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Series/Staff Member: Jose Cerda

Subseries:

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FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime Bill - Talking Points [2]

Stack:

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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:

3

COMMENTS:

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL: MOVING THE COUNTRY FORWARD

- **The 1994 Crime Act was an historic step forward in breaking gridlock and fighting crime.** After more than 6 years of gridlock, a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the largest, smartest, and toughest crime bill in the Nation's history - the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.
- **The Act is a comprehensive strategy combining police, punishment, prisons and prevention.** It creates a partnership between Federal, State and local enforcement -- and is PAID FOR by reducing the size of the Federal government.
- **Swift and sound implementation of the Crime Act has been a high priority for the Administration.** By implementing the new law in a simple, non-bureaucratic and non-political manner, support for the Crime Act has become even more broad-based and bi-partisan.
 - **Grants for 17,000 new Cops.** In its first five months of existence, our COPS program has "reinvented the grant process" by working swiftly and effectively to help more than 7,000 communities put almost 17,000 more police on the streets -- in urban, rural, and suburban areas in all 50 states.
 - **States are realizing the benefits.** Fully half of the nation's state police departments have received policing hiring grants, and \$41 million has been awarded to the 7 states hardest hit with the cost of locking up criminal aliens. Also, the states are now in the process of applying for funds to improve their criminal history records -- so that they can implement the Brady Act and keep guns out of the hands of dangerous individuals.
- **Congress must not move backward in the fight to control crime.** With so much progress at stake, it would be wrong to renege on the promise of the 1994 Crime Act to law enforcement professionals, state and local officials, and ordinary Americans who all yearn for safer and more humane communities. We must not turn the clock back on crime -- and revert to the days of political rhetoric rather than concrete action.
- **While there are several good proposals, many aspects of the Republican 1995 Crime Package will takes us back.** Several of the Republican crime bills currently being considered on the Hill will undo years of hard work and bipartisan effort to control crime. They will scrap the President's 100,000 COPS initiative and replace it with a pork laden plan that won't guarantee even one new cop on the beat. And they'll abolish targeted prevention programs and make the prison funds for states so restrictive that, in order to qualify for grants, states would have to spend as much as \$20 to get \$1 in Federal prison funds. No thanks.

- **We must build on last year's success, move forward and meet the challenges ahead. There is still so much to be done before America's communities are safe. Now is the time to put new crime fighting ideas on the table — ideas that build on last year's crime bill. We can work together in areas such as speeding up death penalty appeals or ensuring victims' rights. But we must go forward.**



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COMMENTS:

**MOMENTUM CONTINUES FOR THE PRESIDENT'S
100,000 COPS PROGRAM
February 8, 1995**

- Law enforcement nationwide has embraced the President's COPS Program. In just five months, more than half of all police departments nationwide have already applied for and are now scheduled to receive funding for new cops.
- Today, at the White House, the President announced new recipients under COPS FAST, continuing the drive to hire 100,000 new police. President Clinton is well on his way to fulfilling his promise of getting 100,000 new police officers on the streets of America. With the announcement of COPS FAST recipients, grants for the hiring of nearly 17,000 new police already have been awarded.
- Both small and rural communities are COPS FAST recipients. The 100,000 COPS initiative promised that small and rural jurisdictions would be on equal footing with big cities for receiving competitive grants to hire new police officers. COPS FAST is exclusively for jurisdictions under populations of 50,000. The COPS FAST grants announced today by the President provide for \$433 million in funding to over 6,500 such jurisdictions. The awards will enable these jurisdictions to hire more than 7,100 new community policing officers.
- National Black Police Association supports 100,000 Cops. Momentum continues for the preservation and implementation of the COPS Program. Like the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Black Police Association (NBPA), enthusiastically endorsed the continuation of the President's 100,000 COPS Initiative. In a February 7th letter to the Attorney General, the NBPA stated that:

"Our members, many of whom work on the streets of this country, believe that the present [COPS Initiative] is the most effective and efficient way to reach President Clinton's goal [of getting 100,000 community police officers on the streets]."
- We will not turn back. As evidenced by the latest grants under the COPS FAST initiative, the COPS program has been an overwhelming success because community policing works. Now is not the time to renege on the promise to law enforcement, and to law abiding citizens who yearn for safe streets. As the President noted in his State of the Union Address:

"Let's not go back on the things we did last year that we know work; that we know work because the local law enforcement officers tell us that we did the right things, because local community leaders who have worked for years and years to lower the crime rate tell us that they work."



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Washington, D. C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

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1-25-95

TO:

Jose Cerda

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456-7028

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456-5568

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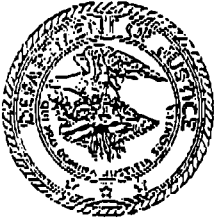
COMMENTS:

STATE OF THE UNION CRIME TALKING POINTS

January 24, 1994

- President Clinton has kept his promise with the American public to fight the violent crime that is crippling our society, limiting our personal freedom and fraying the ties that bind us.
- Just one year ago, President Clinton challenged Congress to break the partisan gridlock and pass a tough and smart Crime Bill -- a Crime Bill to make "three strikes and you're out" the law of the land; to put 100,000 new police on our streets; to give law enforcement a fighting chance by banning assault weapons; and to fund effective prevention programs that were supported by police officers.
- In his State of the Union address one year ago, he told the American public and Congress that:
 - * "Those who commit crime should be punished. And those who commit repeated, violent crimes should be told, when you commit a third violent crime, you will be put away, and put away for good. Three strikes, and you are out."
 - * "We must take serious steps to reduce violence and prevent crime, beginning with more police officers and more community policing. America deserves more people like Police Officer Kevin Jett. And Congress in going to be given a chance to give the American public another 100,000 of them."
 - * "There is no sporting purpose on Earth that should stop the United States Congress from banishing assault weapons that out-gun police and cut down children."
- Because of President Clinton's strong leadership, six years of gridlock was broken and a bipartisan majority of Congress passed the smartest and toughest crime bill in the Nation's history -- the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. In this bill, the President won all of these proposals he advanced in last year's address -- three strikes, 100,000 cops, and the assault weapons ban.
- Today, the Administration is implementing this law in a simple, non-bureaucratic, and non-political fashion. Three strikes is the law of the land; our COPS program has helped more than 1,000 communities put almost 10,000 more police on the streets -- in urban, rural and suburban areas in all 50 states; 19 types of assault weapons have been banned from the gun stores of America; and our children have schools, recreational centers and mentors to go to instead of street corners, alley ways and gang leaders.

- Last night, President Clinton reaffirmed this commitment to the American people. He will not turn his back on law enforcement professionals, state and local officials, and ordinary Americans. They cannot afford for the clock to be turned back in the fight against crime. As the President said last night:
 - * The assault weapons ban must not be repealed "...[A] lot of people laid down their seats in Congress so that police officers and kids wouldn't have to lay down their lives under a hail of assault weapon attack -- and I will not let that be repealed. I will not let it be repealed."
 - * We must not reverse last year's successes on 100,000 cops and crime prevention ... "Let's not go back on the things we did last year that we know work; that we know work because the local law enforcement officers tell us that we did the right things, because local community leaders who have worked for years and years to lower the crime rate tell us that they work."
 - * We must go forward ... "There may be other things we can do to be tougher on crime, to be smarter with crime, to help lower that rate first. Well, if there are, let's talk about them and let's do them."



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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 2-6-95

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: _____

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS PRESIDENT'S 100,000 COPS PROGRAM

February 6, 1995

- **Sheriffs' adopt resolution supporting the COPS Program.** At the National Sheriff's Association Mid-Winter Conference, Sheriffs voted to adopt a resolution supporting the continuation of President Clinton's 100,000 COPS Initiative. The Sheriffs said:

"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."

- **COPS means more Sheriffs -- even in rural areas.** Already 1,200 new sheriffs' deputies have been awarded to local departments -- in 200 departments around the country.
- **Like Sheriffs, law enforcement nationwide has embraced the COPS Program.** More than 7,000 jurisdictions -- nearly half of all police departments nationwide -- have already applied for community policing grants. To date, grants have been awarded for more than 10,000 new police officers in rural and urban communities, in every state.
- **Community Policing is an overwhelming success because it is a modern strategy that get's back to basics.** Community police officers work with citizens groups, schools and churches to solve crime problems. They get to know the children and the business people. They become part of the neighborhoods they serve. It is good, basic, responsive police work -- with officers that are in tune with community concerns and who work in partnership with citizens to fight crime.
- **COPS is not a "one size fit all" initiative -- it works for rural and urban communities alike.** What works in a large city may not work in a smaller one. Rural areas have different crime problems and different policing needs than the suburbs. The COPS program addresses these varying needs by allowing participating communities to develop their own community policing strategies that address their own local crime concerns. Technical assistance is available to law enforcement agencies through law enforcement agencies through the COPS office on all program procedures.
- **Community Policing is making a practical difference in communities everywhere.** Take the example of Champaign, Illinois. The Maple-Vine area of Champlain is a racially-mixed neighborhood with the all too common features of urban decay: declining property values, street prostitution, open air drug markets and drug houses. Champaign responded with a multi-disciplinary approach to the crime problem in the area that combined conventional police tactics with community policing.

According to Police Chief Don Carter the change in the Maple and Vine neighborhood is "like night and day." Crime is way down in the area and has not popped up elsewhere in the city. Citywide, serious crime overall only increased 2 percent last year with sharp reductions in sexual assaults (43 percent) and burglaries (17 percent).



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Washington, D. C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

2-10-95

TO:

Bruce Reed

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7431

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO.

514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

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COMMENTS:

DEBUNKING THE MYTHS: THE 100,000 COPS PROGRAM WORKS !!!
FEBRUARY 10, 1995

There are a number of myths being disseminated about the 100,000 COPS programs. Here are some of the facts:

Myth: *The COPS program will not put 100,000 new officers on the street.*

Fact: *The 100,000 COPS program WORKS. With this week's COPS FAST awards, the President has provided grants to hire almost 17,000 new police officers in just four months. He is well on his way to his goal of putting 100,000 new community police officers on the streets of America. We cannot afford to retreat from this goal.*

Myth: *Crime is only a big city problem, so the COPS program only helps big cities.*

Fact: *The 100,000 COPS program benefits small-town and rural America. This week's COPS FAST awards went only to towns and communities with populations under 50,000. The \$433 million awarded under COPS FAST will enable over 6,500 such jurisdiction to hire over 7,100 new community police officers.*

Myth: *The COPS programs is yet another bureaucratic federal program that imposes too many restrictions on cities and towns.*

Fact: *The COPS program is one of the least bureaucratic programs ever created and, as a result, thousands of jurisdictions have applied for funding. Jurisdictions that were awarded COPS FAST grants this week had only to complete a one-page application. Due to the ease of the application process, over half of all the small jurisdictions in America applied for COPS FAST funds. The Department of Justice announced the COPS FAST grants less than six weeks after the application deadline.*

Myth: *Law enforcement officers oppose the COPS program.*

Fact: *Police officers strongly support the COPS program. From big city chiefs to small-town sheriffs, law enforcement professional from across the country have praised the 100,000 COPS program and the President's commitment to community policing. Here's what some of them have to say:*

"We strongly support you in your resolve to fight . . . any diversion of

funding earmarked for the hiring of 100,000 police officers."

-- *Letter from Dewey Stokes, National President, Fraternal Order of Police to President Clinton, 2/6/95.*

"[O]ur President in 1992 said he would not forget the people in small towns and counties throughout America. He has more than kept his promise to us all."

-- *Clark County, Ohio Sheriff Gene Kelly, COPS FAST Announcement, February 7, 1995.*

"Because of President Clinton's and Attorney General Reno's efforts, we will soon see 100,000 new police on the streets, without smoke and mirrors. On behalf of my colleagues here and across America, thank you."

-- *Gaithersburg, Maryland Police Chief Mary Ann Viverette, COPS FAST Announcement, February 7, 1995.*

Myth: *The COPS program is only for police hiring. It does not provide police departments flexibility to buy equipment or invest in other resources.*

Fact: *The COPS program is not just for hiring new officers -- COPS MORE ("Making Officer Redeployment Effective") will soon provide up to \$200 million for equipment and technical assistance to enable the redeployment of existing officers. Under the COPS MORE program, for which the application process is already underway, all state and local police departments are eligible for grants to purchase equipment and technology and to procure support services to take police officers from behind desks and put them on the streets where they belong. And law enforcement will not have to wait long to begin redeploying officers -- the deadline for COPS MORE applications is March 17, and grants will be in the hands of police departments by late-Spring.*



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**POLICE SUPPORT CLINTON CRIME ACT
MAJOR LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUPS MEET AT WHITE HOUSE
February 2, 1995**

- **Every major national law enforcement organization met yesterday with President Clinton, Attorney General Reno and Chief of Staff Panetta. In the face of a Congressional effort to undo the largest, toughest, smartest piece of crime control legislation in our nation's history, a broad coalition of law enforcement officials came to Washington yesterday to discuss how to build upon the success of the bipartisan 1994 Crime Act and move the country forward.**

In attendance yesterday were the following law enforcement organizations:

**National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO);
National Sheriffs Association (NSA);
Fraternal Order of Police (FOP);
Major Cities Chiefs;
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA);
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE);
Police Executive Research Forum (PERF);
National Troopers Coalition (NTC);
International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP);
International Union of Police Associations (IUPA);
Police Foundation; and
International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO)**

*** IBPO accepted invitation but was unable to attend due to prior commitment**

- **Law Enforcement supports the 1994 Crime Act. All Law Enforcement groups present at the meeting are enthusiastic supporters of the 1994 Crime Act.**
 - Law Enforcement supports the 100,000 COPS initiative. Over 7,000 jurisdictions -- nearly half of all police departments in the country -- have already applied for more police officers, because they know we need more cops on the beat and that community policing works.
 - Law Enforcement supports the tough sentencing provisions and the funding for new prisons in the 1994 Crime Act. They know that swift and sure punishment, with additional prison space, will reduce crime.
 - Law Enforcement supports effective prevention programs. As Portland Police Chief Charles Moose said, "No matter how quickly we make an arrest, no matter how many years a person is sent to jail, I've never met a victim that wouldn't prefer that the crime had not occurred."

- Law Enforcement supports the ban on assault weapons. As the President said, "There is no sporting purpose on Earth that should stop the United States Congress from banishing assault weapons that out-gun police and cut down children." The ban must not be repealed by this Congress.
- We should not undo our hard work. Police told the President that they do not want Congress to undo the Crime Bill -- that we must move forward. Too much hard work remains to be done to make our streets safer. We need to work together to speed up death penalty appeals and ensure victims' rights. But we must not be seduced by hollow promises and unproductive rhetoric that will undo the progress we have made.



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ON BRINK OF HOUSE VOTE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDS BY 100,000 COPS PROGRAM – URGE CONGRESS TO PICK POLICE OVER PORK

February 14, 1995

- **Yesterday, Law Enforcement went to Capitol Hill to tell law makers that today's vote will determine whether Congress stands with the police officers of America. The House is voting today whether to enact H.R. 728, a block grant funding system which will be utilized for "law enforcement or public safety" purposes, a euphemism for pork spending. Its passage would abolish the President's COPS Program, which will get 100,000 community-oriented police officers on the streets of America. Law Enforcement has made clear that they stand by the President's 100,000 COPS Program:**

"We're getting tired of politics being played with cops. We need the cops on the street. You need the cops on the street."

-- Sergeant Don Cahill, Prince William County Police Department,
Fraternal Order of Police

"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 ... 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 street will help."

-- Robert T. Scully
Executive Director, National Association of Police Organizations

- **The President is committed to combating crime on our nation's streets and has promised that he "will veto any effort to repeal or undermine the 100,000 police commitment, period." In standing by the COPS Program, the President stands with law enforcement organizations from across the country, such as the National Association of Police Organizations, the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Sheriffs Association, and the Police Executive Research Foundation. These groups understand that of all competing alternatives, the COPS Program is the most effective vehicle for getting police on the beat to fight crime in our cities and rural communities. Law Enforcement and the American people want more police.**
- **Law Enforcement stands behind the COPS Program because it is efficient and centralized. In distributing grants for nearly 17,000 police officers in just four months, the COPS Program is under budget and ahead of schedule -- and short on red tape. Whereas the COPS Office has administrative costs of just 0.8% of the grant**

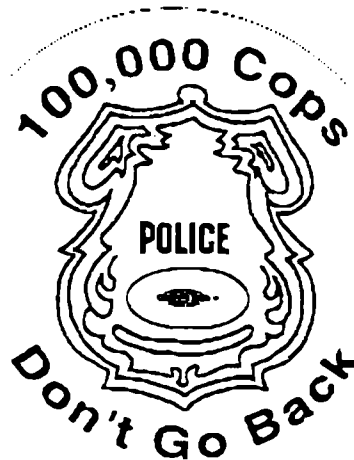
funds in FY 1995, H.R. 728's block grant permits 2.5% of the funds to be spent on federal administration.

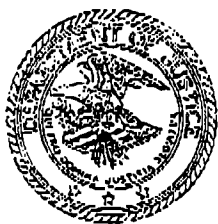
- **Law Enforcement stands behind the COPS Program because it is flexible.** Under the President's program, community policing strategies are designed by the community to meet their specific needs. Moreover, due to COPS MORE and other initiatives under the program, police departments can apply for monies for equipment and redeployment purposes.

Conversely, H.R. 728 Turns Back The Clock On Fighting Crime.

For example:

- **H.R. 728 does not guarantee 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.
- **H.R. 728 doles out pork with no accountability. It is super-pork of the highest order.** Under the guise of "public safety" there is no telling how many other municipal projects will be funded. Under the COPS Program, money goes to putting more police officers on the street, meeting the equipment, overtime and other specific needs of police departments, and making our communities safer. Shockingly, the H.R. 728 provides for little if any accountability of the use of \$10 billion.
- **Congress Should Stay With Law Enforcement and the 100,000 COPS Program.** H.R. 728 is a pork barrel program that costs the American public more at every turn. No thanks. Stay with the COPS Program, a program that ensures that 100,000 police officers will be patrolling our nation's streets.





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*Let me know what you think
w/ Moose QUOTE + SCAAP
If you need more on SCAAP
let me know.*

**MAJOR LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUPS MEET WITH
THE PRESIDENT, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF PANETTA
February 2, 1995**

- **Every major national law enforcement organization met yesterday with President Clinton, Attorney General Reno and Chief of Staff Panetta. In the face of a Congressional effort to undo the largest, toughest, smartest piece of crime control legislation in our nation's history, a broad coalition of law enforcement officials came to Washington yesterday to discuss how to build upon the success of the 1994 Crime Act and move the country forward.**

In attendance yesterday were the following law enforcement organizations:

**National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO);
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- **Law Enforcement supports the 1994 Crime Act. All Law Enforcement groups present at the meeting are enthusiastic supporters of the 1994 Crime Act.**
 - Law Enforcement supports the 100,000 COPS initiative. Over 7,000 jurisdictions -- nearly half of all police departments in the country -- have already applied for more police officers, because they know Community Policing works.
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- Law Enforcement supports the ban on dangerous semiautomatic assault weapons. As the President said, "There is no sporting purpose on Earth that should stop the United States Congress from banishing assault weapons that out-gun police and cut down children." The ban must not be repealed by this Congress.
- We should not undo our hard work. Several Police organizations told the President directly that they do not want Congress to undo the Crime Bill -- that we must move forward. Too much hard work remains to be done to make our streets safer. On the areas that move the country forward in the fight to control crime -- let's debate it. But we will not return to the hollow promises and unproductive rhetoric that existed before the 1994 Crime Act.



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In attendance yesterday were the following law enforcement organizations:

**National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO);
National Sheriffs Association (NSA);
Fraternal Order of Police (FOP);
Major Cities Chiefs;
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA);
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE);
Police Executive Research Forum (PERF);
National Troopers Coalition (NTC);
International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP);
International Union of Police Associations (IUPA); and
Police Forum.**

- **Law Enforcement supports the 1994 Crime Act.** All Law Enforcement groups present at the meeting are enthusiastic supporters of the 1994 Crime Act.
 - Law Enforcement supports the 100,000 COPS initiative. Over 7,000 jurisdictions -- nearly half of all police departments in the country -- have already applied for more police officers, because they know Community Policing works.
 - Law Enforcement supports the tough sentencing provisions and the funding for new prisons in the 1994 Crime Act. They know that swift and sure punishment, with additional prison space, will help reduce crime.
 - Law Enforcement supports targeted prevention programs. Moose Quote

- Law Enforcement supports the ban on dangerous semiautomatic assault weapons. As the President said, "There is no sporting purpose on Earth that should stop the United States Congress from banishing assault weapons that out-gun police and cut down children." The ban must not be repealed by this Congress.
- **We should not undo our hard work.** Several Police organizations told the President directly that they do not want Congress to undo the Crime Bill -- that we must move forward. Too much hard work remains to be done to make our streets safer. On the areas that move the country forward in the fight to control crime -- let's debate it. But we will not return to the hollow promises and unproductive rhetoric that existed before the 1994 Crime Act.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

1-26-95

TO:

Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7028

TELEPHONE NO.

456-5568

FROM:

Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO.

514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:

5

COMMENTS:

COPS Program vs. HR3 Block Grant

- o The COPS program guarantees specific results; HR3 guarantees nothing
 - The COPS program will put 100,000 additional police officers on the street and will advance community policing in the thousands of police departments across the country.
 - HR3 will permit the expenditure of \$10 billion dollars with no specific goals set up front and with no specific results to show in the end -- all in the name of "flexibility"
 - The COPS program responds to the public's demand that we use tax dollars to hire more police officers
 - HR3 permits expenditures for "law enforcement or public safety" purposes, categories so broad that it is certain grant funds will simply be absorbed into municipal budgets across America -- with no guarantee that there will be any more police on our streets
 - The COPS program's prohibition against supplanting -- the use of federal funds on items for which local funds are available -- is enforceable and thus guarantees that federal funds will expand upon local law enforcement efforts
 - HR3's "slush fund" approach makes enforcement of the supplanting requirement immeasurably harder, thus assuring that federal funds will be wasted
- o The COPS program's local match requirement is fiscally responsible; HR3 wipes out that fiscal responsibility
 - The COPS program requires jurisdictions to demonstrate a genuine commitment to increasing their force size by requiring them to come up with at least 25% of the cost of hiring the new officers
 - HR3 is a federal handout to localities who will gladly take the money and hire additional officers -- or spend it in less critical ways, as long as the gravy keeps flowing
- The COPS program's local match, with a declining federal share over the course of the grant, encourages and prepares local jurisdictions to pick up the full cost of their new officers at the end of the federal grant period for an indefinite period into the future

- HR3 does nothing to prepare local jurisdictions to retain newly hired officers, thus assuring that most additions to police forces realized through expenditures under HR3 will only be temporary -- as long as the federal grants continue
- The COPS program assists local jurisdictions to add officers to their forces
- HR3 creates local dependency on federal funds
- o The COPS program allows for individual local circumstances and needs to be considered in the administration of grant funds; HR3 requires a cookie-cutter, formula approach guaranteed to benefit some more than they deserve and penalize other who shouldn't be penalized
 - The COPS program is a discretionary program which permits the consideration of unique local circumstances -- like seasonal influxes in population
 - HR3 requires distribution of funds by a formula, generally assuring that jurisdictions who have already made a commitment to increasing their force sizes and reducing crime will be penalized for the foresight and responsibility
 - The COPS program allows particularly needy jurisdictions to seek and obtain waivers, while jurisdictions which can afford to help with the cost are required to do so
 - HR3 treats all jurisdictions the same guaranteeing funds to localities whether they need them or not
- o The COPS program has efficient, centralized administration; HR3 guarantees that millions more will be shaved off in the process of distributing federal funds
 - The COPS program, this year, will use 0.8% of its funds for administration
 - HR3 permits 2.5% of the grant money to be spent on federal administration of the grant funds
- o The COPS program guarantees improved policing across the country by making funds available for training and technical assistance in community policing; HR3 does nothing to enhance community policing in departments across the country
 - The COPS program emphasizes and assists departments across the country with implementing community policing -- the state-of-the-art approach to law enforcement

- HR3 does nothing to assist jurisdictions with the implementation of community policing, ignoring the demonstrated effectiveness of the community policing approach evidenced in jurisdictions throughout the nation

Talking Points re: Partisan/Political Award of Grants

- o Neither partisan nor political considerations have been employed, nor will the Attorney General permit them to be employed in the future, in the administration of the police hiring grants entrusted to the Justice Department by the Congress. Grant awards have been made based on demonstrated public safety need, violent crime rates, the quality of proposed plans for the usage of funds, and other appropriate objective and subjective factors. Grant reviewers, in general, have no idea what Member of Congress represents the district in which any specific grant applicant may be located.
- o We have administered these grants with integrity and independence, awarding funds in the most fair and equitable manner we can. Claims to the contrary are unfair and untrue.
- o In particular, the suggestion that grants were awarded to members because they were entangled in tough re-election campaigns at the time of the grant awards, is contradicted by the grant award lists which show that districts represented by Democrats and Republicans, in tough races and easy ones, were awarded grants.
- o A members' vote on the Crime Bill, party affiliation, or status within the House were all factors not relevant to the award of grants.
- o If grants had been administered to help Democrats and hurt Republicans in election contests, does it seem likely that no grants would have been awarded in the districts of Chairman Brooks, Mr. Glickman or Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky? Does it seem likely that grants would have been awarded to the districts of Mr. Torkildsen, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Franks and Mr. Calvert?
- o If grants had been administered in order to reward votes on the Crime Bill does it seem likely that grants would have been awarded in the districts of Chairman McCullom, Mr. Schiff, and Mr. Buyer? Does it seem likely that the districts of Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Hughes, or and Mr. Gibbons would have been denied such "rewards."
- o The American people have made it clear that they expect us all to do their work without partisan wrangling, in a manner which respects the importance of each tax dollar we spend. Baseless and casual assertions that important government grant programs have been administered on partisan or political bases, rather than on the merits, can only further and unnecessarily undermine the confidence of the citizenry in their government.
- o Law enforcement is a non-partisan business, and the Justice Department's administration of grants for the improvement of law enforcement activities has been and will continue to be equally non-partisan.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 2-17-95

TO: Jose Cerdas

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: _____

**THE ADMINISTRATION HAS CONSISTENTLY SUPPORTED
A BALANCED APPROACH TO HABEAS AND EXCLUSIONARY REFORM
February 17, 1995**

- ◆ **The Administration has long been "on the record" in its call for balanced Habeas and Exclusionary Rule reform. Three years ago, President-elect Clinton stated that he was in favor of balanced reforms that speed justice and assist law enforcement without compromising the fundamental Constitutional rights of all Americans. The Clinton Administration has never deviated from this position.**

HABEAS REFORM

- ◆ **Giving defendants "one-bite-at-the-apple" and imposing strict filing deadlines will reduce delay. The Administration favors a "one-bite-at-the-apple" approach to habeas corpus that would require petitioners promptly to bring all their claims in one federal habeas corpus petition and impose strict filing deadlines for the first time ever in federal habeas corpus, in both capital and noncapital cases.**
- ◆ **Effective habeas reform means targeting all sources of delay. The excessive delays in capital cases result not only from manipulation of habeas corpus procedures but also from a high rate of constitutional error in capital trials. In a significant percentage of capital cases, the federal courts, on habeas review, find some form of error in the original proceedings that necessitates reversal of the conviction. Effective habeas corpus reform must target both sides of the problem -- manipulation and competent counsel.**
- ◆ **Habeas Reform must provide for competent trial counsel. The Administration supports an approach that provides for qualified counsel in state trials to ensure that the trial is done right the first time, keeping the trial "the main event" in the system. Defense counsel and prosecutors agree that competent counsel is essential to a well-functioning habeas process.**

EXCLUSIONARY RULE

- ◆ **"Good Faith" Exception for Warrant Searches. The Department of Justice has consistently supported the Biden Amendment which calls for a good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule. Under that exception, which the Supreme Court has recognized, evidence will be used at trial if it was obtained in "good faith" -- meaning the police officer conducted the search in objectively reasonable reliance on a search warrant.**
- ◆ **The good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule makes good policy sense when the police have obtained a search warrant. The exclusionary rule is designed to deter police misconduct; but where the police obtain a search warrant from a**

magistrate, and the magistrate is later determined to have erred, there is no reason to suppress evidence -- and risk allowing a guilty person to go free.

- ◆ Under our proposal, effective law enforcement is balanced with protection of Constitutional rights. We agree with Senator Biden and other law makers that police should be encouraged to obtain search warrants. The good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule, since it applies only when police obtain a search warrant, does not reduce an officer's incentive to obtain a warrant where required by the Constitution. At the same time, it reduces the possibility that the guilty will go free. It is a balanced approach.
- ◆ The House approach to exclusionary reform puts politics over policy. Some supporters of H.R. 666 were more concerned with politics than law enforcement. Members actually voted down the text of the Fourth Amendment in favor of H.R. 666. They also tried to curry favor with special interests like the N.R.A. by voting not to grant ATF agents the same search authority they are willing to give the rest of law enforcement. That's a slap in the face to the federal law enforcement officers who are charged with the difficult and life-threatening duty of enforcing our gun laws.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 2-17-95

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: _____

**THE PRESIDENT'S 100,000 COPS PROGRAM
THE NUMBERS CRUNCH: FACT V. FICTION**

February 21, 1995

Fiction: 100,000 Cops Doesn't Add Up

- Since passage of the 1994 Crime Act, Republican members of Congress charged that the COPS initiative would fund only 20,000 new cops over the next six years.

Fact: The Numbers Prove It: This is Not "New" Math

- The COPS Program earmarks almost \$9 billion for hiring or rehiring of community police officers. That money will help put 100,000 additional cops on the street -- an almost 20 percent increase in the nation's 504,000 local law enforcement officers.
- The 100,000 cops pledge is based on a simple formula:
 - The 1994 Crime Bill authorizes \$8.8 billion for hiring or rehiring community policing officers and programs.
 - ** Total funds = \$8.8 billion
 - With 3% set aside for technical assistance and training, \$8.54 billion will remain.
 - ** Remaining funds = \$8.54 billion
 - Of the remaining \$8.54 billion, "no more than" 15% is available for non-hiring purposes like equipment and overtime. If 14% is allotted for these other purposes (\$1.195 billion), 86% is available to hire more cops.
 - ** 86% of the remaining funds will be used for hiring and rehiring of cops = \$7.345 billion
 - The COPS Program will provide 3 year grants of up to \$75,000 to pay up to 75% of the cost of salary and benefits for each new or rehired officer.
 - ** \$7.345 billion in remaining funds divided by \$75,000 per officer = 97,920 cops

**** Number of cops projected to be funded through the COPS Program = 97,920**

■ 2,080 cops were funded under the earlier Police Hiring Supplement program. Adding these to the 97,920 officers funded under the COPS Program brings the total number of cops to be funded to 100,000.

**** 97,920 plus 2080 cops hired under the Police Hiring Supplement = 100,000**

- With grants for nearly 17,000 new officers already awarded, the COPS awards are on target. As promised, the COPS program is proceeding efficiently and non-bureaucratically. As promised, instead of "red tape" the American people are getting more cops. And this is happening with a minimum of administrative overhead. Whereas the COPS office has administrative costs of just .08% of 1995 grant funds, the Republican block grant proposals permit 2.5% of funds to be spent on administration.

Fiction: Republican critics have long claimed that the COPS Program would produce the equivalent of only one new police officer for every police department in the country.

Fact: Under the COPS Program, cities like Chicago have hired 321 new officers. Anchorage, Alaska has added 15 new officers to its force and Fresno, California received funding for 11 new officers.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

3-29-95

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:

SECURING AMERICA'S BORDERS:
The Clinton Administration's Immigration Initiative
March 29, 1995

- Two years ago, the Clinton Administration committed itself to making immigration a priority. We knew we had to stem the flow of illegal immigration; cast out the criminal aliens who victimized America's citizens; and strengthen our nation's proud tradition of legal immigration.
- Today, INS Commissioner Doris Meissner testified before Congress on the Administration's accomplishments to date, and on the four major elements of President Clinton's 1996 Immigration Initiative: (1) Border Enforcement and Management; (2) Worksite Enforcement and Verification; (3) Detention and Removal of Criminal and Deportable Aliens; and, (4) Customer Service and Assistance to States.
- **Border Enforcement and Management.** The Clinton Administration has already shown that our borders can be controlled. As demonstrated by "Operation Gatekeeper" and "Operation Hold the Line", we can dramatically reduce the number of illegal aliens entering the country. In order to build on these successes, the President's FY 1996 budget requests \$396 million to expand border enforcement and management initiatives. With these funds, we will hire 700 new Border Patrol agents, over 650 new INS inspectors, and 375 new Customs inspectors for deployment along our borders. In addition, we will provide strategic intelligence and investigative information at the border and enhance technological and equipment capabilities to help stem illegal immigration.
- **Worksite Enforcement and Verification.** Border enforcement must be backed up by effective workplace enforcement because employment is the primary incentive for illegal immigration. For this reason, the Administration is seeking \$93 million in FY 1996 to strengthen worksite enforcement and verification. These new resources will help hire more than 550 new INS and Department of Labor personnel to increase enforcement of laws prohibiting employment of illegal aliens.
- **Detention and Removal of Criminal and Deportable Aliens.** The Administration intends to ensure that aliens who have been ordered excluded or deported actually depart from the United States. We plan to more than double the number of criminal and non-criminal alien removals in FY 1996. As part of this effort, the INS will also increase its detention space by almost 50 percent for aliens who have been ordered to depart the United States.
- **Customer Service and Assistance to States.** Deterring illegal immigration is the best way to contain the costs of such immigration to the states. Beyond this clear federal responsibility, the Administration seeks \$550 million to assist the states with the costs of illegal immigration that are a result of failed enforcement policies of the past. Among other efforts, the Administration is requesting \$300 million to assist states with the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens, an increase of \$170 million over last year. This is the maximum amount authorized by law in FY 1996.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

3-31-95

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 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:

4-4-95

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:

TAX CUT PROPOSAL MAKES A U-TURN ON FIGHTING CRIME: HOUSE CONSIDERS CUTTING VIOLENT CRIME TRUST FUND

April 4, 1995

- ◆ **This week the House of Representatives will consider slashing the violent crime trust fund by \$5 billion.** The full House will vote on a Budget Committee proposal to slash fully one-sixth of the Crime Control Trust Fund.
- ◆ **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 takes the money saved by cutting the size of the federal government by 270,000 jobs and puts it into proven and effective crime fighting programs.
- ◆ **Breaking a Promise to the American People.** Slashing the 1994 Violent Crime Control Trust Fund by \$5 billion goes back on the promise made by Congress 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

- ◆ **Breaking the Promise of the Crime Act -- Enactment could mean a one-sixth reduction in crime fighting.** If Congress enacts the proposal to cut the Trust Fund by \$5 billion, it could mean one sixth-fewer dollars to hire police; it could mean one-sixth fewer dollars to build needed prison space; it could mean one-sixth fewer dollars to provide programs to get kids off the streets and into meaningful activities that offer safe-havens and opportunity.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

4-5-95

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:

**DESPITE CONTINUED PRAISE FOR COMMUNITY POLICING,
THE HOUSE CONSIDERS USING \$5 BILLION FROM THE CRIME TRUST
FUND TO CUT TAXES**

April 5, 1995

- ◆ **The House of Representatives continues to consider slashing the violent crime trust fund by \$5 billion.** The full House will soon vote on a Budget Committee proposal to slash fully one-sixth of the Crime Control Trust Fund. This proposal is hidden deep in the House's tax-cut bill--a bill that has nothing else to do with crime.
- ◆ **Bi-Partisan Support for the Trust Fund.** The Crime Control Trust Fund which pays for crime fighting and prevention with savings from reducing the size of government was created with the support of Democrats and Republicans alike. It was also backed by every major law enforcement organization in the country. Despite this widespread support, the House is considering taking \$5 billion from the Fund to pay for tax cuts.
- ◆ **Breaking the Promise of the Crime Act -- Enactment could mean a one-sixth reduction in crime fighting.** If Congress enacts the proposal to cut the Trust Fund by \$5 billion, it could mean one sixth-fewer dollars to hire police; it could mean one-sixth fewer dollars to build needed prison space; it could mean one-sixth fewer dollars to provide programs to get kids off the streets and into meaningful activities that offer safe-havens and opportunity.
- ◆ **Reducing crime fighting is the wrong way to pay for tax cuts.** Why cut crime fighting in order to cut taxes? Americans overwhelming support efforts to reduce crime, and it's their tax dollars that pay for those efforts. Giving a few dollars back to each taxpayer in exchange for making our streets more dangerous is not a trade most Americans want.
- ◆ **Community Policing is making a difference in Boston and across the country.** As documented in an ABC News report yesterday, community policing programs paid for under the Clinton Crime Act have already had a dramatic impact on crime. In Boston, where 87 new community police officers were sworn in yesterday, homicides have decreased by half and aggravated assaults by 29% since the initiation of community policing two years ago. Reducing the Crime Control Trust Fund will prevent full implementation of community policing and will reduce the safety of all Americans as a result.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 4-6-95

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: _____

MIDNIGHT VOTE TO CUT TAXES "BUSTS" CRIME TRUST FUND; SWIPES \$5 BILLION FROM CRIME FIGHTING

April 6, 1995

- ◆ **House casts a midnight vote to slash \$5 billion from the Violent Crime Control Trust Fund.** Just before midnight, with little fanfare and seemingly no debate amidst the towering issue of tax cuts, the House of Representatives voted to slash one-sixth of the Violent Crime Control Trust Fund -- monies promised by Congress on a bi-partisan basis, to law enforcement and to all Americans who yearn for safer streets and communities.
- ◆ **A bad trade-off for the American People -- minimal tax relief for more crime.** Fighting crime is a top issue of concern to the vast majority of Americans. They want their tax dollars to be used effectively to fight crime. The 1994 Crime Act does just that.
- ◆ **Lawmakers reduce money for any and all crime proposals.** Slashing money from the Crime Control Trust Fund takes one-sixth of the monies away from any legislative proposal -- the 1994 Crime Act, or any subsequent amendment to the Act. Bottom line -- it represents a slashing of the federal government's commitment to fighting crime in this country.
- ◆ **Breaking a promise to law enforcement and all Americans.** The Crime Control Trust Fund takes money saved by cutting the size of the federal government by 270,000 jobs and puts it toward a comprehensive crime fighting strategy that combines police, punishment, prisons, and prevention. With its passage, a bi-partisan majority of Congress promised action -- but now they are renegeing on that promise.

"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."

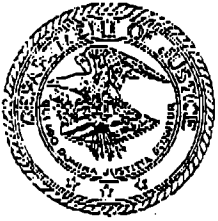
-- Bud Meeks

Executive Director, National Sheriffs Association

- ◆ **Slashing the Trust Fund could mean one-sixth fewer dollars for important crime fighting programs.** If enacted, it could mean one-sixth fewer dollars for police, prisons and critical crime fighting programs. Programs such as those aimed at stopping violence against women would be in jeopardy.

"That trust fund -- paid for by cutting the size of government -- represents a solemn promise that the federal government made with the American people last year. That's our bank for funding the Violence Against Women Act, and we can't stand by as it is robbed."

-- Janet Reno



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

1-10-95

TO:

Jose Carda

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:



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

January 10, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

NIJ will release on January 11, 1995 an Issues and Practices report entitled "Law Enforcement Response to Environmental Crime." The report describes how communities are battling environmental violations with a comprehensive approach combining criminal enforcement, regulatory action, and civil litigation.

The report begins with the premise that there has been a history of underenforcement which has left many communities with seriously contaminated land, air, and water. Nevertheless, it goes on to say that there has been a profound change in jurisdictions across the country -- that criminal environmental prosecutions are now viewed as productive and necessary. That said, the report seeks to underscore the importance of developing an effective and comprehensive strategy to address environmental crime. This strategy includes:

- ♦ Training -- providing law enforcement officers with professional training in environmental crime detection and investigation and in chemical identification. Cross-training of law enforcement, environmental and regulatory agency personnel is also recommended.
- ♦ Specialization -- the creation of environmental crime units or the designation of particular officers as environmental crime officers is recommended.
- ♦ Interagency Coordination of Efforts -- Coordination and political leadership is urged as a way of further closing the gap among the various enforcement groups.
- ♦ Sting Operations and other Creative Approaches to Investigation -- This is recommended for both large and small jurisdictions as a way of combatting environmental crime.
- ♦ The Primacy of Safety and Public Health -- the officer in charge or on the scene must be knowledgeable in the potential threat the crime poses to himself and to the

general public. This may be more important than the actual apprehension of the offender.

- ♦ Building on Existing Resources -- Law enforcement needs to communicate with existing environmental groups and other public entities that are knowledgeable about environment.
- ♦ Targeting Problem Areas -- encouraging law enforcement agencies to conserve scarce resources by focusing on specific areas that have been troublesome over time.
- ♦ Enlisting Government, the Public, and the Media -- such a public education effort could serve to assist law enforcement in identifying and prosecuting environmental crimes.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

4-7-95

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:

**CONGRESS GOES BACK ON CRIME FIGHTING;
ADMINISTRATION MOVES AHEAD -- IMPLEMENTING SEX OFFENDERS REGISTRATION
April 7, 1995**

- ◆ **The House enters into spring recess with a bad score on crime fighting.** The House slashed \$5 billion dollars from the violent crime control trust fund, reneging on the promise made to law enforcement and all Americans last year when a bi-partisan majority of Congress passed a tough, smart, balanced crime bill.
- ◆ **The Crime Act is paid for by cutting the size of government.** The Crime Act is paid for by cutting 270,000 jobs in the federal government and putting the savings into a Crime Control Trust Fund.
- ◆ **Taxpayers want tough Crime Fighting programs.** This \$5 billion cut in the Crime Control Trust Fund could mean fully one-sixth fewer dollars to pay for police on our streets, prisons to incarcerate violent offenders and prevention programs to offer safe havens and opportunities to young people. These are proven crime fighting programs that the American taxpayer wants.
- ◆ **While Congress goes back on its promise to fight crime, the Administration moves forward.** Today, the Attorney General signed new federal guidelines that should lead to laws in all 50 states requiring sexual offenders and child molesters to register with the authorities.
- ◆ **Implementing the Crime Act's Jacob Wetterling Act.** The Administration proceeds to implement the Crime Act in a non-bureaucratic, non-partisan fashion. The Jacob Wetterling Act encourages states to require convicted child molesters and sexually violent offenders to notify law enforcement of their whereabouts for 10 years, or longer if they are adjudicated as "sexually dangerous predators." States that do not comply could forfeit up to 10 percent of their annual Byrne Grant anti-crime grants.

"This is about peace of mind. When a sex offender moves, the law should move with them. Parents, children, and women everywhere need to know that local police are notified when child molesters and sex offenders are released from prison."

-- Bonnie Campbell
Director, DOJ Violence Against Women Office

- ◆ **The Administration forges ahead in the fight against crime.** To date, grants have been awarded to hire nearly 17,000 police officers; monies have been made available to reimburse states for the cost of incarcerating illegal immigrants; the Violence Against Women Office has been opened. At every front, the Administration moves forward to fight crime by implementing the Violent Crime Control Act. The average American, who yearns for safer streets and communities, deserves no less.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 3-31-95

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: _____

DRUG COURT FUNDING RESTORED BY SENATE

March 31, 1995

- Last night, a bipartisan coalition of Senators voted to restore funding for the Clinton Administration's Drug Court program. By taking this step, Republicans and Democrats in the Senate corrected the actions of the House of Representatives when it voted to eliminate Drug Court funding.
- With this vote, Senators of both parties join with thousands of police officers and prosecutors who support drug courts. These programs -- which have proven successful in numerous jurisdictions -- help non-violent offenders get the drug treatment, job training, and other assistance they need to end their dependency on drugs.
- Under the Drug Court program authorized by the Violent Crime Control Act, the Department of Justice will award grants to State and local drug courts which provide specialized services, punishment, drug treatment, and continuing judicial supervision for non-violent offenders.
- The Drug Court program is tough on crime. Every person in the program is subject to mandatory periodic testing for the use of controlled and other addictive substances during any period of supervised release or probation. If a person in the program fails a drug test, or fails to comply with other program requirements, he or she is subject to escalating sanctions including prosecution, confinement and/or incarceration.
- Now, thanks to Republicans and Democrats in the Senate, \$10 million will be available to help states and local governments and court systems establish drug courts in 1995.



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Washington, D. C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

5-16-95

TO:

Jose Cerda

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TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Liz Hyman

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COMMENTS:

FIRST CASE BROUGHT UNDER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

May 16, 1995

- **The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Goes to Court.** Today the U. S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of West Virginia begins trial against an alleged spouse abuser under the Violence Against Women Act. This represents the first prosecution under the Act since its passage in the 1994 Violent Crime Control Act.
- **A Brutal Tragedy in West Virginia.** The defendant is charged with committing a crime of violence to his wife and causing bodily injury to her while transporting her from West Virginia to Kentucky. According to evidence presented at the original hearing to detain the defendant, the defendant's wife sustained a bleeding wound to her head and was then placed by the defendant, with her hands and feet bound, in the trunk of their car. Six days later, after traveling to various points in West Virginia and Kentucky, the defendant finally took his wife to an emergency room in a Kentucky hospital where she was comatose, severely dehydrated and barely breathing.
- **Federal Action is Needed in the Fight Against Domestic Violence.** In West Virginia, where this case is being prosecuted, a domestic battery conviction under State law is a misdemeanor with a maximum penalty of one year. Under the Federal statute, the defendant could face up to 20 years in prison if found guilty of causing permanent injury to his wife. VAWA is the prosecutorial tool that gives law enforcement more discretion to seek punishment appropriate to the crime. Spouse abusers are on notice -- STOP or you face real and tough sanctions for your actions.
- **Giving Security Back to Victims -- the Federal Offense under VAWA permits Detention of a Defendant Who May Face Criminal Sanctions.** Unlike most state domestic battery laws, VAWA grants federal prosecutors better tools to detain the defendant pending the outcome of the trial. For the duration of the trial, women brutalized by their partners can have a reprieve from intimidation and threats to their personal security.
- **Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Bonnie Campbell, Applauds Federal, State and Local Cooperation.** In this, the first prosecution under VAWA, Director Campbell remarks on the success of its implementation:

"This case shows how the Violence Against Women Act can work. We can't use it in every case, but working together with state and local authorities, we can use the law to fight violence against women."



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Washington, D. C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

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5-17-95

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FROM:

Liz Hyman

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514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

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COMMENTS:

THE HOUSE BUDGET RESOLUTION
TURNING A COLD SHOULDER TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ... RETREATING FROM
THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME.
May 17, 1995

- Today, the House will begin debate on the House Republican Budget plan. This Administration is strongly committed to reducing the deficit. It is equally committed to an issue that is so important to each and every American -- the fight against crime.
- However, instead of taking a bite out of crime, the House Budget plan would take a huge bite out of law enforcement.
- Start with the Violent Crime Control Trust Fund. 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 and land a devastating blow to Federal, State and local law enforcement by cutting the Trust Fund by almost \$5 billion over 5 years and \$9 billion over 7 years.
- This proposal would lead to among other cuts, less cops on the streets of America, less funding to build prisons, less money to reimburse states for alien incarceration, less funding for violence against women, and less funding for state and local law enforcement.
- For example, if this cut were applied across-the-board pro rata, consider the following implications:
 - * \$1.7 billion would be cut from the COPS program for the first 5 years, thereby reducing the number of law enforcement officers to be hired by almost 17,000.
 - * Another \$1.64 billion would be cut from prison grants to States. Prevention programs would lose \$1.15 billion. Another \$500 million would have to be cut from other State and local law enforcement programs such as the Byrne Grants and Violence Against Women.
- Federal Prison funding would also be drastically cut under this plan by reducing \$243 million from the President's request for the Bureau of Prisons.
- The House proposal would also jeopardize the Administrations efforts to secure our borders and would prevent the hiring of additional Border Patrol agents by cutting \$497 million from the President's request for INS for FY 1996 -- amounting to a 20% cut to INS for 1 year!
- All in all, the House Budget Proposal would greatly thwart our efforts to fight crime and if passed would send the wrong message to the American public.



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Washington, D. C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

5-1-95

TO:

Jose Carda

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7028

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO.

514 1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514 2107

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4

COMMENTS:

ADMINISTRATION COUNTERTERRORISM LEGISLATION

FACT SHEET

May 1, 1995

- o On February 9, 1995, the President transmitted to the Congress the "Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995". On May 1, 1995, the President transmitted to Congress the "Antiterrorism Amendments Act of 1995". Together, these bills represent a concerted effort to improve the government's ability to detect both foreign and domestic terrorism.
- o Major provisions of these bills would:
 - o Provide clear Federal criminal jurisdiction for any international terrorist attack that might occur in the United States.
 - o Provide Federal criminal jurisdiction over terrorists who use the United States as the place from which to plan terrorist attacks overseas.
 - o Provide a workable mechanism, utilizing U.S. District Court Judges appointed by the Chief Justice, to deport expeditiously alien terrorists without risking the disclosure of national security information or techniques.
 - o Require the Treasury Department to study the inclusion of taggants (microscopic unique particles) in standard explosive device raw materials to permit tracing the source of those materials after an explosion; whether common chemicals used to manufacture explosives can be rendered inert; and whether controls can be imposed on certain basic chemicals used to manufacture other explosives.
 - o Require the Treasury Department to promulgate regulations regarding the inclusion of taggants in explosives and impose felony criminal penalties on those who possess or sell explosives which they know do not contain taggants.
 - o Implement an international treaty requiring the insertion of a chemical agent into plastic explosives when manufactured, to make them detectable.
 - o Expand Federal jurisdiction over cases involving bomb threats.
 - o Expand existing Racketeering statutes to include terrorist acts as legal predicates.
 - o Expand the current authority of the military to investigate and perform other law enforcement functions in cases involving nuclear materials, to cases involving chemical and biological weapons. Only the military has the specialized expertise and equipment to handle these materials and civilian law enforcement is at a substantial disadvantage as a result.

- o Apply the same legal standard in national security cases that is currently used in routine criminal cases for obtaining permission to track telephone traffic with "pen registers" and "trap and trace" devices. "Pen registers" are devices which report the telephone number dialed. "Trap and trace" devices report the telephone number from which a call originates ("Caller ID"). Neither device records or permits law enforcement to listen to the actual conversation which is taking place.
- o Permit access to financial and credit reports in antiterrorism cases, as is currently permitted with bank records in such cases, to permit law enforcement to track the source and use of funds by suspected terrorists.
- o Expand the existing laws which punish those who assault or murder certain federal employees. Under existing law, only limited categories of federal employees are covered. Under the Administration proposal, all federal employees and members of their immediate families, including members of the uniformed services, are covered.
- o Enable law enforcement agencies to use formal written requests from the FBI to obtain records critical to terrorism investigations from hotels, motels, common carriers, storage facilities and vehicle rental facilities. These same records are all available to the FBI in routine criminal cases through the grand jury subpoena process.
- o Expand the authority of law enforcement agencies to conduct electronic surveillance, within existing constitutional safeguards. The expansion would:
 - o Permit the FBI to obtain emergency wiretaps for no more than 48 hours in certain national security cases, thus permitting the FBI to obtain the more complicated court order yet not lose valuable evidence while the court order is sought. Approval for such an order would come from either the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General. This is the same emergency authority which now exists for law enforcement in routine criminal investigations.
 - o Eliminate a burdensome and unnecessary requirement of multi-point or "roving" wiretaps. A multi-point or "roving" wiretap permits federal agents to wiretap those criminals and terrorists who utilize modern technology to switch from telephone line to telephone line and has been successfully used since 1986. However, existing law requires proof that the criminal or terrorist is switching phone lines for the express purpose of evading surveillance. Although this may reasonably be inferred in most cases, it is difficult to prove and not required under the Constitution. The change will not expand the types of situations in which a multi-point or "roving" wiretap may be used, only the number of such cases.

- o Eliminate the statutory but not constitutionally-required provision of law which requires the suppression of evidence in wiretap cases when even the most technical mistakes occur. The amendment would substitute the existing constitutional standard which applies to all other warrants, namely that suppression only occur when there is "bad faith" demonstrated on the part of law enforcement.
- o Criminalize the possession of stolen explosives material.
- o Require a minimum mandatory sentence of imprisonment of 10 years for those who sell or otherwise transfer firearms or explosives with the knowledge that the firearms or explosives will be used to commit a crime of violence.
- o Provide a source of funds for the digital telephony bill passed by Congress last session, ensuring court-authorized law enforcement access to electronic surveillance of digitized communications.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 4-28-95

TO: Jose Cerda

FACSIMILE NO. 456-7028

TELEPHONE NO. _____

FROM: Liz Hyman

FACSIMILE NO. 514-1724

TELEPHONE NO. 514-2107

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NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
HONORING THOSE WHO SERVE CRIME VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS
April 28, 1995

- ◆ **Presidential Proclamation of National Crime Victims' Week.** In recognition of the more than 36 million people in America who become victims of crime every year, President Clinton signed a proclamation designating April 23-29 as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. In the wake of the Oklahoma City tragedy, the President's words were particularly poignant.

"As we mark National Crime Victims' Rights Week this year, Americans join in remembering the fallen, in celebrating criminal justice reforms, and in envisioning a future free from violence ... With continued partnerships between every level of government, criminal justice and victim advocacy organizations, and crime survivors and their families, America can begin to replace the nightmare of crime with a bright new day of hope."

-- President Bill Clinton

- ◆ **Ten Individuals Presented Awards for Outstanding Service to Crime Victims.** In a White House ceremony today, President Clinton and Attorney General Reno presented the Crime Victim Service Awards to 8 Americans selected by the Office of Victims of Crime. These awards, the highest honor for victim advocacy in the country, are annually presented to a small number of individuals -- many of whom are crime victims themselves; but all of whom have dedicated their lives to activism and community service. Additionally, two other individuals were awarded special Courage Awards in recognition of their ability to rise above their victimization and become advocates on behalf of all victims.
- ◆ **The Tragedy of the Oklahoma City Bombing Illustrates the Need for the Administration's Victims' Services.** In keeping with the every-day mission of victims' services, on several fronts, assistance was provided to the survivors and victims of Oklahoma City.
 - * Within hours after the Oklahoma City bombing, a nine-member Immediate Response to Emerging Problems team funded by the Office of Victims of Crime (OVC) was on the ground -- supporting and assisting families that have suffered losses.
 - * OVC, the Department of Education and the National Organization for Victim Assistance developed a training plan for teachers and counselors dealing with children's trauma and sent 13 victim advocates to work with elementary school students and teachers this week.
 - * Public Safety Officers' Benefit (PSOB) program sent staff to Oklahoma City to ensure that survivors of law enforcement and public safety personnel were aware of their benefits and assisted in completing application forms.
- ◆ **The Department of Justice Honors its Civil Servants Who Assist Victims of Crime.** On Wednesday, the Attorney General recognized 10 Federal Employees who have made outstanding efforts to improve procedures for and increase deposits into the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is the source for Federally-supported crime victim services throughout the country.