

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

Extra Copies of Briefing Papers, July 1994: Law Enforcement Crime Bill Rally

Staff Office-Individual:

Executive Office of the President

Original OA/ID Number:

CF 229

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
22	1	8	1	V

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1994

LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME BILL RALLY

DATE: July 28, 1994
LOCATION: Department of Justice – Courtyard
TIME: 10:30 a.m.
FROM: Liz Bernstein

I. PURPOSE

As the conference on the Crime Bill closes, this is an opportunity to rally support of the law enforcement community behind this legislation. This bill should not be defined by division on a few issues -- the rally gives you a chance to bring the discussion back to the smart, tough and sweeping provisions the bill offers.

II. BACKGROUND

As you know, the House and Senate conferees are expected to finalize the reconciliation between the two versions of the Crime Bill tonight. Yesterday they formally adopted many of the measures that are central to what you have personally fought for -- 100,000 community police officers, three-strikes, and substantial prevention programs. Critical to the House conference tonight is their consideration of the assault weapons ban.

In the coming days, we have been assured that the full House and Senate will work to pass the bill as soon as possible.

Note:

If the conferees finish tonight, then you will be joined by Senator Biden and Chairman Brooks on the program at this rally and they will speak instead of Secretary Bentsen and Lee Brown.

Police Chief Charles Moose: Portland, Oregon

Charles Moose was appointed Chief of Police in June 1993. He began his career with the Portland Police in 1975, working on the streets of the city's bleakest neighborhoods as a patrolman, a lieutenant, and Captain of the North Precinct. His beat included the Iris Court public housing project, which he later turned into a community policing station. Since that program started, crime has dropped 55% at the complex.

In November 1993, Chief Moose and his wife purchased an \$80,000 house in the Northeast section of Portland. The neighborhood has one of the highest crime rates in town and has been economically depressed for some time. The Chief moved into the house in order to put the philosophy of community policing into action and to show his officers that they could have a positive influence in the city's problem areas.

Although there are no hard statistics showing a decline in crime several changes have occurred since Moose moved into the neighborhood. So far, boards have come off the windows across the street from his house and neighbors are no longer afraid to keep their doors and windows open.

Chief Moose's move has led to a call for a community-sponsored program that would offer low-interest loans to attract police officers into buying homes in similar neighborhoods.

Community Policing in Portland

Portland's community policing program, begun in 1990, has received high marks. Citizen foot patrols have been set up across the city, and police and merchants have signed partnership agreements to alleviate chronic crime problems.

The Portland Police Bureau now uses Iris Court as a model for their Operation Target program, where police draw a circle on the map, ask neighbors about problems, assign officers to solve them and report back to the community.

Over the past four years, Portland's crime rate dropped and then leveled off. Police are responding more quickly to emergency calls and residents increasingly say they are satisfied with the performance of the police and feel more secure.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Program:

The President

Attorney General Janet Reno

Secretary Lloyd Bentsen (or Chairman Brooks)

Director Lee Brown (or Senator Biden)

Chief Charles Moose, Portland Police Department

Audience:

Dewey Stokes, Fraternal Order of Police

Ron Noble

John Magaw, Director of ATF

Around 300 police officers from all over the United States

U.S. Attorneys

Dewey Stokes, President, Fraternal Order of Police

Vic O'Boyski, President, Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association

Dan Rosenblatt, Executive Director, International Association of Police Chiefs

Chief Neil Behan and Mark Spurrier (Baltimore), Major Cities Chiefs

Bob Scully, Executive Director, National Association of Police Chiefs

Ira Harris, Executive Director, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement

Sam Cabral, Secretary/Treasurer, International Union of Police Associations

Representatives from:

International Brotherhood of Police Officers

National Sheriffs Association

National Troopers Coalition

Police Executive Research Forum

Police Foundation

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * You will arrive at Justice underground and go upstairs to a the hallway off the courtyard.
- * You will be joined by Reno, Deputy AG Gorelick, Bentsen, Brown (Biden, Brooks) and Chief Moose -- there will be a short briefing in the hallway.
- * You will proceed onto the stage with Reno, Bentsen, Brown (Biden, Brooks) and Moose.
- * Reno will speak first and will then introduce Secretary Bentsen. (or Brooks)
- * Secretary Bentsen will introduce Lee Brown. (or Biden)
- * Dr. Brown will introduce Chief Moose.
- * Chief Moose will give brief remarks and then introduce you.
- * After your remarks, you will work the ropeline and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks will be provided by the speechwriting department.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA

SUBJECT: Keeping Your Pledge on 100,000 Cops

The community policing program has been preserved, even strengthened, in conference. The final crime bill is likely to authorize nearly \$9 billion over 6 years -- enough for you to credibly say that we will be able to put 100,000 more police on the street. We also made changes in conference that will give cities like Houston and New York more flexibility to try different ways to expand the number of police on the street.

I. MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM

The final crime bill will authorize \$8.995 billion over the next 6 years out of the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for community policing. That works out to almost an even swap -- a reduction of 100,000 positions in the federal bureaucracy is enough to pay for 100,000 more police, which is exactly the promise you made in your acceptance speech at the Democratic Convention.

1. How the Program Works: The money will be divided equally among large and small cities: half goes for cities with populations over 150,000, the other half for cities and towns under 150,000. The bill provides \$450 million for technical assistance and evaluation. As in our pilot program, the Administration will award policing grants on a competitive basis. With \$9 billion, we should be able to meet the full demand for new police.

The program will emphasize new hires, with some flexibility for cities that want to redeploy their current force. At least 85% of the grant funds must go to hire, rehire, and train new police officers. Communities are encouraged to use these funds to hire former members of the Armed Forces to serve as community policing officers, particularly in areas where a military base has closed. At the Attorney General's discretion, the remaining grant funds -- up to 15% -- can be used to promote community policing in other ways: redeploying existing officers (through overtime, new equipment, etc.), developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.

2. Added Flexibility: To give cities even more flexibility and make it easier for them to put more police on the street faster, we added a provision that for the first three years of the program will allow cities to use some of the money from the 85% hiring pot for innovative strategies to redeploy existing officers, so long as they can demonstrate that doing so will put more police on the street. New York City, which has already expanded its police force, will be able to purchase the technology for a paperless arrest system that will allow the department to increase its street presence by at least 300 to 400 officers. Houston, which used overtime to put the equivalent of 655 officers on the streets within 90 days and cut crime by 22% in 2 years, will be able to expand that effort. To keep overtime from eating up the whole program (and make sure that we're not accused of hiring 100,000 secretaries instead of 100,000 cops), this provision expires after three years and is limited to a maximum of 20% of the grant money in FY95 and FY96 and 10% in FY97.

Mayors like Lanier and Giuliani are very happy with the added flexibility, as is Schumer, who pushed hardest for it. So, too, are police chiefs from major cities -- such as New York's Bill Bratton and Chicago's Matt Rodriguez -- who are committed to making your program work. Last week, the mayors who earlier expressed doubts about the community policing program -- Lanier, Rendell, and Giuliani -- sent us strong letters of support.

3. How We Can Reach 100,000: Policing grants will be awarded for three to five years, with a declining federal match that will average between 50% and 75%, depending on a city's size and salary levels. The federal share is limited to a total of \$75,000 per officer over the life of the grant. Cities with higher costs or limited resources may apply for a waiver of the federal match. (In the pilot program, only 4 % of all applicants applied for such a waiver.) Per officer costs vary widely from city to city, but our best national estimate is that it costs on average about \$42,000 per year in salary and benefits for each new officer.

Based on these formulas, Justice projects a total of at least 99,000 more police on the street over the next 6 years: a minimum of 88,000 new hires and rehires; another 9,000 more police on the street through redeployment; and over 2,000 new hires and rehires from grants already awarded through the pilot program.

We actually have the potential to exceed 100,000. Justice will have the discretion to use money from the "up to 15%" pot to provide grants for hiring as well as equipment and redeployment -- enough to hire or redeploy up to 17,000 more police. In addition, the conferees agreed to our original request of \$125 million for the Police Corps (Walinsky wanted much more, but Brooks wouldn't go any higher), which will provide another 3-5,000 new officers. We will also help communities put more police on the street by providing up to 25,000 public safety volunteers through National Service, expanding public housing police through the proposed COMPAC program, and giving schools money for police and security guards through Safe and Drug-Free Schools legislation.

II. MAKING SURE THE PROGRAM SUCCEEDS

The crime bill gives us the authority to put 100,000 cops on the street, but to actually achieve that goal, we will need to focus the Administration's efforts in three key areas:

1. Appropriations: In theory, the crime bill is fully paid for -- the Trust Fund authorizes the use of savings realized from the Federal Workforce Reduction Act. But crime bill expenditures are still subject to appropriation, and we can expect resistance from appropriators down the road if money remains tight. So far, we've done relatively well. Last year we asked for \$200 million and got \$150 million. This year we asked for \$1.7 billion and both houses have given us over \$1.3 billion. Community policing will need to remain one of your highest priority investments if we're going to achieve 100,000 cops.

2. Cop Czar: Administering all the grant programs in the crime bill will be an enormous challenge for the Justice Department. With \$30 billion to spend over the next 6 years, the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund will have a larger annual budget than two Cabinet agencies -- Commerce and the State Department. The selection of someone to run the community policing program at Justice should be given the same careful attention as a Cabinet appointment, even though it doesn't require Senate confirmation. The Justice Department is developing a list of candidates, including some chiefs who have been at the forefront of community policing. Your cop czar needs to be someone of unquestioned integrity who has the backbone to use this program not just to give away money, but to fundamentally change the way police forces around the country do business.

3. President's Council on Policing: If we're going to bet \$9 billion on a single idea -- community policing -- we've got to preserve and protect the integrity of the idea, and help ensure that it works. The success of this program, more than anything else we do, will affect whether crime goes up or down on your watch. It won't do us any good to have put 100,000 cops on the street if crime doesn't go down, if people's sense of personal security doesn't go up, and if departments dismiss community policing as just one more hoop they have to jump through to get money. We need to hold departments to high standards in return for our grants to ensure that they really do change, and when we find something that works in one community, we ought to help spread the word to others.

One way to make sure that happens, and to see that it gets the highest level of attention from the Administration, would be for you to meet periodically with a group of law enforcement leaders from around the country. This group could serve as a kind of Joint Chiefs of Staff for the war on crime, and allow you to work directly with those on the front lines to see that we're doing all we can. At the same time, you might consider having periodic briefings on personal security with the Attorney General, the Drug Director, and the FBI Director. Restoring Americans' sense of personal security will take the same determination and attention you devote to issues of national security.

July 28, 1994, 9AM

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON

CLINTON

CRIME BILL RALLY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JULY 28, 1994

[Acknowledgements: Senator Biden (possible)

and Chairman Brooks (possible); Attorney

General Janet Reno; Secretary Bentsen;

Director of National Drug Control Policy Lee

Brown;

Charles Moose, Chief of Police, Portland,

Oregon: a man who has given nearly twenty

years of service to his community, and is now

helping to lead them and the nation towards

community policing and other innovations that

will make a difference; and, leaders of federal

and state law enforcement groups representing

every area of the country.]

We are on the verge of a major victory for America. For too long the people who work hard and play by the rules in this country have fought crime with one hand tied behind their backs. Well, we are about to even up the odds.

After six long years, we are very close to enacting the toughest, largest, smartest federal attack on crime in history. We are united, and we are going to keep pushing until this Crime Bill is the law of the land.

I say to Chairman Biden and Chairman
Brooks and Members of Congress from both
Parties -- in the name of every child whose
playground has turned into a battleground, in
the name of every senior citizen who is afraid
to walk home alone, and in the name of every
citizen paralyzed by fear --

thank you for your hard work, and for moving
America forward into a safer future.

This victory for law-abiding Americans is
a fundamental part of the vision at the very
heart of my Administration: to put people first
again.

Everything we have done, we have done
so that our citizens can live the American
Dream again. Every step we take is about
making it possible -- at a time of rapid, often
remarkable change here and around the world
-- for our people to build good lives for
themselves and to pass the chance of better
lives onto their children.

In this great country, why has this been such a huge challenge? Because for more than a decade our leaders mismanaged our country, especially the economy. And the result was that our middle class worked harder for less, and as they did, our social fabric weakened. But the American people demanded better.

And for 18 months, I have devoted myself to an aggressive strategy for economic and social renewal.

That strategy started where it had to: with putting our economic house in order by coming to grips with the soaring deficit.

Barely a year ago, we enacted the biggest

deficit cut in our history, including \$255

billion in specific spending cuts. Those tough

decisions mean that our deficit is now going

down for three years in a row for the first

time since Harry Truman was President.

We had to cut. But we also had to invest so that every American could compete and win in the most competitive global economy ever. From the first day of preschool to the first day on the job to the last day before retirement and beyond, the American people should know this: whatever the world brings, they and their children will be prepared.

Fulfilling our strategy has meant change --
which isn't always popular in Washington.

But we have fought very hard, and it's
working. Our economy is coming back, with
3.8 million jobs produced since I took office.

Unemployment has fallen by more than 1.5
percent, and inflation is the lowest in two
decades.

We will do more, but this is an extraordinary start on our journey of renewal.

I am very proud of all this, and the American people should be proud of themselves. And, yet, none of this is enough to restore the American Dream.

Not if we don't defeat the crime and violence
that is pulling our people apart when we
should be coming together to face our
common challenges as one.

This nation cannot work if Americans
aren't safe in their homes, or if the schools
are too violent for our children to learn.

For six years we have debated crime endlessly and fought it fitfully. But today's progress changes that: it is not about debate and delay; it's about hope and progress. It is about putting 100,000 more police officers on our nation's streets, helping our communities to restore themselves. It will make Americans safer, and more productive.

Surely there is no more important piece in our strategy for national renewal.

No one has believed in community policing more than Chief Moose, who moved with his wife into a high risk neighborhood that he helped make safer.

Perhaps the most compelling argument for this law is that this is the crime bill that law enforcement demands -- and that's the way it should be.

But it hasn't been easy. No matter how tough and smart this bill is, everytime we turned around, someone said it couldn't or it shouldn't be done. So we had to stand up to all those skeptics and critics who were standing in the way of this bill.

We stood up to the NRA to win the historic ban on assault weapons. We have finally put the public interest ahead of the special interest, and when this bill becomes law 19 kinds of assault weapons will be banned for the first time.

We stood up to the view that prevailed for too long in my own Party about tougher punishment. Now, we will have capital punishment for anyone convicted of killing an officer. And violent repeat offenders will be sent to jail for life. As I promised, "three-strikes-and-you're-out" is going to be the law of the land.

We stood up to the forces in Washington opposed to cutting government to pay for our fight on crime. There's not a penny of new taxes in this bill. Instead, there will be fewer bureaucrats and more police.

And we stood up to the people who said that crime prevention programs are nothing but pork barrel politics. To anyone who says that, I say: tell it to our nation's police officers. They are the ones who wanted more support for programs like the Boys and Girls Clubs.

They are the ones who want safer schools --

as more than 100,000 kids carry guns to

school each day. And they are the ones who

say our kids need more mentors and the police

need more resources to help families in crisis.

Now, we are going to fight to make sure
this bill becomes law in just a few short days.

But we have to remember that a law is only a
tool, a piece of paper. For it to make a
difference, every single American must make
it work.

Every one of us must take responsibility for making this a stronger country. When we see a youth from a tough neighborhood who is desperate for that first job, we have to reach out with opportunity. When we know a police officer is trying to turn a gang member into a productive citizen, we have to do our part.

And when we see a child in trouble, we have to take personal responsibility for getting that child back to school and into the programs that can turn their life around.

We have stood up to all the forces that counted us out so many times on this Crime Bill, and we are about to win. Let that be a lesson to all those who have already written us off on our campaign to guarantee health care for all Americans. If we are really serious about renewing the American Dream, we must do this.

It's the only way we can open up new opportunities for all Americans to learn and work and realize their God-given potential.

How do I know we can reform health care? Because I've heard the naysayers before, and I know how far we have come to give America the Crime Bill it has needed for so long.

And because I know that, having come this far, we will not turn back on our vision of restoring the American Dream.

We have faced plenty of tough fights before. And we'll have plenty more ahead of us. But they are all worth it if they bring us to a day like this one.

We must face all our challenges with the same confidence and spirit of common purpose that has brought us here today. That is what has always built America. And that, I promise, is what will renew America for yet another generation.

REVISED

1

July 28, 1994, 9AM

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
CRIME BILL RALLY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JULY 28, 1994**

[Acknowledgements: Senator Biden (possible) and Chairman Brooks (possible); Attorney General Janet Reno; Secretary Bentsen; Director of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown; Charles Moose, Chief of Police, Portland, Oregon: a man who has given nearly twenty years of service to his community, and is now helping to lead them and the nation towards community policing and other innovations that will make a difference; and, leaders of federal and state law enforcement groups representing every area of the country.]

We are on the verge of a major victory for America. For too long the people who work hard and play by the rules in this country have fought crime with one hand tied behind their backs. Well, we are about to even up the odds.

After six long years, we are very close to enacting the toughest, largest, smartest federal attack on crime in history. We are united, and we are going to keep pushing until this Crime Bill is the law of the land.

I say to Chairman Biden and Chairman Brooks and Members of Congress from both Parties -- in the name of every child whose playground has turned into a battleground, in the name of every senior citizen who is afraid to walk home alone, and in the name of every citizen paralyzed by fear -- thank you for your hard work, and for moving America forward into a safer future.

This victory for law-abiding Americans is a fundamental part of the vision at the very heart of my Administration: to put people first again.

Everything we have done, we have done so that our citizens can live the American Dream again. Every step we take is about making it possible -- at a time of rapid, often remarkable change here and around the world -- for our people to build good lives for themselves and to pass the chance of better lives onto their children.

In this great country, why has this been such a huge challenge? Because for more than a decade our leaders mismanaged our country, especially the economy. And the result was that our middle class worked harder for less, and as they did, our social fabric weakened. But the American people demanded better. And for 18 months, I have devoted myself to an aggressive strategy for economic and social renewal.

That strategy started where it had to: with putting our economic house in order by coming to grips with the soaring deficit. Barely a year ago, we enacted the biggest deficit cut in our history, including \$255 billion in specific spending cuts. Those tough decisions mean that our deficit is now going down for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.

We had to cut. But we also had to invest so that every American could compete and win in the most competitive global economy ever. From the first day of preschool to the first day on the job to the last day before retirement and beyond, the American people should know this: whatever the world brings, they and their children will be prepared.

Fulfilling our strategy has meant change -- which isn't always popular in Washington. But we have fought very hard, and it's working. Our economy is coming back, with 3.8 million jobs produced since I took office. Unemployment has fallen by more than 1.5 percent, and inflation is the lowest in two decades. We will do more, but this is an extraordinary start on our journey of renewal.

I am very proud of all this, and the American people should be proud of themselves. And, yet, none of this is enough to restore the American Dream. Not if we don't defeat the crime and violence that is pulling our people apart when we should be coming together to face our common challenges as one.

This nation cannot work if Americans aren't safe in their homes, or if the schools are too violent for our children to learn. For six years we have debated crime endlessly and fought it fitfully. But today's progress changes that: it is not about debate and delay; it's about hope and progress. It is about putting 100,000 more police officers on our nation's streets, helping our communities to restore themselves. It will make Americans safer, and more productive. Surely there is no more important piece in our strategy for national renewal.

No one has believed in community policing more than Chief Moose, who moved with his wife into a high risk neighborhood that he helped make safer. Perhaps the most compelling argument for this law is that this is the crime bill that law enforcement demands -- and that's the way it should be.

But it hasn't been easy. No matter how tough and smart this bill is, everytime we turned around, someone said it couldn't or it shouldn't be done. So we had to stand up to all those skeptics and critics who were standing in the way of this bill.

We stood up to the NRA to win the historic ban on assault weapons. We have finally put the public interest ahead of the

special interest, and when this bill becomes law 19 kinds of assault weapons will be banned for the first time.

We stood up to the view that prevailed for too long in my own Party about tougher punishment. Now, we will have capital punishment for anyone convicted of killing an officer. And violent repeat offenders will be sent to jail for life. As I promised, "three-strikes-and-you're-out" is going to be the law of the land.

We stood up to the forces in Washington opposed to cutting government to pay for our fight on crime. There's not a penny of new taxes in this bill. Instead, there will be fewer bureaucrats and more police.

And we stood up to the people who said that crime prevention programs are nothing but pork barrel politics. To anyone who says that, I say: tell it to our nation's police officers. They are the ones who wanted more support for programs like the Boys and Girls Clubs. They are the ones who want safer schools -- as more than 100,000 kids carry guns to school each day. And they are the ones who say our kids need more mentors and the police need more resources to help families in crisis.

Now, we are going to fight to make sure this bill becomes law in just a few short days. But we have to remember that a law is only a tool, a piece of paper. For it to make a difference, every single American must make it work.

Every one of us must take responsibility for making this a stronger country. When we see a youth from a tough neighborhood who is desperate for that first job, we have to reach out with opportunity. When we know a police officer is trying to turn a gang member into a productive citizen, we have to do our part. And when we see a child in trouble, we have to take personal responsibility for getting that child back to school and into the programs that can turn their life around.

We have stood up to all the forces that counted us out so many times on this Crime Bill, and we are about to win. Let that be a lesson to all those who have already written us off on our campaign to guarantee health care for all Americans. If we are really serious about renewing the American Dream, we must do this. It's the only way we can open up new opportunities for all Americans to learn and work and realize their God-given potential.

How do I know we can reform health care? Because I've heard the naysayers before, and I know how far we have come to give America the Crime Bill it has needed for so long. And because I know that, having come this far, we will not turn back on our vision of restoring the American Dream.

We have faced plenty of tough fights before. And we'll have plenty more ahead of us. But they are all worth it if they bring us to a day like this one. We must face all our challenges with the same confidence and spirit of common purpose that has brought us here today. That is what has always built America. And that, I promise, is what will renew America for yet another generation.