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

"A Professional Association for Federal Law Enforcement Officers"

Representing Members of the:

Dept. of Agriculture — OIG — Special Agents
 US Forest Service — Special Agents
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 Federal Bureau of Investigation — SA
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 Office of Labor Reconciliation — SA
 Dept. of State — Diplomatic Sec. Ser. — Special Agents
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 Dept. of Trans. — Investigation — Special Agents
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 Federal Aviation Admin. (FAA) — Investigation
 Dept. of Treasury
 D A T F — Special Agents
 US Customs Service — Office of Enforcement — Special Agents
 Customs Investigation
 Internal Affairs — Special Agents
 Internal Revenue Service
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 Inspection Division — Inspectors
 US Secret Service — SA & Police
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Office of Criminal Investigations — Special Agents
 Office of Inspector General — Special Agents
 General Services Administration
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February 10, 1995

The Honorable Janet Reno
 Attorney General
 U.S. Department of Justice
 Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Ms. Reno,

On behalf of the 10,000 members of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA), the largest representative of Federal law enforcement officers and special agents in the nation, I want to express our deep concern and opposition to H.R. 728, entitled the "Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Act of 1995."

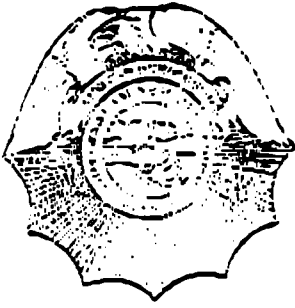
The broad language contained in H.R. 728 does not assure that the funds obtained through the block grants will be used to hire more cops. In the past, many well intended grant programs have failed because such broad language allowed funds to be diverted.

The COPS program is working, it is putting more police officers in our communities. The speed in which the grants under the COPS program are being awarded should continue and not be interfered with. If Congress is truly serious about fighting crime, hiring more cops is the most direct way of accomplishing that goal.

FLEOA wants to see the COPS program to continue and is opposed to any legislation that would change it.

Yours truly,

VICTOR OBOYSKI
 National President



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF POLICE ASSOCIATIONS AFL-CIO

THE ONLY UNION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

ROBERT B. KLIESMET
International President

SAM A. CABRAL
International Secretary-Treasurer

ARTHUR J. REDDY
International Vice-President

February 10, 1995

The Honorable William E. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Executive Board of the International Union of Police Associations, AFL-CIO meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, during January 20-22, 1995, discussed the continuation of discretionary grants for law enforcement. The Executive Board unanimously supported the 100,000 COPS initiative which has already put more than 17,000 new police on the streets to make big city communities safer. In addition, 7,100 new community policing officers are now working in smaller jurisdictions throughout this nation. The 100,000 COPS program is a strategy that has just begun to work and must be continued until there are 100,000 more police on our streets. The Executive Board also lauded the fact that this 100,000 COPS initiative not only makes our communities safer through community policing efforts; it also makes the job of street police safer because of the interactions of police and their communities.

The COPS program must not be diminished or abolished. On behalf of our national membership, we thank the President and the Department of Justice for their continued support and we pledge ours to their effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. B. Kliesmet", is written over a horizontal line.

Robert B. Kliesmet
International President

cc: Sam Cabral
Arthur J. Reddy

RJK/my President Clinton

FEB-18-1995 16:00 FROM NAGE/IBPD

TO

2824567028

P.02

**The Law Enforcement Steering Committee
1001 22nd St. N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20037**

February 10, 1995

Dear Representative:

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC) is a nonpartisan coalition of national law enforcement associations which represents over 450,000 sworn law enforcement officers across the country. The LESC is an unprecedented coalition of labor, management, and research organizations dedicated to improving policing and securing public safety. The Law Enforcement Steering Committee is comprised of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the Major Cities Chiefs, the National Association of Police Organizations, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the National Troopers Coalition, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the Police Foundation. The LESC is firmly committed to the broad goal of protecting the nation's citizens by pursuing a wide range of public safety issues before Congress.

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee worked for over six years to secure tough anti-crime legislation on behalf of all Americans. The LESC was united in its support for last year's crime conference report, which was signed into law by President Clinton on September 13, 1994 (P.L. 103-322). The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 provided a tough, balanced approach to fighting crime, with critical resources dedicated to putting more police on the streets, building prisons to keep convicted criminals off the streets, and securing and improving prevention programs to reduce crime. The Law Enforcement Steering Committee is united in its belief that the 104th Congress must not retreat from the key tenets of P.L. 103-322.

Specifically, the LESC steadfastly believes that the current COPS program, which directs \$8.8 billion directly to localities to hire 100,000 police officers, must be retained intact. The LESC opposes the use of block grants, which would dilute the impact and decrease the accountability of the current program. Unless the funds are allocated directly to the law enforcement agencies, funds will be diverted by local authorities for non-police purposes. Additional police personnel dedicated to community policing is essential in our efforts to taking back the streets.

For years, many in Washington have fueled the "prevention vs. punishment" debate. The LESC rejects this reasoning and continues to support an anti-crime strategy that includes punishment and prevention. While we must pursue the resources to arrest criminals, prosecute and convict them, and put them in prison, we

FEB-18-1995 16:00 FROM NAGE/IBPO

TO

2024567028

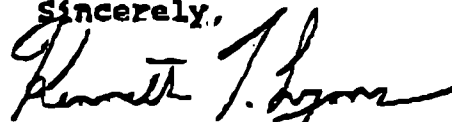
P.03

must simultaneously pursue resources to prevent lives of crime and destruction.

Crime control legislation has been continually undermined by partisan politics and pressure from special interest groups. In the meantime, violence has exploded in our communities, making peace officers' jobs increasingly dangerous and frustrating. The LESC once again urges that Congress prevent partisan politics from destroying the legislative progress that occurred in 1994.

If you have any questions regarding the LESC's position, please do not hesitate to contact me as the current Chair of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee at (703) 979-0290.

Sincerely,



Kenneth T. Lyons
National President, IBPO
Chair, LESC

02/07/95 18:07

202 842 4398

NAPO

001/001

002



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February 7, 1995

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Past President PORAC
Berkeley, CA

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
General Counsel
WILLIAM J. JOHNSON
Legislative Counselors
JULES BERNSTEIN
UNDA LIPSETT

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), representing over 3,500 police unions and associations and 175,000 sworn law enforcement officers throughout the country, I would like to state our unequivocal commitment to the 100,000 police officers provision funded by the Violence Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

I would also like to thank you for your tremendous leadership and support on this most important program that is placing more officers on the nation's streets with a premium placed on community policing.

NAPO feels strongly that unless the monies are given directly to the law enforcement agencies to hire more police officers, the funds will be diverted by local bureaucrats with their own agendas. Our members have seen only too often that if local politicians have open-ended flexibility with federal funds, the odds are better than even that the funds will disappear into the city budget. Law enforcement's only agenda is to fight crime and protect the peace of American society and we need all the help we can get—putting more cops on the streets will help.

Last year, NAPO joined with all the major national law enforcement organizations in unanimous support of your proposal to fund an additional 100,000 police officers because cops know what works on the front lines against crime. NAPO members fought hard for this and we think it is ludicrous to dismantle this important program after 10,000 police officers have been funded.

Again, NAPO strongly supports the continuation of the discretionary grants to law enforcement agencies for hiring additional officers and opposes the block grant legislation as passed by the House Judiciary Committee last week.

Please do not hesitate to contact me about this or any other concern.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Scully
Robert T. Scully
Executive Director



California POLICE CHIEFS Association Inc.

1445 Response Rd., Suite 190 Sacramento, California 95815 Telephone (916) 923-2375 (916) 923-1825 FAX (916) 263-6090

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Rodney K. Plurini

February 9, 1995

Honorable Janet Reno
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Reno:

The California Police Chiefs' Association which represents municipal chief executive officers in our state strongly encourages the continuation of the COPS Program through your Office. We support the continuation of discretionary grants administered by the Program and the retention of a funding mechanism which provides federal revenues directly to local law enforcement agencies in California.

Our experience with your COPS Program has been extremely beneficial to California law enforcement and we urge congressional support for continuance. Should you or your representatives wish to discuss the California Police Chiefs' Association's position on this matter further please call me directly at (818)548-3140.

Sincerely,

James E. Anthony
President

Sheriff James G. (Jim) Murphy
President
Newport, Vermont

Charles B. Meeks
Executive Director
Alexandria, Virginia



NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

1450 DUKE STREET • ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314-3490

Telephone 703-836-7827

FAX 703-883-6541

February 10, 1995

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Springfield, Missouri

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NSA General Counsel
Washington, D.C.

Mary T. Ross
NSA Corporate Representative
Columbus, Ohio

The Honorable Bill McCollum
Chairman
House Subcommittee on Crime
2266 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McCollum:

On behalf of the 22,000 members of the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), I am writing in support of the continuation of the COPS program enacted in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

The sheriffs of the United States, with the assistance of President Clinton and the Department of Justice, have hired over 1,200 deputy sheriffs. These deputies have been hired in over 200 sheriffs' offices, moving toward increased law enforcement presence in our counties. This program of police hiring, in conjunction with community policing, will go a long way in helping to reduce crime in our counties.

Congressman, in the next few days, you will be casting critical votes that could favorably affect law enforcement and the citizens we were elected to represent. I urge you and your colleagues to preserve discretionary funding to maintain the 100,000 COPS program.

Thank you for your endeavors.

Sincerely,

Charles B. Meeks
Charles B. Meeks
Executive Director

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POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 8, 1995

Hon. Charles E. Schumer
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington DC

Dear Representative Schumer:

On behalf of the members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), an organization of progressive police leaders whose agencies serve more than 40 percent of the nation's population, the PERF board urges you to consider the following law enforcement concerns with H.R. 728 before you vote. PERF members strongly supported the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (the "1994 crime bill"). Many PERF members have already benefited from its programs, and many others have applications pending for police resources and personnel. Furthermore, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 has a reasonable balance between law enforcement, prevention and punishment. As police professionals, we do not want to see these critical police and prevention resources undermined.

We believe the following concerns raised by H.R. 728 should be addressed before any attempt to revise the 1994 program is made:

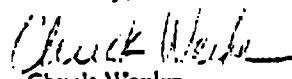
- Funds for H.R. 728 do not go directly to police agencies.
H.R. 728 would allow block grant funds to be used to *reduce crime and improve public safety*. While a laudable goal, there are no guarantees that the funds would go directly to police. The 1994 crime bill ensures that police agencies are getting the resources they need for more police, overtime, new technology, and other efforts related to community policing. Under H.R. 728, police will be competing with every other community group or service agency that has some relation to "public safety," even agencies involved in improved street lighting, tree removal, or disaster preparedness.

Page 2
February 8, 1995

- **H.R. 728 does not focus on community policing.**
There is no *requirement* that funds be tied to community policing. PERF has been a pioneer in implementing a community-based, problem-solving approach to policing. The 1994 crime bill gave agencies sufficient flexibility to use the funds responsibly to meet their unique needs, but still served as the national catalyst for the community policing movement. To date, more than 8,000 applications have been made for the grants to put more cops on the streets. Even more applications are pending.
- **H.R. 728 eliminates nearly all of the 1994 crime bill's prevention programs.**
While some crime prevention activities can be funded under the block grant, to do so would draw money away from the pool of money that police can draw on for law enforcement efforts. Accordingly, fewer prevention programs will receive the level of funding appropriated under the 1994 bill. PERF members know that an investment in prevention can mean tremendous savings to the criminal justice system and can save countless lives of at-risk youth. PERF members would gladly work to help identify prevention programs with a demonstrated record of success.
- **H.R. 728 is vulnerable to budget cuts.**
With budget cuts being considered for every domestic spending program, PERF is concerned that it will be easier for Members to make across-the-board budget cuts to a block grant program than to a program that directly funds police agencies to work with their communities to address crime across the nation. Frankly, *appropriated* funds under the 1994 crime bill would appear to be more secure than the funds that would be *authorized* under H.R. 728.

Before we move to revise a crime bill that has not yet been fully implemented, PERF suggests that Congress work with police to better evaluate law enforcement's needs and concerns. PERF stands ready to work with you and your colleagues to find ways to help law enforcement and our communities deal with crime and violence. We urge you to consider law enforcement's concerns before you vote on H.R. 728. If you have any questions about PERF or the organization's positions, please feel free to contact me or Martha Plotkin at 202/466-7820.

Sincerely,


Chuck Wexler
Executive Director

Feb. 7 '95 17:15 1110 NBPA, INC.

2629866410

0002

national black police association



(202) 986-2070

3251 MT. PLEASANT ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20010

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Nation Officer

February 7, 1995

The Honorable Janet Reno
United States Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Constitution Avenue & 10th Streets, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Madam Attorney General:

The National Black Police Association would like to go on record in support of the COPS Program (Community Oriented Policing Services) that will provide competitive grants to local police departments to add 100,000 new community police officers on the streets of America. Our members, many of whom work on the streets of this country, believe that the present procedure is the most effective and efficient way to reach President Clinton's goal.

Equally, we believe the precedent setting crime prevention funding provision should remain a part of the finished law as well. It is our belief, that if we are truly going to succeed at making communities safer, we must stop crime before it happens. Thank you for your continued efforts.

Sincerely,

Ronald E. Hampton
Ronald E. Hampton
Executive Director

REH/fl1

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Feb 09 '95

2:18 No.007 P.02



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DEWEY R. STOKES
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

February 6, 1995

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As an organization comprised of more than 254,000 law enforcement professionals, the Fraternal Order of Police takes positions based on experience and fact, not conjecture and politics.

No position taken by the POP is more strongly rooted in conviction than that taken on semi-automatic assault weapons. While it is true that these weapons do not differ in terms of function and capability from other semi-automatic weapons, it is equally true that semi-automatic assault weapons are eight times more likely to be used in crime than conventional weapons. Therefore, in the interest of public safety and officer safety, we strongly supported the assault weapons ban contained in the Crime Bill which you signed on September 13, 1994.

In that same law, funds were authorized to hire 100,000 state and local police officers. In a time when law enforcement is close to being overwhelmed by violent crime, additional police, as well as thoughtful and effective prevention programs, are vital to turning the tide against those who would terrorize law abiding citizens. Therefore, we worked with you and Congress to obtain the funds necessary to hire those officers and underwrite those programs. These positions were adopted at our National Biennial Conference in August 1993, and continue to be our positions today.

We strongly support you in your resolve to fight any repeal of the assault weapons ban or any diversion of funding earmarked for the hiring of 100,000 police officers. We are prepared to work with you to the fullest extent of our ability to prevent this cynical reversal of vital public safety legislation.

Sincerely,


Dewey R. Stokes
National President



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

1620 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 293-7330
FAX (202) 293-2352
TDD (202) 293-9445

February 1, 1995

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Avenues, NW -- Room 5111
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear General Reno:

On behalf of The U.S. Conference of Mayors, I would like to congratulate you on the outstanding job which the Department of Justice has done in implementing the 1994 crime act. Mayors and police chiefs worked with you, the President and the Congress to get it enacted. Since then we have worked with you to see it implemented. We are confident that our strong partnership will continue.

As you are aware, we strongly support the COPS Program. In addition during our Winter Meeting, mayors reaffirmed their commitment to a strong prevention component and to working to see the bill's prevention programs funded next year.

We were pleased that both Associate Attorney General John Schmidt and COPS Program Director Joe Brann were able to meet with our Criminal and Social Justice Committee last week during the Winter Meeting. We look forward to continued sessions with them as we work to resolve implementation issues.

Sincerely yours,

Victor Ashe
Mayor of Knoxville
President

President:

VICTOR ASHE
Mayor of Knoxville

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Mayor of Denver

Executive Director:

J. THOMAS COCHRAN



News Release

National Sheriffs' Association

1450 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

Telephone Number 703-836-7827

Fax Number 703-683-6541

Charles B. Meeks
Executive Director
Alexandria, Virginia

Contact: Charles Bud Meeks
703/836-7827

For Immediate Release
February 6, 1995

NSA SUPPORTS THE CONTINUATION OF DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Alexandria, Virginia—At the National Sheriffs' Association's Annual Mid-Winter Conference, held February 2-4, in Memphis, Tennessee, the NSA Law and Legislative Committee reviewed and discussed law enforcement funding methods of block versus discretionary funding.

After discussion, the Legislative Committee and the Board of Directors recommended adoption of a resolution supporting the continuation of discretionary grants for law enforcement.

Because of discretionary funding, the sheriffs of the United States, with the assistance of President Clinton and the Department of Justice, have hired over 1,200 deputy sheriffs. These deputies have been hired in over 200 sheriffs' offices, moving toward increased law enforcement presence in our counties.

This program of police hiring, in conjunction with community policing, will go a long way in helping to reduce crime in our counties.

We thank the President and the Department of Justice for their continued support, and hope that in the future, more deputies will be hired and greater involvement toward community policing will be supported.

###

02-13-95 09:40 AM

PU2



FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

"A Professional Association for Federal Law Enforcement Officers"

Representing Members of the:

Dept. of Agriculture — OIG — Special Agent
 US Forest Service — Special Agent
 Dept. of Commerce — Office of Export Reform — SA
 Office of Economic Development — Special Agent
 National Marine Fisheries Service — SA
 Dept. of Defense
 US Army — CID — Special Agent
 Defense Investigative Service — Special Agent
 Defense Criminal Investigative Service — SA
 Naval Investigative Service — Special Agent
 US Air Force — OSI — Special Agent
 Dept. of Education — Investigation — SA
 Dept. of Energy — OIG — Special Agent
 Dept. of Health & Human Services — SA
 Dept. of Housing & Urban Development — SA
 Dept. of Justice — OIG — Special Agent
 US Fish & Wildlife Service — Law Enforcement — SA
 Bureau of Indian Affairs — SA & PO
 US Park Police — Park Police Officer
 Bureau of Land Management — Special Agent & Ranger
 Dept. of Justice — US Attorney — CI & Adm. Serv.
 Drug Enforcement Administration — SA
 Federal Bureau of Investigation — SA
 IRS — Special Agent & Revenue Agent
 US Marshals Service — Marshal & Deputy Marshal
 Parole & Prob. Service — Parole & Prob. Officer
 Dept. of Labor — OIG — Special Agent
 Office of Labor Relations — SA
 Dept. of State — Diplomatic Sec. Serv. — Special Agent
 Immigration — Special Agent
 Dept. of Trade — Investigation — Special Agent
 UN Coord. Comm. — Int. Affairs & SA
 Federal Prison Admin. (FPA) — Investigation
 Dept. of Treasury
 D.A.T. — Special Agent
 US Customs Service — Office of Enforcement — Special Agent
 Customs Investigation
 Internal Affairs — Special Agent
 Internal Revenue Service
 Criminal Investigation Division — SA
 Inspection Service — Inspectors
 IRS Service — SA & Police
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Office of Criminal Investigation — Special Agent
 Office of Inspector General — Special Agent
 General Services Administration
 Office of Investigations — Special Agent
 National Archives — Criminal Investigation
 Nuclear Regulatory Commission — Special Agent
 US Capitol Police — Police Officer
 US Postal Service — Inspection & Postal Police
 US Prisoner Union — Special Agent
 Veterans Administration — Investigation — SA

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JULES BRONSTEIN

February 10, 1995

The Honorable Janet Reno
 Attorney General
 U.S. Department of Justice
 Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Ms. Reno,

On behalf of the 10,000 members of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA), the largest representative of Federal law enforcement officers and special agents in the nation, I want to express our deep concern and opposition to H.R. 728, entitled the "Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Act of 1995."

The broad language contained in H.R. 728 does not assure that the funds obtained through the block grants will be used to hire more cops. In the past, many well intended grant programs have failed because such broad language allowed funds to be diverted.

The COPS program is working, it is putting more police officers in our communities. The speed in which the grants under the COPS program are being awarded should continue and not be interfered with. If Congress is truly serious about fighting crime, hiring more cops is the most direct way of accomplishing that goal.

FLEOA wants to see the COPS program to continue and is opposed to any legislation that would change it.

Yours truly,

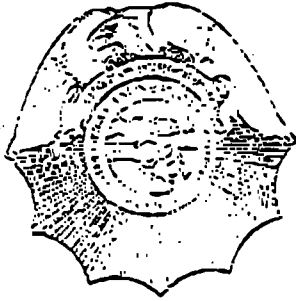
Victor Oboyski
 National President

FEB-11-1995 14:38 FROM I.U.P.A., AFL-CIO

TO

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P.02



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF POLICE ASSOCIATIONS AFL-CIO

THE ONLY UNION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

ROBERT B. KLIESMET
International President

SAM A. CABRAL
International Secretary-Treasurer

ARTHUR J. REDDY
International Vice-President



February 10, 1995

The Honorable William E. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Executive Board of the International Union of Police Associations, AFL-CIO meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, during January 20-22, 1995, discussed the continuation of discretionary grants for law enforcement. The Executive Board unanimously supported the 100,000 COPS initiative which has already put more than 17,000 new police on the streets to make big city communities safer. In addition, 7,100 new community policing officers are now working in smaller jurisdictions throughout this nation. The 100,000 COPS program is a strategy that has just begun to work and must be continued until there are 100,000 more police on our streets. The Executive Board also lauded the fact that this 100,000 COPS initiative not only makes our communities safer through community policing efforts; it also makes the job of street police safer because of the interactions of police and their communities.

The COPS program must not be diminished or abolished. On behalf of our national membership, we thank the President and the Department of Justice for their continued support and we pledge ours to their effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. B. Kliesmet", is written over the typed name.

Robert B. Kliesmet
International President

cc: Sam Cabral
Arthur J. Reddy

RBK/mj/President Clinton

THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL
736 JACKSON PLACE, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

(202) 395-5555

fax (202) 395-5567

Karen Pittman, Director

DATE:

3/9

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

4

FROM:

Enkelby

TO:

Gaynor McCann; Jose Cerda

COMPANY:

DPC

FAX NUMBER:

67028

OFFICE NUMBER:

MESSAGE:

TO: Michele Cavataio
Jose Cerda
Angela Duran
Elizabeth Sachs
Gaynor McCown

FROM: Merita Irby, Erin Kelly, PCPC

In preparation for tomorrow's meeting, please review the following:

(1) **1994 CRIME BILL PROGRAMS UPDATE:** Attached is a description of the 1994 crime bill prevention related programs that will be distributed on Friday. Please fax your comments to Merita Irby (395-5567) by 5pm today.

(2) **NEEDED INVITEE INFORMATION:** We are still awaiting complete information on the following invitees. The list notes the person responsible for extending the invitation and getting dates of birth and social security numbers. Please fax additional information to Erin Kelly (396-5567) by 3pm today. After 3pm, please fax updates to Gaynor (456-7028).

National Education Association	(Michelle)
National Association of Counties	(Gaynor)
Conference of Mayors	(Merita)
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement	(Gaynor)
Partnership for Drug-Free America	(Gaynor)
NAACP	(Angela)
LaRaza	(Angela)
Association of School Administrators	(Michelle)

(3) **INFORMATION FOR DISTRIBUTION:** The packet that will be distributed on Friday will include the following information. Please send by messenger an original of your document to Gaynor by COB today. Gaynor will make copies for distribution.

1. Excerpts regarding prevention from the President's speeches (Jose Cerda)
2. Description of Prevention Council and definition of prevention (Merita Irby)
3. 1994 Crime Bill Programs Update (Merita Irby)
4. Letter to Livingston from Reno, Riley, & Shalala (Angela Duran)
5. Community Schools RFP and description (Angela Duran)
6. Safe and Drug-Free Schools rescission list; brief description of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (Michele Cavataio)
7. "Prevention or Pork: A Hard-Headed Look at Youth-Oriented Anti-Crime Programs" (Merita Irby)

CRIME BILL PREVENTION RELATED PROGRAMS WITH FY95 FUNDING

- The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program -- \$1.3 billion appropriated to provide states and communities with competitive grants to hire and train new police officers; and to provide equipment, technology and support systems that will allow more officers to be out on the streets. Application kits have been received by communities and cities:
- The President's Crime Prevention Council -- designed to coordinate the administration of federal crime prevention programs, catalog prevention programs, assist communities and community-based organizations seeking information about these programs, and develop services for program integration and grant simplification. The Council has been staffed since mid-February.
- The Violence Against Women Act -- \$26 million appropriated to develop and strengthen law enforcement strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to improve victims' services. Proposed regulations published in the Federal Register on December 28, 1994. Final regulations and formula grant application kit will be distributed to states in late March.
- Community Schools and Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) Program -- provides \$36.9 million for extracurricular and academic programs after-school, on weekends and in summer for children in communities prone to juvenile delinquency and poverty. A joint program announcement was published in the Federal Register on March 6, 1995.
- Gang Resistance and Training (GREAT) Project -- instructed by uniformed police officers, children will learn to set goals, have self esteem and respect, resist negative peer pressure and peacefully resolve conflict. The \$16 million allocated for this year has been distributed to cities to implement school-based programs designed to resist emerging or existing gang activity.
- Boot Camps -- this program provides funds for state and local governments to construct, develop, expand or improve correctional facilities, including boot camps and other alternative correctional facilities. \$24.5 million has been appropriated this year for planning, development and construction costs. Interim final regulations published in the Federal Register on December 7, 1994. Guidelines/Applications information dissemination began March 1, 1995.
- Drug Courts -- \$29 million has been appropriated to fund state and local drug courts that provide service, treatment

and continuing judicial supervision for non-violent offenders with rehabilitation potential. Proposed regulations published in the Federal Register January 26, 1995. Application information has been approved and will be disseminated in March.

CRIME BILL PREVENTION RELATED PROGRAMS WITH FY96 FUNDING

- **Battered Women's Shelters** -- \$325 million authorized for FY 1996-2000 for battered women's shelters and other domestic violence prevention strategies.
- **Capital Improvements to Prevent Crime in Public Parks** -- \$15 million authorized to increase safety in urban parks and recreation areas.
- **Education and Prevention to Reduce Sexual Assaults Against Women** -- \$205 million authorized for FY 1996-2000 to fund efforts to increase awareness about or help prevent sexual assault.
- **Crime Prevention Block Grants Program** -- \$377 million authorized for FY 1996-2000 to fund units of local government for crime prevention, intervention and treatment initiatives.
- **Delinquent and At-Risk Youth** -- program will provide \$36 million during FY 1996-2000 to public and private non-profit organizations to support the development and operation of projects that provide residential services to at-risk youth.
- **Model Intensive Grant Program** -- \$625.5 million authorized for Attorney General to establish model crime prevention programs in 15 chronic high-crime areas.
- **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment** -- will provide funds to states to develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional facilities. \$270 million is authorized for FY 1996-2000.
- **Urban Recreation for At-Risk Youth** -- \$4.5 million is authorized for FY 1996-2000 for at-risk youth recreation grants in neighborhood and communities with a high prevalence of crime.
- **Local Partnership Act** -- a revenue sharing program to support education, substance abuse treatment and job programs to prevent crime. \$1.62 billion is authorized for FY 1996-2000.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Washington, D.C. 20531

March 1, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO: Andy Foiss
Associate Deputy Attorney General

FROM: Harri j. Kramer, Director *Harri j. Kramer*
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs
Laura P. Lewis
Laura P. Lewis, Director
Office of Planning

SUBJECT: Report on Brookings Institution Event:
*Fine Print: The Contract with America,
Devolution, and the Administrative Realities
of American Federalism*

Today the Brookings Institution's Center for Public Management held a seminar at which they provided and pontificated about the attached copy of their Center for Public Management's report *Fine Print: The Contract with America, Devolution, and the Administrative Realities of American Federalism*. The two principal authors, John J. DiIulio, Jr. and Donald F. Kettl, were the key speakers. Present as panelists: Alice Rivlin, Richard Nathan, and Lawrence Mead.

Summary of Presentations

The focus of this report and the discussion was not on any one specific element of the Contract with America, but on the process to be used to implement the Contract. DiIulio, who spoke the longest, described the Contract as a football playbook:

Page 1: "win the game"
Page 2: "score touchdowns"
Page 3: for the "how tos" see pages 1 and 2.

Thus, he went on to explain that the Contract is "grossly inattentive" to history and won't work.

In his discussion of the "devolution bomb" to turn everything into block grant programs, DiIulio summed up his thoughts with, "Been there... done that." He then expounded upon

the lessons of history, citing LEAA. DiIulio reminded the audience that with block grant programs the end result is often expanded government (by inference local government) to administer the programs and less funds available for direct services. DiIulio said, "To anyone who knows the history of the LEAA, returning to block grants as instruments of federal crime policy is like returning to the scene of an administrative crime." (See p. 55)

The specific discussion of LEAA as a devolution case study begins at page 55.

After commenting on funded and unfunded mandates (see pp. 40-47), DiIulio spoke about the relative roles of federal vs. state and local government. At several points in his presentation, DiIulio noted that bureaucracies at all levels of government have gotten smaller over time, while program responsibilities have grown. His bottom line: governments are doing more with less; but, the American people do not understand this. He is convinced that most people believe government is doing a good job. Also, DiIulio and several other speakers noted the irony that Americans want certain national standards (such as health, agricultural standards, public safety), yet want "less government."

In conclusion, DiIulio reiterated that he was not commenting on or challenging what the Republicans were trying to accomplish with the Contract, merely taking exception to the process they envision to achieve their goals.

Alice Rivlin, a former Senior Fellow at Brookings, spoke eloquently about "community" and the role of government. She recognized that beyond the Beltway, there is little trust in government and, challenging DiIulio, suggested that it would take more than an educational campaign to change that perception.

She identified three issues that must be addressed: (1) How to modernize government, addressing the need to be local and global simultaneously; (2) What collective actions can be taken to "make things work"; and (3) Where can we find the middle ground in the conflict with wanting national standards but local implementation.

Speaking from her OMB vantage, she noted that many regulations are too process oriented vs. results oriented. Also, Rivlin explained that over the last generation, state and local governments have accelerated their administrative abilities and federal paternalism is no longer needed. She also noted that there is genuine confusion as to "who is in charge of what," citing crime control as a typically state and local function that Presidents are now obliged to address.

As a solution, Rivlin described the Administration's launch of the "Performance Partnership Block Grants," which collapse 271 small grant programs into 27 and describe general purpose areas and desired results to be achieved through the use of "trust and accountability."

Richard Nathan, a former Nixon official and now Provost of the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy at the State University of New York at Albany, spoke very briefly about block grants. His key points are in the attached summary released at today's event.

Of note, Nathan called block grants the "sleeping issue of 1995" and perhaps "of more consequence over time than the Balanced Budget Amendment." He referred to the Contract as a "stealth policy" that refers to freedoms but that will ultimately hammer the poor. Nathan focused on block grants vis-a-vis entitlements.

Professor Lawrence Mead, an expert in welfare systems, addressed the overall consequence of Contract proposals in relation to welfare reform.

Donald F. Kettl, the co-author of the report with DiIulio and also a public policy professor, concluded the panel with several observations:

1. The Contract is a process answer to performance problems.
2. We need to understand the nature of the game, what and how government does, if we are to change performance.
3. If we want to understand what is going on, we need to look at the "fine print."

In short, we cannot talk about what has to be done without having a reasonable discussion of how to do it.

At this point, the presentation was opened for a few questions from the floor. The first question/statement concerned the potential impact of block grants and crime control and the return of LEAA was noted. DiIulio responded that block grants would be a grave mistake for crime control; it would lead us back to LEAA. He referred to the inherent flaws in the block grant proposals in the House bill. DiIulio then noted that public opinion has a duality regarding crime control: the people want less government, especially from Washington; yet they want the federal government to do more about it. He then described some differences between the Republicans and Democrats, but noted that both maintain a federal role. Nathan commented briefly that public safety is not a good arena for federalism. Public safety

is really a state and local role. Nathan's final remark referred to the "train is on the track at 100 days per hour."

Based on our brief scan of the sign in sheet, approximately 75 representatives from the media, think tanks, lobbyists, and government attended.

Interpretation and Application

Aside from the obvious discussion re: block grants and LEAA, what follow are some thoughts about specific arguments that follow from today's presentation:

- I. Though we've made the argument in Talking Points, etc., re: how unsuccessful block grants (really "revenue sharing") were during LEAA days, perhaps Nathan's perspective re: turning entitlement programs into block grants is useful in strengthening our anti-block grant position. In particular, he makes the point that should a recession hit or inflation spin out of control, that states will be hard pressed to address the needs of the "needy." One could make the segue that the "needy" includes at-risk youth, the primary perpetrators of violent crime in this country. If given that prevention programs are critical to addressing youth violence, then one could argue that block granting prevention programs could leave this segment of the "needy population" high and dry, which would affect all who are affected by violent crime and youth violence. (See the quote on p. 2 of the handout.)
- II. In our articulation of our strategy regarding block granting crime programs, we have under-emphasized some of the key elements in the President's Performance Partnerships, viz., the importance of writing applications and regulations to ensure accountability and results. Thus, while we have been focused on simplifying applications, we have missed the opportunity to couch our administrative advances in the terms of the President's objectives to be results driven.
- III. Given that Professor DiIulio has been doing considerable speaking out lately, some in support of our position and some not, we would recommend framing any of these materials behind the Brookings Institution's Center for Public Management than focusing on the specific individual's comments or positions.

cc: Laurie Robinson
Reggie Robinson
Dennis Burke

Noël Brennan
Kent Markus
Grace Mastalli✓

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
March 10, 1995

A MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL RASCO

FROM: GAYNOR McCOWN

SUBJECT: PREVENTION MEETING ON MARCH 10
THE ROOSEVELT ROOM
10:15 - 11:00

CC: BRUCE REED
BILL GALSTON
MARCIA HALE
RAHM EMANUEL
KUMIKI GIBSON
KAREN PITTMAN
JOSE CERDA
JEREMY BEN-AMI

We will be joined by approximately 26 representatives of major constituency groups at a meeting in the Roosevelt Room today from 10:15 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

As I mentioned in my memorandum of March 8, we would like for you to start the meeting by making brief introductions, thanking the participants for coming as well as letting them know how much we appreciate their help in getting the Crime Bill passed. We would also like for you to reiterate President Clinton's support of the prevention programs.

In addition to you, the following principals will attend: Attorney General Janet Reno; Deputy Secretary of Education, Madeleine Kunin; Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Policy, Fred Garcia; Director of the President's Prevention Council, Karen Pittman and Counselor to the Secretary of HHS, Peter Edelman. The Vice President will NOT "drop by."

I'm attaching the following materials, which will also be made available to meeting participants:

- (1) Excerpts regarding prevention from the President's speeches
- (2) Description of the Prevention Council
- (3) Prevention programs included in the 1994 Crime Act
- (4) Letter to Chairman Livingston (from Reno, Riley and Shalala)
- (5) Community Schools RFP (along with one page description of Community Schools)
- (6) Safe and Drug Free Schools rescission list (along with one page description of Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program)
- (7) "Prevention or Pork: A Hard-Headed Look at Youth-Oriented Anti-Crime Programs"

In addition, I'm including talking points and questions and answers that will not be distributed to participants.

Following is an agenda for today's events:

10:00 - 10:15	Pre - briefing in your office
10:15 - 10:20	Brief introductions (Carol)
10:20 - 10:25	President Clinton and prevention
10:25 - 10:30	AG makes brief remarks regarding the prevention programs and rescissions
10:30 - 10:35	Deputy Secretary Kunin makes brief remarks regarding the role of education vis a vis prevention
10:35 - 10:40	Karen Pittman makes brief comments about the role of the President's Prevention Council
10:40 - 10:45	Peter Edelman makes brief remarks regarding the legislative strategy
10:45 - 11:00	Discussion

Please note that if time is short, both Karen Pittman and Peter Edelman have agreed to limit their remarks to one or two minutes.

**TALKING POINTS
FOR CAROL H. RASCO
MEETING ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION
MARCH 10, 1995**

- . Many thanks to all of you for joining us here today. Also, on behalf of President Clinton, we (Attorney General Reno, the Deputy Secretary of Education Madeleine Kunin, the Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Karen Pittman, the new Director of the President's Prevention Council, Peter Edelman, Secretary Shalala's Counselor) want to let you know how much we appreciated your help with getting the Crime Bill passed.
- . Your efforts to aid us in defining and defending that bill were critical. We could not have done it without you.
- . The President, the Vice President and the Secretaries made the passage of a Crime Act that balanced prisons, police and prevention a top priority in 1994.
- . President Clinton is extremely committed to Prevention and I want you to know that he is going to fight to save prevention dollars.
- . Beyond the Crime Act, however, this Administration has a deep commitment to prevention -- Head Start, WIC, the School Breakfast and Lunch programs, Safe and Drug Free Schools, Summer Youth Employment -- these are all programs that contribute to this Administration's overall efforts to prepare and protect all children and youth, to prevent problems through early intervention and sustained targeted supports.
- . The President is committed to making our streets and neighborhoods safer by adding 100,000 officers to our police forces, but he is also clearly adamant about prevention programs.

Once you have finished your remarks, you will turn it over to Attorney General Reno.

DRAFT NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

TALKING POINTS RE: THE CRIME BILL

(based on questions constituent groups have raised)

1. Is the Administration still committed to prevention?

Absolutely. The President, the Vice President and the Secretaries made the passage of a Crime Act that balanced prisons, police and prevention a top priority in 1994. Your efforts to help us define and defend that bill were critical. Beyond the Crime Act, however, this Administration has a deep commitment to prevention -- Head Start, WIC, the School Breakfast and Lunch programs, Safe and Drug Free Schools, Summer Youth Employment -- these are all programs that contribute to this Administration's overall efforts to prepare and protect all children and youth, to prevent problems through early intervention and sustained and targeted supports.

[compilation of President's statements on prevention]

2. Does the commitment to defend the 100,000 COPS imply a willingness to step away from prevention?

Absolutely not. The President is committed to making our streets and neighborhoods safer by adding 100,000 officers to our police forces, but he is also clearly adamant about prevention programs -- in the Statement of Administration Policy issued on February 13th, the President stated that:

The Administration also strongly opposes the bill's indiscriminate elimination of virtually all of the crime prevention programs enacted last year. At a time when our Nation's children are as vulnerable to gangs, guns, and drugs as ever, H.R. 728 proposes to eliminate the after school programs, safe havens, and drug prevention initiatives that offer our youth positive alternatives to crime, and that reinforce the difference between right and wrong.

[2/13 Statement of Administration Policy on H.R 728]

3. Will the President veto a bill that has no guaranteed dollars for prevention programs but protects COPS?

At this point, we don't know what kind of a bill will come out of conference between the House and Senate nor how such a bill will affect prevention programs, but the President is committed to preserving the prevention programs in the 1994 Crime Act.

In the President's FY 1996 budget, he has asked for complete funding of all Crime Act programs.

We are hoping that there will be amendments in the Senate.

We are working to develop a strategy to save the programs and would like your input.

4. What has been done to implement the 1994 Crime Act?

The Administration and Agencies are moving forward to fulfill the requirements of the 1994 Crime Act

- To assess needed resources for application review, HHS and Education sent out a letter requesting letters of intent to apply. They received more than 4,000 responses. The RFP was published in the Federal Register on March 6 (and is in the materials distributed here).
- HHS also published a program announcement for the National Domestic Violence Hotline.
- COPS program moving forward.
- Prevention Council now staffed.

[one-pager on FY 1995 programs in Act]

5. What will be done to ensure that programs funded in FY 1995 will receive continued funding?

Again, these programs are in the President's budget for FY 1996 at their full authorization levels. Clear demonstrations of the support for these programs will be needed if we are to protect them in the appropriations process.

6. Where do we stand on the programs in the Crime Act which were slated for rescission this year?

Four of the Crime Act programs that were funded for FY 1995 were listed for rescission.

- the National Domestic Violence Hotline
- the Prevention Council
- the Family and Community Endeavor Schools grants programs
- Drug Courts

Through swift action, we have gotten the Prevention Council and the National Domestic Violence Hotline off of the rescission list in the House. We will work to save the other programs in the Senate.

7. What is the Administration's plan to fight these efforts?

We are strongly opposed to these and other rescissions proposed and have communicated this to Congress:

- The Attorney General, Secretary Shalala and Secretary Riley sent a letter to Bob Livingston, Chair of the Appropriations Committee, registering their strong objections to the rescissions and reiterating the importance of Drug Courts, the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Program and Family and Community Endeavors Schools Program, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and The President's Crime Prevention Council.

[A copy of the letter is in Distribution Materials]

- HHS and Education sent a joint letter to the House prior to the Crime Bill vote detailing progress made in the implementation of Community Schools/Faces, including a listing of the organizations that had responded with letters of intent to apply. A similar letter will be sent to the Senate (to be signed by Secretaries Riley and Shalala.)

8. What has the response been in Congress to these efforts?

Congress is listening. We have had success in the House on some of the rescissions. We have been approached by Senators that have expressed interest in saving the prevention programs.

[AG and Secretaries should add specifics]

9. What is the Administration's position on the Youth Development Block Grant?

At this time, the Youth Development Block Grant is not on the table. The bill has not been introduced, and we don't know what the final bill will look like. The current work before us to preserve the Crime Act as it was passed.

PROPOSED CRIME STRATEGY

OVERALL MESSAGE

- * **DEFEND CRIME LAW AS THE DOWNPAYMENT ON REPAIRING KEY DEFECTS IN CURRENT SYSTEM:**
 - ** **THE SHORTAGE OF POLICE OUT ON THE STREETS OF OUR COMMUNITIES;**
 - ** **THE SHORTAGE OF PRISON SPACES AND THE NEED FOR SENTENCING REFORM;**
 - ** **THE SHORTAGE OF EFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO DRUG OFFENDERS;**
 - ** **THE LACK OF A SERIOUS RESPONSE TO RAPE AND FAMILY VIOLENCE; AND**
 - ** **THE LACK OF SAFE PLACES AND POSITIVE ACTIVITIES FOR THOSE CHILDREN GROWING UP SURROUNDED BY ILLEGAL DRUGS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE.**

- * **THE CRIME LAW TAKES POSITIVE STEPS TOWARD REDRESSING EACH OF THESE SHORTCOMINGS. IT FOCUSES ON THE RIGHT GOALS AND IS ALREADY AT WORK. WE NEED TO MOVE FORWARD IN FIGHTING CRIME TO FOLLOW THROUGH ON THESE EFFORTS AND TO RESPOND TO ADDITIONAL CHALLENGES SUCH AS FIGHTING DRUGS AND REFORMING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.**

- * **THE REPUBLICAN EFFORTS IN CONGRESS REPRESENT NOT FORWARD MOVEMENT, BUT A RETREAT. THEY WANT TO STOP A LAW THAT IS ALREADY AT WORK FOR THE CYNICAL PURPOSE OF TAKING CREDIT FOR FIGHTING CRIME.**

- * **ANNOUNCE NEXT STEPS IN FIGHTING CRIME:**
 - ** **FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DRUG STRATEGY;**
 - ** **AGGRESSIVE ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY TO KEEP GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF CHILDREN; AND**
 - ** **SUMMIT ON JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM.**

OVERVIEW OF STRATEGY

I. MOUNT STRONG PUBLIC DEFENSE OF THE CRIME LAW

- * SEEK TO MOVE HOUSE-PASSED RESTITUTION BILL (WHICH WAS PART OF ORIGINAL BIDEN BILL) ON ITS OWN.**
- * FIGHT ANY CHANGE TO 100,000 COPS PROGRAM.**
- * FIGHT ANY CHANGE TO DRUG COURT PROVISION.**
- * FIGHT REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN AND BRADY.**
- * FIGHT ELIMINATION OF ALL PREVENTION EFFORT, FOCUSING ON PROTECTING THE TESTED PROGRAMS:**
 - ** COMMUNITY SCHOOLS (\$800 MILLION), DRUG TREATMENT IN STATE PRISONS (\$270 MILLION), G.R.E.A.T. PROGRAM (\$45 MILLION), RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR VIOLENT JUVENILES (\$36 MILLION); AND**
 - ** KEEPING THE CURRENT LAW'S "PURPOSES" FOR BLOCK GRANTS, WHICH INCLUDE BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS, ATHLETIC LEAGUES, AND OTHER CHILD-FOCUSED EFFORTS.**
- * OPPOSE REPUBLICAN PRISON PROVISION, WORK TO INCLUDE BOOT CAMPS AS PERMISSIBLE USE OF FUNDS.**
- * FIGHT REPUBLICAN HABEAS CORPUS AND EXCLUSIONARY REFORM, OFFER ALTERNATIVE DEMOCRATIC PROPOSALS. (INTRODUCE ALTERNATIVES NOW AS STAND-ALONE BILLS.)**
- * OFFER AFFIRMATIVE AMENDMENTS – FOR EXAMPLE, AN IMPROVED BAN ON "COP-KILLER" BULLETS, STEPPED-UP ENFORCEMENT OF ILLEGAL GUN TRAFFICKING.**

II. SPECIFIC EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGY

- * A MAJOR SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCING THE DEMOCRATIC STRATEGY;**
- * FOLLOWED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS REPEATING THE MESSAGE IN SPEECHES AND PRESS EVENTS.**
- * SERIES OF REGIONAL FORUMS ON CRIME AND DRUGS CHAIRED BY DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. THESE HEARINGS COULD FOCUS ON THE CRIME LAW EFFORTS UNDERWAY IN FY 1995 (COMMUNITY POLICE, DRUG COURTS, VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ENFORCEMENT), AS WELL AS ON FORWARD MOVING DEMOCRATIC STRATEGY.**
- * LETTERS TO GOVERNORS AND MAYORS LAYING OUT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN APPROACHES ON PRISONS OR BLOCK GRANTS OR OTHER ISSUES AS APPROPRIATE AND SOLICITING THEIR VIEWS.**

III. IMPLEMENT NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY

- * HOLD FORUMS IN MAJOR DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS TO HIGHLIGHT EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT DRUG STRATEGY --**
 - ** ILLUSTRATING HOW THE CRIME LAW IS ALREADY FIGHTING ILLEGAL DRUGS THROUGH COMMUNITY POLICING, DRUG COURTS, AND DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS; AND**
 - ** HIGHLIGHTING HOW OTHER CRIME LAW PROVISIONS WILL BEGIN WORKING IN FY 1996, INCLUDING PRISON AND BOOT CAMP FUNDING.**
- * SEEK FULL FUNDING FOR DRUG TREATMENT, PHARMACOTHERAPIES, AND ANTI-DRUG EDUCATION CALLED FOR IN STRATEGY.**
- * RAISE THE LEVEL OF THE DEBATE ON DRUGS -- INCLUDING CALLING ON MEDIA TO STOP GLAMORIZING DRUG USE -- TO INCREASE SOCIAL DISAPPROBATION.**

IV. KEEPING GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF KIDS

- * ANNOUNCE A COMPREHENSIVE ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY TO IMPLEMENT THE KIDS AND GUNS PROVISION OF THE CRIME LAW. ALL GUN TRANSFERS TO JUVENILES ARE NOW ILLEGAL; BUT THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW REQUIRES AN AGGRESSIVE STRATEGY TO BREAK UP BLACK MARKETS -- THIS MEANS A MASSIVE EFFORT BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.**
- * CONVENE REGIONAL MEETINGS WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TO OFFER FEDERAL HELP -- IN THE FORM OF AGENTS AND PROSECUTORS -- IN GETTING AND KEEPING GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF KIDS.**
- * ANNOUNCE A "DISARMING KIDS SUMMER" WITH MONTHLY TARGETS FOR DESTROYING GUNS SEIZED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT CRACKING DOWN ON THOSE WHO TRANSFER GUNS TO KIDS AND MONTHLY REPORTS ON PROGRESS.**

V. SUMMIT ON JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

- * CALL TOGETHER EXPERTS FROM ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO DISCUSS THE CAUSES OF THE EXPLOSION OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE AND TO IDENTIFY HOW STATES CAN IMPROVE THEIR SYSTEMS FOR HANDLING VIOLENT JUVENILES AND FOR DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY BEFORE IT TURNS VIOLENT.**
- * ASK TASK FORCE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE EXPERTS AND STATE AND FEDERAL LEADERS TO DRAFT A STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM MODEL.**

DECISIONS FOR DASCHLE/BIDEN

TO PLAN AN EFFECTIVE LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY, WE NEED TO KNOW WHERE WE WANT TO END UP -- DO WE WANT THE PRESIDENT TO VETO WHATEVER BILL THE REPUBLICANS PASS, OR DO WE WANT TO IMPROVE A REPUBLICAN BILL SO THAT ULTIMATELY THE PRESIDENT COULD SIGN IT?

KEY QUESTIONS

- * WHAT PROVISIONS, IF ANY, IN ADDITION TO COPS PROGRAM AND ASSAULT WEAPONS, WILL DRAW A PRESIDENTIAL VETO?**
- * CAN THE SENATE SUSTAIN A VETO?**

STEPS TO GENERATE SUPPORT FOR CRIME LAW

- * ORGANIZE LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHIN STATES TO LOBBY SENATORS TO PRESERVE COPS FUNDING, DRUG COURTS, AND PREVENTION EFFORT.**
- * ORGANIZE STATE COURT JUDGES TO LOBBY SENATORS TO PRESERVE DRUG COURT PROGRAM.**
- * WORK ON MAYORS TO FIGHT FOR PREVENTION AND DRUG COURT EFFORTS.**



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

March 2, 1995

The Honorable Bob Livingston
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We understand that later today the Full Committee will consider a bill that among other things would rescind funding for certain programs established in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (VCCA).

We want to register our strong objections to these rescissions, which in our view eliminate funding for programs that are essential elements of a comprehensive approach to the crime problem in this country. They undermine important gains made in the VCCA. Indeed, instead of moving forward, these rescissions take us back, reversing the progress that was made in that historic legislation.

If enacted, these rescissions (the savings of which can not be used for programs not authorized in the VCCA) would defund programs that:

- break the cycle of addiction-related crime by providing services to drug abusing offenders with rehabilitation potential;
- take children off the streets, and provide alternatives for at-risk youth;
- establish the operation of a national toll-free telephone hotline to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence; and
- coordinate the administration of crime prevention programs.

Before you mark up this rescission bill, we believe that you should fully consider the merits of these VCCA programs and their utility in the fight against crime.

Drug Courts

The decision of the House Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary (CJS) Subcommittee to recommend a rescission of the Fiscal Year 1995 appropriation for the Drug Courts Grant Program represents a serious setback for communities around this country working to improve public safety by breaking the powerful connection between substance abuse and crime.

We know that more than half of those arrested enter the criminal justice system with some substance abuse problem. We also know that too frequently, the current criminal justice system functions like a revolving door through which substance-abusing offenders pass without being required to deal with the drug abuse that is inextricably tied to their criminal behavior. Seeking to capitalize on that knowledge, the VCCA established the Drug Courts Grant Program.

Through this initiative, the Department of Justice is poised to fund drug courts that will employ the courts' coercive power to subject non-violent offenders to the kind of intensive supervision that can break the cycle of substance abuse and crime the inflicts suffering in too many communities in this country.

The CJS Subcommittee action -- the rescission of more than 95 percent of the appropriation for the current fiscal year -- is devastating. Since the VCCA became law, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in the Department of Justice has moved forward aggressively to implement this initiative. OJP had created a Drug Courts Program Office to administer the program. OJP has published proposed Drug Court Regulations and is currently responding to comments submitted in response to that publication. In addition, OJP has produced and will soon disseminate Program Guidelines and Application Information regarding the Drug Courts Program. The rescission action eviscerates the Department's ability to move forward to help make drug courts -- an important crime fighting tool -- available to our nation's states and localities.

Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Program & Family and Community Endeavors Schools Program (FACES)

The Labor, HHS, and Education Subcommittee rescinded all Fiscal Year 1995 funding for the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Program, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services and full funding for the Family and Community Endeavors Schools Program, administered by the Department of Education. These programs were sponsored by both Democrats and Republicans such as Senators Danforth and Domenici.

A total of \$37 million was appropriated to HHS and the Department of Education to begin implementing these programs during the current fiscal year. We knew the importance these programs would have in encouraging community collaborative efforts to develop and implement youth development and violence prevention programs when the Crime Act was passed and signed into law, but the enthusiasm for these programs by the public has, if anything, exceeded our expectations.

The community schools concept is an important innovation based on the belief that schools are essential to effective participation and overall success of community programs and have great potential for preventing youth involvement in violence and other negative behaviors while supporting positive and healthy youth development. This concept is being tested by a handful of places around the country - New York City's Beacon Schools, California's Healthy Start, St. Louis' Walbridge Caring Communities, New Jersey's and Iowa's School Based Youth Services, Florida's Full Service Schools, Delaware's School and Community Partnership Prevention Program, and Kentucky's Family Resource and Youth Service Centers, to name a few.

These communities are changing the role of schools in their states and cities. Schools are becoming centers of community life - safe, visible places where children and their families come after school, in the evening, on weekends, and during the summer to participate in academic enrichment, recreation of varying types, mentoring, and to obtain other resources and services. Although this kind of activity has begun in a number of places, there are many more communities where a little support could help to get things started.

The Community Schools program, through its formula, would provide at least one grant in each state, thereby serving as a catalyst for communities across the country to begin testing this promising approach. The FACES program complements the Community School program by awarding competitive matching grants to local education agencies or community based organizations to improve academic and social achievement for at-risk children with an emphasis on reducing violent behavior.

To illustrate how these programs are affecting the lives of children and families, we have attached a summary of recent evaluation reports of community school programs. Each has witnessed very important changes in the well-being of the communities and the families who live there. A systemic national demonstration with a comprehensive and rigorous evaluation could enable us to develop a strong research base that shows which program designs in which settings can affect behaviors and improve outcomes for children and families. The two departments

The Honorable Bob Livingston

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are currently developing such an evaluation, which is a major component of both the Community Schools and FACES programs.

To date, more than 4000 potential applicants have indicated their intention to apply for these two programs, including schools, community-based organizations, local police departments, and youth service agencies, both public and private. These two departments are currently working to meet this overwhelming demand for assistance to prevent crime and violence in our nation's communities and expect to have a program announcement available within the next few weeks.

National Domestic Violence Hotline

By rescinding the total VCCA Trust Fund Fiscal Year 1995 appropriation for the Department of Health and Human Services, the Labor, HHS, and Education Subcommittee eliminated \$1 million to fund the National Domestic Violence Hotline. We consider this rescission short-sighted and entirely ill-advised.

Fully funded by your Committee for Fiscal Year 1995, the Domestic Violence Hotline is one of the initiatives created by the Violence Against Women Act in the VCCA to help combat crime against women. The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides a lifeline for victims of domestic violence and sex abuse. The Hotline will operate toll-free, 24-hours a day and will provide multilingual crisis counseling, problem-solving techniques, and referrals for battered women, their families, and advocates. The hotline will serve the entire U.S. and its territories.

A bipartisan majority of Congress voted last year to create the Hotline -- a simple but necessary tool to reduce violence against women in this country.

We should not be going back but forward in the fight against domestic violence. Quite frankly, the Subcommittee's actions send the message that, once again, women victims must suffer in silence.

The President's Prevention Council

The Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Subcommittee recommended rescinding all unobligated Fiscal Year 1995 funds for the President's Prevention Council.

Chaired by Vice President Gore, the President's Prevention Council will help coordinate and integrate the administration of crime prevention programs authorized by the Violent Crime Control Act. In addition, the Council will develop a comprehensive

The Honorable Bob Livingston
Page 5

catalog of prevention programs, coordinate planning, and provide training and technical assistance.

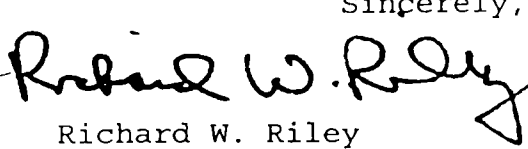
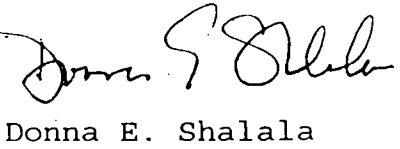
The membership of the Council demonstrates that crime prevention is a top priority for the Clinton Administration. Joining the Vice President as members of the Council are: the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, Agriculture, Treasury, and the Interior, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

During congressional debate last year over the VCCA, opponents often talked about the redundancy of Federal prevention programs that cut across several separate Departments and agencies. By rescinding the President's Prevention Council funding, your committee will accomplish that criticism, for it will prohibit the overall coordination amongst these programs and integration of their services.

This Administration is strongly committed to streamlining government and reducing the deficit. However, it is also committed to an issue that is so important to each and every American -- the fight against crime. The proposed rescissions from the VCCA Trust Fund that you will be considering today greatly thwart our efforts to fight crime. It sends the wrong message to the American public. We should be moving forward not backward from the gains we made last year.

We appreciate your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

		
Janet Reno Attorney General	Richard W. Riley Secretary of Education	Donna E. Shalala Secretary of Health and Human Services

cc: The Honorable David Obey
Ranking Minority Member

Promising Community Schools Programs

California Healthy Start - Healthy Start began in 1991, as a state level collaboration between Governor Pete Wilson's office, state departments and agencies, and the Foundation Consortium for School-Linked Services. In 1992, they awarded 3 year grants to 40 local collaboratives to implement comprehensive, integrated, school-linked services. Each site was allowed to design the program that best fit the needs of the community; program models include school-site family resource centers, family service coordination teams, and youth service programs. Some of the early results of Healthy Start have been promising. In programs that had an employment-related goal, there was a 14 percent decrease in the number of individuals who were not employed. Student grades also improved. Based on a four point scale, grade point averages for students in grades K through 8 increased from 1.97 to 2.07. Students in grades K through 12 with the lowest gpa's had the largest increase from 1.26 to 1.47.

New Jersey's School Based Youth Services Program - This program was implemented in 1988 and now operates in 30 urban, rural, and suburban school districts, with at least one site per county. Programs are offered at or near secondary, middle, and elementary schools. The program provides young people with a comprehensive set of services including health care, mental health and family counseling, jobs and employment training, substance abuse counseling, and recreation. Because the program has been in operation for six years, they have been able to collect some encouraging data. In Pinelands, the school reported 20 teenage pregnancies in the year before the program, 13 in the start-up year, and only one in the second year. Dropouts and suspensions also decreased dramatically. The number of dropouts decreased from 73 to 24 between the 1989-1990 and the 1990-1991 school years. Suspensions decreased from 322 to 78 during the same period. In Hackensack, the number of fights dropped from 123 to 73 due to an in-school suspension, counseling, and dispute resolution program.

The Children's Aid Society's Community Schools, New York, NY -The Children's Aid Society (CAS) is part of the Beacons Program in New York, where 37 schools have been turned into community schools. The schools are open both before and after the traditional 9 to 3 school day. CAS has fully-equipped on-site medical and dental clinics; activities for young people; and classes and services for parents. Parents who have become involved in the program have taken their involvement out into the community; 25 small businesses have been launched, and better relations have been developed with police in a neighborhood that was marked by riots three years ago. Children's attitudes are changing. Graffiti, truancy, and destruction of property are now non-existent. Children who were considered troublemakers in other schools are now among the positive leaders. Although CAS does not have longitudinal data, student test scores and attendance rates, after one year of the program, are higher at the intermediate school than those at a demographically similar school. The mean score on the eighth grade competency test was 79.3 at the CAS school and 64.2 at the comparison school. Attendance rates at the CAS school were also higher (90 percent versus 85 percent).

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E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E
E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

07-Feb-1995 08:42pm

TO: Stephen C. Warnath

FROM: James J. Jukes
 Office of Mgmt and Budget, LRD

CC: Jose Cerda, III
CC: Charles S. Konigsberg
CC: James C. Murr
CC: Ronald E. Jones

SUBJECT: Proposed SAP for HR 668 - Criminal Alien Deportati
SUBJECT: _____

Steve, House floor action on this bill is imminent. May I please have your reaction to the following draft SAP early in the morning? It has been approved by Justice. I especially want to be sure that you are comfortable with the second sentence. Thanks. [Text follows.]

[DRAFT]

H.R. 668 - Criminal Alien Deportation Improvements Act of 1995
(McCollum (R) FL)

The Administration would support enactment of H.R. 668 if it were amended to address the problems described below. The provisions that would streamline procedures for deportation of criminal aliens are largely consistent with related deportation elements of the proposals announced by the President on February 7th.

The Administration supports reimbursement to the States (and political subdivisions thereof) for the costs incurred to incarcerate criminal illegal aliens. The Administration supported the related mandatory reimbursement provisions of the 1994 Crime Act and devoted \$130 million in FY 1995 to reimbursement. The President's Budget proposes \$300 million in appropriations for this purpose for FY 1996. However, H.R. 668 in its current form is inconsistent with the President's Budget proposal and does not contain provisions to offset the increased direct spending; therefore, it could contribute to a sequester of mandatory programs.

The Administration supports other provisions of H.R. 668 with technical modifications, such as those necessary to assure that

ongoing electronic hearings are not halted and to assure consistency with our treaty obligations.

Pay-As-You-Go Scoring

H.R. 668 would increase direct spending; therefore, it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990. OMB's preliminary scoring estimates of this bill are presented in the table below. Final scoring of this legislation may deviate from these estimates.

<u>PAY-AS-YOU-GO ESTIMATES</u> <u>(outlays in millions)</u>				
<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1995-1998</u>
--	--	635	620	1,255

* * * * *

(Do Not Distribute Outside Executive Office of the President)

This Statement of Administration Policy was developed by the Legislative Reference Division (Jones), in consultation with the Departments of Justice (Mastalli) and the Treasury (Dorsey), White House Counsel (Cerde), PAD/ED (Edley), TCJS (Liu/Brown), and IA (Ashford).

The Department of State, NSC, the Domestic Policy Council, GC, HTF, BASD, BRCD, and Rahm Emanuel did not respond to our request for views.

H.R. 668 was reported with amendments by the Judiciary Committee on February 6th. Similar provisions are contained in Title VII of H.R. 3, the "Taking Back Our Streets Act of 1995," part of the House Republican Contract With America.

Description of H.R. 668

H.R. 668 is intended to expedite the deportation of criminal aliens. The amendments include: a presumption of deportability of aliens convicted of aggravated felonies and an expanded definition of "aggravated felony"; authorization to conduct deportation hearings by electronic means and by telephone; limitations of appeals and judicial review; and wiretap authority for alien smuggling investigations.

The pay-as-you-go provision described in the SAP was added by Rep. Berman in Committee. It requires, beginning in FY 1997, the mandatory reimbursement of States by the Federal Government for

the incarceration of undocumented criminal aliens. Those payments are now subject to the availability of appropriations. Under a provision enacted as part of the 1994 crime bill they are to become mandatory in FY 2005.

Pay-As-You-Go Scoring

Per TCJS (Schwartz/Brown) and BASD (Balis), H.R. 668 would increase direct spending because it would make mandatory payments to States for the incarceration of undocumented aliens. CBO estimates that H.R. 668 would increase outlays by \$640 million in FY 1997 and a total of \$2.65 billion for the FYs 1996-2000.

Administration Position to Date

In a January 26th letter to the House Judiciary Committee concerning H.R. 3, the Attorney General supported, with some qualifications, the amendments to the procedures for expedited deportation. (The mandatory spending provision is not contained in H.R. 3.)

Legislative Reference Division
2/7/95 -- 8:30 p.m.



POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 8, 1995

The Honorable Louise M. Slaughter
U.S. House of Representatives
2347 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Slaughter:

On behalf of the members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), an organization of progressive police leaders whose agencies serve more than 40 percent of the nation's population, the PERF board urges you to consider the following law enforcement concerns with H.R. 728 before you vote. PERF members strongly supported the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (the "1994 crime bill"). Many PERF members have already benefitted from its programs, and many others have applications pending for police resources and personnel. Furthermore, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 has a reasonable balance between law enforcement, prevention and punishment. As police professionals, we do not want to see these critical police and prevention resources undermined.

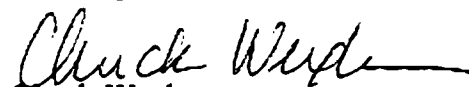
We believe the following concerns raised by H.R. 728 should be addressed before any attempt to revise the 1994 program is made:

- **Funds for H.R. 728 do not go directly to police agencies.**
H.R. 728 would allow block grant funds to be used to *reduce crime and improve public safety*. While a laudable goal, there are no guarantees that the funds would go directly to police. The 1994 crime bill ensures that police agencies are getting the resources they need for more police, overtime, new technology, and other efforts related to community policing. Under H.R. 728, police will be competing with every other community group or service agency that has some relation to "public safety," even agencies involved in improved street lighting, tree removal, or disaster preparedness.

- **H.R. 728 does not focus on community policing.**
There is no *requirement* that funds be tied to community policing. PERF has been a pioneer in implementing a community-based, problem-solving approach to policing. The 1994 crime bill gave agencies sufficient flexibility to use the funds responsibly to meet their unique needs, but still served as the national catalyst for the community policing movement. To date, more than 8,000 applications have been made for the grants to put more cops on the streets. Even more applications are pending.
- **H.R. 728 eliminates nearly all of the 1994 crime bill's prevention programs.**
While some crime prevention activities can be funded under the block grant, to do so would draw money away from the pool of money that police can draw on for law enforcement efforts. Accordingly, fewer prevention programs will receive the level of funding appropriated under the 1994 bill. PERF members know that an investment in prevention can mean tremendous savings to the criminal justice system and can save countless lives of at-risk youth. PERF members would gladly work to help identify prevention programs with a demonstrated record of success.
- **H.R. 728 is vulnerable to budget cuts.**
With budget cuts being considered for every domestic spending program, PERF is concerned that it will be easier for Members to make across-the-board budget cuts to a block grant program than to a program that directly funds police agencies to work with their communities to address crime across the nation. Frankly, *appropriated* funds under the 1994 crime bill would appear to be more secure than the funds that would be *authorized* under H.R. 728.

Before we move to revise a crime bill that has not yet been fully implemented, PERF suggests that Congress work with police to better evaluate law enforcement's needs and concerns. PERF stands ready to work with you and your colleagues to find ways to help law enforcement and our communities deal with crime and violence. We urge you to consider law enforcement's concerns before you vote on H.R. 728. If you have any questions about PERF or the organization's positions, please feel free to contact me or Martha Plotkin at 202/466-7820.

Sincerely,


Chuck Wexler
Executive Director



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

750 First Street, N.E., Suite 1020 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241

(202) 842-4420 • (800) 322-NAPO • (202) 842-4396 FAX

February 7, 1995

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

ive Vice President
TONY LOIZZO
Vice President
Dade County PBA
Miami, FL

Recording Secretary
D. J. HOLT
President, Central
Chapter, PORAC
San Jose, CA

Treasurer
ROBERT SHEEHAN
President,
Florida PBA
Tallahassee, FL

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

Executive Secretary
B. D. "BUD" STONE
Past President PORAC
Berkeley, CA

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
General Counsel
WILLIAM J. JOHNSON
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), representing over 3,500 police unions and associations and 175,000 sworn law enforcement officers throughout the country, I would like to state our unequivocal commitment to the 100,000 police officers provision funded by the Violence Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

I would also like to thank you for your tremendous leadership and support on this most important program that is placing more officers on the nation's streets with a premium placed on community policing.

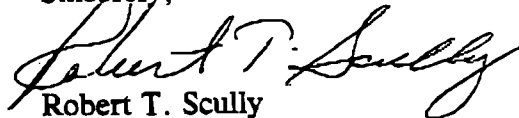
NAPO feels strongly that unless the monies are given directly to the law enforcement agencies to hire more police officers, the funds will be diverted by local bureaucrats with their own agendas. Our members have seen only too often that if local politicians have open-ended flexibility with federal funds, the odds are better than even that the funds will disappear into the city budget. Law enforcement's only agenda is to fight crime and protect the peace of American society and we need all the help we can get--putting more cops on the streets will help.

Last year, NAPO joined with all the major national law enforcement organizations in unanimous support of your proposal to fund an additional 100,000 police officers because cops know what works on the front lines against crime. NAPO members fought hard for this and we think it is ludicrous to dismantle this important program after 10,000 police officers have been funded.

Again, NAPO strongly supports the continuation of the discretionary grants to law enforcement agencies for hiring additional officers and opposes the block grant legislation as passed by the House Judiciary Committee last week.

Please do not hesitate to contact me about this or any other concern.

Sincerely,


Robert T. Scully
Executive Director



Office of Policy Development
Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs
United States Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

45331 46897 73911 49272
TO: BERT, ANDY, KENT, JOE B.,
NANCY, JOSE, KEVIN
40238 4567028
FROM:

FAX: ()

VOICE: (202) 514-3465
FAX: (202) 514-2504

Total Pages (excluding this cover): 3

Additional Message:

PERF + USCM

SUPPORT LETTERS

1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 930
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
PHONE: (202) 466-7520
FAX: (202) 466-7826
TTY: (202) 466-2670



CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 8, 1995

Hon. Charles E. Schumer
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington DC

Dear Representative Schumer:

On behalf of the members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), an organization of progressive police leaders whose agencies serve more than 40 percent of the nation's population, the PERF board urges you to consider the following law enforcement concerns with H.R. 728 before you vote. PERF members strongly supported the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (the "1994 crime bill"). Many PERF members have already benefitted from its programs, and many others have applications pending for police resources and personnel. Furthermore, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 has a reasonable balance between law enforcement, prevention and punishment. As police professionals, we do not want to see these critical police and prevention resources undermined.

We believe the following concerns raised by H.R. 728 should be addressed before any attempt to revise the 1994 program is made:

- **Funds for H.R. 728 do not go directly to police agencies.**
H.R. 728 would allow block grant funds to be used to *reduce crime and improve public safety*. While a laudable goal, there are no guarantees that the funds would go directly to police. The 1994 crime bill ensures that police agencies are getting the resources they need for more police, overtime, new technology, and other efforts related to community policing. Under H.R. 728, police will be competing with every other community group or service agency that has some relation to "public safety," even agencies involved in improved street lighting, tree removal, or disaster preparedness.

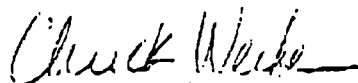
Page 2

February 8, 1995

- **H.R. 728 does not focus on community policing.**
There is no *requirement* that funds be tied to community policing. PERF has been a pioneer in implementing a community-based, problem-solving approach to policing. The 1994 crime bill gave agencies sufficient flexibility to use the funds responsibly to meet their unique needs, but still served as the national catalyst for the community policing movement. To date, more than 8,000 applications have been made for the grants to put more cops on the streets. Even more applications are pending.
- **H.R. 728 eliminates nearly all of the 1994 crime bill's prevention programs.**
While some crime prevention activities can be funded under the block grant, to do so would draw money away from the pool of money that police can draw on for law enforcement efforts. Accordingly, fewer prevention programs will receive the level of funding appropriated under the 1994 bill. PERF members know that an investment in prevention can mean tremendous savings to the criminal justice system and can save countless lives of at-risk youth. PERF members would gladly work to help identify prevention programs with a demonstrated record of success.
- **H.R. 728 is vulnerable to budget cuts.**
With budget cuts being considered for every domestic spending program, PERF is concerned that it will be easier for Members to make across-the-board budget cuts to a block grant program than to a program that directly funds police agencies to work with their communities to address crime across the nation. Frankly, *appropriated* funds under the 1994 crime bill would appear to be more secure than the funds that would be *authorized* under H.R. 728.

Before we move to revise a crime bill that has not yet been fully implemented, PERF suggests that Congress work with police to better evaluate law enforcement's needs and concerns. PERF stands ready to work with you and your colleagues to find ways to help law enforcement and our communities deal with crime and violence. We urge you to consider law enforcement's concerns before you vote on H.R. 728. If you have any questions about PERF or the organization's positions, please feel free to contact me or Martha Plotkin at 202/466-7820.

Sincerely,



Chuck Wexler
Executive Director



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

1620 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 293-7330
FAX (202) 293-2352
TDD (202) 293-9445

President:

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Mayor of Knoxville

Vice President:

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Mayor of Seattle

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Mayor of Minneapolis

KURT SCHMOKE
Mayor of Baltimore

PAUL SOGLIN
Mayor of Madison

BRUCE TODD
Mayor of Austin

WILLINGTON WOOD
Mayor of Denver

Executive Director:

J. THOMAS COCHRAN

February 1, 1995

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Avenues, NW -- Room 5111
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear General Reno:

On behalf of The U.S. Conference of Mayors, I would like to congratulate you on the outstanding job which the Department of Justice has done in implementing the 1994 crime act. Mayors and police chiefs worked with you, the President and the Congress to get it enacted. Since then we have worked with you to see it implemented. We are confident that our strong partnership will continue.

As you are aware, we strongly support the COPS Program. In addition during our Winter Meeting, mayors reaffirmed their commitment to a strong prevention component and to working to see the bill's prevention programs funded next year.

We were pleased that both Associate Attorney General John Schmidt and COPS Program Director Joe Brann were able to meet with our Criminal and Social Justice Committee last week during the Winter Meeting. We look forward to continued sessions with them as we work to resolve implementation issues.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Victor Ashe".

Victor Ashe
Mayor of Knoxville
President



News Release

National Sheriffs' Association

1450 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314
Telephone Number 703-836-7827
Fax Number 703-683-6541

Charles B. Meeks
Executive Director
Alexandria, Virginia

Contact: Charles Bud Meeks
703/836-7827

For Immediate Release
February 6, 1995

NSA SUPPORTS THE CONTINUATION OF DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Alexandria, Virginia—At the National Sheriffs' Association's Annual Mid-Winter Conference, held February 2-4, in Memphis, Tennessee, the NSA Law and Legislative Committee reviewed and discussed law enforcement funding methods of block versus discretionary funding.

After discussion, the Legislative Committee and the Board of Directors recommended adoption of a resolution supporting the continuation of discretionary grants for law enforcement.

Because of discretionary funding, the sheriffs of the United States, with the assistance of President Clinton and the Department of Justice, have hired over 1,200 deputy sheriffs. These deputies have been hired in over 200 sheriffs' offices, moving toward increased law enforcement presence in our counties.

This program of police hiring, in conjunction with community policing, will go a long way in helping to reduce crime in our counties.

We thank the President and the Department of Justice for their continued support, and hope that in the future, more deputies will be hired and greater involvement toward community policing will be supported.

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02/06/95

11:57



News Release

National Sheriffs' Association

1450 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

Telephone Number 703-836-7827

Fax Number 703-683-6541

Charles B. Meeks
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February 8, 1995
(House)

H.R. 667 - Violent Criminal Incarceration Act of 1995
(McCollum (R) FL)

The Administration opposes enactment of H.R. 667, but would support the bill if Title I were deleted and certain other changes were adopted.

Title I would establish an inferior substitute for the prison grants program created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The substitute program would result in fewer criminals being put behind bars. Specifically, Title I would misallocate resources by:

- Distributing funds for prison expansion to eligible States primarily in proportion to population -- without regard to differences in violent crime rates or other measures of need.
- Allowing funds to be used to support incarceration of only a limited sub-class of violent offenders.

The Administration also opposes Title I because:

- States with lower statutory maximum sentences for violent crimes can more easily meet the targets of the proposed "Truth-in-Sentencing" program, compared to States that impose longer sentences. This is a perverse approach that would undermine flexibility and the objective of ensuring adequate penalties for violent offenders.
- It effectively bars strength training for prisoners. Limitations of this type increase disorder and discipline problems by depriving prison authorities of the ability to withhold a privilege from prisoners.

The Administration also opposes the proposed repeal of the Drug Courts program. In light of the limited efficacy of conventional measures, and the promising results of drug court programs that have already been established, it would be a profound mistake to eliminate this program.

The Administration supports Title II, which would build on the 1994 Act through reforms that would help control excessive and abusive litigation by prisoners.

Title III attempts to build on the 1994 Act by strengthening measures that can be taken to limit litigation on prison conditions. The Title does so, however, in an excessively intrusive fashion that raises Constitutional and policy concerns.

* * * * *

(Do Not Distribute Outside Executive Office of the President)

This Statement of Administration Policy was developed by the Legislative Reference Division (Jones), in consultation with the Departments of the Treasury (Dorsey) and Justice (Mastalli), PAD/GGF (Edley), TCJS (Schwartz, Silas), BASD (Stigile), and HTF (Schwartz).

White House Counsel, Domestic Policy, and GC did not respond to our request for comments.

H.R. 667 was reported with amendments by the House Judiciary Committee on February 7th. Similar provisions are contained in Titles V and VII of H.R. 3, the "Taking Back Our Streets Act of 1995," part of the House Republican Contract With America.

Description of H.R. 667

Prison Grants. Title I of H.R. 667 replaces the prison funding program enacted in the 1994 crime bill and repeals the Drug Courts program enacted in the same bill. Although the proposed program in H.R. 667 is similar in some respects to the enacted program (e.g., two separate grant programs for States and formula distribution of funds to eligible states), there are several significant differences:

- H.R. 667 would authorize \$10.5 billion over six years; the 1994 crime bill authorized \$8 billion over the same period.
- The criteria for eligibility for "truth-in-sentencing" grants in H.R. 667 apply only to current sentences for "serious violent felonies". The enacted program uses "violent offenders" as the criterion and includes recidivists and those who may have plea bargained to a lesser charge.
- H.R. 667 would award funds to eligible States primarily in proportion to their populations; the current program awards funds in proportion to the reported violent crimes within the State.

Prisoner Lawsuits. Title II amends the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act to:

- Prohibit prisoners from filing civil law suits until administrative remedies are exhausted.

- Require a Court to dismiss inmates' civil actions if it determines they are frivolous, malicious, or fail to claim a legitimate Constitutional violation for which relief can be granted.
- Eliminate the requirement that prisoners be consulted when establishing minimum standards for prison conditions.

Remedies for Prison Conditions. Title III:

- Limits the remedies for "prison condition" suits to narrowly drawn and the least intrusive measures to correct the specific condition affecting the individual plaintiff.
- Prohibits courts from setting prison population caps unless the plaintiff proves crowding is the primary cause of federal violations and that no other remedy would provide relief.
- Gives Federal, State, and local officials broadly defined standing to oppose remedies involving decreasing or limiting prison populations.

Pay-As-You-Go Scoring

Per TCJS (Silas), H.R. 667 would reduce outlays for attorney's fees -- paid from the Claims, Judgements, and Relief account -- awarded to prisoners. Therefore, H.R. 667 is subject to pay-as-you-go. The estimated savings from this bill are less than \$500,000. CBO concurs.

Administration Position to Date

In a January 26th letter to the House Judiciary Committee concerning H.R. 3, the Attorney General: (1) opposed the creation of the new grant program; and (2) supported provisions controlling abusive prisoner litigation.

Legislative Reference Division
2/8/95 -- 3:00 p.m.