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Crime Bill II - Talking Points [1]

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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

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2-~~11~~-95

TO:

Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7028

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Elizabeth Hyman

FACSIMILE NO.

514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:

3

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL POLL FINDS LAW ENFORCEMENT OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTS COMMUNITY POLICING

February 23, 1995

- ◆ Police chiefs and county sheriffs support community policing. A new poll has found that a majority of the nation's police chiefs and county sheriffs believe community policing -- one of the cornerstones of the 1994 Crime Act -- is the best way to fight crime.

SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY POLICING

- ◆ Poll asserts Community policing is cost-effective. *The national poll found that 56 percent of the chiefs and sheriffs surveyed called community policing the most cost-effective strategy for fighting crime.* The President's 100,000 COPS Program is a national community policing strategy -- building partnerships between the police and the citizens they serve to find permanent solutions to crime problems.
- ◆ Poll identifies Neighborhood Watch as effective community policing. An example of a community policing partnership that effectively reduces crime is Neighborhood Watch. *Fifty-five percent of the chiefs and sheriffs surveyed found these programs to be extremely cost effective at preventing crime.*
- ◆ Demand is high for the 100,000 COPS Program. Law enforcement agencies all across the country want to expand community policing. The COPS Office has received applications for community policing grants from over 10,000 law enforcement agencies nationwide -- more than half of the police and sheriffs departments in America.
 - o More than 7,100 -- 49 percent -- of the cities, towns and villages with populations below 50,000 applied for COPS FAST grants under the Crime Bill, knowing that no local match waivers would be granted under that program. They requested close to 18,000 additional officers -- to fund all of them would have cost \$1.1 billion.
 - o Close to 900 larger cities and counties with populations above 50,000 applied for COPS AHEAD grants -- more than 50 percent of the eligible jurisdictions. Again, they did so with the knowledge that they would not receive a local match waiver.
 - o The Department of Justice received 2,764 applications for grants under the Police Hiring Supplement Program in FY 1994.

- ◆ The fact that chiefs and sheriffs believe in community policing should not surprise anyone. The 100,000 COPS program was developed by the Clinton Administration and a bipartisan majority of the Congress with the guidance and support of every major national law enforcement organization.

MORE EQUIPMENT

- ◆ The 100,000 Cops Program provides training and equipment. The survey also found that 56 percent of the chiefs and sheriffs surveyed said that expanded training and more equipment were very cost-effective in fighting crime.
- Responding to the Demand: the COPS MORE (Making Officer Redeployment Effective) program will provide grants to local police departments to purchase equipment and technology, hire civilians, or pay overtime to help them move more officers into community policing.
- Technical assistance and training is available from the COPS Office for local police departments to help them expand community policing.
- Innovative community policing grants will be available for equipment, overtime, training, and other uses which will advance community policing — independent of redeployment or hiring requirements.

THE CRITICS ARE WRONG

Some folks say that Washington shouldn't "force" police to do community policing. These critics fail to realize that police told the President and the Congress that they wanted to expand community policing. Community Policing is about community control -- about providing communities with the tools to meet their specific law enforcement needs and concerns. That's why the 100,000 COPS program was put in the Crime Bill. This Administration is committed to keeping it there.

Poll: Cops not in line with GOP crime agenda

By Sam Vincent Meddis
and Mimi Hall
USA TODAY

A new poll of police chiefs and county sheriffs across the nation shows a difference of opinion on some key parts of the crime-fighting approach of the GOP Congress.

Among the findings:

► 58% consider community policing a "very" cost-effective way to cut crime.

► 31% cite reducing drug abuse as a primary focus in reducing violent crime.

► 58% support the death penalty philosophically but say it's not effective in law enforcement.

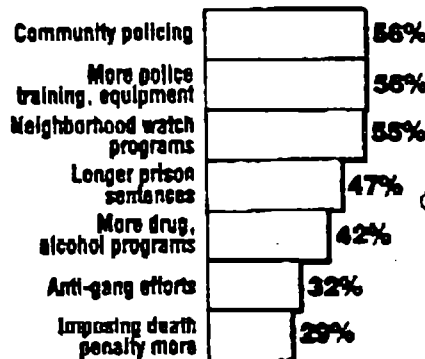
"In their heart of hearts, most (police) know that you can't incarcerate or execute your way out of crime," says James Fyfe, a Temple University criminologist and ex-New York police lieutenant.

The survey of 386 top officers, released today by the Death Penalty Information Center, follows passage in the House last week of a Republican bill increasing prison spending.

The new bill also eliminates community policing requirements in federal anti-crime grants. Community policing

Chiefs' crime-fighting priorities

As Congress debates how to distribute crime-fighting dollars, here's what police chiefs say are the most cost-effective means of curbing crime.



Source: Nationwide survey of 386 police chiefs by Peter D. Hart Associates for Death Penalty Information Center

By Marlene Stalmer, USA TODAY

takes cops out of cruisers and puts them on neighborhood beats.

The GOP bill would wipe out President Clinton's plan to spend \$15.7 billion on police and crime prevention programs — including \$8.8 billion to hire 100,000 more community police officers nationwide.

Instead, it would give communities \$10 billion in police and crime prevention grants to use as they see fit.

The GOP bill also increases the amount to be spent by states on prison construction — from \$7.9 billion in last year's law to \$10.5 billion.

Rep. Steven Schiff, R-N.M., a former county prosecutor, dismisses critics who say the GOP bill will eliminate police hiring.

"The essence of the Republican bill is that each community is different and community policing may be No. 1 in one community but equipment may be No. 1 in another community,"

Schiff says.

Community policing supporters say the poll may help their fight in the Senate, which is expected to consider the GOP bill in the next few weeks.

"We may have lost the battle on the House side, but it's going to be a new day in the Senate," says Robert Scully of the National Association of Police Organizations.

But Rep. Fred Heineman, R-N.C., Raleigh's police chief for 15 years before he retired to run for Congress, says longer prison sentences will do more to fight crime than more police on the streets.

"Cops are doing their jobs, prosecutors are doing their jobs, judges are doing their jobs, but the prison system is failing the American people — the revolving-door prison system that releases criminal predators again and again."



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FROM: Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO. 514-1724

TELEPHONE NO. 514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

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AMERICANS SUPPORT THE 1994 CLINTON CRIME ACT

February 28, 1995

- ◆ **Efforts to undo the 1994 Crime Act are out of step with the American people.** A CBS/New York Times poll found that a majority of Americans are opposed to the current efforts by the Congress to repeal or alter many of the most important aspects of the 1994 Crime Act.

A substantial majority [of Americans] favor the ban on assault weapons that the Republicans have vowed to overturn, and most objected to a bill that has passed the House and would give towns and cities more discretion in spending money that was targeted by President Clinton specifically for more officers.

-- The New York Times, February 28, 1995

- ◆ **A majority of Americans want 100,000 cops on the street.** Rather than a block grant -- that could not guarantee that even one new police officer will be hired -- 53% of Americans prefer money to be dedicated to putting 100,000 cops on the streets of America.

"That was wrong [to pass the House Law Enforcement Block Grant]. Now the money won't hit the street like it should."

-- Gary Gasque, a registered Republican who responded to the poll.

- ◆ **The vast majority of Americans favor the Clinton position on search warrants -- balancing the need for a search warrant with preventing the guilty from going free.** The Administration supports a "good faith exception" for police officers who obtain a warrant to carry out a search. Evidence obtained in good faith and with a warrant should not be suppressed -- the guilty should not go free. 69% of the American people agree with this position and say that a search without a warrant is a BAD IDEA.

- ◆ **Law makers should listen to the American people -- do not retreat on the fight against crime.** As the Senate prepares to take up legislation that seeks to undo much of the 1994 Crime Act, they should weigh their positions carefully. To repeal the 100,000 Cops Program and other critical issues under the 1994 Crime Act would renege on the promise to the law enforcement community and to ordinary Americans to fight crime in a balanced, tough, and smart fashion. We must instead move forward in the fight against crime.

cc: Jose
Halston

House Appropriations Subcommittee Hangs-up on Battered Women! February 24, 1995

- ◆ **House Appropriators slash the Domestic Violence Hotline by one MILLION dollars.** Late Wednesday, when few were watching, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and Health and Human Services (HHS) voted to rescind \$1 million in funding for the National Domestic Violence Hotline.
- ◆ **The Domestic Violence Hotline -- a Lifeline for Battered Women.** The Domestic Violence Hotline is one of the initiatives created by the Violence Against Women Act in the 1994 Crime Act 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 multi-lingual 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.
- ◆ **Action by Appropriators tells women you must "suffer in silence."** A bi-partisan majority of Congress voted last year to create the Hotline -- a simple but necessary tool to reduce violence against women in this country. Why are they going back in the fight against Domestic Violence? The Subcommittee's actions sends the message that, once again, women victims must suffer in silence.
- ◆ **Appropriators also vote to take away safe havens for children.** The funding cut for the Hotline came as part of a larger rescission bill, which among other rescissions, terminated \$27 million dollars in funding for the Community Schools Initiative -- which seeks to keep schools open for young people to provide them with a safe and constructive alternative to street corners, alley ways and gang turf. The House Appropriations Full Committee is scheduled to take action on the bill next week.

Nearly half of all adults say they personally know at least one victim of spousal abuse Younger Americans are much more likely to know when a friend or relative has been beaten in the home.

— The Washington Times, February 24, 1995

- ◆ **Appropriators are turning their backs on the most vulnerable of society.** At a time when spousal abuse is on the rise, according to the Washington Times, the House Appropriators are taking away from the most vulnerable in our society to presumably finance capital gains cuts for the wealthy.



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**THE HOUSE TURNS BACK:
YESTERDAY'S CRIME VOTE WAS A VOTE AGAINST LAW ENFORCEMENT
FEBRUARY 15, 1995**

- **Politics as usual.** Yesterday's vote to take away 100,000 cops from America's streets was an exercise in politics as usual. The House broke ranks with law enforcement and voted 235-196 -- largely along party lines -- to repeal one of President Clinton's most important legislative accomplishments. The House turned its back on the President's commitment to put 100,000 cops on the streets of America. Make no mistake; yesterday's vote was a vote against law enforcement.
- **The COPS Program has proven effective . . .**

With yesterday's vote, the House has attempted to scrap a program with proven results: The 100,000 COPS program is popular with law enforcement, it is efficient, and it works. In just four months, grants have been awarded to hire 17,000 new police officers, and thousands of local jurisdictions have applied.
- **The House alternative has proven nothing.**

What's the House alternative? An unproven, untested, and unaccountable program that does little to insure effective results, all in the name of "flexibility".
- **Fewer Police, Less Prevention, and No Guarantees.**

Not only does the House alternative give communities \$2.5 billion less for both prevention and police, it does not guarantee that a single officer will be hired or that a single program will be used to prevent crime. The Crime Law provides flexibility to cities and towns, but also guarantees results.
- **President Clinton has renewed his promise to veto any legislation that retreats from his goal to put 100,000 new police on the streets.** The House bill backtracks from the President's commitment to introduce 100,000 community-oriented police officers on to the streets of America to fight crime. It cannot stand.
- **Cautious Optimism For Senate Support of COPS Program.** While House Republicans chose to march in virtual lock-step with the Republican leadership, voting to repeal the COPS Program, Senate Republicans may not be as quick to do the same. The Administration will be happy to work with the Senate, including Judiciary Committee Chairman Orin Hatch and Majority Whip Trent Lott to make sure that the President's goal of 100,000 new cops becomes reality.



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GRASSROOTS OPPOSITION TO GOP CRIME BILLS CONTINUES
March 7, 1995

Recent actions by national organizations reflect their constituents' opposition to the GOP's approach to fighting crime:

- ♦ The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) reaffirms its support for the President's efforts to put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets. In a meeting today with Attorney General Reno, the leadership of NAPO--which represents rank-and-file police officers--reaffirmed its support for the President's police hiring program and its opposition to law enforcement block grants. According to Robert T. Scully, NAPO's Executive Director, "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."
- ♦ The National Association of Counties (NACo) opposes GOP cuts to prevention programs. The Board of Directors of NACo yesterday adopted a resolution calling on the President to veto any new crime measure that does not maintain a balanced approach to funding for crime prevention. NACo opposes the House of Representative's attempt to increase prison construction expenditures at the expense of crime prevention.
- ♦ NACo also opposes GOP efforts to impose additional burdens on states seeking to qualify for prison construction funding. In another resolution, NACo directors opposed the House crime bill's requirement that all violent offenders serve 85 percent of their sentences. NACo also opposes the elimination of the current comprehensive planning process which assures that states undertake an integrated approach to management and operation of correctional facilities and programs.
- ♦ These actions clearly reflect grassroots opposition to the crime package passed recently by the House of Representatives. Average Americans do not want to turn back in the fight against violent crime.

**Full House Appropriations Committee
THINK BEFORE YOU CUT ...
FROM CHILDREN AND CRIME FIGHTING
March 2, 1995**

Today, the full House Appropriations Committee will choose between the interests of law abiding citizens and some of the most vulnerable of our society -- and giving relief to the wealthy. The full House Appropriations Committee meets today to take a final vote on rescissions from funds already promised under 1995 budgets. Thus far, rescissions in House Appropriations Subcommittees have targeted the most vulnerable of our society and much of those monies will likely be used to fund a capital gains tax cut proposal that will aid the wealthy.

HOUSE APPROPRIATORS HAVE TARGETED VALUABLE CRIME FIGHTING PROGRAMS THAT HIT KIDS, BATTERED WOMEN AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT:

- ◆ **Hanging-up on the Domestic Violence Hotline.** A bi-partisan majority of Congress voted last year to create the Hotline -- a simple but necessary tool to reduce violence against women in this country. Last week the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and Health and Human Services (HHS) voted to rescind \$1 million in funding for the National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Subcommittee's actions sends the message that, once again, women victims must suffer in silence.
- ◆ **Turning kids away from safe havens and onto the streets.** The funding cut for the Hotline came as part of a larger rescission bill, which among other rescissions, terminated \$27 million dollars in funding for the Community Schools Initiative -- which seeks to keep schools open for young people to provide them with a safe and constructive alternative to street corners, alley ways and gang turf.
- ◆ **Millions eliminated for Drug Courts.** The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary voted to terminate \$28 million in funding for Drug Courts. **This will only allow offenders with drug problems to keep spinning through the criminal justice system's revolving door.** Last year Congress made the commitment to this program, which seeks to coerce abstinence. Without Drug Courts, substance abuse offenders will continue to prey repeatedly upon communities as they traipse through a criminal justice system that fails to affect the addictions that drive their damaging behavior.
- ◆ **Punishing vulnerable children by telling them to "fend for themselves."** Last year, a bi-partisan majority of Congress voted to create the Ounce of Prevention Grants and extended a helping hand to children growing-up in difficult environments. The House Appropriators' actions in eliminating \$1.5 million in funds for this valuable program tells these children to "fend for themselves."



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PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL VETO ANY BILL THAT ABOLISHES THE 100,000 COPS PROGRAM

February 13, 1995

In his radio address on Saturday, the President said:

"I made a commitment, a promise to put 100,000 more police on our streets, because there is simply no better crime fighting tool to be found. And I intend to keep that promise. 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."

H.R. 728 TURNS THE CLOCK BACK ON CRIME FIGHTING

- ◆ **No Guarantees that even one new police officer will be hired:** The 1994 Crime Law guarantees 100,000 new police on the streets of America engaging in community policing. Already, grants for nearly 17,000 new officers have been awarded, in cities and towns across the country. Indeed, as a sure sign of its need, virtually half of all police departments in the country have already applied for COPS grants! Law Enforcement and the American people want more police.
- **The only thing H.R. 728 guarantees is fewer new police on the streets of America ... there will be fewer police to build partnerships with communities; fewer police to work with residents to reduce and control crime; fewer police to keep our streets safe for law-abiding citizens.**
- ◆ **Taking a Walk on Accountability to the American Taxpayer:** Under H.R. 728, money would be distributed with no strings attached. It is super-pork of the highest order. While the bill has been amended to prohibit the use of funds for the purchase of tanks or airplanes, how many thousands of ridiculous uses have not been explicitly prohibited -- how much money will be spent on thousands of wasteful purposes rather than on more police officers? Who knows -- the bill provides for no accountability of the use of \$10 billion!
- ◆ **Police versus Pork.** The 1994 Crime Act is paid for by reducing the size of the Federal Government. The President said on Tuesday: "I didn't fight to cut 100,000 bureaucrats so we could trade them in for an old-fashioned pork barrel program."
- ◆ **Hoops, Hurdles and Fits for Local Governments.** Rather than forging a partnership between Federal, State and local governments to effectively and efficiently fight crime -- as has been done under the 1994 Crime Act -- H.R. 728 builds roadblocks to crime fighting.

- The creation of local advisory boards required under H.R. 728, designed to review applications, would add another layer of bureaucracy and would delay Federal dollars from getting to the front lines quickly.
- Mayors would have to defer to Governors on crime fighting strategies, even though mayors, police chiefs and community leaders already know best what works for their community.
- Rather than receiving grants directly to meet their particular needs, small towns and rural communities would have to seek their portion of federal dollars from a pool distributed by the Governor of their State.

◆ **Replacing Crime Fighters with Administrators.** The COPS Program under the 1994 Crime Act is efficient and centralized. In distributing grants for nearly 17,000 police officers in just four months, the COPS office is under budget and ahead of schedule. Yet the proposed block grant would move slowly, delay crime fighting efforts and would shave off more of the taxpayers money to pay for its administrative costs.

- Whereas the COPS Office has administrative costs of just .08% of the grant funds in FY 1995, the block grant permits 2.5% of the funds to be spent on federal administration. A virtually no-strings-attached, pork barrel program that costs the American public more at every turn. No thanks.



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THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION IS COMMITTED TO FIGHTING AND PREVENTING CRIME IN RURAL AMERICA

March 9, 1995

"Rural America is losing its innocence to a slow but steady rise in violent crime."

USA TODAY, March 9, 1995

The Clinton Administration has demonstrated its commitment to fighting and preventing violent crime in rural America by providing:

◆ **More Police Officers.**

- The President's Crime Bill requires that one-half of all police hiring grants go to jurisdictions with a population under 150,000. This requirement ensures that rural America will receive its fair share of officers.
- Under the COPS FAST program, the Justice Department awarded grants to over 6,500 jurisdictions with populations under 50,000. These grants will put over 7,100 new community police officers in small towns and rural areas all over America.

◆ **More Crime Fighting Programs.**

- Overall, the President's Crime Bill authorizes \$240 million for rural anti-crime and drug enforcement efforts.
- Criminal History Record Automation. In addition, the \$200 million National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) assists states in automating their criminal history records. Under this program, the Department of Justice has designated five "priority" states -- all with large rural populations -- to receive supplemental awards of up to \$1 million to begin immediate automation.
- Domestic Violence and Child Abuse. The Justice Department is currently drafting regulations for the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Program, a cooperative effort between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and victim's advocacy groups to improve prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases in rural areas.

◆ **More Crime Prevention Programs.**

- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). VAWA provides substantial federal resources -- \$1.6 billion -- for police, prosecution, prevention, and victim service initiatives in cases involving sexual violence or domestic abuse. The often



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Disregard previous fax.

**HOUSE PROPOSES TO "BUST" THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL TRUST
FUND AND BREAK THE TRUST OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND AMERICA**
March 17, 1995

- **Breaking a Promise to the American People.** Yesterday, as part of a call to cut discretionary spending by \$100 billion, the House Budget Committee proposed to slash the 1994 Violent Crime Control Trust Fund by \$5 billion. Such a cut would represent fully one-sixth of the total Congress promised to police and the American people in last year's Crime Bill.

Proposals to scale back our fight against violent crime shouldn't even be on the table. These cuts could mean fewer cells to house violent criminals and fewer police on America's streets to fight them. If we make promises, we ought to keep them.

-- Attorney General Janet Reno

- **The 1994 Crime Act: Promised by Congress and Paid For by Reducing the Size of Government.** The 1994 Violent Crime Control Act is a comprehensive strategy combining police, punishment, prisons, and prevention. To finance this fight against crime in America, a Trust Fund was created that would take the money saved by cutting the size of the federal government and put it into proven and effective crime fighting programs.

"The trust fund should not be touched."

-- Hubie Williams
President, The Police Foundation

- **Turning a Cold Shoulder to Law Enforcement ... Retreating From the Fight Against Crime.** Law Enforcement relied on the promise made to them by Congress when last year it passed with bi-partisan support a tough, balanced, smart Crime Bill. Now the House proposes to break that promise.

"Police are outraged."

-- Chris Sullivan
International Brotherhood of Police Officers

"If we cut back now, I think it's going to send a clear message to the people on the streets and the sheriffs of America that we are really not serious at all about crime in Washington, D.C."

-- Bud Meeks
Executive Director, the National Sheriffs Association



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**A.G. VISITS "SAFE SCHOOLS" PROGRAM AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
WHILE CONGRESS NEARS VOTE TO RESCIND FUNDING
MARCH 16, 1995**

Today, Attorney General Reno joined Secretaries Shalala and Reilly in visiting the Highland Elementary School in Wheaton, MD, to affirm her support for the Safe Schools Initiative. She met with young students who are participating in innovative educational and mediation programs that teach kids to address conflict without resorting to violence and to turn away from drugs and substance abuse. This type of program is threatened by the proposed rescissions that are scheduled for a vote today in the House of Representatives.

- ◆ **The Safe Schools Initiative helps kids.** The Safe Schools Initiative provides grant funds to high crime school districts aimed at preventing crime and helping our children cope with the realities of crime. By dealing with school crime, violence, substance abuse and discipline problems, we can enhance school safety and promote improved access to learning.
- ◆ **Stopping Dropouts Now Stops Crime Later.** If we do not offer the help to allow kids to address conflict without resorting to violence or escaping through drugs, we will send a terrible message to them. 82% of all the people in America's prisons are high school dropouts. We need to make our schools a place of creativity and learning so that kids want to come to school and lead productive, healthy lives.
- ◆ **Safe Schools in Tandem with Critical 1994 Crime Act Programs Fight Crime.** Building on good programs such as the "Safe Schools Initiative," the 1994 Crime Act, passed with bipartisan support, provided for proven and effective crime fighting programs such as Drug Courts and Community Schools. Breaking the cycle of crime and violence that is brought on by drug addiction and providing safe havens for children so they don't end up in peril on street corners, alley ways and with gangs -- that is effective crime fighting.
- ◆ **Funds Should Not be Rescinded for Safe Schools, Community Schools and Drug Courts.** Today, the House will vote on a rescission bill that cuts millions from these essential crime fighting programs. These programs were enacted with bipartisan support. Judges, prosecutors, police, and educators have said these programs work and they are expecting funds this year.



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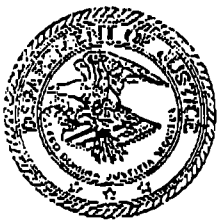
2

COMMENTS:

**THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HONORS D.C. DRUG COURT
WHILE THE HOUSE DEBATES RESCINDING DRUG COURT FUNDING
MARCH 15, 1995**

Today, Attorney General Reno addresses recent graduates of the Washington, D.C. drug court program, reiterating her long-standing support of drug court programs designed to break the link between substance abuse and criminal activity. At the same time, the House of Representatives is considering a rescission bill that would eliminate \$28 million in federal drug court funding contained in last year's crime bill. Without this funding, cities across the country will be unable to operate effective drug courts.

- **Drug Courts Make Common Sense.** Over half of those who enter the criminal justice have substance abuse problems. Drug courts employ the coercive power of the courts to ensure that non-violent offenders receive the intensive supervision and drug treatment necessary to kick their drug habits. Getting off drugs is essential to preventing these offenders from returning to prison as soon as they are released.
- **Drug Courts Are Tough.** Drug courts are not a soft-on-crime alternative to incarceration. They are comprehensive programs that require offenders to adhere to strict rules and requirements. Offenders must undergo mandatory, periodic drug testing, mandatory substance abuse treatment, and are subject to graduated sanctions for failing to show satisfactory progress in their treatment regimens. Plus, only non-violent offenders are eligible to participate.
- **Drug Courts Work.** A National Institute of Justice-sponsored study demonstrated that participants in the Dade County, Florida drug court program were substantially less likely to be re-arrested than those defendants who did not participate. Preliminary studies of the Washington, D.C., Portland, Oregon, and Chicago drug court programs have also shown lower rates of recidivism.
- **Drug Courts Can Be Tailored to Local Needs.** No single drug court model can effectively break the cycle of substance abuse and crime in every community. Accordingly, the drug court provisions in the crime bill allow local jurisdictions to tailor programs to local needs, yet ensure that certain essential features are included.
- **Drug Courts Are Popular.** Prosecutors, judges, public defenders, law enforcement officials, and treatment specialists from across the country support the concept and implementation of drug courts. It's an idea whose time has come.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

3-10-95

TO:

Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7028

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO.

514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:

3

COMMENTS:

STANDING FIRM:
ADMINISTRATION PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS
March 10, 1995

- **Ready to fight for prevention programs.** In a meeting today with representatives from groups concerned about crime prevention, Attorney General Janet Reno affirmed Administration support for prevention-related programs in the 1994 Crime Control Act.

"We are committed to preserving these programs, and we are determined to move forward with implementation of the 1994 Crime Act."

Among those who attended the meeting were representatives from crime prevention groups, victims' rights organizations, youth service providers, education and parent-teacher associations, and state and local governmental organizations.

- **Administration action has already saved two prevention programs from extinction.** In recent weeks both the President's Prevention Council and the National Domestic Violence Hotline were rescinded by a House subcommittee. Thanks to swift and coordinated action, both programs were reinstated in full committee.
- **The fight to revive other prevention-related programs continues.** Other House Appropriations rescissions must still be blocked. The funding cut for the Domestic Violence Hotline was part of a larger House rescission bill. House appropriators also voted to eliminate:
 - \$27 million dollars in funding for the Community Schools Initiative, which provides safe haven for young people in crime-ridden neighborhoods; and
 - \$28 million in funding for Drug Courts, which use the coercive power of the courts to force offenders into substance abuse treatment.

The Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, and the Secretary of HHS have protested these cuts in a joint letter to the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

The Administration will continue to voice strong objections to proposed rescissions and the outright repeal of various prevention-related programs authorized by the 1994 Crime

Act. The Attorney General told the group:

"We are already on record with the Congress as strongly opposing the proposed repeal of the Drug Courts initiative and the wholesale elimination of proven prevention programs -- such as afterschool programs -- which are supported by police, prosecutors, educators, and parents because they work."



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

3-14-95

TO:

Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7028

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO.

514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:

2

COMMENTS:

**HOUSE APPROPRIATORS TARGETED CRIME FIGHTING
PROGRAMS THAT HIT KIDS AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT
March 14, 1995**

- ◆ **House takes up rescission bill.** This week the House will consider a rescission bill that cuts millions from essential crime fighting and crime prevention efforts.
- ◆ **Millions eliminated for Drug Courts.** The rescission bill terminates \$28 million in funding for Drug Courts. This will only allow offenders with drug problems to keep spinning through the criminal justice system's revolving door. Drug Courts are proven effective ant-crime and anti-drug tools.
- ◆ **Turning kids away from safe havens and onto the streets.** The bill would rescind \$27 million dollars in funding for the Community Schools Initiative -- which seeks to keep schools open for young people to provide them with a safe and constructive alternative to street corners, alley ways and gang turf.
- ◆ **Don't Go Back.** These programs were enacted by Congress as part of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services have been working together to implement these programs. Grant applications are ready. Thousands of courts, prosecutors and schools all across the country are expecting these crime-fighting funds this year.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 3-20-95

TO: Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO. 456-7028

TELEPHONE NO. _____

FROM: Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO. 514-1724

TELEPHONE NO. 514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

COMMENTS: _____

BREAKING THE PROMISE OF THE CRIME TRUST FUND

March 20, 1995

- ◆ **Breaking a Promise to the American People.** Last Thursday, the House Budget Committee proposed to slash the 1994 Violent Crime Control Trust Fund by \$5 billion. Such a cut would represent fully one-sixth of the total Congress promised to police and the American people in last year's Crime Bill.
- ◆ **One-sixth less money for police officers.** Cutting \$5 billion from the Violent Crime Control Trust Fund would mean fewer police on the streets of America engaged in community policing. To date, communities across the country have been awarded grants to hire nearly 17,000 new police officers. The proposed cut in the Trust Fund would erase completely the progress of these first five months.
- ◆ **One-sixth less money for prisons.** The 1994 Crime Act provided for billions of dollars to construct prisons, because any serious proposal to reduce crime must have adequate punishment. If the proposed reduction in the Crime Trust Fund were enacted, there would be one-sixth less money for prisons to house the most serious offenders. To make up for this shortfall, states would have to consider unpalatable alternatives such as:
 - * Creating shorter jail terms for most crimes.
 - * Turning loose many offenders to go back to the streets before they have served their time.
- ◆ **One-sixth less money for programs to fight crime.** The 1994 Crime Act recognized that effective crime fighting means police, punishment and prevention. A one-sixth reduction in funds means one-sixth less in Drug Courts, in programs to reduce violence against women, in offering safe-havens and opportunity to our young people.

"My message to all of you, Democrats or Republicans, is this: call the programs anything you want, but give us 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. Keep your promises -- honor your contracts."

-- Lou Cannon, D.C. Police Officer
President,
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #1



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 3-20-95

TO: Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO. 456-7028

TELEPHONE NO. _____

FROM: Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO. 514-1724

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NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

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- ◆ **One-sixth less money for police officers.** If the proposed \$5 billion reduction in the Violent Crime Trust Fund were enacted it would mean fewer police on the streets of America engaged in community policing. To date, communities across the country have been awarded grants to hire nearly 17,000 new police officers. The proposed cut in the Trust Fund would mean that future grants would be reduced by the same number of cops we have already put on the streets in the five months since the Crime Bill became law.
- ◆ **One-sixth less money for prisons.** The 1994 Crime Act provided for billions of dollars to construct prisons, because any serious proposal to reduce crime must have adequate punishment. If the proposed reduction in the Crime Trust Fund were enacted, it would mean one-sixth less money for prisons to house the most serious offenders. To make up for this shortfall, states would have to consider unpalatable alternatives such as:
 - * Creating shorter jail terms for most crimes.
 - * Turning loose many offenders to go back to the streets before they have served their time.
- ◆ **One-sixth less money for programs to fight crime.** The 1994 Crime Act recognized that effective crime fighting means police, punishment and prevention. If the Violent Crime Trust Fund reduction were enacted, it would mean one-sixth less in Drug Courts and in offering safe-havens and opportunity to young people.

"My message to all of you, Democrats or Republicans, is this: call the programs anything you want, but give us 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. Keep your promises -- honor your contracts."

-- Lou Cannon, D.C. Police Officer
President,
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #1
- ◆ **One-sixth less money to reduce violence against women.** If the reduction in the Violent Crime Trust Fund were enacted, it would mean a reduction in critical programs that offer assistance and education to women and families trapped in a cycle of domestic violence.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

3-22-95

TO:

Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7028

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO.

514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:

2

COMMENTS:

**VICTIMS OF CRIME FALL VICTIM ONCE AGAIN
TO PROPOSED CUTS IN WELFARE REFORM BILL
March 22, 1995**

- ♦ **Proposal Made to Eliminate Victims Assistance Funds.** The House Welfare Reform Bill, currently under consideration in the House, includes a provision to repeal the Crime Victims Assistance Program of the 1984 Victims of Crime Act. This would eliminate millions of dollars of funds available to provide services to victims of crime.
- ♦ **Slashing Grass Roots Support to Victims of Crime.** Each state receives a base amount of \$200,000 in Victim Assistance Funds that are then distributed to nearly 3,000 local victim assistance organizations, such as rape crisis centers, domestic violence shelters, child advocacy centers, law enforcement agencies and more. These funds are critical to the assistance of those who have found themselves victims of crime.
- ♦ **Slashing the Ultimate Safety Net for Crime Victims.** Victim Assistance Funds provide support for programs that serve all crime victims, regardless of whether the offender has been caught and convicted or whether the victim reported the crime to the police. Cutting away this assistance would be devastating to crime victims and their families as they wind their way through the criminal justice system and try to reorganize their lives in the wake of a crime victimization.
- ♦ **Slashing Funds that Would Hurt the Vulnerable and Would NOT Help the Taxpayer.** This proposal has no effect on the deficit. These funds are derived from fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from convicted Federal criminals. This proposal would be no more than a wanton assault on victims and has no conceivable benefit to the American taxpayer.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

3-23-95

TO:

Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7028

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO.

514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:

2

COMMENTS:

**THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION GOES HIGH-TECH:
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DEMONSTRATES NEW INS TECHNOLOGY
March 23, 1995**

- **Giving law enforcement the tools it needs.** Today on Capitol Hill, Attorney General Reno and INS Commissioner Doris Meisner demonstrated to Members of Congress and their staffs the latest technology being used by the INS to fight illegal immigration. The development and implementation of these new technologies demonstrates the Attorney General's commitment to give America's law enforcement professionals -- whether they're on the border or on the beat -- the tools they need to do their jobs right.
- **New Technology for the INS.** The following are among the new systems that will help tighten our borders, increase the chances that illegal aliens who are apprehended and deported do not return, and help identify criminal aliens who are subject the tough sanctions imposed by the President's Crime Bill:
 - **CADRE.** The CADRE system uses sensors to detect illegal border crossings and alerts Border Patrol agents to activity on the border. It also allows agents investigating incidents to communicate with their dispatchers, increasing their safety and decreasing their response time. CADRE is currently operating in San Diego, El Paso, and Swanton, VT.
 - **ENFORCE.** ENFORCE is a computerized tracking system that has reduced the processing time for criminal cases from eight hours to two; for administrative cases from three hour to 30 minutes; and for voluntary returns from 5 minutes to 35 seconds. ENFORCE is in place in San Diego and McAllen, TX and will expand to other sectors later this year.
 - **IDENT.** IDENT is a biometric identification system that uses fingerprints and other information to positively identify persons apprehended by the Border Patrol. IDENT is being used to track recidivism among illegal crossers in San Diego and is equipped to help identify criminal aliens eligible for the prosecution under the new tough penalties mandated by the President's Crime Bill. IDENT also allows the INS to monitor changing border crossing patterns and to measure the results of its enforcement efforts.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 3-21-95

TO: Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO. 456-7028

TELEPHONE NO. _____

FROM: Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO. 514-1724

TELEPHONE NO. 514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

COMMENTS: _____

**\$26 MILLION IN VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAWA) GRANTS AWARDED
AND PRESIDENT & ATTORNEY GENERAL ANNOUNCE VAWA DIRECTOR
March 21, 1995**

- ◆ **Violence Against Women Grants Announced.** President Clinton and Attorney General Reno announced today grants to all 50 states totaling \$26 million that will help communities fund women's shelters and crisis centers, hire prosecutors, and pay for rape crisis therapists, victim's advocates, and domestic violence hot-lines.

"The crime bill I signed last fall offered victims of crime a new beginning. Today, for the first time in history, the federal government becomes a full partner in the fight to curb violence against women. We can't turn back."

-- President Clinton

- ◆ **Former Iowa Attorney General Named Director of the Violence Against Women Office.** Former Iowa Attorney General Bonnie Campbell was officially named by Attorney General Reno today as Director of the Justice Department's Violence Against Women Office. Campbell will oversee efforts to combine tough new federal criminal laws with assistance to states and localities to fight violence against women.
 - * **Campbell uniquely qualified for the job.** As Iowa's first woman Attorney General from 1990-94, she authored one of the nation's first anti-stalking laws; led a statewide domestic violence prevention campaign; and was instrumental in getting the state legislature to strengthen Iowa's domestic abuse statute and increase funding for victim compensation programs and shelters.
- ◆ **VAWA Grants Mean Action to STOP Violence Against Women.** President Clinton announced that \$26 million in Crime Bill STOP Grants (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecution) would be made available. Each state can receive up to \$426,000 to add law enforcement, prosecutors and victims services that address violence against women. Depending on how the grants are used, the \$26 million could provide:
 - more than 100 crisis centers serving 40,000 victims a year,
 - 400 new prosecutors to specialize in domestic violence or sexual assault units,
 - 400 rape crisis therapists and victim advocates
 - nearly 600 volunteer coordinators to help run domestic violence hot-lines, or
 - States can also use STOP funds for important discretionary items like lighting for unsafe streets, parks and paths.

- ◆ **VAWA Moves Ahead while Congress Considers slashing the Violent Crime Control Trust Fund -- Going Back on Its promise to Law Enforcement and Victims of Domestic Violence.** While the Administration forges ahead to implement the 1994 Crime Act and to provide, in a non-partisan, non-bureaucratic fashion, relief to women and families trapped in a cycle of domestic violence -- the House Budget Committee proposed slashing \$5 billion dollars from the Crime Control Trust Fund. If enacted, this would mean a one-sixth reduction in critically needed programs.

"This year alone, crime bill grants could provide crisis assistance for 40,000 victims of rape, domestic violence and sexual abuse -- unless Congress slams the door. The crime control trust fund is our bank for funding the Violence Against Women Act, and we can't stand by as it is robbed."

-- Attorney General Janet Reno

- ◆ **The Assault on Victims Continue.** As part of the House Welfare Reform Bill, some law makers have now proposed to repeal the Crime Victims Assistance Program of the 1984 Victims of Crime Act. This would **eliminate** the funds available to provide services to victims of crime -- funds that go to nearly 3,000 local victim assistance organizations, such as rape crisis centers, domestic violence shelters, child advocacy centers, law enforcement agencies and more. This proposal has no effect on the deficit. These funds come from fines collected by the Government. It represents a further breach of trust with the American people.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 2-9-95

TO: Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO. 456-7028

TELEPHONE NO. _____

FROM: Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO. 514-1724

TELEPHONE NO. 514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 27

COMMENTS:

You also have letters signed by Attorney General dtd 2/8/95. There are 24.

THE REPUBLICAN PRISON BILL: IT ISN'T TOUGH ON CRIME ... IT'S TOUGH ON STATES

February 9, 1994

- **H.R. 667 plays a cruel hoax on the States:** It sounds tough, but it establishes standards which currently no state can meet to receive grants to construct new prisons. Changes in State law alone won't enable States to qualify for funds in time to meet their immediate needs.
- **H.R. 667 is an aggravated case of attempting to fix something that is not broken -- and making it worse in the process.** The Republican prison bill is greatly inferior to the prison grants program created last year by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 because it would result in fewer violent criminals being put behind bars.
- **States would have to wait decades before they see the first federal dollar.** The proposed bill would tie aid to the time actually served by violent criminals. But we can't know how much time they have served until the prisoner is released or dies. This means that some states would have to wait up to 25 years before determining if they qualify for federal aid.
- **H.R. 667 amounts to an "unfunded mandate" on states.** H.R. 667 would only allow grant funds to be used for increased incarceration of a specified category of "serious violent offenders" -- but conditions eligibility for grant funds on increasing incarceration for more broadly defined categories of violent offenders. This approach amounts to an "unfunded mandate" on states, because states would have to incur costs by increasing incarceration of violent offenders generally, to be eligible for funding -- but could only use grant funds to defray the costs of incarceration for a sub-class of these offenders.
- **H.R. 667 only sounds tough.** It would pull the rug out from under the states and leave them with three crucial choices, each worse than the next:
 - cut sentences for violent criminals so they can more easily reach the 85% truth in sentencing hurdle;
 - let some prisoners out of jail early, just to make room for others that will attract federal money; or
 - spend \$20 state dollars for just \$1 federal dollar in aid.
- **H.R. 667 would take prison construction money from states that need it most and give it to states that don't.** The 1994 Crime Act disburses funds for increased violent offender incarceration primarily in proportion to the level of violent crime in each state.

In contrast, H.R. 667 disburses prison construction funds to states primarily in proportion to their populations — regardless of differences in crime rates. This change would produce gross misallocations of resources in relation to actual need.

- Unlike the '94 Crime Act, which provides funding for the incarceration of all violent offenders — H.R. 667 does not. H.R. 667 provides less protection to the public from violent criminals. The offense for which a criminal is convicted often does not fully reflect what he actually did because of plea bargaining, and an offender with a serious history of criminal violence may pose a grave threat to the public, even if his current conviction is not for a "serious violent offense" in the sense defined in H.R. 667. The current funding program appropriately recognizes this point by encouraging and supporting increased incarceration for all violent offenders; the substitute program proposed in H.R. 667 does not.



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

February 8, 1995

The Honorable Victor Ashe
President
The United States Conference of Mayors
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mayor Ashe:

Thank you so much for your letter of February 1, 1995. As you know, the President and I have always valued the support of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. As we find ourselves revisiting what you and I, and a bipartisan majority of Congress fought so hard for last year -- a comprehensive, balanced and tough approach to crime control -- we are pleased that you are helping us to preserve and effectively implement the 1994 Violent Crime Control Act.

As this Administration has made clear, we are vigorously opposed to efforts to abolish the COPS program, eliminate targeted prevention monies, and turn a deaf ear to the specific and important needs of U.S. mayors. In 1994, we heard the clear voice of the Conference of Mayors explain how federal dollars, carefully directed -- to putting more community policing officers on the street, and giving kids positive opportunities through school-based programs and other preventive initiatives -- could make a real difference. We remain committed to the needs and concerns of America's mayors.

That was why I was particularly pleased to read of your support for the COPS Program and for prevention monies. The strong leadership of the Conference will help make clear to Congress that we must not retreat from the fight to make the streets of America more safe and humane. I look forward to working with you and your colleagues as we move the country ahead, meeting those areas of crime control that have yet to be addressed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Janet Reno", is written over the typed name.

Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Hubert Bell
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
4609 Pinecrest Office Park Drive, Suite F
Alexandria, VA 22312

Dear Hubert:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

The series of bills now being considered on the Hill pose a grave threat to our ability to accomplish our goal. Let me be clear. I do not believe that the American people, or the thousands of police departments who have already applied for COPS grants, want Congress to renege on the promise of 100,000 new police on the streets of America. I do not believe that the American people want anything less than an intelligent, balanced, and tough approach to crime control -- police, punishment, and prevention. That is precisely what many of the current proposals would abolish. We count on your help to turn back these regressive proposals, and to preserve and carry out the important work of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994.

The 1994 Crime Act must be the starting point from which any debate to take greater measures to reduce crime should begin. Make no mistake -- this Administration is receptive to new ideas to make the fight against crime more aggressive. There are many items the Administration and Congress can find agreement on. Reducing the number of court appeals available to violent criminals and tightening up the exclusionary rules are but a couple of examples.

In the coming weeks, I look forward to hearing your continued advice -- and I hope that we can count on your tireless efforts and support in moving the country forward and reducing crime in America. Again, thank you for coming to the White House to share your views and insights.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Janet Reno", is written over a horizontal line.

Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Mr. John Pitta
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association
225 Cadman Plaza East, Room 172
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Dear John:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Janet Reno", is written over a horizontal line.

Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Bill Johnson
National Association of Police Organizations
1920 L Street, NW, Suite 602
Washington, DC 20036-5004

Dear Bill:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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In the coming weeks, I look forward to hearing your continued advice -- and I hope that we can count on your tireless efforts and support in moving the country forward and reducing crime in America. Again, thank you for coming to the White House to share your views and insights.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Janet Reno", is written over the typed name.

Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Ms. Beth McGee
National Association of Police Organizations
1920 L Street, NW, Suite 602
Washington, DC 20036-5004

Dear Beth:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

The series of bills now being considered on the Hill pose a grave threat to our ability to accomplish our goal. Let me be clear. I do not believe that the American people, or the thousands of police departments who have already applied for COPS grants, want Congress to renege on the promise of 100,000 new police on the streets of America. I do not believe that the American people want anything less than an intelligent, balanced, and tough approach to crime control -- police, punishment, and prevention. That is precisely what many of the current proposals would abolish. We count on your help to turn back these regressive proposals, and to preserve and carry out the important work of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994.

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In the coming weeks, I look forward to hearing your continued advice -- and I hope that we can count on your tireless efforts and support in moving the country forward and reducing crime in America. Again, thank you for coming to the White House to share your views and insights.

Sincerely,

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Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Roy Kime
International Association of Chiefs of Police
515 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2257

Dear Roy:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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In the coming weeks, I look forward to hearing your continued advice -- and I hope that we can count on your tireless efforts and support in moving the country forward and reducing crime in America. Again, thank you for coming to the White House to share your views and insights.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Janet Reno", is written over a horizontal line.

Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Steven Brown
Fraternal Order of Police
309 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Steve:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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Sincerely,

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Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Don Cahill
Fraternal Order of Police
309 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Don:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Ms. Melinda Lund
National Sheriffs Association
1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3490

Dear Melinda:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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Sincerely,

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Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Chief Mike Gambrill
Baltimore County Police Department
Major Cities Chiefs
700 East Joppa Road
Towson, MD 21286

Dear Chief Gambrill:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

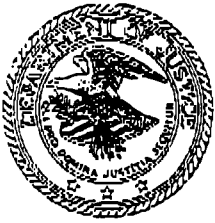
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Sincerely,

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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Arthur Reddy
International Union of Police Associations
1016 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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Sincerely,

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Janet Reno



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

Mr. Chuck Wexler
Executive Director
Police Executive Research Forum
1120 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 93
Washington, DC 20036

February 8, 1995

Dear Chuck:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jack Lewis".



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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Ira Harris
Executive Director
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
4609 Pinecrest Office Park Drive, Suite F
Alexandria, VA 22312

Dear Ira:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

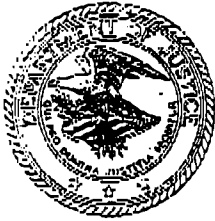
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Sincerely,

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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Mark Spurrier
Baltimore County Police Department
Major Cities Chiefs
700 East Joppa Road
Towson, MD 21286

Dear Mark:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

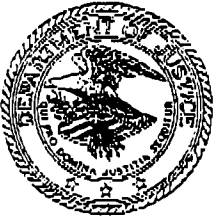
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Sincerely,

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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Sam Cabral
International Union of Police Associations
1016 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Dear Sam:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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Sincerely,

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Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Mr. Vic Oboyski
President
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association
225 Cadman Plaza East, Room 172
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Dear Vic:

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Janet Reno", is written over a horizontal line. Below the signature, the name "Janet Reno" is printed in a small, sans-serif font.



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

Mr. James Doyle
3023 Strawberry Point Road
Baltimore, MD 21220

February 8, 1995

Dear Jim:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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Sincerely,

Janet Reno



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

Mr. Robert Scully
Executive Director
National Association of Police Organizations
1920 L Street, NW, Suite 602
Washington, DC 20036-5004

February 8, 1995

Dear Bob:

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Sincerely,

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

Mr. Daniel Rosenblatt
Executive Director
International Association of Chiefs of Police
515 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2257

February 8, 1995

Dear Dan:

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Sincerely,

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

Mr. Jim Pasco
Director of Membership Services
Fraternal Order of Police
309 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

February 8, 1995

Dear Jim:

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

Sheriff Pat Sullivan
National Sheriffs Association
1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3490

February 8, 1995

Dear Pat:

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Janet Reno", is written over the typed name.

Janet Reno



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

Mr. Alfred Dean
Police Foundation
1001 22nd Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20037

February 8, 1995

Dear Alfred:

Thank you for meeting with the President, Chief of Staff Panetta and myself on Wednesday to discuss how we can preserve and continue to implement the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. As you know, the President and I have strongly committed ourselves to seeing the job through and rebuffing any attempt to undo the six years of hard work that you and I, and a bipartisan majority in Congress, put forth to reduce crime and make the streets of America safer.

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The 1994 Crime Act must be the starting point from which any debate to take greater measures to reduce crime should begin. Make no mistake -- this Administration is receptive to new ideas to make the fight against crime more aggressive. There are many items the Administration and Congress can find agreement on. Reducing the number of court appeals available to violent criminals and tightening up the exclusionary rules are but a couple of examples.

In the coming weeks, I look forward to hearing your continued advice -- and I hope that we can count on your tireless efforts and support in moving the country forward and reducing crime in America. Again, thank you for coming to the White House to share your views and insights.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Janet Reno", is written over a horizontal line.

Janet Reno



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

February 8, 1995

Ms. Martha Plotkin
Police Executive Research Forum
1120 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 930
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Martha:

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Janet Reno

overlooked needs of rural jurisdiction are given special consideration under VAWA.

- Formula Grants. Each state will receive funding for prevention programs under the Byrne grant program. For rural states, formula funds can be used to fund a number of initiatives, including multi-jurisdictional task forces.
- Discretionary Grants. Many rural jurisdictions have benefitted from Department of Justice discretionary grant programs, particularly those designed to provide training in community policing.
- Safe Futures Program. The Department of Justice has set aside \$7 million for the Safe Futures Program, which assists communities to prevent delinquency, enhance public safety, and provide a continuum of care for at risk youth. The program proposes funding for five communities, at least one of which must be rural.
- Rural States Crime Prevention Association Initiative. This program was funded in fiscal year 1994 to promote the development of community policing and crime prevention programs in rural states.