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THE CLINTON CRIME PLAN

As Distributed at the October 12, 1993 Crime Meeting

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The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 11, 1993

**THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PLAN
TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE**

It is time for America to make a serious commitment to community policing, to having people back on the beat, working the same neighborhoods, making relationships with people in ways that prevent crime . . . How will the federal government provide 100,000 more police officers? First of all, by getting the crime bill passed.

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is offering a number of initiatives to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

- Expand community policing in cities and towns across America by putting up to 100,000 more officers on the streets.
- Keep handguns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun, and taking other measures on assault weapons that will begin to end the arms race in our streets.
- Provide community boot camps, which give young people discipline, training, and a better chance to avoid a life of crime, and provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.
- Pass a crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and imposes federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

PUTTING 100,000 MORE OFFICERS ON THE STREET

A first step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime. The Clinton Administration's anti-crime initiative will expand community policing throughout the nation. This innovative way of thinking about policing has already helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put 100,000 more officers and public safety personnel on the street:

Supplemental Appropriations: Congress passed and the President signed into law on July 2 an FY93 supplemental appropriations bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put more than 2,100 new police on the streets over the next three years.

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's community policing plan to put police on the street is the Policing and Public Safety program that will be part of this year's crime bill. An expansion of the Cop-on-the-Beat legislation introduced by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will challenge communities to implement community policing by providing grants, training, and technical assistance for police officers. The program is authorized at \$3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put up to 50,000 new officers on the street. The Administration will make full funding for this program a priority.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and police training to as many as 4-5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to serve their communities as police officers. As Governor of Arkansas, President Clinton instituted the nation's first state Police Corps program.

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. Education Secretary Richard Riley has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation, based on a proposal by Rep. Schumer and others, that will enable local education authorities to hire security personnel and pay for police officers who include schools as part of their community policing "beat". The Administration's budget request includes \$475 million for Safe Schools over the next five years, which would fund up to 4,000 sworn and non-sworn officers.

Community Partnerships Against Crime: Some of the nation's worst pockets of crime are concentrated in neighborhoods with public housing. To help make public housing safer, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Cisneros is transforming his department's Drug Elimination Grant Program into a more effective program called Community

Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). The Administration's budget request includes more than \$700 million over the next five years to put as many as 5,000 sworn and non-sworn officers to work in law enforcement, security, and community policing in public housing.

National Service: Up to one-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be available for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program could put up to 25,000 young people to work as non-sworn personnel for local police departments, crime prevention groups and other public safety efforts. The President hopes to put the first National Service participants to work by the summer of 1994.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities: The economic plan which the President signed into law August 10 will create jobs in depressed urban and rural areas around the country by targeting growth incentives and investments into nine Empowerment Zones and 100 Enterprise Communities. The Administration's budget request includes up to \$500 million for up to 6-7,000 officers to do community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe. While the Empowerment Zone proposal passed as part of budget reconciliation, the Appropriations Committees have not approved the Administration's budget request.

Troops-to-Cops: As we downscale the military in the aftermath of the Cold War, we need to put our best trained, most talented men and women to work keeping America safe here at home. To help police departments tap into the pool of talented military personnel, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich will make as much as \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to retrain up to 1,500 veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

Paying for Public Safety: Funding for these policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts, including ones the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year. It is expected that Congressional leadership and the National Performance Review will identify additional savings. Community policing programs assume some state/local match.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

The Clinton Administration is committed to passing the Brady Bill, and reducing the wave of gun violence that is plaguing America.

Brady Bill: This legislation -- named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, and championed by his wife Sarah -- will impose a five-day waiting period for

handgun purchases, and require background checks so that we can help keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. The Brady Bill passed both houses of Congress last session with bipartisan support.

Assault Weapons: Recent attacks on children at a swimming pool in Washington, D.C., and on a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for Congress to consider legislation addressing the sale and availability of semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug- and gang-related crime.

Presidential Action: Today, the President will sign Presidential Memoranda to suspend the importation of assault pistols, which are not covered under the existing assault weapons import ban, and to toughen enforcement of compliance procedures in issuing federal firearms licenses to gun dealers.

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL ADDICTS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will work with Congress to convert closed military bases and other appropriate facilities into a system of boot camps. Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown and Attorney General Janet Reno will work to ensure that we use the criminal justice system to provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that provides the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Senator Biden has introduced breakthrough habeas reform legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration. The legislation will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. At the same time, the legislation will also assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.

Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). The Administration's budget request includes more than \$700 million over the next five years to put as many as 5,000 sworn and non-sworn officers to work in law enforcement, security, and community policing in public housing.

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This Administration is committed to doing more to prevent this criminal market in illegal guns from continuing to flourish. Since all new firearms used in crime have at some point passed through the legitimate distribution system, Federal firearms licenses represent the first line of defense in our efforts to keep guns out of the hands of criminals.

Accordingly, you have informed me that you will direct the Department of Treasury and ATF to take whatever steps are necessary, to the extent permitted by law, to ensure compliance with present licensing requirements, such as:

- (a) improving the thoroughness and effectiveness of background checks in screening dealer license applicants;
- (b) revising the application process to require the applicant to supply all information relevant to establishing qualification for a license, and to require more reliable forms of identification of the applicant, such as fingerprinting, to assist in identifying an applicant's criminal or other disqualifying history;
- (c) making the "premises" requirement of the statute more meaningful by increasing field checks and the use of other procedures to verify compliance;
- (d) increasing the scrutiny of licensees' multiple handgun sales reports and providing automated access to multiple sales report information by serial number for firearms trace purposes;
- (e) requiring dealers to obtain more reliable identification from purchasers;
- (f) reviewing sanctioning policies to determine the feasibility and desirability of adding the option of license suspension for certain violations;
- (g) expanding the use of cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies to address licensing and trafficking problems;
- (h) expanding ATF's capabilities to utilize effectively the firearms transaction records of out-of-business licensees for tracing purposes through the use of automation and other technology.

Acting pursuant to your statutory authority, you shall make such determinations and issue orders, regulations and rulings, as appropriate, to achieve the objectives stated in this memorandum.

CRIME BILL HIGHLIGHTS

BRADY BILL:

The Brady bill, named after former Press Secretary James Brady, who was shot during the assassination attempt on President Reagan in 1981, establishes a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases to allow local law enforcement to conduct background checks of the purchasers. It also authorizes \$100 million to develop a national "instant check" system for gun purchasers. The five-day waiting period would sunset upon implementation of an "instant check" system.

COMMUNITY POLICING:

Title I of the crime bill is the President's community policing initiative, which authorizes \$3.4 billion over the next 6 years to hire up to 50,000 police officers "for deployment in community-oriented policing." As much as fifteen percent of these funds could also be used to help state and cities pay for problem-solving training, community crime prevention, agency coordination efforts and other innovative crime prevention programs that are utilized by departments embracing the community policing philosophy.

Community policing is being utilized by police departments across the country to reorient their emphasis from reacting to crime, to solving and preventing crime. And this initiative will help even more communities -- both large and small -- to make the conversion to community policing. Several other programs will supply the resources to fully comply with the President's 100,000 police pledge -- Police Hiring Supplement, National Service, Safe Schools, Empowerment Zones, Troops-to-Cops, and HUD's COMPAC legislation.

DEATH PENALTY:

The crime bill expands the federal death penalty to include nearly 50 new offenses, including murder in the course of rape, murder for hire, and murder of federal and state enforcement officers during federal investigations.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM:

A habeas corpus petition is the legal procedure by which a state prisoner challenges his conviction and/or sentence in federal court. For state death row inmates -- who have exhausted all other forms of appeal -- habeas petitions are the last resort. But prosecutors argue that the appeals process, which in many cases goes on for years, is too long and undermines finality in state death penalty cases.

Senator Biden and Attorney General Reno -- with the help of the Nation's prosecutors -- have reached an important compromise on this difficult issue. Under the compromise, inmates will be limited to a single federal habeas corpus appeal, subject to a six month time limit, with successive petitions being allowed

only in extreme cases (i.e., newly discovered evidence or state interference). And to ensure fairness, not just finality, the proposed habeas reforms will guarantee that indigent capital defendants receive qualified legal counsel by establishing performance and qualification standards for trial and appellate attorneys.

BOOT CAMPS:

The crime bill includes two programs to help expand the use of military-style boot camps. First, the bill includes a \$300 million program to help states establish both military-style boot camps for nonviolent offenders and regional drug treatment prisons. Boot camps could provide nonviolent offenders with the discipline, education, and training they need to avoid a life of crime. Regional drug prisons could be utilized by states to demand that criminal addicts receive the drug treatment they need.

Second, the crime bill includes a three-year, \$600 million Certainty of Punishment program to help teach young offenders the difference between right and wrong. Too often, our youth are encouraged by a juvenile justice system that repeatedly "lets them off the hook." By assigning young offenders to boot camps, community service and restitution programs the first time they break the law, Certainty of Punishment programs reinforce the principle that "crime doesn't pay."

SAFE SCHOOLS:

The crime bill includes emergency Safe Schools legislation to help local educational authorities install metal detectors and video surveillance equipment, hire professional security personnel or police officers in community policing roles, and adopt anti-violence and anti-drug curricula. The bill authorizes \$300 million over the next three years for Safe Schools grants.

POLICE CORPS:

The crime bill establishes a Police Corps that will offer college scholarships to students willing to go back to their communities and serve as police officers for a four-year period. The President's FY 1994 budget requested \$25 million to establish such a Corps.

DRUG COURTS

To demand that criminal addicts receive the drug treatment they need, cities like Miami, Oakland and New York have established special Drug Courts. The crime bill authorizes \$600 million over the next three years to support this "carrot and stick" approach to criminal justice drug treatment.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CRIME PLAN MORE COPS, FEWER GUNS

THE RIGHT TO FEEL SAFE

- Along with economic and health security, Americans have a right to personal security -- to feel safe where they live, work, play, and go to school will be safe. But too many of our people are denied that right. Government's first duty is to keep its citizens safe.
- There is an epidemic of violence in this country that must be confronted. We cannot let reckless teenagers roam the streets with assault weapons better armed than our police officers. We cannot stand by as random gunfire claims victim after victim, including innocent children.
- We can start by doing the two things that we know can reduce and prevent crime: putting more police on the street and getting guns off the streets. It's time to pass the crime bill, the Brady Bill, and a tough ban on assault weapons. The American people have been waiting long enough for these common sense measures.

PUT MORE POLICE ON THE STREET

- During the 1980s, the number of violent crimes and murders skyrocketed -- as did the level of youth and gun violence. But the trend in policing has been to do more with less. In fact, thirty years ago, there were three police officers for every violent crime; today, there are more than three violent crimes for every police officer. It's time to reverse this trend and help our cities put more police on the street.
- In August, the President outlined his plan to put 100,000 more police and public safety personnel on the street. Title I of the crime bill authorizes \$3.4 billion over the next 6 years to put 50,000 more police on the street "in community-oriented policing." Several other programs will help keep the President's 100,000 cops campaign pledge -- the Police Corps, National Service, Safe Schools, Empowerment Zones, Troops-to-Cops, and HUD's Community Partnerships Against Crime.
- Putting more "cops on the beat" makes sense. Cities like Los Angeles, Detroit, New York, San Diego and Boston would like to increase their police presence and expand community policing. The President's policing plan will help them do just that.

REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE

- America's streets are flooded with guns. We have an estimated 200 million guns on the street, and more federally licensed gun dealers than gas stations.
- On August 11th, the President took the first step by signing two gun-related directives: one to close the loophole allowing the importation of assault pistols into the country; and one to "beef up" the compliance procedure for distributing federal firearms licenses by requiring background checks, fingerprinting, etc.
- But we need to do more. The Brady Bill, which provides for a five-day waiting period to allow local law enforcement to conduct a background check of prospective handgun buyers, must be passed as soon as possible. We've already banned the importation of assault weapons that have no sporting purpose. We should do the same for those same guns that are domestically produced.

ENSURE SWIFT AND CERTAIN PUNISHMENT

- We need a criminal justice system where those who commit crimes are caught, those who are guilty are convicted, and those who are convicted are punished. That's not the case today.
- Too often, our lack of prison space or resources forces us to choose between prison or no punishment at all. This should not be the case. We must use boot camps and other innovative means of punishment to promote certainty of punishment when an offender first encounters the criminal justice system, not after it's too late.
- In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. We need to do the same at the federal level.
- The criminal justice system must be used to demand that addicted offenders get treatment. We already pay considerable overhead costs for incarcerating drug-addicted offenders and should demand that they be treated. Parole or probation should also be used to test, and if necessary, treat drug addicts in the criminal justice system.
- For the most heinous crimes, the death penalty is appropriate. But we must reform the current process of endless death penalty appeals. The Administration supports a compromise reached by Senator Biden, Attorney General Reno, and America's prosecutors that limits inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limited -- while also assuring that indigent capital defendants are represented by qualified counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 11, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Rose Garden

9:43 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Mr. Vice President and Attorney General, distinguished members of the Congress and law enforcement community and concerned American citizens. I'm glad to have all of you here in the Rose Garden today for this important announcement. I want to say a special word of appreciation to Senator Biden and to Chairman Brooks who have worked for a long time to try to get a good crime bill through the United States Congress. I hope today is the beginning of that.

I'm proud to be here with representatives of the nation's police and prosecutors and states attorneys general with whom we have worked closely to fashion this bill. And it gives me particular pleasure to be here with some of the brave men and women who risk their lives every day to protect the people of this country and to preserve the law.

The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe, but clearly too many Americans are not safe today. We no longer have the freedom from fear for all our citizens that is essential to security and to prosperity. The past four years have seen 90,000 murders in this country. Last month in this city, our nation's capital, in one week 24 murders were committed. When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school, or worry that they'll be the victim of random drive-by shootings when they're playing in the swimming pool in the summertime, when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can't walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization.

Many of you have heard me tell many times over the last year and a half or so of the immigrant worker in the New York hotel who said if I became President he just wanted me to make his son free. And when I asked him what he meant, he meant that his son couldn't walk to school two blocks without his walking with him, he son couldn't play in the park across the street from their apartment house without his father being there. He said his son was not free.

It's time we put aside the divisions of party and philosophy and put our best efforts to work on a crime plan that will help all the American people and go beyond the cynicism of mere speeches to clear action.

Today I'm proud to be here with the chairs of the House and the Senate Judiciary Committees to announce this plan. The plan

is not -- it's tough, it is fair. It will put police on the street and criminals in jail. It expands the federal death penalty to let criminals know that if they are guilty, they will be punished. It lets law abiding citizens know that we are working to give them the safety they deserve. It is the beginning -- just the beginning, but a major beginning of a long-term strategy to make America a more law abiding, peaceful place, and to make Americans more secure, and to give our young people, wherever they live, a better chance to grow up, to learn, to function, to work, and to have a decent life.

This bill first addresses the most pressing need in the fight against crime. There simply are not enough police officers on the beat. The plan is designed to make the major downpayment on the pledge that I made in the campaign to put 100,000 police officers on the street. Thirty years ago there were three police officers for every violent crime. Today the ratio is reversed -- three crimes for every police officer.

Like so many of the best ideas, community policing was spawned in the laboratories of experimentation on the streets of our cities and towns. Then Commissioner Lee Brown of New York, now my drug director, sent some 3,000 additional police officers onto the streets of New York City, launching community policing in every precinct. Then, shortly thereafter for the first time in 36 years, crime rates went down in every major category. It's worked from Boston to St. Louis, to Los Angeles.

The crime bill that will be introduced next month will include \$3.4 billion to fund up to 50,000 new police officers to walk the beat. It will also create a police corps to give young people money for college, train them in community policing, and ask them to return to their communities to serve as police officers in return for their education. This will add to the numerous community policing initiatives we have already undertaken.

For example, earlier this year I signed a jobs bill that will make \$150 million available right away to hire or rehire police officers. And I'm happy to report that the Labor Department will allocate \$10 million to retrain newly discharged troops from the United States Armed Forces to become police officers. After defending our freedom abroad, they'll be given a chance to do so at home.

Second, we must end the insanity of being able to buy or sell a handgun more easily than obtaining a driver's license. The Brady bill, which requires a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun, is simply common sense. I have said so before Congress and before the American people. It is long past time to pass it. If the Congress will pass it, I will sign it. I believe now that Congress will pass it. There is no conceivable excuse to delay this action one more day. (Applause.)

The effort to keep handguns out of the hands of criminals cannot and should not wait for the passage of this legislation. Today I will sign two presidential directives that fight gun violence. I am ordering that the rules governing gun dealers be reviewed to make sure that only legitimate gun dealers are in the business of selling guns. And I am ordering the Treasury Department to take the necessary action to suspend the importation of foreign-made assault pistols, which have become the weapons of choice for many gangs and drug dealers. Too many weapons of war are making their way onto our streets and turning our streets into war zones.

Let me also say that this effort against crime will not be complete if we do not eliminate assault weapons from our street. No other nation would tolerate roving gangs stalking the streets better armed than the police officers of a country. Why do we do it? shouldn't and we ought to stop it. (Applause.)

Finally, if we are to take back the streets of America from the gangs and the drug dealers, we must do what has not been done before. We must actually enact a crime bill. This legislation will be introduced by Chairman Biden and Brooks, and it will build upon a lot of good ideas from around the country, including one I worked hard on when I was governor, community boot camps for young offenders. Boot camps which give young people the discipline, the training, the treatment they need for a second chance to build a good life.

When it comes to hardened, violent criminals, society has the right to impose the most severe penalties but I believe we should give young people a chance to make it. As I said during the campaign and as I said during my tenure as a governor, I support capital punishment. This legislation will reform procedures by limiting death-row inmates to a single habeas corpus appeal within a six-month timelimit but also guaranteeing them a higher standard of legal representation than many have had in the past. Both elements are important if this is to be genuine reform. And it will provide the death penalty for some federal offenses including killing a federal law enforcement officer. (Applause.)

As I said, this is just the beginning of our efforts to restore the rule of law on our streets. To do this we must work with thousands of law enforcement officials around the country who risk their lives every day. We must work with the mayors, with the governors, we must work with the people who deal with children before they become criminals. We must have a broadbased assault on the terrible things that are rending the fabric of life for millions of Americans.

We in Washington must work together, too. For too long crime has been used as a way to divide Americans with rhetoric. It is time, and I thank the Republican members of Congress who are here today, it is time to use crime as a way to unite Americans through action.

I call on the Democrats and the Republicans together to work with us and with the law enforcement community to craft the best possible crime legislation. Last week we began to break the gridlock with a new budget and an economic plan. Now we can do so again in ways that unite us as Americans. And I pledge to you my best and strongest efforts to pass this bill at the earliest possible time. There are good things in it. It will make our people safer. It will shore up our police officers, it will move America in the right direction.

May I now introduce the person who has done a great deal to do all those things just in the last few months, our distinguished Attorney General Janet Reno. (Applause.)

* * * * *

Q -- with the Pope tomorrow, what you anticipate from it?

THE PRESIDENT: -- I'm really very, very excited, I'm looking forward to the visit and I'm honored that he's come to the United States.

Q Mr. President, there are all sorts of attempts to water down the Brady bill. Are you one of those purists that Chairman Brooks talked about or would you consider amendments to water it down?

THE PRESIDENT: That bill shouldn't be amended. It's a modest bill, and I think it ought to be passed like it is. We would like to see the Senate go on and do it.

I feel very strongly about it. I think -- I also associate myself with the other remarks of the Attorney General. I think it's the beginning. It's not the end of the process by any means.

Q What would you like to see on handguns?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think extending the ban on imported handguns is important, which I will do today. Then Congress is debating this whole issue of assault weapons generally, broad definition -- and we'll see what we can come out with. But you know there's a bill in the House, there's a bill in the Senate and I'd like the crime bill to pass and then I'd like for that to be debated.

Q Would you do the Brady bill separate?

Q Yes, would you do the Brady bill separately or as part of the crime --

THE PRESIDENT: It's fine with me, whatever -- done. I would prefer to get it as quickly as possible but I think the important thing is that it be passed in a strong and clear and unambiguous form.

END

10:50 A.M. EDT

CRIME BILL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

MORE COPS ON THE STREET...

Q: How will the President keep to his campaign promise to put more police on the streets?

A: The President's plan offers cities and states a variety of options to meet their different public safety needs. Some cities want more uniformed officers on the beat, while others want more civilian personnel. Some cities want police to work in their violence-ridden schools, while some want police working to prevent crime in public housing. Some cities and states want new highly trained, college-educated cadets, while others want outgoing military personnel. The President's plan accomodates all of these needs.

The biggest part of the President's plan to put 100,000 more police on the streets is the Community Policing Initiative included as Title I of the Biden-Brooks crime bills. Under this initiative, which authorizes \$3.4 billion over the next 6 years, as many as 50,000 police officers could be hired for deployment in community-oriented policing.

The remaining 50,000 of the 100,000 pledge will be fulfilled through a series of other programs to deploy sworn and non-sworn officers. These include: the recently enacted National Service legislation; the Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities program, which passed as part of the President's budget; the emergency Safe Schools initiative proposed by the Department of Education; HUD's Community Partnership Against Crime (COMPAC), and the Police Hiring Supplement, which passed as part of FY93 supplemental appropriations bill, (the \$150 million downpayment on community policing).

Q: Won't hiring more police increase the burden on our courts, jails, prisons, etc.?

The President's 100,000 police plan is a departure from past policies. First, it emphasizes community policing. That means our police officers -- while not shying away from their sworn duty to apprehend offenders -- will be working with communities to prevent crime in the first place.

Community policing is more than simply putting police officers back "on the beat", or supporting police projects that restore community relations (i.e., bike patrols). Community policing is a philosophy -- not a program -- and it is meant to transform the way police services are delivered.

The conventional, emergency response policing model demands that police officers be slaves to their radios and discourages police from finding long-term or innovative solutions to local crime problems. Instead, officers respond to the same calls over and over -- almost always after it's too late to have any impact.

Community policing is meant to empower police officers by giving them some autonomy and assigning them to specific neighborhoods, where they can build partnerships with community residents and -- instead of simply responding to radio calls -- work to identify, analyze and solve crime problems.

Focusing on solving and preventing crime problems should not put an undue burden on the rest of the criminal justice system.

Q: Will 50,000 cops make any difference?

Putting 50,000 new police on the streets through this crime bill will increase the nation's police force by nearly 10%. It will have an especially dramatic impact in small and medium-sized cities. The average police department in America today consists of less than 20 officers. In these departments, a handful of new officers engaged in community outreach and long-term problem solving can have an enormous impact on community residents' quality of life.

...FEWER GUNS

Q: What is the Brady Bill?

A: The Brady Bill, which was named after former Reagan Press Secretary James Brady who was shot during the assassination attempt in 1981, establishes a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases. This waiting period will enable local law enforcement officers to conduct background checks of potential purchasers to ensure that convicted felons, the mentally deranged, and others disqualified under the Gun Control Act of 1968 do not purchase guns. If at the end of the waiting period, the local law enforcement agency has not found any reason to withhold a handgun from someone, then the sale will proceed as normal.

The Brady Bill also provides for this five-day waiting period to "sunset" when it can be replaced by a national "instant check" system. To help make such an instant background check possible, the Brady Bill authorizes \$100 million to help States upgrade their criminal justice records. When the check system has achieved an 80% currency of case dispositions in the last five years, the five-day waiting period will be phased out, and gun dealers

will be able to instantly determine, by phone, whether or not someone can buy a handgun.

Q: How do you know that a waiting period will work? Criminals don't purchase their weapons at retail gun stores -- do they?

A: While waiting periods and background checks won't stop every criminal from getting a gun, they most certainly will stop some. Both California and Illinois have established a waiting period system similar to Brady that is keeping handguns out of the hands of criminals. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, California's waiting period and background check stopped felons from buying guns on almost 2,500 occasions -- an average of about one every three hours. The Illinois Firearm Owner's Identification Program prevents about 3,000 prohibited purchases every year.

Q: But if States can enact -- and have enacted -- a waiting period and background check, why do we need the Brady Bill?

A: While States like Illinois, California and New Jersey have reliable waiting periods and background checks, their efforts are undermined by the lack of reasonable gun controls in many other states. Criminals regularly purchase guns in States with weaker laws only to transport them to those States with tough gun laws. We need national legislation -- the Brady Bill -- to stop this interstate running of guns.

Q: The President and Attorney General have been calling for an assault weapons ban -- why is it not in the crime bill?

A: The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993 is a modified version of last year's crime bill conference agreement, which did not contain an assault weapons ban. But the Administration will support amendments to the crime bill to ban assault weapons and -- if that fails -- separate legislation to ban assault weapons.

Q: Which version of an assault weapons ban does the President support?

A: The President will support the toughest assault weapons ban Congress can pass. The major difference between the various assault weapons proposals is that some would cover "copies" of banned assault weapons, while others would require subsequent congressional action to ban "copies". Either approach is better than current law and would garner the President's support.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA III

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY ON CRIME AND VIOLENCE

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT

With violence at epidemic levels across the country, the Administration needs to step up its efforts to pass the crime bill, the Brady Bill, and other gun measures. This memorandum outlines an aggressive political and communications strategy for an Administration-wide assault on crime and violence this fall.

II. PRIORITIES: MORE COPS, FEWER GUNS

The crime bill and the Brady bill are on a fast track in the House and Senate. The Senate could begin floor consideration as early as next week, but more likely the week after. The House Judiciary Committee has already begun subcommittee hearings, and is scheduled to mark up the crime package the week of October 18.

The recent crime spree is fueling Congress's desire to act on crime. But to do so, we need to do two things quickly: 1) Raise the Administration's profile on the crime issue; and 2) Speak with one voice to Congress and the public about our priorities. If we want to dodge the morass of side issues that have bogged down the crime-and-guns debate in recent years, we have to be very clear about our bottom line.

Crime and violence are complicated, provocative issues, and there will never be universal agreement within the Administration or the White House on how best to reduce them. However, we believe that the Administration, Congress, and the American people can unite behind the two most urgent elements of the anti-crime agenda you spelled out in August: more cops and fewer guns.

We can't settle for one or the other -- if we're going to make Americans feel more secure, we need both. Passing the Brady bill will be an important symbolic victory, but it will soon be eclipsed if teenagers still roam the streets with assault rifles and innocent children are still dying in the crossfire. To reduce crime and Americans' fear of crime, we

need to put more police on the beat in their neighborhoods and consider a series of gun measures beyond Brady that will give police and residents a fighting chance to take their neighborhoods back. Otherwise, crime could be an even bigger issue three years from now than it is today.

III. WHAT WE NEED TO DO

A. Speak With One Voice on Crime

With so much of the Administration's attention directed elsewhere, it is critical that our crime effort be focused and consistent. The White House and Justice Department need to work hand-in-hand to promote the Administration's agenda and seize control of the crime and violence debate. Justice officials share our concern and are eager to work together. We don't know if the White House can handle another war room, but we recommend forming a team of White House and Justice staff that will meet regularly to coordinate the Administration's efforts. This group will bring respective departments from the White House and Justice together to ensure that crime is an Administration-wide priority and that we are speaking with one voice. With your approval, Carol Rasco will send a memorandum to all interested parties to send a designee and begin work right away.

B. Raise the Administration's Profile on Crime and Violence

In the past few weeks, you and the First Lady have both signaled to the press and the public that fighting crime and violence is a top priority for the Administration. We want to make sure your schedule includes opportunities for you to keep speaking out on these issues, and where possible, to continue to underscore the link between violence and health care. Anything you and the First Lady can say to specifically mention the crime bill and the Brady bill over the next two weeks will dramatically improve the prospects of passing what we want.

It would not be difficult to fold a few crime-related events into your existing schedule, without using much of your valuable time. Here are a few suggestions:

- * Use your visit to a trauma center in New Jersey this Friday to highlight the costs of crime and health care. You can laud Florio for the strong assault weapons ban he passed and for his tough line on crime in general, and make a specific pitch for the crime bill and the Brady bill. (New Jersey was one of the first states to impose a routine waiting period and background check for handgun purchases.)

- * Radio address on crime on Saturday, October 16, just before the crime bill is scheduled to come up.

- * Use the upcoming release of the Administration's interim drug strategy to talk about drug violence and drug-related measures in the crime bill.

- * Be prepared to give the crime bill some kind of public plug when the floor debate begins.

- * Do a crime event with Mary Sue Terry in Virginia, where crime and guns are the #1 issue.

- * Invite Police Chiefs from around the country to one of your weekly CEO luncheons, and make community policing and other innovative crime measures the topic of discussion.

- * Bring mayors to the White House to announce the first communities to win community policing grants from the Justice Department under the \$150 million FY 93 Supplemental. The first round of applications ends later this month; Justice could begin selecting communities anytime after that. These won't be large grants -- \$1 to 4 million -- but they will make big news in medium-sized cities.

- * An impromptu Friday or Saturday night visit to a D.C. emergency room.

- * Attend the opening of the new D.C. drug court. You and the Attorney General have spoken about the need to use the "carrot" and "stick" of the criminal justice system to demand that drug offenders be treated and tested. The D.C. drug court, which will be opened later this month, is the first such venture funded with an HHS grant from your Administration.

Police * Give a major crime speech at this year's International Association of Chiefs of Police Convention. The Convention is scheduled for the same week that the crime debate is likely to begin in the House and Senate. Lee Brown and the Attorney General are already planning to speak.

- * A phone call to Governor William Weld to ask his help in winning bipartisan support in Washington for the measures he proposed last week in Massachusetts: a waiting period, an assault ban, and a ban on handgun ownership by anyone under 21.

- * An Oval Office meeting with Sarah and Jim Brady.

In addition to all that you and the First Lady do to promote these issues, we will put together a coordinated effort by the Cabinet -- not only Attorney General Reno and Drug Director Brown, but also Secretary Cisneros and Secretary Riley.

C. Build Support Among Key Constituencies

We are already working with Public Liaison, Intergovernmental, Political, and their counterparts at Justice to build support among key constituencies. We need to focus on the following groups:

CITIES AND MAYORS -- Cities and Mayors have much to gain from the initiatives included in the crime bill, particularly in hiring more police and reducing gun violence. Putting more police on the streets was a central issue in the Los Angeles Mayor's race, and has emerged as a key issue in Detroit, where one of the two candidates in the runoff is saying that our crime bill will mean 1,000 new cops for Detroit, and promising to deploy another 1,000 on top of that. This constituency also represents one of our best opportunities to garner Republican support for the crime bill, from Riordan in L.A. to Althaus in York, PA.

STATES AND GOVERNORS -- Although States and Governors do not stand to gain as much as Cities and Mayors, they are still an important source of support. Moreover, the issues of crime, violence and gun control are being highlighted in several gubernatorial races (NJ, VA) and have dominated the news in others (CO, FL, MA).

STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL -- While the State AGs were the original driving force behind the Biden-Reno habeas corpus compromise, they have elected not to endorse Biden's crime bill. Also, Senate staff indicate that we may have only around 20 of the 31 Democratic AGs in support of the crime bill, with key Democratic AGs in key States wavering (Butterworth of FL, Morales of TX, and Bower of GA). High-level White House calls need to be made to these individuals as soon as possible. Biden's staff will send us a list of pivotal AGs and DAs.

Republican AGs will be difficult to sway. For years, California AG Dan Lungren has led the opposition to Democratic crime bills, with habeas being his primary focus. This year he helped block the State AGs from endorsing Biden's crime bill. Lungren -- a former Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee -- can be expected to join forces with former U.S. Attorney General Bill Barr and former Justice Department Official Paul McNulty, who have established a conservative, hard-line criminal justice think tank.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS -- Many Members of Congress will have a hard time supporting the crime bill if the local DA comes out vocally against it. Last year, the DAs worked with the State AGs to defeat the crime bill. In fact, the DAs' former national President, conservative Democrat Bob Macy, stood alongside Republicans to criticize the crime bill during last year's election. This year, Macy and others endorsed the Biden-Reno compromise and attended the Rose Garden crime event.

We need to fight to keep the DAs on board, especially if the House tries to weaken habeas. The Attorney General's outreach and assurances to DAs have been helpful and must continue. We must solicit the help of friendly DAs such as Mark Stodola in Little Rock and Norm Early in Denver. Not only is Early a Clinton supporter (he spoke at the

prosecutors/Sarah Brady endorsement event last October), but he is currently President of the Black Prosecutors Association.

POLICE GROUPS -- We need to make good use of major police organizations, which support the crime bill and measures to curb gun violence. At the same time, we have to neutralize a potential landmine, the Police Officers Bill of Rights, which would grant certain labor protections to rank-and-file cops. This issue, which is not included in the crime bill as introduced, would split the law enforcement community into labor and management, with police unions on one side and police chiefs (as well as Mayors) on the other. Senator Biden has made a personal commitment to the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) and the International Brotherhood of Police (IBPO) -- both Clinton endorsers -- to include the Police Officers Bill of Rights in the crime bill.

There is no easy answer here, but some type of commitment -- or separate effort -- needs to be made to get our police supporters not to insist on the Police Officers Bill of Rights. We have worked during the past few months to establish a direct network of supportive police chiefs around the country -- San Diego, Boston, New York, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Chicago, St. Louis and many more cities -- and we run the risk of losing this support if the Police Officers Bill of Rights becomes an issue.

COMMUNITY-BASED GROUPS -- The crime bill and Brady should appeal to local crime prevention groups and other neighborhood coalitions. We are reaching out to them to help build support for the crime bill at the local level and across the political spectrum.

D. Maintain Legislative Balance

BRADY -- The Brady bill will almost certainly pass the House this fall, either as part of the crime bill or on its own if the crime bill gets bogged down. The real battle will come in the Senate, where Biden is still a few votes short of cloture. His office is sending us a list of swing votes and their concerns. You and the Vice President, who helped Brady pass the Senate once before, will need to work the phones and the bully pulpit.

ASSAULT WEAPONS -- This will be a real struggle in both houses, but it's a fight well worth having. The House rejected a ban by 70 votes in 1991, the day after the Luby's massacre in Killeen, Texas. But the politics of the issue have changed since then, and although the NRA says otherwise, the freshmen may be more sympathetic. Cloture will again be difficult in the Senate, which passed a relatively weak ban by one vote last time.

We should ask for a stand-alone vote on assault weapons, that keeps it separate from either the crime bill or the Brady bill. Sarah Brady has asked us not to lump the Brady bill and an assault ban together, because she feels it could doom Brady. We also need to urge Senators Metzenbaum and DeConcini, who introduced different versions of a ban, to develop a consensus proposal.

CRIME BILL -- Last year's crime bill conference report passed the House by just two votes (208-206, with one Republican vote) and failed in the Senate under a filibuster threat. This year, we have gone to extremes to improve last year's bill and, hopefully, strike an appropriate liberal-conservative balance. Still, if the wrong amendment passes, there is a distinct chance that we could lose liberal or conservative votes at any point along the way. We need a careful strategy to keep the balance in both houses and in conference.

In the House, we believe the key targets are moderates (including some Republicans) and new Members. We also need to reach out to the Black Caucus, which will oppose death penalty provisions but may support our focus on more cops and fewer guns. If we do not reach out to the Caucus, we risk their vocal opposition.

In the Senate, separating Brady will make passage of the crime bill easier. The Republicans will press for more prisons, tougher sentencing, and more conservative habeas. The recent crime spree has improved the overall prospects of broad support, but may also increase pressure to pass even more conservative habeas procedures.

IV. OTHER CRIME POLICY OPTIONS

The crime bill includes many innovative approaches that don't get as much attention: boot camps, drug courts, certainty of punishment for young offenders, and so on. But to underscore the seriousness of the Administration's commitment to reduce crime and violence, we may want to consider other initiatives in the short and long term.

A. Gun Options

We can try to pass a few other gun violence measures that have broad support, either as amendments to the crime bill or as part of a separate guns package. We will ask Justice and Treasury to prepare a comprehensive list of possible measures, ranging from executive action to legislation. Some of these might pass with relatively little controversy; others would be too much for the crime bill to carry.

Here is a sampling of other gun legislation that could be incorporated into a separate gun violence package: banning assault weapons; reforming the Federal firearms licensing system by increasing the basic fee and not allowing dealers to circumvent state and local gun controls (this is what Mayor Dinkins talked to you about; it requires legislation which we can support); closing the loophole that allows convicted felons to regain their right to buy firearms; prohibiting the transfer of firearms to minors; expanding the category of persons prohibited from purchasing guns (i.e., individuals under a restraining order); limiting the multiple purchase of guns; and banning all forms of "armor-piercing" bullets. Other, more controversial measures include Senator Moynihan's bullet tax and Senator Bradley's gun tax.

B. Other Crime Options

There are several other options we can pursue immediately. They include:

COMMISSION ON CRIME AND VIOLENCE -- The Federal Government has not sponsored a commission to look at the issue of crime and violence since the Kerner Commission more than 25 years ago, and various police chiefs, including Lee Brown, and other criminal justice types have called for one. Although we would not generally recommend government by commission, there is a compelling case for a crime and violence commission to help lay the groundwork for bold new initiatives down the road. Moreover, on many basic questions we simply don't know the right answers. A new commission -- made up of those at the front lines as well as academics -- would elevate the issue and help show the public that we want to do more than simply talk tough on crime. The Biden-Brooks crime bills include a commission on crime and violence. Peter Edelman, Phil Heymann, and Lee Brown are heading up an internal Administration working group that will be holding hearings on youth violence.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON YOUTH CRIME -- Youth crime -- particularly violent and gun-related youth crime -- has increased dramatically over the past 25 years and must be addressed. The Attorney General and Lee Brown have a tremendous interest in this issue, and would both like to develop strategies. The Attorney General has scheduled field hearings to look into the problem, and Lee Brown has expressed an interest in focusing on the impact of crime and violence on African American males.

Last year's reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Program authorized a White House Conference on Youth Crime. You could focus on this issue and establish such a conference.

FY 95 BUDGET/DRUG STRATEGY -- The FY 95 Budget will include a cross-cut analysis entitled "Safe and Drug-Free Communities." We need to utilize this section of the budget -- along with the upcoming Drug Strategy to be released -- to outline a comprehensive, credible crime and drug strategy.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE, CHAIRMAN

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

For Immediate Release
September 23, 1993

For More Information
Bill Adams
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BIDEN INTRODUCES COMPREHENSIVE CRIME BILL IN SENATE

Washington, D.C. -- Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., (D-DE), Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, today introduced the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1993.

Noting that the bill enjoys the strong bipartisan support of leading police organizations and prosecutors, as well as the President and the Attorney General of the United States, Biden urged his colleagues to break the crime deadlock and "pass a bill the American people so desperately need and so greatly deserve."

Biden also said, "There are four things we know about crime: They form the cornerstones of the bill I introduce today.

"First, more police on our streets means less crime. Plain and simple, a police officer standing on the street corner reduces the opportunities for violence. The Federal government must help get more police on our streets, and the bill I introduce today will meet the President's '100,000 cops' pledge, when added to the 50,000 new police officers provided for in other legislation.

"Second, punishment for all criminals must be swift and certain, and effective ... This crime bill expands proven programs that deter offenders from the criminal path --

- o "providing and mandating drug treatment -- a proven method for cutting recidivism rates;
- o "offering alternatives to expensive new prison construction like boot camp prisons for first-time and non-violent offenders;
- o "focusing on young offenders -- who commit an increasing percentage of our serious and violent crimes -- to put them in prison or to put them in treatment.

"Third, when I arrived in the Senate in 1973, the most violent offenders in America were 18 years three months old; now, the most violent offenders in America are 15 years and four months. The reason the criminal is getting younger is that we have not, in the past, addressed the juvenile justice system. By contrast, this bill focuses on youth. It gives schools the opportunity to hire teachers for after-school anti-drug and anti-crime counseling, and provides for police patrol officers, and for safety measures, such as video surveillance devices. It also contains strong measures against gang violence and against using children to distribute drugs."

"Fourth, we have got to do much more to keep guns out of the hands of convicted criminals That is why a critical component of the Democrats' plan is to pass the Brady bill and an assault weapons ban.

Biden said, "Sarah Brady has asked that the Senate consider the bill separately, on its own, rather than as part of a larger anti-crime bill. I will comply with this request and will continue to work with Sarah Brady and the sponsors of the bill to gain passage of this legislation.

"In addition, I will work to support the efforts of Senators DeConcini and Metzenbaum to pass a comprehensive assault weapons ban that will prohibit the sale of specifically identified military-style assault guns."

Key elements of the Biden bill include:

- o A five-year community policing "cop on the beat" initiative to put 50,000 police officers on the street, which, together with provisions in other legislation, meet the President's pledge of 100,000 new police officers;
- o Assistance where it is needed, at the state and local levels, to provide drug treatment programs for prisoners to assure that prisoners, when released, are drug free, and to create boot camps for young, nonviolent offenders;
- o The death penalty for nearly 50 federal offenses, including murder of a law enforcement officer, drive-by shootings, and terrorist killings;
- o New criminal offenses and enhanced penalties for violent crimes, such as car-jacking, gun crimes, and drug trafficking; and
- o \$100 million to local schools to provide police patrol officers, for teachers for after school anti-drug and anti-crime counseling, to provide safety measures, such as video surveillance devices, and education and

training for the prevention of crime, violence, and
drug and alcohol abuse.

Copies of Senator Biden's floor statement and a summary of
the bill are included.

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SENATOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
STATEMENT ON INTRODUCTION OF THE
"VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993"
SEPTEMBER 23, 1993

I RISE TODAY TO INTRODUCE THE "VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993" -- A COMPREHENSIVE, TOUGH, AND EFFECTIVE CRIME FIGHTING MEASURE THAT DESERVES THE SUPPORT OF THE ENTIRE SENATE AND THE CONGRESS. IT IS A BILL THAT HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTORS.

I HOPE THE INTRODUCTION OF THIS BILL WILL MARK THE END OF THE EASY RHETORIC ABOUT WHO SOUNDS "TOUGHER" ON CRIME -- AND BEGIN THE HARD PROCESS OF ENACTING SOLUTIONS THAT EFFECTIVELY FIGHT OUR NATION'S CRITICAL CRIME PROBLEM.

FOR TOO LONG, A MAJORITY OF THIS BODY HAS PREFERRED POLITICS TO PRAGMATICS. LAST CONGRESS, WE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO PASS NEEDED CRIME LEGISLATION THAT CONTAINED PROGRAM AFTER PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ALIKE.

INSTEAD, WE REMAINED MIRED IN DISAGREEMENT OVER A FEW PROVISIONS THAT SPARKED POLITICAL HEAT OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE TO EFFECTIVELY FIGHTING CRIME.

IN DOING SO, WE LOST THE CHANCE TO ENACT INTO LAW A BILL THAT INCLUDED SUBSTANTIAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE DEATH PENALTY, HABEAS CORPUS REFORM, THE BRADY BILL, AND OTHER ANTI-CRIME MEASURES -- A BILL THAT ENJOYED THE SUPPORT OF NEARLY EVERY MAJOR LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUP IN THE NATION.

TODAY I INTRODUCE A BILL THAT HAS THE STRONG SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE I MENTIONED ABOVE. NOTWITHSTANDING THIS SUPPORT, I HAVE NO ILLUSIONS THAT THE PATH TO ENACTING A CRIME BILL WILL BE EASY. THE HABITS OF THE PAST HALF-DOZEN YEARS WILL BE HARD TO BREAK.

I HOPE THAT EACH AND EVERY ONE OF MY COLLEAGUES WILL RESPOND BY PUTTING THE POLITICAL GAMESMANSHIP BEHIND US -- AND JOIN THE PRESIDENT, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND ME TO PASS A BILL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SO DESPERATELY NEED AND SO GREATLY DESERVE.

AT BOTTOM, PASSING THIS BILL IS ABOUT KEEPING FAITH WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

- IT IS ABOUT GIVING PRIORITY TO STEPS WE KNOW CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME -- AND MAKING COMPROMISES ON THOSE ISSUES THAT REMAIN CONTROVERSIAL; AND
- IT IS ABOUT PUTTING BEHIND US ARGUMENTS OVER THE RELATIVE MERITS OF THE "CONSERVATIVE" APPROACH TO CRIME VERSUS THE "LIBERAL" ANSWER, AND FOCUSING ON WHAT REALLY WORKS TO DETER CRIME AND IMPROVE THE SAFETY OF OUR COMMUNITIES --

EVEN IF THAT MEANS DRAWING FROM BOTH THE LIBERAL AND THE CONSERVATIVE ANSWERS.

THERE ARE THREE THINGS WE KNOW ABOUT CRIME: THEY FORM THE CORNERSTONES OF THE BILL I INTRODUCE TODAY.

FIRST, MORE POLICE ON OUR STREETS MEANS LESS CRIME. PLAIN AND SIMPLE, A POLICE OFFICER STANDING ON THE STREET CORNER REDUCES THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR VIOLENCE.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST HELP GET MORE POLICE ON OUR STREETS, AND THE BILL I INTRODUCE TODAY WILL PUT 50,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS ON THE BEAT -- THE LARGEST SINGLE PIECE OF THE PRESIDENT'S "100,000 COPS" PLEDGE.

SECOND, PUNISHMENT FOR ALL CRIMINALS MUST BE SWIFT AND CERTAIN, AND EFFECTIVE.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO LOCK CRIMINALS UP AND THROW AWAY THE KEY -- WE WILL BANKRUPT OURSELVES TRYING AT THE RATE WE'VE BEEN GOING.

THIS CRIME BILL EXPANDS PROVEN PROGRAMS THAT DETER OFFENDERS FROM THE CRIMINAL PATH --

- * PROVIDING AND MANDATING DRUG TREATMENT -- A PROVEN METHOD FOR CUTTING RECIDIVISM RATES;
- * OFFERING ALTERNATIVES LIKE BOOT CAMP PRISONS AND "DRUG COURTS" AS IN DADE COUNTY FOR FIRST-TIME AND NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS;
- * FOCUSING ON INTERVENING QUICKLY AND INTENSIVELY WITH YOUNG OFFENDERS -- WHO COMMIT AN INCREASING PERCENTAGE OF OUR SERIOUS AND VIOLENT CRIMES -- TO TURN THEM TOWARDS PRODUCTIVE, LAWFUL LIVES.

THIRD, WE HAVE GOT TO DO MUCH MORE TO KEEP GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF CONVICTED CRIMINALS.

TODAY, THIS NATION ALLOWS CONVICTED CRIMINALS TO WALK INTO GUN STORES WITH A FEW DOLLARS IN THEIR POCKETS AND WALK OUT TEN MINUTES LATER WITH A DEADLY WEAPON IN THEIR HANDS.

THAT IS WHY A CRITICAL COMPONENT OF THE DEMOCRAT'S PLAN IS TO PASS THE BRADY BILL AND AN ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN.

AT THE REQUEST OF SARAH BRADY AND SENATOR METZENBAUM, THE BILL I INTRODUCE TODAY DOES NOT CONTAIN THE BRADY BILL.

SENATOR METZENBAUM INTRODUCED THE BRADY BILL, S. 414, ON FEBRUARY 24, 1993. SARAH BRADY HAS ASKED THAT THE SENATE CONSIDER THE BILL FREE-STANDING, RATHER THAN AS PART OF A LARGER ANTI-CRIME BILL.

I WILL COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST AND WILL CONTINUE TO WORK WITH SARAH BRADY AND THE SPONSORS OF THE BILL TO GAIN PASSAGE OF

MERITS SUPPORT.

IN PARTICULAR, WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE NATION'S PROSECUTORS AS CONVINCING PROOF OF THE MERITS OF THIS REFORM PROVISION, I HOPE THAT MY REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUES WILL NOW JOIN WITH ME TO SUPPORT THIS CRIME BILL.

IT IS OUR CHANCE TO MAKE A REAL IMPACT IN THE NATION'S ABILITY TO FIGHT THE VIOLENCE AND THE CRIME THAT VICTIMIZES MILLIONS OF INNOCENT AMERICANS EVERY YEAR.

LET US END THE GRIDLOCK AND DEAL WITH THE CRIME ISSUE. LET'S NOT WASTE OUR TIME FIGHTING EACH OTHER, WHEN WE SHOULD BE SPENDING IT -- ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC -- PASSING A BILL THAT WILL TRULY HELP US WIN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME AND DRUGS.

BIDEN CRIME BILL – MAJOR PROVISIONS

COMMUNITY POLICING

Authorizes five-year, \$3.4 billion community policing "cop on the beat" program to put 50,000 police officers on the street – a key component of the President's "100,000 police" initiative. Authorizes \$200 million for college scholarships to students who commit to 4 years service as police officers. Provides additional educational scholarships for in-service officers.

STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Authorizes \$1.8 billion for state and local law enforcement for FY 1995 – to support police, rural anti-crime efforts, juvenile justice, corrections, and drug treatment in the criminal justice system.

PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

Authorizes \$300 million for military-style boot camps for nonviolent offenders and regional drug-treatment prisons for violent drug criminals. Mandates that state and local law enforcement agencies be notified of the release of drug and violent criminals to federal supervision. Enhances penalties for drug trafficking in federal prisons.

"DRUG COURT" PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS

Authorizes three-year, \$1.2 billion program for "Drug Courts" – that require drug testing, drug treatment and alternative punishments for young drug offenders.

DEATH PENALTY

Provides the largest-ever expansion of the federal death penalty to cover 47 offenses, including murder of a law enforcement officer, drive-by-shootings, and carjackers who murder.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Limits inmates to a single federal habeas corpus appeal, subject to a first-ever 6 month time limit. Provides indigent capital defendants with qualified counsel.

TERRORISM

Provides the death penalty for terrorists and increases penalties for terrorist bombings. Provides the Attorney General with special authority to develop terrorist informants. Creates new penalties for providing material support to terrorists, and provides implementing legislation for aviation and maritime terrorism treaties.

SAFE SCHOOLS

Authorizes \$100 million for grants to schools to fund anti-crime and safety measures and to develop education and training programs for the prevention of crime, violence and drug and alcohol abuse.

GANGS

Strengthens federal penalties for employing children to distribute drugs. Imposes additional penalties for crimes committed by gang members or on behalf of criminal street gangs. Authorizes \$100 million for youth gang enforcement and prevention grants. Authorizes programs to prosecute violent juveniles as adults.

INCREASED PENALTIES

Provides over 60 penalty increases and new offenses, covering violent crimes, drug trafficking and gun crimes. Enhances penalties for, among other crimes, the use of semiautomatics, gun possession by convicted criminals and drug dealing in "drug-free" zones.

VICTIMS OF CRIME

Permits victims to speak at the sentencing of their assailants. Mandates that criminals pay restitution to their victims. Prohibits diversion of victims' funds to other federal programs.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

Develops a national criminal background check system for child care providers – the "Oprah bill" – and imposes the death penalty for rapists and the fatal sexual exploitation of a child. Requires convicted child sex offenders to register their addresses with state law enforcement agencies.

BIDEN CRIME BILL -- MAJOR PROVISIONS

COMMUNITY POLICING

- * Authorizes five-year, \$3.4 billion community policing "cop on the beat" program to put 50,000 police officers on the street -- a key component of the President's "100,000 police" initiative.**
- * Authorizes \$200 million for college scholarships to students who commit to 4 years service as police officers.**
- * Provides additional educational scholarships for in-service officers.**

STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * Authorizes total of \$1.8 billion for state and local law enforcement for fiscal year 1995 -- to support police, rural anti-crime efforts, juvenile justice, corrections, and drug treatment in the criminal justice system.**

PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

- * Authorizes \$300 million for military-style boot camps for nonviolent offenders and regional drug-treatment prisons for violent drug criminals.**
- * Mandates that state and local law enforcement agencies be notified of the release of drug and violent criminals to federal supervision.**
- * Enhances penalties for drug trafficking in federal prisons.**
- * Mandates drug testing of federal offenders on post-conviction release.**
- * Establishes schedule for treatment of federal drug-abusing prisoners.**

"DRUG COURT" PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS

- * Authorizes three-year, \$1.2 billion program for "Drug Courts" -- that require drug testing, drug treatment and alternative punishments for young drug offenders.**

DEATH PENALTY

- * Provides the largest-ever expansion of the federal death penalty to cover 47 offenses, including murder of a law enforcement officer, drive-by-shootings, and carjackers who murder.**

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

- * Limits inmates to a single federal habeas corpus appeal, subject to a first-ever 6 month time limit.**
- * Provides indigent capital defendants with qualified counsel.**

TERRORISM

- * Provides the death penalty for terrorists and increases penalties for terrorist bombings.**
- * Provides the Attorney General with special authority to develop terrorist informants.**
- * Creates new penalties for providing material support to terrorists, and provides implementing legislation for aviation and maritime terrorism treaties.**

SAFE SCHOOLS

- * Authorizes \$100 million for grants to schools to fund anti-crime and safety measures and to develop education and training programs for the prevention of crime, violence and drug and alcohol abuse.**

GANGS

- * Strengthens federal penalties for employing children to distribute drugs.**
- * Imposes additional penalties for crimes committed by gang members or on behalf of criminal street gangs.**
- * Authorizes \$100 million for youth gang enforcement and prevention grants.**
- * Authorizes programs to prosecute violent juveniles as adults.**

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SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

- * Develops a national criminal background check system for child care providers -- the "Oprah" bill.**
- * Provides the death penalty for rapists who murder and for the fatal sexual exploitation of a child.**
- * Requires convicted child sex offenders to register their addresses with state law enforcement agencies.**

RURAL CRIME AND DRUGS

- * Provides \$50 million for rural anti-crime efforts.**
- * Establishes federal-state-local Rural Law Enforcement Task Forces in every federal judicial district with significant rural lands.**
- * Enhances penalties for drug dealing near truck stops and safety rest areas.**

MR. SPEAKER, TODAY I AM INTRODUCING THE VIOLENT CRIME
CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993.

RIGHT BEFORE THE AUGUST RECESS, I STOOD IN THE ROSE GARDEN
WITH PRESIDENT CLINTON TO ANNOUNCE THE OUTLINES OF
COMPREHENSIVE LEGISLATION TO FIGHT THE SCOURGE OF CRIME.
THAT BILL IS NOW A REALITY OF MORE THAN 400 PAGES OF TOUGH,
RESULT-ORIENTED LEGISLATION. WITHOUT A DOUBT, IT IS THE STRONGEST
AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE CRIME BILL IN DECADES.

IT DOES NOT TAKE A HARVARD SOCIOLOGIST TO UNDERSTAND THE
DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF CRIME IN OUR SOCIETY, IN OUR STREETS, IN OUR
LIVES. AS COMMUNITIES HAVE LOST THEIR COHESION, AS FAMILY VALUES
HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY THE SUBCULTURE OF GANGS, VIOLENCE HAS
SPREAD UNCONTROLLABLY. WHERE ONCE THERE WERE CERTAIN
DEFINABLE GROUPS OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN LARGE CITIES, WE NOW LIVE
IN A STATE OF CONSTANT AND DIFFUSED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY,
PERPETUATED BY INDIVIDUALS OR SMALL GROUPS, IN EVERY COMMUNITY,
URBAN OR RURAL.

THE LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TODAY WILL FINALLY BREAK THIS
DEADLY CYCLE -- FOR IT IS DEADLY NOT TO HAVE MORE COPS ON THE BEAT;
IT IS DEADLY NOT TO DETER HEINOUS CRIMES WITH APPROPRIATELY SEVERE
PUNISHMENTS; AND IT IS DEADLY TO RELEASE PRISONERS BACK ON TO THE
STREETS WHO ARE STILL DRUG DEPENDENT.

DURING THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, I HAVE TRIED TO PASS INTO LAW A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME FIGHTING BILL. UNFORTUNATELY, MY EFFORTS -- AND SENATOR BIDEN'S EFFORTS IN THE OTHER BODY -- HAVE BEEN THWARTED BY A HANDFUL OF POLITICIANS MORE INTERESTED IN POSTURING THAN TAKING ACTION. THIS YEAR, IT IS INCONCEIVABLE TO ME THAT ANYONE WOULD BE WILLING TO OPT FOR "GRIDLOCK" RATHER THAN "LOCK-UP" IN FIGHTING CRIME. OUR STREETS ARE FLOWING WITH BLOOD, AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS TIRED OF POLITICIANS VYING WITH EACH OTHER ABOUT JUST WHO IS TOUGHER ON CRIME.

REALISTICALLY, 97 PERCENT OF ALL VIOLENT CRIME OCCURS AT THE STATE LEVEL. THE NEW FEDERAL CRIMES SPECIFIED IN THIS LEGISLATION THUS REPRESENT A SMALL PERCENT OF TOTAL VIOLENT ACTIVITY IN AMERICA. HOWEVER, THE BILL I INTRODUCE TODAY WILL NOT ONLY HELP FIGHT CRIME AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL, BUT WILL, MOST IMPORTANTLY, HELP OUR STATES AND CITIES FIGHT CRIME THROUGH A VARIETY OF PROGRAMS.

THE LEGISLATION WILL GIVE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT THE TOOLS NECESSARY TO STOP CRIME, INCLUDING THOUSANDS OF NEW COPS ON THE BEAT. THE BILL WILL STEER YOUTHFUL FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS AWAY FROM A LIFE OF CRIME, AND MANDATE DRUG TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BEFORE THEY ARE RELEASED BACK ON THE STREETS. DEATH PENALTY APPEALS WILL BE STREAMLINED, ALLOWING JUSTICE TO PREVAIL IN A FAIR YET FIRM MANNER. THE BILL WILL ENSURE THAT TERRORISTS WILL FIND NO SAFE HAVEN HERE.

MR. SPEAKER, AS I BELIEVE IT WILL BE HELPFUL TO OUR COLLEAGUES IN REVIEWING THIS OMNIBUS PROPOSAL, I WOULD LIKE TO INSERT IN THE RECORD AT THIS POINT A LISTING OF THE TITLES AND SUBTITLES OF THE BILL AND A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE BILL'S PROVISIONS, WHICH INCLUDES A LISTING OF THE NUMEROUS DEATH PENALTIES TO BE FOUND IN THE BILL.

I ALSO WANT TO POINT OUT THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE CRIME BILL FROM THE LAST CONGRESS -- WHICH SERVED AS A BASIS FOR THIS EFFORT -- ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE PACKAGE INTRODUCED TODAY.

IN DEVELOPING THIS CRIME PACKAGE, I HAVE BEEN IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAST CONGRESS' CRIME PACKAGE ARE NOT INCLUDED IN TODAY'S PROPOSAL BECAUSE THEY FALL WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF OTHER COMMITTEES' RULE X JURISDICTION. FOR CONVENIENCE OF MY COLLEAGUES AND OTHERS, THOSE PROVISIONS AND COMMITTEES WITH JURISDICTION FOLLOW: TERRITORIAL SEA MATTERS (MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE); MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL (BANKING COMMITTEE); RURAL DRUG PREVENTION (ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE); FAILURE TO OBEY ORDER TO LAND (MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE; PUBLIC WORKS); ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES (ARMED SERVICES, INTELLIGENCE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEES); CLOSE LOOPHOLE ON CERTAIN IMPORTS (WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE); NOTIFICATION OF LARGE SUMS OF CASH AND CONTRABAND IN AIRPORT SCREENINGS (PUBLIC WORKS); DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS (EDUCATION & LABOR); AND, UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS -- CHURNING (WAYS AND MEANS).

ALSO, CERTAIN PROVISIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN ENACTED INTO LAW. THEY INCLUDE: CIVIL REMEDY FOR TERRORISM (PL 102-572); CERTAIN CRIME VICTIMS' FUNDING PROVISIONS (PL 102-572); CERTAIN STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING PROVISIONS (42 USC 3793(5) AND PL 102-140, SEC. 108); MANDATORY LITERACY PROGRAM (PL 102-73); SPORTS PROTECTION (PL 102-559); TRAUMA CENTERS (PL 102-321); USE OF CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL RECORDS (PL 102-325); CONFORMING AUTHORITY FOR MAGISTRATES (PL 102-572); MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT (PL 102-583); ECONOMIC TERRORISM TASK (P.L. 102-558); SAVINGS AND LOAN TASK FORCE (P.L. 101-647).

MR. SPEAKER, IN CONCLUSION, WHEN CITIZENS LIVE IN FEAR OF PHYSICAL HARM, OF DRUGS CORRUPTING THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS, OF A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT RESPECT VICTIMS OR DISPENSE ITS JUSTICE WITH CERTAINTY, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE DECISIVE ACTION, NOW. I URGE MY COLLEAGUES TO PUT ASIDE SLOGANS AND JOIN WITH ME IN MOVING SWIFTLY FORWARD WITH THIS URGENTLY NEEDED LEGISLATION.

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One Hundred Third Congress
 Congress of the United States
 U.S. House of Representatives
 Committee on the Judiciary

Washington, D.C. 20515

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
 September 23, 1993

NEWS RELEASE

BROOKS INTRODUCES TOUGH ANTI-CRIME PACKAGE

The toughest anti-crime legislation in decades was introduced today by Congressman Jack Brooks (D-Texas), Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary. Among the major initiatives in H.R. 3131, the "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993," are provisions to authorize the death penalty for a host of new Federal crimes, put thousands of new cops on the neighborhood beat, and eliminate frivolous appeals by death-row inmates. Joining Brooks as co-sponsors of the bill were Rep. Charles Schumer (D-New York) and Rep. William Hughes (D-New Jersey), both Subcommittee Chairman on the Judiciary Committee.

"Just before the August Congressional recess, I stood in the Rose Garden with President Clinton to announce the outlines of a comprehensive response to the scourge of crime," said Brooks. "That proposal is now a reality of more than 400 pages of tough, result-oriented legislation. Without a doubt, it is the strongest and most innovative crime bill in decades."

"All too often, the public – and Members of Congress as well – think of a 'good crime bill' as simply a series of tough penalties for those convicted of wreaking havoc in our streets, schools, and neighborhoods," continued Brooks. "While this emphasis on punishment at the 'back end' of the criminal justice system is absolutely needed, a truly comprehensive approach must also focus on preventing crime from happening in the first place. This bill strikes the proper balance by combining dozens of new Federal death penalty crimes and a streamlined habeas corpus process with provisions designed to rid our schools of drugs and gangs, prevent child abusers from working with our children, steer youthful first-time offenders away from a life of crime, and mandate drug treatment of prisoners before they are released back on our streets. This balanced package of strict sanctions and creative preventative measures will help break the deadly cycle of violence now gripping our Nation."

During the 102d Congress, a House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on a crime bill similar to that introduced by Brooks today. The conference report was approved by the House in late 1991, but then fell victim to a nearly year-long Republican filibuster in the Senate.

Brooks concluded: "Over the past several years, many of us in Congress have worked hard to pass the legislation necessary to staunch the flow of blood in America's streets. Unfortunately, our efforts have been thwarted by a handful of politicians more interested in posturing than in taking action. This year, however, I am hopeful these obstructionists are ready to opt for 'lock-up' rather than 'gridlock' when it comes to fighting crime. The cost of doing nothing is simply too high."

A summary of key provisions in H.R. 3131 is attached.

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993
Introduced September 23, 1993

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993 introduced by Chairman Brooks is a needed response to the many facets of criminal activity in our society. The bill balances a strong Federal commitment to crime control with a recognition of the basic fact that State and local governments have historically played, and must continue to play, a fundamental role in the functioning of our criminal justice system. The following are among the key provisions of the bill:

* Federal Death Penalty -- The bill expands, to over 50, the number of Federal crimes punishable by death. Included under this title are death penalties such as: murder of a Federal law enforcement agent; death resulting from hijacking, terrorists, drive-by shootings; death resulting from hostage taking; killing the President; murder in the course of a rape crime; murder for hire; death resulting from child abuse; and many more.

* Handgun Control (Brady Bill) -- The bill would require an interim system to be put in place in the States requiring a 5-day waiting period before a potential buyer could purchase a handgun. During the 5-day period, a local law enforcement official would attempt to determine whether the applicant was ineligible to buy a handgun because of Federal or State law. The interim system eventually will be replaced by an "instant check" national computer system once the Attorney General certifies one.

* Community Policing: Cops on the Beat -- The bill makes Federal assistance and leadership available to State and local law enforcement authorities in their efforts to put more cops back on the beat, thereby increasing police presence on the streets.

* Safe Schools -- The bill provides grants to those local school districts most severely affected by the rising tide of crime and violence, in an effort to make schools safe environments for learning and to eliminate drug- and gang-related activity in schools.

* Child Abuse -- The bill provides a national system of background checks for people who work with children. It also imposes the death penalty for child abuse murders. The bill makes international parental kidnapping a Federal felony, and provides grants for training of State and local officials in dealing with this increasing problem.

* Habeas Corpus -- The bill streamlines, reforms, and limits current habeas corpus procedures in death penalty cases. Among the changes are the establishment of a strict statutory time period within which death row petitioners must file Federal petitions, and the virtual prohibition of all second and successive habeas corpus applications in capital cases.

* Coerced Confessions -- The bill reinstates the law in effect prior to a Supreme Court decision in 1991, which held that the admission of a coerced confession in a criminal trial can be merely harmless error. By returning the law to the black letter rule that has been followed for decades, the bill ensures that the government does not resort to State-supported coercion as a legitimate tool to develop evidence against defendants.

**FEDERAL DEATH PENALTIES
IN THE BROOKS CRIME PROPOSAL**

The Federal death penalty is provided for the following offenses:

Aircraft piracy where death results
Bank robbery where death results
Carjacking where death results
Child sexual exploitation where death results
Conspiracy to violate civil rights where death results
Damage of Federal property by explosives where death results
Damage of Federal property by fire where death results
Damage of property affecting commerce by fire where death results
Damage of property affecting commerce by explosives where death results
Destruction of aircraft where death results
Destruction of aircraft facilities where death results
Destruction of motor vehicle facilities where death results
Destruction of motor vehicles where death results
Drive-by shootings where death results
General espionage
Genocide
Hostage-taking where death results
Interference with federally-protected activities where death results
Interstate explosives offense where death results
Kidnapping where death results
Mailing dangerous articles where death results
Murder in aid of racketeering
Murder of Cabinet officers
Murder of certain foreign officials
Murder of court officers
Murder of diplomats
Murder by escaped Federal prisoner
Murder of Federal law enforcement officials
Murder of Federal judges
Murder with firearm in course of Federal drug crime
Murder with firearm in course of Federal violent crime
Murder with firearm during Federal drug trafficking crime
Murder during firearms attack in or on Federal facility
Murder of high-level government officials
Murder for hire
Murder of juror
Murder by life-term Federal prisoner
Murder of local official assisting Federal law enforcement officer
Murder of members of families of Federal officials with intent to impede or retaliate
Murder of Members of Congress
Murder of President
Murder in special maritime and territorial jurisdiction
Murder of staffs of high-level government officials
Murder of State official assisting Federal law enforcement officer
Murder of Supreme Court Justices
Murder of U.S. national in foreign country
Murder of Vice-President
Obstruction of free exercise of religious rights where death results
Rape where death results
Retaliatory murder of informant
Retaliatory murder of witness
Retaliatory murder of victim
Sexual abuse crimes where death results
Terrorist murder of U.S. national abroad
Torture resulting in death
Treason
Use of weapon of mass destruction where death results
Violence at international airports where death results
Violence against maritime navigation where death results
Violence against maritime platforms where death results
Wartime espionage
Willful deprivation of Federal rights where death results
Witness-tampering murders
Wrecking trains where death results

**SUBTITLES IN THE
VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993**

Title I	--	Public Safety and Policing
Title II	--	Death Penalty
Title III	--	Habeas Corpus Reform
Title IV	--	Coerced Confessions
Title V	--	Firearms
Subtitle A	--	Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act
Subtitle B	--	Gun Crime Penalties
Title VI	--	Youth Violence
Subtitle A	--	General
Subtitle B	--	Criminal Street Gangs
Subtitle C	--	Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders
Subtitle D	--	Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants
Title VII	--	Terrorism
Subtitle A	--	Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms
Subtitle B	--	General Provisions
Title VIII	--	Sexual Violence and Child Abuse
Subtitle A	--	Sexual Abuse
Subtitle B	--	Child Protection
Subtitle C	--	Crimes Against Children Registration
Title IX	--	Crime Victims
Title X	--	State and Local Law Enforcement
Subtitle A	--	Safer Streets and Neighborhoods
Subtitle B	--	DNA Identification
Subtitle C	--	Department of Justice Community Substance Abuse Prevention
Subtitle D	--	Drug Testing of Arrested Individuals
Subtitle E	--	Racial and Ethnic Bias Study Grants
Title XI	--	Provisions Relating to Police Officers
Subtitle A	--	Law Enforcement Family Support
Subtitle B	--	Police Pattern or Practice
Subtitle C	--	Police Corps and Law Enforcement Officers Scholarship Programs
Subtitle D	--	Study Rights of Police Officers
Title XII	--	Grant Program for State Prisons

(continued other side)

Title XIII	--	Federal Prisons
Subtitle A	--	General
Subtitle B	--	Drug Testing
Subtitle C	--	Enhanced Penalties for Drugs in Federal Prisons
Subtitle D	--	Drug Treatment in Federal Prisons
Subtitle E	--	Studies
Title XIV	--	Rural Crime
Subtitle A	--	Fighting Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas
Subtitle B	--	Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas
Title XV	--	Drug Control
Subtitle A	--	Drug Emergency Areas
Subtitle B	--	Precursor Chemicals
Subtitle C	--	General Provisions
Title XVI	--	Drunk Driving Provisions
Title XVII	--	Commissions
Subtitle A	--	Commission on Crime and Violence
Subtitle B	--	National Commission to Study the Causes of the Demand for Drugs in the United States
Subtitle C	--	National Commission to Support Law Enforcement
Title XVIII	--	Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention
Title XIX	--	Protections for the Elderly
Title XX	--	Consumer Protection
Title XXI	--	Sentencing Provisions
Title XXII	--	Computer Crime
Title XXIII	--	International Parental Kidnapping
Title XXIV	--	Safe Schools
Title XXV	--	Financial Institutions Fraud Prosecutions
Title XXVI	--	White Collar Crime Amendments
Title XXVII	--	Gambling
Title XXVIII	--	Bail Posting Reporting
Title XXIX	--	General Increased Penalty Provisions
Title XXX	--	Miscellaneous
Title XXXI	--	Technical Corrections