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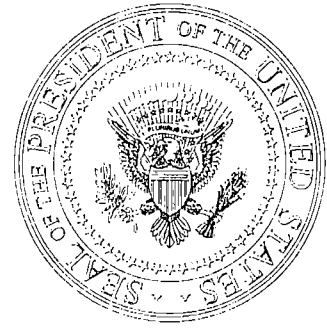
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CRIME *and* VIOLENCE



Let's give our children a future. Let us take away their guns and give them books. Let us overcome their despair and replace it with hope. Let us, by our example, teach them to obey the law, respect our neighbors, and cherish our values. Let us weave these sturdy threads into a new American community that can once more stand strong against the forces of despair and evil because everybody has a chance to walk into a better tomorrow.

– President Clinton
State of the Union Address
January 25, 1994

Briefing Synopsis

**CRIME AND VIOLENCE
CABINET AND WHITE HOUSE WORKING LUNCH**

FEBRUARY 22, 1993

Agenda

Welcome and Policy Overview

Vice President Gore

Legislative Strategy

**Attorney General Reno
& Ron Klain, Pat Griffin**

Communications Strategy

Stan Greenberg, Rahm Emanuel

Next Steps

Mack McLarty

**CRIME AND VIOLENCE
CABINET AND WHITE HOUSE WORKING LUNCH**

FEBRUARY 22, 1993

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CRIME LEADERSHIP DAYS

The purpose of the Crime Leadership Days is twofold: (1) to explain the administration's anti-crime agenda to opinion leaders across the country; and (2) to help House Democrats who face tough races identify themselves with the issue of crime (i.e. a campaign service.)

We have hosted two Crime Leadership Days to date, to which House Democrats were asked to submit invitation lists. The first event, on February 10, targeted New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The second event, on February 17, targeted Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C. Police officers and police chiefs made up a good percentage of each audience.

The Vice President attended both events, and he is scheduled to attend every future Leadership Day. Other participants include AG Reno, Treasury Undersecretary Ron Noble, Secretary Cisneros, Secretary Riley, Dr. Lee Brown, Director Leon Panetta, and other senior administration officials.

We will host Leadership Days through the end of March, when the House and Senate are expected to conference on the Crime Bill. Attached please find sample briefing papers, agendas, and attendance lists from the February 10 and February 17 events.

Following are the dates and targeted states for all Crime Leadership Days:

February 10:	CT, NY, NJ, MA, RI
February 17:	MD, VA, PA, DC
February 23:	IL, TN, MO
March 2:	GA, FL, NC
March 9:	CA, LA, AR
March 16:	OH, IN, MI
March 24:	ND, SD, NE, WI, ID, MN, UT, AZ, NV, WA

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Sunday 23

Monday 24

Tuesday 25

Wednesday 26

Thursday 27

CDC: Release gun violence statistics

Friday 28

Saturday 29

February						
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January 1
February 1

Sunday 30

Monday 31

HHS/Ed: High School Drug Use Study

Tuesday 1

Wednesday 2

Lee Brown, Steny Hoyer: HIDTA announcement

Thursday 3

POTUS: Speech at Kramer High School

POTUS: Prayer Breakfast

Friday 4

Reno, Cisneros, Bentsen: Operation Safe Homes
Lee Brown: Background brief on final drug strategy

Saturday 5

Februar
199

February						
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27	28					

Sunday 6

Monday 7

Reno, L. Brown: Federal Law Enforcement Lunch (DC)

Tuesday 8

Reno: Conference of Chief Justices (Atlanta)

POTUS: Congressional Meeting on Crime (6:30 pm)

Wednesday 9

Reno: Speak to Natl Conference on Criminal History

Reno: Media Roundtable for New England Ldrshp Day

POTUS: Drug Strategy Announcement/Speech

Reno: Congressional Luncheon (Crime Bill)

Reno: Address, BJA Criminal History Month

Christopher, Lee Brown: Ambassadors re: drugs

Thursday 10

Lee Brown: Congressional Hearings on Drug Strategy

NY/NE Leadership Day - VPOTUS, Riley, Brown, Reno

Bentsen: Customs Special Agents Awards (Dulles)

Riley: Langston Hughes Intermediate School

Reno: Drug strategy event

Friday 11

Lee Brown: Texas AGs Conference (Austin)

Saturday 12

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

February						
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Sunday 13

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Monday 14

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Cisneros: Drugs & Public Housing (Cleveland)
Pena: Fed. Training funds for CHiPs (California)
Shalala: Drug conference w/ Mayor Daley (Chicago)
Lee Brown: Mexican trip: Salinas/AG
Jesse Brown: VA Medical Center (DC)

Treasur: Ron Noble becomes Enforcement Undersecty

Reno: Town Hall Meeting on Crime w/ Maloney (NYC)

Reno: Visit Bootcamp Aftercare Program (NY)

Tuesday 15

Treasury: Project Ceasefire expanded

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Riley: State of Education Speech (w/ safe schools)

Cisneros: Youth Sports Grants Announcement

POTUS: Speech to Police Academy (London, OH)

Reno: Morning shows

Wednesday 16

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Cisneros: Drugs & Public Housing (Detroit)

Reno: Screening new cop applicants (Baltimore)

Thursday 17

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Riley: Mecklenburg Ed. Foundation Mtg (Charlotte)

O'Leary: Black Business Assoc. Awards Dinner (LA)

MD/VA/PA Leadership Day: VP/Reno/Noble/Cisneros

Friday 18

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Lee Brown: Parents National Leadership Conf. (Va)

Reno, Babbitt: Juvenile justice/enviro youth prog.

Riley: Violence prevention in schools (Reston, Va)

Cisneros: Urban Empowerment Zone Workshop (NYC)

Saturday 19

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

February						
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27	28					

Sunday 20

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Riley: American Council on Education Mtg (DC)

Monday 21

Tuesday 22

Shalala: American Council on Education (DC)

Congressional Black Caucus Hearings

Lee Brown: "One Church-One Addict" Event at WH (?)

Cabinet Briefing on Crime (VPOTUS/Mack/Rasco/etc)

Wednesday 23

IL/TN/MO Leadership Day: VPOTUS/Reno

Congressional Black Caucus Hearings

Thursday 24

Cisneros: Drug Elimination Grants Announcement

Friday 25

Lee Brown: Wash. Society of Criminology (Berkeley)

Cisneros: Urban Empowerment Zones Workshop (LA)

Pena: Urban Empowerment Zones Workshop (LA)

Reno: Juvenile Issues Conference (Birmingham, AL)

Saturday 26

POTUS: Radio Address from Police Precinct

Reno: Speech to Natl Assn Black Women Attys (DC)

Reno: Juvenile Issues Conference (Birmingham, AL)

Justice: Release Brady study

February 190
March 190

March						
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27	28	29	30	31		

Sunday 27

Sarah and James Brady Op-ed

Reno: Sunday Morning Shows

Ron Noble: Sunday Morning Shows

POTUS: Shiloh Baptist Church (DC) - tentative

Monday 28

Brady Bill: waiting period goes into effect

POTUS: Meet with families gun victims (O'Hare?)

POTUS: Crime event (Chicago)

Tuesday 1

Wednesday 2

GA/FL/NC Leadership Day/VPOTUS

Thursday 3

Friday 4

Saturday 5

March						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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Monday	7	
Tuesday	8	
Wednesday	9	LA/LA/AR Leadership Day/VPOTUS
Thursday	10	
Friday	11	
Saturday	12	

Mar
19

March						
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Sunday 20

Monday 21

Tuesday 22

Wednesday 23

Thursday 24

ND/SD/NE/ID/MN/UT/AZ/NV/WA Leadership/VPOTUS

Friday 25

Saturday 26

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CRIME AND VIOLENCE INITIATIVES

To help highlight the Administration's commitment to take on the crime and violence issue -- and to follow-up on the President's statement last fall that he would pursue an organized, Administration-wide approach to the issue, not just the crime bill -- we have suggested some ideas below. Public focus on the issue of crime and violence offers an opportunity -- not only to help pass the President's crime initiative -- but to engage the entire government in this pressing issue and to have as broad a policy impact as possible.

We have outlined several possible options below and would like your thoughts.

1. Stop importing of military surplus firearms and other inexpensive handguns.

While much attention has been paid to the importation of assault pistols, there has been little focus on a new and potentially more serious problem -- the importation of large numbers of surplus military rifles and handguns from Eastern Bloc countries, China and now Vietnam.

Prior to 1968 the United States was the dumping ground for millions of surplus military firearms and other cheaply made and inexpensive firearms. The Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA) banned the importation of firearms unless they met the sporting purposes test, and the importation of surplus military firearms was banned altogether. In 1984, Congress weakened the GCA to allow the importation of surplus military firearms that qualify as curios and relics. At the time, the amendment's sponsor, Senator Dole, argued that this change to the GCA would apply to only a small number of firearms.

Until recently, the curio and relic exception had been a minor problem. Not only was it illegal to import surplus military firearms between 1969 and 1984, but the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) prohibited the importation of rifles and handguns -- of any type -- from virtually all communist countries. However, after the passage of Dole's 1984 amendment, the importation of surplus military firearms started to increase, and their prices started to drop. The opening up of trade with Eastern European countries has made millions of World War II era firearms eligible for importation into the United States -- mostly bolt action or fixed magazine semiautomatic rifles and semiautomatic handguns. With the breakup of the former Soviet Union, most former European communist countries have been removed from the list of restricted countries under the AECA. So has China. ATF estimates that last year alone, some 95,000 surplus military firearms were imported into the United States, the number of firearms that could enter the country under already existing importation permits has jumped into the hundreds of thousands, and the prices of these weapons has dropped to or below their pre-1969 levels. Also, the recent decision to lift the trade embargo against Vietnam is likely to result in the importation of massive quantities of U.S. military surplus firearms, ammunition, vehicles and other military equipment for commercial resale.

In addition, the State Department's relaxing of the AECA has resulted in the increased importation of cheap -- but powerful -- handguns that do not technically classify as military surplus firearms. The Chinese are exporting large quantities of semiautomatic pistols used by their military forces -- most of which sell for less than \$100. Last year, some 25,000 of these handguns were imported, and importation permits covering as many as 100,000 are pending.

We have two non-legislative options to address this problem. First, the President could direct ATF to change the regulations on curio and relic classification. Curios and relics are defined by law to mean firearms of interest to collectors which are (a) 50 years old, (b) certified by museum directors to be of interest, or (c) of value because they are novel and are associated with some historical figure, period or event. At the rate these arms are being imported, they can no longer be regarded as collectors items.

Ordering ATF to amend these regulations would require a 90-day comment period -- and would not address the problem of inexpensive handguns. As an alternative, the President could order the State Department to suspend the importation of these weapons under the AECA. Under this statute, the President has broad authority to control the importation of firearms in furtherance of world peace, security and the foreign policy of the United States.

2. Anti-gang Initiative.

Youth gangs are at the very center of the public's concern with crime and violence and represent everything that is unacceptable about violence on our streets today -- senseless violence, guns, drugs, and kids not knowing the difference between right and wrong. The Administration needs to address this problem directly and can do so by coordinating existing agency efforts. For instance:

Enforcement -- The Justice Department currently administers two anti-gang programs: the Urban Street Gang Drug Trafficking Suppression program, which currently funds five pilot sites involving different suppression techniques; and the Comprehensive Gang Initiative, which is currently being implemented in four different sites. Justice, through the use of discretionary monies, could expand these enforcement programs to include other sites where they could be linked to other anti-gang efforts.

Gang Intelligence -- The hundreds of gangs that exist nationwide, coupled with their expansion into rural and suburban areas, make accurate and timely gang intelligence a critical element of anti-gang enforcement efforts. Justice and Treasury (FBI and ATF) have been historically at odds over what agency take the lead in assisting state and local law enforcement in tapping into gang intelligence. Justice provides funding for the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS), but Treasury is also engaged in anti-gang enforcement. These efforts need to be more closely linked.

Prevention/Intervention -- There are several existing prevention and intervention programs that focus on at-risk youth and should be coordinated with anti-gang enforcement efforts: HHS funds a comprehensive Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program; ATF administers a Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program, a school-based program designed to keep kids out of gangs; the FBI oversees a mentoring program called Junior G-men; the National Guard operates a series of outreach programs for inner city youth; and DEA manages a successful drug demand reduction program. Also, the Justice Department has received substantial increases in for its Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and perhaps some of these funds could be linked to anti-gang prevention/intervention efforts.

3. Build on Secretary Riley's "State of American Education."

Secretary's Riley's speech last Tuesday sounded the alarm to Parents and Communities about taking responsibility for our Children. The Administration should follow-up immediately on the Secretary's call to action. Here are some suggestions.

Family Involvement Campaign -- In his speech, Secretary Riley announced a new Family Involvement Campaign that aims to reconnect kids with their parents, families and communities. As part of this campaign, the Secretary committed to work with other agencies to promote family involvement, and the Administration could accomplish this by pulling together an interagency effort to promote families' taking responsibility for their kids -- and keeping them out of trouble.

An interagency effort to promote the campaign could include: HUD projects and local educational facilities being used as homework rooms; schools and National Park Service facilities be used by families for recreational purposes; federal law enforcement agencies sponsoring "family days" to help parents discuss the dangers of gangs, guns and drugs with their children.

Reconnecting with at-risk youth -- Another point stressed by Secretary Riley in his speech was reconnecting with at-risk youth. To help reach out to at-risk youth, Education, Justice and ONDCP could all contribute a small amount of their discretionary monies to promote anti-crime, pro-responsibility programs targeted at these kids. Along with federal seed money, these agencies could provide the use of federal facilities, technical assistance and other support to groups of role models interested in reaching out to at-risk youth in their communities. Before joining the Cabinet, Lee Brown started such a program (the Black Male Initiative) in Texas, and he has been eager to take up such a project at the federal level.

Police in Schools -- Another effort, which ties directly to the President's plan to increase police presence and expand community policing, is putting more police in our schools to help prevent crime. New York City has developed a specially trained

police force to work solely in its schools, and the City of Denver has been looking for federal funds (through the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act) to not only put more police in schools to prevent crime --but utilize police officers as teachers and mentors in our schools. Education and Justice could pool some discretionary resources to implement school policing models in several cities.

4. Police in Public Housing.

HUD currently has a program that promotes police officers moving into public housing, which is strongly supported by individuals on all sides of the political spectrum. HUD should work with Justice -- and any other government entity -- that can help us go a step further by creating incentives for police officers to live in any high-crime area.

5. Law Enforcement Technology Initiative.

The Administration is pursuing technology and defense conversion initiatives that could be used to support law enforcement efforts. These efforts should be packaged together and highlighted as helping state, local and federal law enforcement do its job. Generally, we can pursue the following initiatives.

Information Highway -- The NEC has already started to outline for the Vice President how the Information Highway can be used to support law enforcement efforts. They have pointed out to the Vice President that -- as state, local and federal governments have worked to coordinate their law enforcement efforts -- technology coordination has lagged behind. For example, while law enforcement agencies depend heavily on wireless communication, most law enforcement agencies do not have the capacity to communicate with each other. NEC has indicated that the information highway can be used to change this.

Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (C-TAC) -- C-TAC is the research arm of ONDCP, which works closely with the Advanced Research Projects Agency to provide technology support to law enforcement. Successful C-TAC projects and research should be expanded -- with ONDCP's discretionary monies, if possible -- and linked to our other law enforcement technology efforts.

Defense Conversion -- Local law enforcement agencies are always in need of new and better equipment, and the Justice Department has a program to help them get access to Defense Department equipment and technologies. However, the demand for defense department support greatly exceeds the supply, and -- as we continue to downsize the military -- any accelerated plan to which Justice and Defense can agree would be of valuable use to local law enforcement.

6. Improve Boot Camps

Generally, boot camps are slightly more effective and less costly than conventional prisons, and they offer policy makers the only alternative to long periods of incarceration that is broadly supported by the public. However, boot camps have not lived up to the original expectations of their proponents -- that they will simultaneously lower the rate of recidivism, relieve overcrowding and cost less than conventional prisons, and some critics are calling them a policy failure.

The Justice Department is currently in the process of finalizing the most comprehensive evaluation of boot camps to date. It details the experiences of 10 different states with boot camps and is likely to show that boot camps, while working, need to be improved. Around the time of the Report's release, it would be helpful for the Administration to announce a package of improvements. These could include:

Crime Bill Linkages -- There are two boot camp provisions in the Senate crime bill. The first authorizes \$3 billion for the Justice Department to make grants to states to build and operate boot camps for non-violent offenders or prisons to house violent drug offenders. The second boot camps program is part of the larger Drug Court program, which authorizes \$600 million for the use of alternative forms of punishment -- including, but not limited to, boot camps -- that will help ensure certainty of punishment for non-violent youthful offenders.

Both of these provisions generally require that boot camp programs include aftercare services, such as educational and job training programs, drug counseling or treatment, supervision, half-way house programs and job placement -- but they are not linked to any specific programs. To ensure that boot camps are effective, Labor, Justice, HUD and HHS could coordinate a small portion of any of their job training, housing, drug treatment and -- in the case of justice -- "aftershock" or electronic monitoring programs to help keep boot camp graduates from recidivating.

Specific Jobs Link -- We could significantly improve boot camp programs by linking them directly to a jobs component. Although intensive drug treatment and education, life skills training, and strict supervision will help reduce the likelihood that a boot camp graduate is re-arrested, the most difficult obstacle for most ex-offenders is getting that first job. Linking a pilot jobs program directly to boot camp graduates who agree to remain drug-free, stay out of trouble with the law and not father and not support children out of wedlock might be a model worth considering.

7. Implement a public transportation safety initiative.

In Washington, where the Metro system is considered one of the safest forms of public transportation, the first-ever shooting of a Metro police officer and customer took place during the past year -- making crime in public transportation a big issue in DC. In many other cities, however, crime on the subway or near bus stops has always been a problem. The Department of Transportation and Justice should take the lead in helping the high-crime public transportation systems crackdown on crime.

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CRIME AND VIOLENCE

"Violent crime and the fear it provokes are crippling our society, limiting personal freedom and fraying the ties that bind us. The crime bill before Congress gives you a chance to do something about it -- a chance to be tough and smart."

President Clinton
State of the Union Address
January 25, 1994

IT'S TIME TO PASS A CRIME BILL. AMERICANS HAVE WAITED LONG ENOUGH.

- * Personal security has become the most pressing concern in the everyday lives of millions of Americans and their families. People have a right to feel safe, and the first duty of government is to keep them safe.

- * We are in the midst of an epidemic of violence in this country. It is time to put politics and ideology aside and start providing real answers to the real fears of real people. We need more police, more drug courts, more boot camps, and a criminal justice system that keeps violent criminals off the streets. We also need stronger families, better schools, and more work in our communities.

FIGHTING CRIME IS A CENTERPIECE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S DOMESTIC AGENDA.

- * President Clinton made crime a centerpiece of his State of the Union Address, and challenged Congress to move quickly to pass a crime bill that will reduce and prevent crime and violence.

- * The Administration is seeking action on all fronts:

Put 100,000 More Police Officers on the Street in Community Policing. Putting more police on the beat will do more than anything else to catch criminals and prevent crime from occurring in the first place. In December, the Administration awarded grants to 74 cities and towns to expand community policing.

Put Violent, Repeat Offenders Away for Life. Most violent crimes are committed by a small percentage of criminals. We need a criminal justice system that makes sure those who commit crimes serve their sentences, and says to repeat offenders: When you commit a third violent crime, you will be put away, and put away for good -- three strikes and you're out. The Senate crime bill includes more money for prisons.

Pass an Assault Weapons Ban. No other nation allows teenagers to roam the streets with assault weapons, better armed than the police. The President has challenged sportsmen and others to join in this effort to build on the Brady Bill and keep guns out of the hands of criminals. The Senate crime bill includes a ban on the manufacture and sale of assault weapons, the gun of choice for drug dealers and gangs.

Expand Drug Treatment. Drugs are a factor in an enormous percentage of crimes. Recent studies indicate that drug use is on the rise again among young people. The crime bill contains more money for drug treatment for criminal addicts and boot camps for youthful offenders, and the Administration FY95 budget will contain a large increase in funding for drug treatment and drug education.

Give Young People Something to Say Yes to. In America's toughest neighborhoods, meanest streets, and poorest rural areas, we have seen a stunning breakdown of community, family and work -- the heart and soul of civilized society. This has created a vast vacuum into which violence, drugs and gangs have moved. So, even as we say no to crime, we must give people -- especially our young people -- something to say yes to. The Administration has undertaken many initiatives to help rebuild distressed communities, strengthen families, and provide work, including: job training, welfare reform, health reform, Empowerment Zones, reform of the Community Reinvestment Act, and legislation to launch a national network of community development banks.

100,000 Police Officers/Community Policing

- ◆ We need a stronger police presence, not just to enforce the law and catch criminals but to prevent crime. We must "fortify the thin blue line" in a manner designed to have truly lasting impact on crime and disorder in our nation. The Administration's Policing Initiative will help more police departments forge truly effective partnerships with their communities to control and prevent crime.

- ◆ Community policing is a strategy which combines increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities to create safer neighborhoods. Correctly implemented community policing not only reduces crime but also improves the quality of life for residents. Therefore, the availability of new federal policing resources will be linked to need and communities' commitment to actively building public safety partnerships with the public and private agencies to address the underlying conditions related to crime and disorder.

- ◆ The Crime Bill Policing and Public Safety Initiative to put 100,000 additional officers on the streets engaged in community policing will provide assistance to states and localities to:

- ▶ Hire, rehire, and redeploy police officers to implement community-oriented policing as part of locally-designed public safety programs;
- ▶ Assist communities and police departments in developing integrated, proactive, and comprehensive crime prevention programs; and
- ▶ Enhance technical assistance and training to ensure police officers and law enforcement agencies have the necessary community and problem solving oriented skills to meet the challenges they face.

- ◆ Eighty-five percent of the funds awarded under the Crime Bill Policing and Public Safety Initiative will be used to hire, rehire, and redeploy police officers; fifteen percent will be used for crime prevention programs, training and related activities. Multi-year grants to hire, rehire, and redeploy police officers may be made for up to five-years. Federal assistance will decrease over this period as localities assume a larger role. Localities will have significant flexibility in meeting the requirements of the initiative. Localities will also be able to submit joint grant applications to the Department.

- ◆ We have already made a downpayment on the promise of 100,000 new officers with the first two rounds of grant awards under the Police Hiring Supplement. This program is designed to increase the number of sworn law enforcement officers serving areas where they are needed the most, to improve the long-term ability of law enforcement to engage in community policing and ultimately to improve public safety. Under the first two rounds of this program, we have awarded \$76 million to 108 jurisdictions to help pay for the hire or rehire of 1,022 additional law enforcement officers. We will soon announce the awards under the third and final round.

Assault Weapons Ban

- ◆ The level of gun violence in our society is simply unacceptable. We must build on the Brady law to reduce gun violence, and the Administration strongly supports enactment of legislation that would prohibit the sale, manufacture and possession of semiautomatic assault weapons and large-capacity ammunition-feeding devices.
- ◆ Because of their tremendous firepower, assault weapons are the weapons of choice for drug traffickers, street gangs and paramilitary extremist groups. It is wrong to send our police officers out to fight criminals who are better armed than they are. These firearms have no legitimate sporting purpose and have turned our communities into war zones.
- ◆ For example, last year a gunman carrying two TEC-DC9s and more than 500 rounds of 9mm ammunition walked into a San Francisco law firm and opened fire. Eight people were killed and six were wounded. His TEC-DC9 was a copycat model of the Intratech TEC-DC9 already banned under California law.
- ◆ Trace studies of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) indicate that assault weapons are much more likely to be used in crime than other firearms. For example, while it has been estimated that assault weapons comprise only 1.5 to 3% of the firearms in the United States, 6.7% of firearms traced to crimes by BATF in 1992 were assault weapons, 6.8% of 1991 traces were assault weapons and 7% of 1990 traces were assault weapons.
- ◆ The assault weapons provision in the Senate Crime Bill offers a national, sensible approach to restricting these weapons by banning them by name and by certain characteristics, thereby preventing the manufacture of copycat models.
- ◆ Legitimate hunting and sporting weapons would not be banned, and we seek the support of sportsmen and others who lawfully own guns to join us in the campaign to reduce gun violence.

Three Strikes Life Imprisonment

- ◆ A significant percentage of violent crimes are committed by a small percentage of criminals. We need to enact laws around the country that will target these career predators and put them away for good. For this reason the Administration strongly supports enactment of "three strikes you're out" provisions that lock up these repeat offenders for good.
- ◆ Over thirty states are now considering three strikes provisions and they have been endorsed by governors ranging from Governor Cuomo of New York to Governor Wilson of California. A number of these provisions have been proposed in Congress and two are included in the crime bill which passed the Senate.
- ◆ We need to act quickly to pass a federal three strikes law that is both tough and smart. We should pass a law that focuses on those who commit truly violent offenses, not a law that covers offenses which every police officer would tell should not be included. What we do not need is partisanship, politics or posturing.
- ◆ The federal government also needs to assist and encourage the state efforts to pass three strikes laws. The vast majority of violent criminals are caught and punished at the state level. We need to ensure that when they are caught they are not released early.
- ◆ Federal assistance to states in this area should take two forms. By passing a tough and smart three strikes provision, the federal government can provide a model for state laws. More importantly, the federal government should provide assistance to states to create the necessary prison space so that no violent offender is ever released early for the lack of a cell.

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Divider Title: _____

**REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO MEMBERS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY**

**Ohio Peace Officers Training Academy
London, Ohio**

Thank you very much. Thank you, Ray Skeltor, for that introduction and, even more important, for your personal endorsement of community policing. I'm glad to be here with John Lenhardt and Greg Merritt and my longtime friend, Attorney General Lee Fisher. I thank him for what he said and for the work he is doing with all of you here in Ohio with Operation Crackdown and with many other anticrime initiatives.

I thank Senator Glenn and Senator Biden for coming down here. Senator Biden doesn't represent Ohio, except he represents all the law enforcement people in Ohio as the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and I appreciate him taking a whole day off from this break and coming down and being with Senator Glenn and me and being here with your Congresswoman Deborah Pryce. The three of them will have to vote to produce a crime bill that will deal with the issues I came here to discuss with you today.

I also want to say a special word of appreciation to all the state officials who have come out either here or at the airport, and to Ron Noble, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who came down with me. He has a lot to do with not only the Secret Service, who are my law enforcement detail -- that's a job in itself from time to time -- but also with the work we're doing to try to stiffen the regulations on gun dealers. I want to say a little more about that in a moment.

And finally, let me thank the leaders of the police associations who are here -- the FOP president Dewey Stokes, from Ohio; the head of the National Association of Police Officers, Bob Scully, who came down with us; and your state FOP president Steve Young. I thank all of them.

I came here today because your work, all of you who are in law enforcement, is probably more important to most Americans today than it has ever been in the whole history of the country. We know what crime and violence is doing to our people. The good news is that they know what it's doing to them and they really want us to do something about it. And maybe for the first time, the American people are willing to do their part, too.

This is a moment of great hope and opportunity for America. Everywhere I go it's what people want to talk to me about. The other day I flew into Shreveport, Louisiana, and the front page of the newspaper had a letter that a teenage girl had written to me. So she came out to meet me at the airport -- this young girl. And her letter said this: "If I could meet the President, I would ask him to make his top priority crime. Crime is so bad I'm afraid to go outside. I really didn't pay attention to crime until someone shot and killed my friend who was one of my church members. My concern is," -- listen to this -- "My concern is I won't have anyone to marry because all the nice young men will have been killed,

incarcerated, or in a gang. If I could give only one gift to America and the world, it would be no guns, no killing, just peace."

Over the weekend, four people were shot and a little girl was killed in an apartment complex in Bucyrus, not too far from here. This morning I met the widow and the father of Officer Chris Klietz of the Columbus Police Department who was killed in the line of duty. I met a 14-year old girl named Sarah Johnson from Cleveland who saw a friend of hers being beaten by three juveniles on the body of her friend, unfortunately, too late to save his life. Too bad no adults would follow her example -- maybe the child would be living today.

I met a woman named Anne Ross from Dayton, whose life has been threatened repeatedly because she began a program called Ravenwood 2000 that works with police to close crack houses in her neighborhood -- something the attorney general has worked so hard on. I met a man named Jim Johnson, who's from the Driving Park area of East Columbus, who's devoting much of his life now to crime patrols and helping citizens work with police officers to reduce the crime rate.

In the last three decades, violent crimes have increased by 300 percent. Over the last three years, almost a third of Americans have either had themselves or someone in their families victimized by crime. Yesterday was the 65th anniversary of the Saint Valentine's Day Massacre. Some of you may be old enough to remember it as children; I have seen movies about it. It absolutely galvanized the nation. In 1929, seven people were killed -- that was a massacre in 1929. In most cities today it's a normal weekend.

What are we going to do about this? Here is what our administration is trying to do. First, we want a drug strategy that gets hard-core drug users who cause most of the drug-related crime off the streets, out of crime and into treatment. Second, we want a tough, smart crime bill that puts 100,000 more police officers on the street and violent criminals behind bars. Third, we want to use every resource at our disposal to fight crime and drugs from public schools to public housing. Fourth, we want to give our young people something to say yes to, by putting hope and opportunity back into their lives. And, finally, we want to challenge every American to work with you, the law enforcement community, as partners; to put the values of work and family and community back at the center of the lives of our young people before it is too late for them.

I care a lot about this problem. This first elected job I ever had was as attorney general of my home state. I was a governor for a dozen years. I know what it means to double the prison capacity of a state, and to sign laws toughening crimes, and to carry out the death penalty, to add to the stock of police officers and try to deal with all the problems that are facing them. I know this is a tough problem. I also know it is a complicated one. It's easy to demagogue, easy to talk about, and quite another thing to do something that will make a fundamental difference in the lives of the people of this country.

You have to help us to do something that is tough, but that is also smart; something that will actually make a difference to every one of you when you get up in the morning and you put on your uniform and you put on your weapon and you go out and put your life on the

line -- you need to work with us to make sure that what we do makes a difference to you and to what you're doing; that it's not just another bunch of political speeches that sound good and score 90 percent in the polls, but may not make a difference. You need to make sure we make a difference.

The purpose of all public service -- your work and mine -- should be to get people together and to get something done. That is what we are trying to do here.

First of all, it's clear that to reduce crime significantly in America we have to reduce hard-core drug use. Last year our Drug Policy Director -- last week our Drug Policy Director Lee Brown, who was the Chief of Police in Houston, Atlanta, and New York, and one of the pioneers of the community policing concept that Patrolman Skeltor talked so eloquently about, announced, along with me, our strategy on drug control and drug abuse. It focuses on hard-core drug use because that's the worst part of the problem.

Heavy users can -- just for example -- heavy users are about 20 percent of all cocaine users, but they consume two-thirds of the available cocaine. And more than 50 percent of the people arrested for crimes now test positive for drugs. We have got to get these hard-core users off the street. But those who are going to be back on the street we have got to get them into treatment. We want to help them get the treatment they need, but if they don't get the message we have to use the courts, the jails, the prisons to make sure they do. Our budget and the crime bill, if they both pass, will help us to get another 140,000 hard-core drug users into substantial treatment programs that have a chance to work per year.

There are two other things that we have emphasized. First of all, there is a disturbing bit of evidence in this last year that casual drug use among young people is beginning to rise again. And we have to get the message out to them. The only policy to follow is no use. Drugs are dangerous. Drugs are illegal. It cannot become acceptable among young people to use drugs again. We have got to send the message out loud and clear.

We know the most powerful tool we have over the long run is changing the whole culture in America. I don't know how many of you have been active in the DARE program, but when my daughter was in the 5th grade I heard her and her classmates give me no less than 10 speeches about the officer that came on a regular basis in the DARE program. It makes a difference whether kids are told early and clearly by someone they really respect that the only sensible policy is no use.

And finally, we're going to try to alter our policy relating to controlling the supply of drugs coming into this country. We spend a lot of time trying to patrol our borders. We spend a lot of time trying to patrol the high seas. We want to spend more money, more resources and more efforts going after the drug dealers and the drug kingpins in their home countries. They come after us at home; we should go after them at home.

The drug strategy must work with the crime bill. And the most important message I have to say to you again today is we need your help to pass a crime bill that makes a difference.

Last summer I stood with police officers and leaders of police associations, along with Senator Biden as the Chair of the Judiciary Committee and the longtime strongest, most consistent proponent of getting a new crime bill, to propose a comprehensive plan to put more police on the streets, more criminals behind bars, and to do more than we'd ever done before to prevent crime. Just before Thanksgiving, as Lee Fisher said, the Congress passed the Brady Bill, which requires a five-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun so we can check into criminal records.

Meanwhile, in the Senate Senator Biden introduced our anticrime bill, working with the Attorney General and with members in both parties of the Senate. It went through the Senate and it provides, among other things, for another 100,000 police officers on the street, for a ban on assault weapons, for an enormous increase in the investment that the federal government makes to the states for alternatives to imprisonment, like boot camps for young people, and more help for states -- it's a big deal in Ohio -- to deal with prison overcrowding and for some other things that I'll talk more about in a minute. It's a very good bill.

In the House, there were important parts of the program which were adopted, but the House has not yet succeeded in passing all the elements of the crime bill so that the Senate and House can then get together, agree on a common bill, pass it and send it to me for signature.

The American people have waited on this bill long enough. It was almost passed -- or a previous version of it -- in 1992, and it didn't pass. This bill needs to be passed, on my desk for signature soon. This is not something we should take all year doing. We should take a few weeks, do it right and send it to the President's desk.

I'll make this commitment -- if Congress will pass the bill soon, I will respond by cutting through the red tape and the bureaucracy in Washington so that within a year 20,000 new police officers are hired and start the training that they need to make our streets safer. We need some clear things in the crime bill that come out of both the Senate and the House.

What's the bottom line? One, we've got to have a stronger police presence, not only to catch criminals, but to prevent crime. The Senate's approved and the House should approve another 100,000 police officers over the next five years. It will be paid for not by new taxes, but through a violent crime trust fund that will pay for the entire crime bill through reductions in the federal bureaucracy -- reductions by attrition. We have proposed to reduce the number of federal employees over the next five years by 252,000. That's a 12-percent reduction. It would make the federal government the smallest it's been in 30 years and take the entire amount of money we get from the savings and put it into fighting crime. I think it's a good swap.

But if we do it, then it's important that the local departments do what Ray Skeltor talked about. We've got to have more police officers on the street; people who know their neighbors and know the children and understand when there are problems, and listen to people when there's a stranger in the neighborhood, and do things that are necessary to keep

crime from happening in the first place as well as to catch criminals quicker. We know that works. We know that works.

The Mayor of Houston was recently reelected with 91 percent of the vote. You can't get 91 percent of the people to agree that the sun's coming up tomorrow morning. Why? Because he put another 655 police officers on the street and in one year -- 15 months -- crime dropped 22 percent and the murder rate dropped 27 percent. Why? Because the police officers did two things -- they got back in touch with the community and they were heavily deployed toward the areas where they knew the biggest problems would be. We can do this. We can do this. We'll provide the people; you have to deploy them properly. But we can do it.

Now, once again, this is an issue where the people may be ahead of Washington. We've got a smaller program that the Attorney General runs that the Congress has provided for us to put more police officers on the street. It's a grant program, and communities of all sizes all across America apply for it. We have given out 100 grants to cities and communities nationwide, including four in Ohio -- to Cleveland, Mansfield, Newark and Zenia. Now, that's the good news. The bad news is, we have received applications from 3,000 communities. And instead of making people happy, every time -- because there's so much focus on this at the grass roots -- every time we announce these grants I get 10 calls from mayors saying, I helped you in 1992. I've got a problem. Where's my money? The answer is, your money is in the crime bill. Help us to pass it, so we can help all of America and not just a few.

Second, the crime bill stiffens penalties. It does add capital punishment for a number of crimes and some of them are quite appropriate. When someone kills a law enforcement officer in the line of duty, I think the penalty for that ought to be death. There ought to be a deterrent that is clear and unambiguous.

But even more significant perhaps is the concept that is now sweeping America that is known under the slogan, "Three strikes and you're out." And I want to talk about it because I support it. A significant percentage of the violent crimes in this country are done by a very small percentage of the total criminal population. Most criminals are nonviolent -- most criminals who commit violent offenses are not committing life-threatening offenses or rape. We know that. We know that there are a core of people who are predisposed to do things which are horrible, and that is the genesis of the "three strikes and you're out." If people cannot stop doing things that threaten other people's lives, they simply shouldn't be eligible for parole.

Now, the important thing about this is, if we're going to pass it in the Congress we ought to do it right. There should be no partisanship in this, no politics, no posturing. We ought to do what is right for America. We ought to pass a tough, good, clear bill, but we shouldn't litter it up with every offense in the world that the average police officer will tell you in the front end shouldn't be a part of it. In other words, we need to draw this properly and right so we can set a standard that says three strikes and you're out, and it means something that every American can agree with.

And then we have to recognize, as all of you know, that most laws -- criminal laws -- are state laws and most criminal law enforcement is done by local police officials; and therefore, we have to hope that what we do in the Congress will set a standard that all other states then across the country will embrace -- so we can identify the relatively small number of people that are wreaking heartbreak and devastation and death and put them behind bars and keep them there.

When we do that we also have to help you with more space for dealing with some of your prison problems. And we are debating what the best way to do about this is. I want to say, on the way down here today, Senator Glenn gave me a speech -- I could tell he'd given it before, but it still was good -- about the Ohio prison overcrowding problem and how we ought to have nonviolent offenders and less expensive construction.

He said, "You know, when I was a Marine, a quonset hut was good enough for me, and it ought to be good enough for criminals as well." I think that's -- Because I was a governor and an attorney general I could write you a book on the cost of building penitentiaries and what's wrong with it, but I won't do that today.

The fourth thing we need to do is to make sure the criminals are not better-armed than police officers. We ought to pass the assault weapons ban. The Senate bill that your other senator who is not here today -- Senator Metzenbaum -- has worked so hard on bans the manufacture, transfer and possession of deadly military-style assault weapons, and large-capacity ammunition-feeding devices. These weapons have become the weapons of choice for drug traffickers, street gangs, and paramilitary extremists groups.

Just ask the leaders of the police organizations that are here -- ask Bob Scully and Dewey Stokes what they know about this as a national problem, not just an Ohio problem -- as a national problem. The leaders of the police organizations in this country have told Congress time and time again until they're blue in the face that these weapons cannot be allowed on the street; that it is wrong to send police officers out to fight people who are better armed than they are. This has nothing to do with sportsmanship.

Now, the fifth thing we need to do is to make our schools gun-free, drug-free and violence-free. If kids can't go to school safe, this country cannot move into the 21st century in good shape.

It sounds like a simple thing, but there have been schools in this country where people do bullet drills. There are -- I met at one of my town meetings in California -- this really eloquent young man stood up and said, "My brother and I, we don't want to be in a gang. We don't want to have guns. We don't want to do wrong. We want to stay in school and make something of ourselves. And we left the school in our neighborhood because it wasn't safe. We went to another school because we thought it was safer, and a nut walked in that school when we were registering, shooting a gun, and shot my brother standing right in front of me to register for school."

people something to do that will prevent crime; a summer of safety in service to America. I'm very proud of it; we need more of that all across the country.

Now, let me say, I know the crime bill won't solve all the problems, but it will make a beginning. Our HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros, has a Safe Homes initiative in public housing projects. The Treasury Secretary is tightening up on federal licensing of firearms dealers. There are more gun dealers in America than there are people running filling stations -- or something I know more about -- people who own McDonald's. You laugh about it, but that's stunning, isn't it? It's stunning. And we have to do something about it.

We are doing what we can to try to deal with it. We also recognize that crime is highest in areas where families are weakest, communities are weakest and where there are the fewest jobs. We know that. We know that a lot of these problems move in, almost pulled in by the vacuum created by the breakdown of family, community and work. And we have some strategies designed to encourage the business community in this country to invest in putting people back to work in these areas where chronic unemployment is so high.

America, out of its generosity, has spent a lot of your money in the last 10 to 15 years trying to get American businesses to invest in the Caribbean, to invest in the developing world, to give people a chance to grow in the idea that it was good for our long-term self-interest; that if these people had jobs and incomes, they would buy more American products. In America's cities today and in our devastated rural areas, there are people who would love to buy American products if they had the jobs. We ought to have the same policy for them we do for countries abroad.

The last thing I'd like to say is, we need help. We need you to help us pass the crime bill. But we also need the American people to recognize that you cannot do this alone. The most law-abiding societies are not necessarily those with the biggest police forces; they are those that have the strongest families, the strongest values, the strongest code of conduct against hurting their neighbors. We need help. And every American that is willing to support this crime bill and stand up and shout, hallelujah, when more police officers are hired on the street needs to be not only law-abiding, but law supporting.

Every American can be part of a crime control unit. Every American can be part of doing something in the neighborhood school to help those kids who don't have parents to teach them right from wrong. Most of them are still real good kids and they're doing the best they can early on, and they need help. Every American can do something to restore these values.

And let me say, when I see what has happened in the crime area -- three times as many murders today as in 1960, three times as many violent crimes per police officer as there were 30 years ago, and three times as many births outside marriage -- where there has never been a marriage -- also related to the ultimate crime problem, I realize that a lot of these things are going to require the American people to get together and get something done.

They can't just look at you. They can't just look at me. They can't just look at your members of Congress. We have to look inside, too. Yes, there's a role for the Congress; yes, there's a role for the police. But there's a role for the American people, too. You can't make me believe that we can't take our streets back and give our kids their futures back. And we're going to do our best, starting with the crime bill. We want you to help us.

Thank you and God bless you.

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OPERATION SAFE HOME OVERVIEW

Public housing and publicly assisted housing are valuable, critical social assets. For millions of low-income Americans, they can and should be engines of transition: from welfare to work; from dependence to self-sufficiency; from tenancy to homeownership. Most public and assisted housing plays this role today.

But public and assisted housing cannot live up to its promise if it is wracked by crime, drugs and violence and undermined by fraud and abuse. Operation Safe Home will bring the coordinated resources and expertise of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Justice and Treasury, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) -- in cooperation with state and local law enforcement agencies and public housing authorities -- to bear on violent crime and white collar crime in public and assisted housing.

President Clinton is already committed to an aggressive assault on crime in American communities -- through the addition of 100,000 officers to the nation's police forces, community policing, increased fees for gun-dealer licenses and a ban on assault weapons. Operation Safe Home will complement the president's efforts by concentrating resources in areas where crime is most serious and delivering law-enforcement services to low-income individuals and families who are crime's first and most frequent victims.

Operation Safe Home will combat violent crime in public and assisted housing through:

- Tightly coordinated law enforcement and crime prevention operations at targeted sites.
- Federal initiatives and policies to strengthen law enforcement and crime and drug prevention in public and assisted housing.
- Improved consultation and coordination between HUD and federal law enforcement agencies and ONDCP on design and implementation of HUD crime-prevention initiatives.

White collar crime will be fought and deterred through:

- An assault on bribery, embezzlement and bid rigging in public housing.
- Prosecution of owners of private, HUD-insured multifamily housing who illegally divert project resources.

A number of these initiatives involve new funding; all of them involve better coordinated, more creative and smarter use of federal resources. In the final analysis, broad-based coordination, innovation and flexibility will be key to Operation Safe Home's success.

COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

Public and assisted housing communities must be safe and drug-free. Residents of public and assisted housing long for safe homes and streets just as much, and deserve them just as much, as their fellow Americans.

Yet residents of public housing and surrounding areas daily run a ferocious gantlet of crime unthinkable to other people. The rate of reported violent crime in public housing and nearby neighborhoods far outstrips the violent crime rate in greater metropolitan areas.

For example, in Los Angeles between 1986 and 1989, reported violent crimes occurred at an average annual rate of 67 per 1,000 people in public housing developments, compared to 22 per 1,000 citywide. In Washington, DC during the same period, the average annual violent crime rate was 41 per 1,000 in public housing and 19 per 1,000 citywide. A substantial percentage of the violent crime in the nation's capital occurs within six blocks of HUD-owned housing.

Public housing residents are victims, not perpetrators of crime. The executive director of the New Haven, Connecticut Housing Authority reports, for example, that while 10 percent of the city's residents live in public housing, 85 percent of those arrested on housing authority property do not live there. And the police in Cincinnati, Ohio report that 77 percent of the people arrested on public housing authority property there are non-residents.

This reign of terror in public and assisted housing must end. It is destroying whole generations of young people and ultimately threatens to destroy the very fabric of our society. Operation Safe Home will address this critical threat through a series of measures:

- Coordinated Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Operations at Targeted Sites
 - HUD, the Department of Justice, the Treasury Department and ATF will target a number of public and assisted housing sites for law enforcement and crime prevention operations. Site selection will be based on Urban Revitalization Demonstration designations, and ongoing federal, state and local law enforcement operations.

- The Department of Justice, working with ATF, Secret Service and the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG), will coordinate law enforcement work and reach out to state and local police and prosecutors at these sites. They will analyze violent crime and drug-related problems in light of ongoing enforcement efforts and develop plans for expanded enforcement as necessary. While HUD OIG assumes responsibility for coordinating these efforts, leadership and operations will be decided separately by each group.
- A HUD-sponsored conference on violent crime and drug crime will be convened at each site. Members of Congress, tenants, owners, management, local businesses, community groups, state and local officials and law enforcement agencies will be invited to participate.
- A violent-crime steering committee will be established at each site. The committees will be chaired by the executive director of the public housing authority (or equivalent), and will include representatives of tenants, owners, management, local businesses, community groups, and law enforcement. The committees will undertake an on-going assessment of the violent crime problem at each site; make recommendations on crime and drug prevention efforts; and oversee prevention programs.
- New federal policies and initiatives to support law enforcement and crime prevention in public and assisted housing
 - Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC), currently pending before Congress, will give public housing authorities increased flexibility to address gang activity, drug use, youth violence and other forms of crime through both enforcement and prevention.

COMPAC will build on HUD's Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program, which specifically targets drug-related crime. Funding for this program was increased \$90 million, to \$265 million in FY '94.
 - The Tenant Opportunity Program (TOP) will permit resident groups, in cooperation with local housing authorities, to extend the scope of HUD's existing Resident Management Program beyond training for property management to training for business ownership and operation, child care, youth programs, tenant patrols and other activities that help prevent crime.

Funding for this program will be increased \$60 million, to \$85 million, in fiscal 1995. Funding for the resident-management program, on which this initiative builds, has already been increased from \$5 million to \$25 million for FY '94.

In addition to these initiatives, HUD will:

- Encourage public housing authorities to work with private groups and business to foster gun-buy programs.
- Prohibit gun dealers from operating in public housing. HUD regulations currently allow "legal profit-making enterprises" to operate in public housing. Regulations will be amended to except gun dealers from this provision and public housing authorities will be required to implement this prohibition by including it in their leases.
- Set aside \$5 million from its Headquarters fund to support relocation programs for public housing residents who come forward to assist in criminal investigations and prosecutions in public housing.
- Encourage law enforcement personnel to live in public and assisted housing and in surrounding communities, through such incentives as rent-free apartments, utility subsidies.
- Help public housing authorities reach agreements with local police agencies for the delivery of effective law enforcement services to public housing residents, through the development of a model contract.
- Require public housing authorities to develop strategies for coordinating with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, as a condition for receiving drug elimination grants. Drug elimination grant applicants in Weed and Seed locations will receive additional preference.
- Give special consideration to Family Investment Center grant applicants in DOJ Weed and Seed locations. Family Investment Centers provide education and employment training for families in public housing.
- Give public housing authorities the flexibility to redirect existing funds so that they can quickly implement new crime-prevention strategies arising from Operation Safe Home, according to local needs.

The Department of Justice, the Treasury Department, HUD and ONDCP will work together to enhance the capabilities of housing authority police officers. HUD, DOJ and Treasury will identify training opportunities for officers, including the prestigious training facilities at the FBI Academy and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

The Department of Justice and HUD will collaborate to identify ways to help public housing authorities screening out and/or evict undesirable tenants and will coordinate with ongoing Weed and Seed efforts.

- Better targeting of HUD's existing crime- and drug-prevention programs

As part of its national crime- and drug-prevention efforts, HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing sponsors technical assistance and training in areas such as community policing, resident patrols, crime- and drug-prevention through environmental design, risk-focused violence prevention, and establishment of youth councils. Henceforth, HUD will consult with the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury and ONDCP on the design and implementation of these programs, thus ensuring that the programs benefit from the extensive expertise and experience of Federal law enforcement.

COMBATting WHITE COLLAR CRIME

Fraudulent activity leads to the literal physical deterioration of public and assisted housing and erodes public support for public and assisted housing programs.

Taxpayers depend on HUD to maintain the value of their investment in public and assisted housing, and residents depend on HUD to protect them from being victimized by the fraudulent activities of a few public housing officials and landlords.

HUD's OIG and the Department of Justice will undertake a joint effort to target, investigate and prosecute cases involving substantial fraud (such as bribery, embezzlement, and bid-rigging) in public housing administrations throughout the country. Cases in this area are often the result of information provided by public housing officials and concerned residents.

Meanwhile, during the first half of calendar 1994, HUD OIG auditors and investigators will be conducting a series of limited probes to uncover additional instances of fraud, with the expectation that these probes will generate another wave of cases for FBI/OIG investigation and federal prosecution.

HUD, the Department of Justice are committed to developing an effective strategy for prosecuting cases in which private owners of FHA-insured multifamily projects have illegally diverted project resources. Misuse or diversion of project assets and income -- "equity skimming" -- contributes to defaults on FHA-insured multifamily mortgages, results in substandard living conditions for low-income families, increases the demand on HUD for further financial assistance and results in losses to HUD through the sale of devalued, foreclosed properties.

Losses to taxpayers from equity skimming are significant. OIG audits over the last three years -- covering less than 1 percent of HUD's \$43 billion insured portfolio -- have uncovered almost \$22 million in equity skimming.

The HUD-DOJ effort to combat equity skimming will strongly support the goals of DOJ's Affirmative Civil Enforcement Program, and is expected to utilize double damages remedies provided by the HUD Reform Act of 1990.

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VOTE REPORT

VIOLENT CRIME PREVENTION ACT OF 1991

Abstract: Close further debate on the Conference Report on H. R. 3371.

HR 3371

CR# 53

U.S. Senate

102nd Congress

2nd Session

03/19/92

BILL-SPONSOR: Representative Jack Brooks D-TX

VOTE-SPONSOR: N/A

AMEND-SPONSOR: N/A

DESCRIPTION: Senate, three fifths of those duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, failed to close further debate on the Conference Report on H. R. 3371, to control and prevent crime.

Tally: 54-43

Democrats: 49-6

Republicans: 5-37

VOTES BY STATE:

ALASKA:

Stevens (R)	NAY	Murkowski (R)	NAY
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ALABAMA:

Herlin (D)	NAY	Shelby (D)	NAY
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ARKANSAS:

Bumpers (D)	AYE	Pryor (D)	AYE
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ARIZONA:

DeConcini (D)	AYE	McCain (R)	NAY
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CALIFORNIA:

Cranston (D)	NAY	Seymour (R)	NAY
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COLORADO:

Wirth (D)	AYE	Brown (R)	NAY
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CONNECTICUT:

Dodd (D)	AYE	Lieberman (D)	AYE
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VOTE PROFILE REPORT HR 3371 CR# 53

DELAWARE:

Roth (R)	NAY	Biden (D)	AYE
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FLORIDA:

Graham (D)	AYE	Mack (R)	NAY
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GEORGIA:

Nunn (D)	AYE	Fowler Jr. (D)	AYE
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HAWAII:

Inouye (D)	AYE	Akaka (D)	AYE
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IOWA:

Grassley (R)	NAY	Harkin (D)	AYE
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IDAHO:

Symms (R)	NAY	Craig (R)	NAY
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ILLINOIS:

Dixon (D)	N-V	Simon (D)	AYE
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INDIANA:

Lugar (R)	NAY	Coats (R)	NAY
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KANSAS:

Dole (R)	NAY	Kassebaum (R)	AYE
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KENTUCKY:

Ford (D)	AYE	McConnell (R)	NAY
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LOUISIANA:

Johnston (D)	NAY	Breaux (D)	NAY
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MASSACHUSETTS:

Kennedy (D)	AYE	Kerry (D)	AYE
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MARYLAND:

Sarbanes (D)	AYE	Mikulski (D)	AYE
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MAINE:

Cohen (R)	NAY	Mitchell (D)	AYE
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MICHIGAN:

Riegle (D)	AYE	Levin (D)	AYE
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VOTE PROFILE REPORT HR 3371 CR# 53

MINNESOTA:

Durenberger (R) AYE Wellstone (D) AYE

MISSOURI:

Danforth (R) AYE Bond (R) NAY

MISSISSIPPI:

Cochran (R) NAY Lott (R) NAY

MONTANA:

Baucus (D) AYE Burns (R) NAY

NORTH CAROLINA:

Helms (R) NAY Sanford (D) AYE

NORTH DAKOTA:

Burdick (D) AYE Conrad (D) AYE

NEBRASKA:

Exon (D) AYE Kerrey (D) N-V

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Rudman (R) NAY Smith, R. (R) NAY

NEW JERSEY:

Bradley (D) AYE Lautenberg (D) AYE

NEW MEXICO:

Domenici (R) NAY Bingaman (D) AYE

NEVADA:

Reid (D) AYE Bryan (D) AYE

NEW YORK:

Moynihhan (D) NAY D'Amato (R) NAY

OHIO:

Glenn (D) AYE Metzenbaum (D) AYE

OKLAHOMA:

Boren (D) AYE Nickles (R) NAY

VOTE PROFILE REPORT HR 3371 CR# 53

OREGON:

Hatfield (R) NAY Packwood (R) NAY

PENNSYLVANIA:

Specter (R) NAY Wofford (D) AYE

RHODE ISLAND:

Pell (D) AYE Chafee (R) AYE

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Thurmond (R) NAY Hollings (D) AYE

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Pressler (R) NAY Daschle (D) AYE

TENNESSEE:

Sasser (D) AYE Gore (D) AYE

TEXAS:

Bentsen (D) AYE Gramm (R) NAY

UTAH:

Garn (R) NAY Hatch (R) NAY

VIRGINIA:

Warner (R) N-V Robb (D) AYE

VERMONT:

Leahy (D) AYE Jeffords (R) AYE

WASHINGTON:

Adams (D) AYE Gorton (R) NAY

WISCONSIN:

Kasten (R) NAY Kohl (D) AYE

WEST VIRGINIA:

Byrd (D) AYE Rockefeller (D) AYE

WYOMING:

Wallop (R) NAY Simpson (R) NAY

VOTE PROFILE REPORT HR 3371 CR# 262

Abstract: Close further debate on the conference report on H.R. 3371.

HR 3371

CR# 262

U.S. Senate

102nd Congress

2nd Session

10/02/92

BILL-SPONSOR: Representative Jack Brooks D-TX

VOTE-SPONSOR: N/A

AMEND-SPONSOR: N/A

DESCRIPTION: Senate, three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, failed to close further debate on the conference report on H.R. 3371, to control and reduce crime.

Tally: 55-43

Democrats: 52-4

Republicans: 3-39

VOTES BY STATE:

ALASKA:

Stevens (R)	NAY	Murkowski (R)	NAY
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ALABAMA:

Heflin (D)	NAY	Shelby (D)	NAY
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ARKANSAS:

Bumpers (D)	AYE	Pryor (D)	AYE
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ARIZONA:

DeConcini (D)	AYE	McCain (R)	NAY
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CALIFORNIA:

Cranston (D)	AYE	Seymour (R)	NAY
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COLORADO:

Wirth (D)	AYE	Brown (R)	NAY
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CONNECTICUT:

Dodd (D)	AYE	Lieberman (D)	AYE
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VOTE PROFILE REPORT HR 3371 CR# 262

DELAWARE:

Roth (R)	NAY	Biden (D)	AYE
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FLORIDA:

Graham (D)	AYE	Mack (R)	NAY
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GEORGIA:

Nunn (D)	AYE	Fowler Jr. (D)	AYE
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HAWAII:

Inouye (D)	AYE	Akaka (D)	AYE
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IOWA:

Grassley (R)	NAY	Harkin (D)	AYE
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IDAHO:

Symms (R)	NAY	Craig (R)	NAY
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ILLINOIS:

Dixon (D)	AYE	Simon (D)	AYE
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INDIANA:

Lugar (R)	NAY	Coats (R)	NAY
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KANSAS:

Dole (R)	NAY	Kassebaum (R)	AYE
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KENTUCKY:

Ford (D)	AYE	McConnell (R)	NAY
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LOUISIANA:

Johnston (D)	NAY	Breaux (D)	NAY
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MASSACHUSETTS:

Kennedy (D)	AYE	Kerry (D)	AYE
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MARYLAND:

Sarbanes (D)	AYE	Mikulski (D)	AYE
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MAINE:

Cohen (R)	NAY	Mitchell (D)	AYE
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MICHIGAN:

Riegle (D)	AYE	Levin (D)	AYE
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VOTE PROFILE REPORT HR 3371 CR# 262

OREGON:

Hatfield (R) NAY Packwood (R) NAY

PENNSYLVANIA:

Specter (R) NAY Wofford (D) AYE

RHODE ISLAND:

Pell (D) AYE Chafee (R) AYE

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Thurmond (R) NAY Hollings (D) AYE

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Pressler (R) NAY Daschle (D) AYE

TENNESSEE:

Sasser (D) AYE Gore (D) AYE

TEXAS:

Bentsen (D) AYE Gramm (R) NAY

UTAH:

Garn (R) NAY Hatch (R) NAY

VIRGINIA:

Warner (R) NAY Robb (D) AYE

VERMONT:

Leahy (D) AYE Jeffords (R) AYE

WASHINGTON:

Adams (D) AYE Gorton (R) NAY

WISCONSIN:

Kasten (R) NAY Kohl (D) AYE

WEST VIRGINIA:

Byrd (D) AYE Rockefeller (D) AYE

WYOMING:

Wallop (R) NAY Simpson (R) NAY

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VOTE REPORT

VIOLENT CRIME PREVENTION ACT OF 1991

Abstract: Close further debate on the conference report on H. R. 3371.

HR 3371 CR# 278 U.S. Senate

102nd Congress 1st Session

November 27, 1991

BILL-SPONSOR: Representative Jack Brooks D-TX

VOTE-SPONSOR: N/A

AMEND-SPONSOR: N/A

DESCRIPTION:

Senate, three-fifths of those duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, failed to agree to close further debate on the conference report on H. R. 3371, to control and prevent crime.

Tally: 49-38

Democrats: 48-3

Republicans: 1-35

VOTES BY STATE:

ALASKA:

Stevens (R)	N-V	Murkowski (R)	NAY
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ALABAMA:

Heflin (D)	NAY	Shelby (D)	NAY
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ARKANSAS:

Bumpers (D)	AYE	Pryor (D)	N-V
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ARIZONA:

DeConcini (D)	AYE	McCain (R)	NAY
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CALIFORNIA:

Cranston (D)	AYE	Seymour (R)	NAY
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COLORADO:

Wirth (D)	N-V	Brown (R)	N-V
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CONNECTICUT:

Dodd (D)	AYE	Lieberman (D)	AYE
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DELAWARE:

Roth (R)	NAY	Biden (D)	AYE
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VOTE PROFILE REPORT HR 3371 CR# 278

FLORIDA:			
Graham (D)	AYE	Mack (R)	NAY
GEORGIA:			
Nunn (D)	AYE	Fowler Jr. (D)	AYE
HAWAII:			
Inouye (D)	AYE	Akaka (D)	AYE
IOWA:			
Grassley (R)	NAY	Harkin (D)	AYE
IDAHO:			
Symms (R)	NAY	Craig (R)	NAY
ILLINOIS:			
Dixon (D)	AYE	Simon (D)	N-V
INDIANA:			
Lugar (R)	NAY	Coats (R)	NAY
KANSAS:			
Dole (R)	NAY	Kassebaum (R)	N-V
KENTUCKY:			
Ford (D)	AYE	McConnell (R)	NAY
LOUISIANA:			
Johnston (D)	N-V	Breaux (D)	N-V
MASSACHUSETTS:			
Kennedy (D)	AYE	Kerry (D)	AYE
MARYLAND:			
Sarbanes (D)	AYE	Mikulski (D)	AYE
MAINE:			
Cohen (R)	NAY	Mitchell (D)	AYE
MICHIGAN:			
Riegle (D)	AYE	Levin (D)	AYE
MINNESOTA:			
Durenberger (R)	NAY	Wellstone (D)	NAY

VOTE PROFILE REPORT HR 3371 CR# 278

MISSOURI:

Danforth (R) N-V Bond (R) NAY

MISSISSIPPI:

Cochran (R) NAY Lott (R) NAY

MONTANA:

Baucus (D) AYE Burns (R) NAY

NORTH CAROLINA:

Helms (R) N-V Sanford (D) AYE

NORTH DAKOTA:

Burdick (D) AYE Conrad (D) AYE

NEBRASKA:

Exon (D) AYE Kerrey (D) N-V

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Rudman (R) NAY Smith, R. (R) NAY

NEW JERSEY:

Bradley (D) AYE Lautenberg (D) AYE

NEW MEXICO:

Domenici (R) NAY Bingaman (D) AYE

NEVADA:

Reid (D) AYE Bryan (D) AYE

NEW YORK:

Moynihan (D) AYE D'Amato (R) NAY

OHIO:

Glenn (D) AYE Metzenbaum (D) AYE

OKLAHOMA:

Boren (D) AYE Nickles (R) NAY

OREGON:

Hatfield (R) NAY Packwood (R) NAY

PENNSYLVANIA:

Specter (R) NAY Wofford (D) AYE

441. HR 3371. Crime Bill Rule. Adoption of the rule (H Res 301) to waive all points of order against and provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to mandate a five-day waiting period and a background check for handgun purchases; authorize \$3 billion for federal, state and local law enforcement; codify the "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule; extend the federal death penalty to more than 50 crimes; require federal death row habeas corpus appeals to be filed within one year from when their direct appeals were exhausted; and limit such appeals to cases in which the petitioner could not have discovered relevant facts or in which state officials acted unconstitutionally and the information is sufficient to undermine the prisoner's guilt. Adopted 232-160: R 5-148; D 227-11 (ND 153-5, SD 72-6); I 0-1, Nov. 27, 1991.

442. HR 3371. Crime Bill Recommittal Motion. Hyde, R-Ill., motion to recommit the conference report to the conference committee with instructions to the House managers to insist on certain House provisions, including restitution of crime victims, HIV testing of sex offenders, the exclusionary rule, the Equal Justice Act, the death penalty, the seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases and others. The motion would also instruct the House conferees to insist on the Senate provisions for habeas corpus proceedings in federal death penalty cases and terrorism and public corruption cases. Motion rejected 174-237: R 152-4; D 22-232 (ND 8-166, SD 14-66); I 0-1, Nov. 27, 1991.

443. HR 3371. Crime Bill Conference Report. Adoption of the conference report to mandate a five-day waiting period and a background check for handgun purchases; authorize \$3 billion for federal, state and local law enforcement; codify the "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule; extend the federal death penalty to 50 crimes; require federal death row habeas corpus appeals to be filed within one year from the date on which their direct appeals were exhausted; and limit such appeals to cases where the petitioner could not have discovered relevant facts or in which state officials acted unconstitutionally and the information is sufficient to undermine the prisoner's guilt. Adopted 205-203: R 6-149; D 199-53 (ND 136-37, SD 63-16); I 0-1, Nov. 27, 1991. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

444. HR 3435. RTC Funding. Derrick, D-S.C., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 320) to waive all points of order against and provide for House floor consideration of the bill to provide additional taxpayer money to the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) and to restructure the RTC. Republicans tried to defeat the previous question, which would have allowed them to try to amend the rule to allow a floor amendment to attach an economic growth package to the bill. Motion agreed to 248-144: R 4-143; D 243-1 (ND 166-1, SD 77-0); I 1-0, Nov. 27, 1991.

KEY

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

Democrats Republicans
 Independent

ALABAMA

1 Colahan	N	Y	N	?
2 Dickinson	?	?	?	?
3 Browder	Y	N	Y	?
4 Benill	Y	?	?	?
5 Cramer	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Erdreich	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harris	N	Y	N	Y

ALASKA

Al Young	N	Y	N	N
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ARIZONA

1 Rhodes	N	Y	N	?
2 Pastor	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Stump	Y	N	N	N
4 Kyl	N	Y	N	N
5 Kolbe	N	Y	N	N

ARKANSAS

1 Alexander	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Thornton	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	N	Y	N	N
4 Anthony	Y	N	Y	Y

CALIFORNIA

1 Riggs	N	Y	N	N
2 Hanger	N	Y	N	N
3 Matsui	?	N	Y	?
4 Fazio	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Pelaez	Y	N	Y	?
6 Boxer	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Delums	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Stark	?	N	Y	Y
10 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Lantos	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Campbell	?	?	?	?
13 Mineta	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Doolittle	N	Y	N	N
15 Condit	Y	Y	N	?
16 Panetta	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Dooley	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Lehman	?	N	Y	Y
19 Lagomarsino	N	Y	N	N
20 Thomas	?	Y	N	N
21 Gallegly	N	Y	N	N
22 Moorhead	N	Y	N	N
23 Beilenson	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Waxman	?	?	?	?
25 Roybal	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Berman	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Latta	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Dixon	?	N	Y	Y
29 Waters	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Martinez	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Dymally	?	N	Y	?
32 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Dreier	N	Y	N	N
34 Torres	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Lewis	N	Y	N	N
36 Brown	?	?	?	?
37 McCandless	N	Y	N	N
38 Dornan	N	Y	N	N
39 Dannemeyer	N	Y	N	N
40 Cox	N	Y	N	N
41 Lowery	N	Y	N	N

441 442 443 444

42 Rohrabacher	N	Y	N	N
43 Portard	N	Y	N	N
44 Cunningham	N	Y	N	N
45 Hunter	N	Y	N	N

COLORADO

1 Schroeder	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Skaggs	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Campbell	N	N	N	Y
4 Allard	N	Y	N	N
5 Hefley	N	Y	N	?
6 Schofer	N	Y	N	N

CONNECTICUT

1 Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cerdamon	Y	N	Y	Y
3 DeLoe	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Shays	Y	N	Y	N
5 Franks	N	Y	N	N
6 Johnson	N	Y	N	N

DELAWARE

Al Carper	Y	N	Y	Y
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FLORIDA

1 Hutto	N	Y	N	Y
2 Peterson	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y
4 James	N	Y	N	N
5 McCollum	N	Y	N	N
6 Stearns	N	Y	N	N
7 Gibbons	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Young	N	Y	N	N
9 Bilirakis	N	Y	N	N
10 Ireland	N	Y	N	N
11 Bochsus	N	Y	N	Y
12 Lewis	N	Y	N	N
13 Goss	N	Y	N	N
14 Johnston	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Shuster	?	?	?	?
16 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Lehman	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Res-Laitinen	N	Y	N	N
19 Fossell	Y	N	Y	Y

GEORGIA

1 Thomas	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hatcher	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Ray	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Jones	?	N	Y	Y
5 Lewis	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Gingrich	N	Y	N	N
7 Darden	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rowland	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Jenkins	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Barnard	Y	N	Y	Y

HAWAII

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

IDAHO

1 LaRocco	Y	N	N	Y
2 Stofferings	Y	N	N	Y

ILLINOIS

1 Hoyer	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Savage	N	N	N	Y
3 Russo	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Sangmeister	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Lipinski	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hyde	N	Y	N	N
7 Collins	?	?	?	?
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	?	N	Y	Y
10 Porter	N	Y	N	N
11 Amodeo	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Crane	N	Y	N	N
13 Fowler	N	Y	N	N
14 Hastert	N	Y	N	N
15 Ewing	N	Y	N	N
16 Cox	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Evans	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	Y	N	N
19 Bruce	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Durbin	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Costello	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Poshard	Y	N	Y	Y

INDIANA

1 Visclosky	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Sharp	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Roemer	Y	N	Y	Y

HOUSE VOTES 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333

326. HR 3371. Omnibus Crime Bill/Recommittal Motion. Hyde, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it back to the House after replacing the habeas corpus reform in the bill with alternative habeas corpus reform that codifies the Powell Commission findings by creating an optional system under which states could limit the time within which prisoners must file habeas corpus petitions and limit the filing of successive petitions. Rejected 201-221. R 158-5; D 43-215 (ND 13-163, SD 30-521); 10-1, Oct. 22, 1991. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

327. HR 3371. Omnibus Crime Bill/Passage. Passage of the bill to expand the death penalty to about 50 additional crimes, reform habeas corpus procedures, codify the "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule, authorize \$1.1 billion for law enforcement measures and for other purposes. 305-118. R 94-65; D 211-49 (ND 135-42, SD 76-77); 10-1, Oct. 22, 1991.

328. HR 2032. Nez Perce National Historical Park/Passage. Vento, D-Minn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to make additions to the Nez Perce National Historical Park in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. Motion agreed to 402-21; R 141-21; D 260-0 (ND 177-0, SD 83-0); 1-1-0, Oct. 22, 1991. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (282 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

329. H Con Res 197. U.N. Disaster and Humanitarian Relief/Adoption. Yatron, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution to urge the secretary-general of the United Nations to develop plans to make the United Nations more effective in responding to international disasters. Motion agreed to 422-1; R 162-0; D 259-1 (ND 177-0, SD 82-1); 1-1-0, Oct. 22, 1991. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (282 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

330. H Res 116. Convention on Discrimination Against Women/Adoption. Yatron, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution to urge the president to promptly complete the review of the Women's Human Rights Convention and submit it to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. Motion agreed to 374-48; R 114-48; D 259-0 (ND 177-0, SD 82-0); 1-1-0, Oct. 22, 1991. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (282 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

331. HR 2950. Surface Transportation Reauthorization. Wheat, D-Mo., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 252) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill to authorize \$151 billion for highway and mass transit programs in fiscal 1992-97 and extend the current gasoline tax through fiscal 1999. Motion agreed to 319-104; R 61-100; D 257-4 (ND 176-0, SD 81-1); 1-1-0, Oct. 23, 1991.

332. HR 2950. Surface Transportation Reauthorization/Rule. Adoption of the rule (H Res 252) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill to authorize \$151 billion for highway and mass transit programs in fiscal 1992-97 and extend through fiscal 1999 half of the nickel added to the federal gasoline tax in 1990. Adopted 323-102; R 66-97; D 257-4 (ND 174-4, SD 83-0); 1-0-1, Oct. 23, 1991.

333. HR 2950. Surface Transportation Reauthorization. Moakley, D-Mass., motion to table (kill) the Wheat, D-Mo., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted the rule (H Res 252) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill to authorize \$151 billion for highway and mass transit programs in fiscal 1992-97 and extend the current gas tax through fiscal 1999. Motion agreed to 319-89; R 69-68; D 249-1 (ND 171-1, SD 78-0); 1-1-0, Oct. 23, 1991.

KEY

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

Democrats Republicans
Independent

	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333
ALABAMA								
1 Calahan	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Browder	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Bevil	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Erdreich	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA								
Al Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Pastor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Stump	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Kolbe	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Thornton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Anthony	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
CALIFORNIA								
1 Riggs	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Harger	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?
3 Mathis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fazio	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Pelou	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Boser	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Muller	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Dellums	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
9 Stark	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Edwards	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Lantos	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Campbell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Muneta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Doolittle	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
15 Condit	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Panetta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Dooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Lehman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Lagomarsino	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Thomas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
21 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
22 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
23 Beilenson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Waxman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Roybal	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Berman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Levine	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Dixon	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Waters	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
30 Martinez	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
31 Dymally	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Dreier	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
34 Torres	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
35 Lewis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
36 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
37 McCandless	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
38 Dornan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
39 Donnelly	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
40 Cox	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
41 Lowery	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333
42 Rehder								
43 Packard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
44 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
45 Hunter	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Skaggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Campbell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Allard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Hefley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Schaefer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
1 Kanneby	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cerdano	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Delaware	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shays	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Franks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Al Carper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
1 Hume	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Peterson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 James	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5 McCollum	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Stearns	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Bilirakis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Bocchus	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lewis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Goss	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Johnston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Sherw	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Lehman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rea-Lehtinen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
19 Foscill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
1 Thomas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hatcher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ray	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lewis	X	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
6 Gingrich	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Darden	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
8 Rowland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jenkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Barnard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII								
1 Abercrombie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
1 LaRocca	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stollings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Hays	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Savage	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Russo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Sangmeister	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lipinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Collins	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Porter	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
11 Annunzio	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Crane	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Fawell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Hastert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ewing	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Cox	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Evans	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Bruce	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Durbin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Costello	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Poshard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
1 Visclosky	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Sharp	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Roemer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y