

Clinton Administration Accomplishments

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION: DRAWING A LINE AGAINST HATE CRIMES

FIGHTING HATE CRIMES THROUGH TOUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Vigorously Prosecuting Hate Crimes Under the Civil Rights Statutes.

Several federal statutes provide jurisdiction to prosecute hate crimes -- crimes where the perpetrator selects his victim on the basis of certain characteristics such as race, color, religion, and national origin. Since 1989, over 500 defendants in more than half of the 50 states have been convicted on federal criminal civil rights charges for interfering with various federally protected rights of minority victims. Virtually all defendants charged in these cases have been convicted. President Clinton's Justice Department has vigorously prosecuted hate crime incidents, including where the defendants were members of organized hate groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan and various skinhead gangs.

Enhanced Penalties For Hate Crimes. As part of the historic 1994 Crime Act, the President signed the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act which provides for longer sentences where the offense is determined to be a hate crime. In 1996 alone, 27 cases received enhanced sentences.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Provides Expertise in Arson and Explosives Investigations to Help Fight Hate Crimes Throughout America. While enforcing explosives and arson laws over which it has jurisdiction, ATF has participated in the investigations of bombing and arson incidents triggered by animus against characteristics such as race and sexual orientation. The ATF, for example, has investigated the bombing of predominantly gay bars and nightclubs.

Sensible Gun Regulation Helps Stem the Flow Of Firearms that Can Fuel Hate Group Activity. Many organized hate groups use guns to carry out violent offenses covered by hate crime statutes. Treasury bureaus work to intercept gun shipments into the U.S. and to regulate the illegal sale and possession of firearms by potential perpetrators of hate crimes and other offenses.

PROSECUTING HATE CRIMES AIMED AT OUR HOUSES OF WORSHIP:

Fighting Hate Crimes Aimed at Houses of Worship. The President fought for and signed the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, which facilitates prosecutions of racially motivated arsons and other acts of desecration against houses of worship.

Creating the National Church Arson Task Force. President Clinton established the National Church Arson Task Force (NCATF) in June 1996 to oversee the investigation and prosecution of arsons at houses of worship around the country. The NCATF has brought together the FBI, ATF, and Justice Department prosecutors in partnership with state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors. Well over 200 ATF and FBI investigators have been deployed in these investigations. In addition, the NCATF has coordinated with other agencies, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in the federal government's

efforts to promote arson prevention and provide resources for church rebuilding.

Many of the 508 incidents investigated by NCATF have been solved, mainly by a combination of federal and state arrests and prosecutions. Since January 1995, there have been 240 arrests and over 100 convictions, including the first convictions under the Church Arson Prevention Act. This rate of arrest (35%) for crimes that may have been motivated by hate or bias is more than double the 16% rate of arrest for arsons in general.

WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES AGAINST HATE:

Bringing Communities Together to Fight Hate. The Department of Justice's Community Relations Service often becomes involved when a hate crime incident threatens harmonious racial and ethnic relations in a community. The Service uses mediation to provide representatives of community groups and local governments with an impartial forum to restore stability through dialogue and discussion. It conducts training conferences on how to prevent and respond to hate crimes for state and local law enforcement and agencies, academic institutions, and civic, business, and community organizations.

Focusing on Youth Attitudes that Create Hate Crimes. The Department of Education is supporting efforts at the local level to develop and implement innovative and effective strategies for preventing hate crimes, including by funding programs aimed at reducing violent, hate-motivated behavior among youth.

UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM OF HATE CRIMES:

Gathering Information on the National Scope of the Problem. The FBI Uniform Crime Report collects the only national data on hate crimes through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. In 1996, 11,355 law enforcement agencies, representing 84% of the nation's population, participated in the FBI's data collection efforts. These departments reported 8,759 incidents of hate crimes in 1996.

Studying Hate Crimes: The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) has funded the first large-scale study of the mental health consequences of hate crimes, focusing on anti-gay hate crimes. The preliminary findings of this research are that hate crimes have more serious psychological effects on victims than do non-bias motivated, but otherwise similar crimes. The study also provides information about the prevalence of anti-gay hate crimes and the rate at which these crimes are reported to the police.

Conference on Hate Crimes

Remarks at the Conference

White House Conference on Hate Crimes

Clinton Administration Accomplishments

President and First Lady | Vice President and Mrs. Gore
Record of Progress | The Briefing Room

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BODY:

The forest: Last Sunday we weighed President Bush's sensible stewardship of foreign affairs against domestic leadership so limp it has prompted the title President Noodle. Likewise, we weighed Gov. Bill Clinton's lack of national experience and a tendency to evasiveness against his program for growth and his devotion to civil rights and social harmony. In our judgment, the scales tip decisively in favor of Bill Clinton.

The trees: Such an overall assessment scants individual issues that also bear heavily on the choice for President. Here is an evaluation of the two candidates regarding such issues. Ross Perot will be appraised separately tomorrow.

Murderers, Age 12 and Under

The horror mounts; ever-younger and ever-more volatile children commit murder with guns. A Northeastern University study reports that arrests of boys *12 and under* for murder doubled between 1985 and 1991. What kind of society shrugs at such an evolving epidemic?

Mr. Bush, fearful of offending the gun lobby, resists even modest attempts to control handguns. Governor Clinton forthrightly endorses the Brady Bill, a measure to impose a national waiting period for handgun purchases and to ban assault weapons. That suggests he's receptive to still stronger reform, like universal gun registration and licensing.

Cities as Poorhouses

Cities, magnets of opportunity, continue to socialize and educate poor migrants and immigrants -- serving in effect as poorhouses for the whole population. Washington has long recognized some duty to help -- if not for people in distress then at least for places in distress.

President Bush, having failed to recognize any such duty, now belatedly presses, in the wake of the Los Angeles riots, for tax breaks to urban enterprise zones and for other untargeted tax breaks. The zones deserve trial; the untargeted tax breaks deserve only scorn.

Governor Clinton, by contrast, would promote community development groups and development banks. More encouraging, he is committed to helping people in distress -- for instance by expanding Head Start for *all* disadvantaged children.

The Children Left Behind

On the hottest educational issue of the day, school choice, the two candidates differ dramatically. Mr. Bush promotes choice, free-market style, at taxpayer expense. He would give lower-income families vouchers to spend at public, private or parochial schools. Mr. Clinton supports the idea of

choice -- within public schools. That maintains public responsibility for the children from the most troubled homes who need attention most.

Energy for the Environment

Mr. Bush, self-styled environment President, did far better his first two years. After winning a strong Clean Air Act, for instance, he lapsed into infuriating opportunism. He came close to reneging on his pledge that there be no net loss of wetlands, and may yet do so. His minions have undercut the Clean Air Act in the regulatory process. And his attitude toward the Rio conference was governed by short-term political fears that trashed what could have been a public-relations success.

It's hard, nonetheless, to make a strong environmental case for Mr. Clinton, whose Arkansas record is mixed. He opposes drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge that Mr. Bush supports. Mr. Clinton's position conforms to the wise course, to seek energy through efficiency and conservation.

Right to Life: Whose?

The Bush Administration's opposition to abortion rights has had profound indirect consequences, for the seriously ill and for women all over the world. Fetal tissue, for instance, can play a vital role in facilitating research on Parkinson's disease, Huntington's chorea, childhood diabetes, even Alzheimer's disease and cancer.

But the Bush Administration has banned the use of Federal funds for such research. And Congress, frustrated by Administration opposition, was impelled to strip a provision to give \$20 million to the U.N. Population Fund.

Investment in Growth: Whose?

In this increasingly global economy, U.S. living standards will rise in the 21st century only to the extent that America trains unskilled workers to use advanced equipment. The President and Governor Clinton both know that most such equipment must come from private investment.

But Mr. Clinton goes two visionary steps further. He proposes an immense \$20 billion a year in public investment on infrastructure projects as a way to make private capital more productive. And he would spend heavily to train workers, and not just the dislocated and unemployed.

If the election is to turn on a single issue, this is the right one -- training and public investment. As President, Bill Clinton might end up doing only a fraction of what he promises. But what he promises is plausible, challenging and even inspirational.

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Public Papers of the Presidents, August 11, 1993

Public Papers of the Presidents

August 11, 1993

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HEADLINE: Remarks Announcing the Anticrime Initiative and an Exchange With Reporters

BODY:

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

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

The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe, but clearly too many Americans are not safe today. We no longer have the freedom from fear for all our citizens that is essential to security and to prosperity. The past 4 years have seen 90,000 murders in this country. Last month in this city, our Nation's Capital, in one week 24 murders were committed. When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school or worry that they'll be the victim of random drive-by shootings when they're playing in the swimming pool in the summertime, when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can't walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization.

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

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

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

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

every police officer.

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

The crime bill that will be introduced next month will include \$ 3.4 billion to fund up to 50,000 new police officers to walk the beat. It will also create a police corps to give young people money for college, train them in community policing, and ask them to return to their communities to serve as police officers in return for their education. This will add to the numerous community policing initiatives we have already undertaken. For example, earlier this year I signed a job bill that will make \$ 150 million available right away to hire or rehire police officers. And I'm happy to report that the Labor Department will allocate \$ 10 million to retrain newly discharged troops from the United States Armed Forces to become police officers. After defending our freedom abroad, they'll be given a chance to do so at home.

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

The effort to keep handguns out of the hands of criminals cannot and should not wait for the passage of this legislation. Today I will sign two Presidential directives that fight gun violence. I am ordering that the rules governing gun dealers be reviewed to make sure that only legitimate gun dealers are in the business of selling guns. And I am ordering the Treasury Department to take the necessary action to suspend the importation of foreign-made assault pistols, which have become the weapons of choice for many gangs and drug dealers. Too many weapons of war are making their way onto our streets and turning our streets into war zones. Let me also say that this effort against crime will not be complete if we do not eliminate assault weapons from our streets. No other nation would tolerate roving gangs stalking the streets better armed than the police officers of a country. Why do we do it? We shouldn't, and we ought to stop it.

Finally, if we are to take back the streets of America from the gangs and the drug dealers, we must do what has not been done before: We must actually enact a crime bill. This legislation will be introduced by Chairmen Biden and Brooks, and it will build upon a lot of good ideas from around the country, including one I worked hard on when I was Governor, community boot camps for young offenders, boot camps which give young people the discipline, the training, the treatment they need for a second chance to build a good life. When it comes to hardened, violent criminals, society has the right to impose the most severe penalties, but I believe we should give young people a chance to make it.

As I said during the campaign and as I said during my tenure as a Governor, I support capital punishment. This legislation will reform procedures by limiting death-row inmates to a single habeas corpus appeal within a 6-month time limit but also guaranteeing them a higher standard of legal representation than many have had in the past. Both elements are important if this is to be genuine reform. And it will provide the death penalty for some Federal offenses, including killing a Federal law enforcement officer.

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

But we in Washington must work together, too. For too long, crime has been used as a way to divide Americans with rhetoric. It is time -- and I thank the Republican Members of Congress who are here today -- it is time to use crime as a way to unite Americans through action. I call on the Democrats and the Republicans together to work with us and with the law enforcement community to craft the best possible crime legislation.

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

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

[At this point, Attorney General Janet Reno, Senator Joseph Biden, Representative Jack Brooks, Mississippi attorney general Mike Moore, National Association of District Attorneys president William O'Malley, and Boston, MA, police commissioner William Bratton made brief remarks.]

Meeting With Pope John II

Q. *[Inaudible]* -- your visit with the Pope tomorrow, what you anticipate from it?

The President. *[Inaudible]* -- I'm really very, very excited. I'm looking forward to the visit, and I'm honored that he's come to the United States.

Gun Control

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

The President. That bill shouldn't be amended. It's a modest bill, and I think it ought to be passed like it is. We would like to see the Senate go on and do it. I feel very strongly about it. I also associate myself with the other remarks of the Attorney General. I think it's the beginning. It's not the end of the process by any means.

Q. What would you like to see on handguns?

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

Q. Would you do the Brady bill separate?

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

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

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:43 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

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**THE CLINTON-GORE DOMESTIC RECORD:
WHAT A DIFFERENCE SEVEN YEARS MAKES**

August 11, 2000

Achieving the Longest Consecutive Decline in Crime on Record

- **1981-1992.** Under the Reagan and Bush Administrations, the nation's overall crime rate remained at historically high levels, with the crime rate increasing steadily starting in the mid-1980's.
- **Today.** The overall crime rate has dropped for 8 years in a row – the longest continuous drop on record – and is now at a 25 year-low. And, as a result of the Clinton-Gore Administration's historic 1994 Crime Bill, over 100,000 additional community police officers have been funded for our nation's communities.

Turning Back the Tide on Three Decades of Escalating Violent Crime

- **1992.** The violent crime rate in America had more than quadrupled during the previous three decades, with the violent crime rate in 1992 at nearly an all-time high in over 30 years.
- **Today.** The violent crime rate has dropped every year since President Clinton took office – a remarkable 25 percent decline since 1992.

The Lowest Murder Rate in Over 30 Years

- **1981-1992.** The nation's homicide rate was nearly the same in 1981 when President Reagan took office as it was in 1992 when President Bush left office – and at a historically high level.
- **Today.** The murder rate has dropped by more than one-third since President Clinton took office in 1993. The murder rate is now at its lowest point in 31 years.

Gun Violence Cut By Over One-Third

- **1992.** When President Bush left office, the total number of gun crimes in America had reached its highest point in 20 years.
- **Today.** Since 1992, the total number of gun crimes has declined by 35 percent. In 1993 President Clinton signed the Brady Law, which has helped deny more than half a million felons, fugitives and stalkers from buying guns as a result of Brady background checks.

Welfare Rolls Cut More Than Half: Lowest Since 1968 and the Longest Decline in History

- **1981-1992.** The number of welfare recipients increased by almost 2.5 million (a 22 percent increase) to 13.6 million people.
- **Today.** Between January 1993 and September 1999, the number of welfare recipients dropped by 7.5 million (a 53 percent decline) to 6.6 million – the lowest level since 1968.

From Welfare To Work

- **1992.** Seven percent of welfare recipients were working.
- **Today.** By 1998, 27 percent of welfare recipients were working, nearly quadruple the

level in 1992, and every state met the work requirements implemented in the welfare reform law the President signed in 1996.

- **1992.** Twenty percent of people on welfare in 1991 were working in 1992.
- **Today.** The percent of people on welfare in 1998 who were working in 1999 increased to 36 percent – an 82 percent increase from 1992.

[Background: Census Bureau data reflects the percent of people receiving welfare at any point in Year 1 who were working in March of Year 2, whether receiving welfare or not.]

Child Support Collections More Than Doubled

- **1992.** Child support collections totaled \$8 billion, and only 500,000 fathers that year legally established paternity.
- **Today.** Child support collections doubled to nearly \$16 billion by 1999, and the number of fathers taking responsibility for their children by establishing paternity has tripled to a record 1.5 million.

Lowest Teen Birth Rate On Record

- **1992.** The teen birth rate for 15-19 year-olds was 60.7 per 1,000 teens.
- **Today.** The teen birth rate has declined nearly 20 percent since 1992 to the lowest level since record keeping began 60 years ago.

Improved Access to Affordable Quality Child Care and After-School Programming

- **1992.** Child care for working families was severely underfunded and there was no federal funding to help support after-school opportunities.
- **Today.** Federal funding for child care has more than doubled, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.5 million children in 1998, and the 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years to provide child care assistance to families moving from welfare to work. The Administration has also helped provide after-school opportunities to approximately 850,000 children so that more parents can go to work knowing that their children are in safe learning environment during the after-school hours.

Educational Achievement: Scores Are Up, Gaps Are Narrowing

- **1992.** The average reading score on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) for nine-year-olds was 180; and the gap between nine-year-olds in high-poverty and all nine-year-olds was 29 points. 388,000 students were taking Advanced Placement exams and about 38 percent of high school seniors were taking a core curriculum of four years of English and 3 years each of Math, Science and Social Studies
- **Today.** Since 1992, reading and math scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) have increased for fourth, eighth, and twelfth graders, including those students in the highest poverty schools. **Reading and math scores for nine year-olds in our highest poverty schools have improved by nearly one grade level since 1992.** In 1996, average NAEP reading scores for nine year-olds increased eight points, and the gap between nine year-olds in high-poverty schools and all nine year-olds decreased to 22 points. The number of students taking AP exams has increased by two-thirds, to more than

581,000 in 1997, and the fraction of graduating seniors taking a core curriculum has grown to 55 percent.

Educational Accountability: Nearly All States Have Implemented Standards

- **1992.** At the start of the Administration, only 19 States had academic standards, or clear definitions of what students should know and be able to achieve.
- **Today.** As a result of the President's initiatives Goals 2000 and Improving America's Schools Act (IASA), 49 states have adopted rigorous standards for core curriculum subjects as well as standards-based assessments, and these initiatives have provided assistance to states to develop challenging standards for all students.

Public School Choice: Substantially More Charter Schools

- **1993.** There was only one charter school in the entire nation, and only one state with a charter school law.
- **Today.** There are over 1,700 charter schools, serving 250,000 children. Charter school laws are now in place in 36 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

Educational Technology: Almost All Schools Are Connected To The Internet

- **1993.** In 1993, only 3 percent of classrooms had access to the Internet, and in 1994 only 35 percent of school were connected to the Internet.
- **Today.** Through the aggressive E-rate program, more than 65 percent of classrooms have Internet access, and by the end of this year, 100 percent of schools will likely be connected to the Internet. Ninety percent of high-poverty schools are connected to the Internet, compared to 19 percent in 1994.

Higher Education Access is Up: Largest Investment

- **1992.** In 1992, 62 percent of high school graduates enrolled in college. Only 14 percent of black 25-29 year-olds had a bachelor's degree or higher, as did only 28 percent of women.
- **Today.** Since 1993, high school graduate enrollment has increased to 67 percent – an all time high. The fraction of blacks and women with a bachelor's degree or higher have each increased by more than 4 percent, and student aid has doubled to nearly \$60 billion – the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill. The Administration has significantly expanded college opportunity by providing over \$7 billion per year in tax credits to 13 million students and families for postsecondary education and training, increasing the maximum Pell grant award from \$2,300 to \$3,300 (which updated the average increase in tuition and fees during the same period), decreasing student loan costs by billions of dollars through interest rate formula and origination fee reductions, and helping nearly 30 percent more students pay for college through work-study opportunities.

Improving Public Health

- **1993.** Immunization rates were too low, infant mortality rates were too high, and funding for biomedical research and mental health services were inadequate.
- **Today.** Immunization rates are at an all-time high – 90 percent for toddlers – and infant mortality

has declined by 14 percent since 1993. NIH funding has increased by \$7.3 billion (an increase of 58 percent since 1993) and funding for mental health prevention and treatment has increased by 65 percent.

Improving And Expanding Health Insurance Coverage

- **1993.** Millions of children could not access affordable and meaningful health insurance, people with disabilities who wanted to work could not for fear of losing their health insurance, and young people leaving foster care could not retain the critical health insurance they needed to make a healthy start as adults. Unlike many other American workers, self-employed Americans received absolutely no tax assistance in purchasing health care insurance.
- **Today.** Up to five million children are expected to have health insurance as a result of the enactment of the historic Children's Health Insurance Program in 1997 – the largest expansion of health insurance for children since the creation of the Medicaid program. The President has also enacted historic expansion coverage expansions for people with disabilities who wish to return to work and for foster care children aging out of Medicaid eligibility, including legislation to assure that self-employed Americans receive the same tax benefits as workers who have job-based health coverage.

Reforming The Health Insurance Market

- **1993.** There were no federal protections ensuring that Americans who left their jobs wouldn't lose access to health insurance. Individuals with mental health needs were often faced with discriminatory insurance benefits; new mothers and women recovering from mastectomies were discharged from the hospital before it was medically prudent; and the scientific progress made in identifying the genetic causes of disease was in danger of being used to discriminate against Americans purchasing health insurance or applying for jobs.
- **Today.** The President's enactment of the bipartisan Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ensures that Americans now have insurance portability protections when they switch or lose jobs. The President has also enacted legislation that assures that: annual and lifetime coverage limits can be no different for mental health coverage than other benefits; new mothers can stay in the hospital; drive-through mastectomies are eliminated; and genetic discrimination against many Americans purchasing health insurance is prohibited. In addition, through executive action, the Clinton Administration applied patient protections to 85 million Americans in Federal health plans, and prohibited genetic discrimination in Federal hiring and employment actions.

Modernizing and Strengthening Medicare

- **1993.** At the beginning of the Clinton Administration, the Medicare Trust Fund was projected to become insolvent in 1999, and the program's benefit package excluded important preventive services, including annual mammograms, colon, cervical, and prostate cancer screenings, diabetes management services, and coverage for the routine care costs associated with clinical trials. And the Medicare program's management was vulnerable to fraud and abuse.
- **Today.** The life of the Medicare Trust Fund has been extended by 26 years and offers premiums that are nearly 20 percent lower today than projected in 1993. And, the President's concerted effort to fight fraud, waste, and abuse in the Medicare program has resulted in savings of more than 50 billion to the American taxpayers. The program also now covers annual

mammograms, colon, cervical, and prostate cancer screenings, diabetes self-management services, and the routine care costs associated with clinical trials.

Helping Families Balance Their Responsibilities at Home and At Work

- **1992.** Workers could not take leave for family or medical reasons without fear of losing their job, and the previous Administration had vetoed twice a proposal to allow employees to take unpaid family or medical leave.
- **Today.** In 1993, President Clinton signed the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) the first bill he signed into law – mandating that public and private employers with at least 50 workers provide their employees with 12 weeks of unpaid leave without risking their jobs, which provides protected leave to 90.7 million American workers, about 71 percent of the American workforce.

Ensuring a Head Start for More of America's Children

- **1992.** Head Start – the national program that provides comprehensive development services for America's low-income, pre-school children ages three to five – was severely underfunded and only able to serve just over 700,000 children.
- **Today.** President Clinton increased funding for the Head Start program by 90 percent and this year the program will serve approximately 880,000 children – well on the way to meeting the President's goal of serving one million children by the year 2002.

Helping Children Most in Need by Reforming Foster Care and Adoption

- **1992.** Children in the foster care system often languished for months without being reunited with their parents or placed in a permanent loving home with adopted parents.
- **Today.** Between 1996 and 1998, adoptions rose 29 percent nationwide from 28,000 to 36,000, which puts us on track to meeting the President's goal of 56,000 adoptions in 2002. In 1997, the President signed the Adoption and Safe Families Act, which expedited permanent placement decisions for children, ensured health insurance coverage for all special-needs children in subsidized adoptions, and created an incentive program for states to increase adoptions, and has also fought hard to remove racial and ethnic barriers to adoption.

New Tools in the Fight Against Domestic Violence

- **1992.** There was no coordinated Federal response to violence against women, in the home, workplace, or on campus.
- **Today.** In 1994 President Clinton signed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the number of women experiencing violence at the hands of an intimate partner declined 21 percent from 1993 to 1998. In addition, in 1996, 1997, and 1998, intimate partners committed fewer murders than in any year since 1976.

Protecting Reproductive Rights and Promoting Reproductive Health

- **1992.** Science was held hostage to politics and women's health suffered as a result. The "gag rule" prevented women from receiving information about all their medical options at family planning clinics. Women and medical professionals were subject to violence and harassment at reproductive health clinics. A woman's basic

right to choose was in jeopardy.

- **Today.** The fundamental right to choose has been protected and women have expanded access to family planning services. The gag rule was reversed and women are able to receive medical advice and referrals on all their medical options. Science is no longer held hostage to politics: the ban on importation of RU-486 was reversed, and the ban on federal funding for fetal tissue research was lifted, opening the way for potentially lifesaving biomedical research. Thanks to the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE), championed by the President, women and medical professionals have federal protection from violence and harassment at reproductive health clinics. Over one million federal employees have contraceptive coverage.

SOCIAL STATISTICS BRIEFING ROOM

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Mrs. Gore

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CHART: Violent Crime Measures

Violent Crime Measures

Serious violent crime levels declined between 1998 and 1999 as measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports.

Previous
2.8
1998 NCVS
(in millions)

Current
2.5
1999 NCVS
(in millions)

Provided by Bureau of Justice Statistics / Federal Bureau of Investigation as of August 27, 2000.

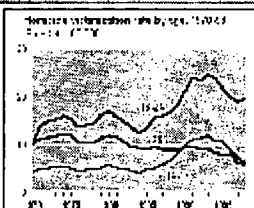


CHART: Homicide Rates by Age

Homicide Rates by Age

The Uniform Crime Reports overall homicide rate declined for 1998.

Previous
6.8
1997
(rate per
100,000)

Current
6.3
1998
(rate per
100,000)

Provided by Federal Bureau of Investigation as of October 17, 1999.

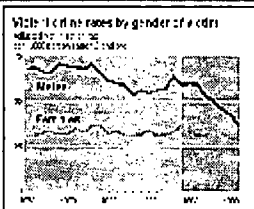


CHART: Violent Crime Rates by Gender

Violent Crime Rates by Gender of Victim

Violent crime rates declined between 1998 and 1999 as measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey. Victimization rates for men and women are getting closer.

Previous
36.0
1998
(rate per 1,000
persons 12 and
older)

Current
32.1
1999
(rate per 1,000
persons 12 and
older)

Provided by Bureau of Justice Statistics as of August 27, 2000.

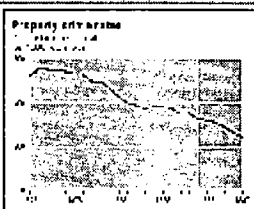


CHART: Property Crime Rates

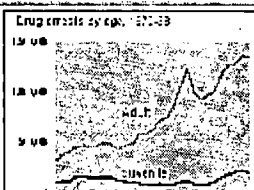
Property Crime Rates

Property crimes continued to decline as measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Previous
217.4
1998
(rate per 1,000
households)

Current
198.0
1999
(rate per 1,000
households)

Provided by Bureau of Justice Statistics as of August 27, 2000.

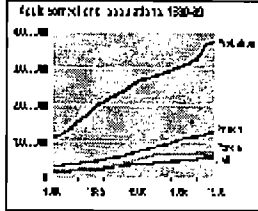


Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations

The number of arrests for drug abuse violations remained relatively unchanged from 1997 to 1998.

Previous
1.58
1997
(in millions)

Current
1.56
1998
(in millions)

CHART: Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations		Provided by <u>Federal Bureau of Investigation</u> as of October 17, 1999.	
	National Correctional Populations The number of people under correctional supervision increased 3.1% from 1998 to 1999.	Previous 6.1 1998 (in millions)	Current 6.3 1999 (in millions)
		Provided by <u>Bureau of Justice Statistics</u> as of September 15, 2000.	

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PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

*How We Can All
Change America*

Gov. Bill Clinton
Sen. Al Gore

T I M E S  B O O K S

which would give American workers the right to take twelve weeks of unpaid leave in order to care for newborn children or sick family members—a right enjoyed by workers in every other advanced industrial nation.

- Require all employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll for *continuing education and training*, and make them provide that training to all workers, not just executives.
- Create a *national health-care plan* to ensure that all businesses can and will provide health coverage for their employees.

Crime and Drugs

DESPITE ALL the tough talk we hear from Washington, crime and drug use are expanding dramatically in America. Today more people are victims of violent crime and more addicted to drugs than ever before. We have a national problem on our hands that requires a tough national response. The Clinton-Gore national crime strategy will use the powers of the White House to prevent and punish crime.

We need to put more police on the streets and more criminals behind bars. We need to help cities that fight crime in sensible ways—with community policing, drug treatment, and drug education. And we need an effective, coordinated drug interdiction program that stops the endless flow of drugs entering our schools, our streets, and our communities. A Clinton-Gore Administration will provide cities and states with the help they need.

America cannot permit another generation of Americans to grow up on streets too unsafe to walk. We have a plan to fight crime.

Here's what we'll do:

Make Neighborhoods Safe Again

- Fight crime by *putting 100,000 new police officers on the streets*; create a National Police Corps and offer veterans and active military personnel a chance to become law enforcement officers.

- Give young offenders a second opportunity to become decent citizens by supporting the creation of "*boot camps*" for nonviolent first-time offenders. These shock incarceration programs require rigorous exercise and arduous work to instill discipline, boost self-esteem, and teach decency and respect for the law.

Expand Federal Crime Assistance

- Set standards for urban, suburban, and rural crime emergency areas. Make communities hit hardest by crime eligible for federal matching funds to assist in the war on crime when they create a comprehensive crime control plan that gets results and adopts proven anti-crime measures like:

- *Community-based policing*: In communities across America, local law enforcement officials are stopping crimes before they happen by moving from emergency response to community-based law enforcement. By taking officers out of patrol cars and putting increasing numbers back on the beat, cities are winning the war on crime.

- *Drug treatment on demand*: Thousands of addicts have volunteered to take themselves off the streets, only to hear the government tell them that they have to wait six months. In a Clinton-Gore Administration, federal assistance will help communities dramatically increase

their ability to offer drug treatment to everyone who needs help.

- *Drug education in schools*: With only 5 percent of the world's population, Americans consume approximately 50 percent of all illegal drugs. To decrease demand, we need to reach our kids when they are young and teach them the evils of drug abuse. Drug education programs and school-based clinics must provide our children with access to the drug counseling, education, and outreach programs they need to stop drug addiction before it begins.

Keep Guns Out of the Hands of Criminals

- Provide the leadership we need to *pass the Brady Bill*, which will create a waiting period for handgun purchases to keep firearms off the streets and out of the hands of criminals.

- *Ban assault weapons, like the so-called Street Sweeper, which have no legitimate hunting purpose*; limit access to multiple-round clips like the one used in the tragic killings in Killeen, Texas.

Empower Public Housing Residents

- Give residents of public housing the chance to organize themselves to eliminate the drugs and weapons from public housing; support efforts like *Operation Clean Sweep* in Chicago, which helps residents take back their housing from gangs and dealers.

Take Back Our Schools

- Create a *Safe Schools Initiative*, so that children can focus on learning again. We will increase funding to pay for metal detectors and security personnel; encourage states to grant school officials greater authority to conduct locker and automobile searches; and expand funding for mentoring, counseling, and outreach programs so kids in trouble with crime, gangs, or drugs can turn to someone for help.

Get Tough on White-Collar Crime

- We will work to pass *tougher criminal penalties* for white-collar crimes—including environmental crimes—so that serious white-collar criminals serve jail time.
- *Plea bargaining will be limited to questions of prison time*, not how much money a white-collar crook gets to keep.
- *Jail sentences will be served in real prisons*, not high-tech summer camps.

Defense Conversion

AT THE END of the Second World War, more than 75 million Americans lost their jobs, but our nation made the most of their skills and launched the greatest economic boom the world has ever seen. Now that the Cold War has been won, we cannot leave those who won that victory out in the cold.

Today we have a historic opportunity. The human and physical resources we once dedicated to winning the Cold War can now be rededicated to fulfilling unmet domestic needs. We can put the scientists, engineers, factory workers, and technicians now being displaced by defense cuts back to work in similar jobs. But to do that, we need to create a partnership among government, business, labor, and education—just as our competitors do.

Many of the skills and technologies required to rebuild America are similar to those now used in our defense industries. Under our national economic strategy, we will encourage companies that bid on projects to rebuild America to contract work to, or purchase, existing defense facilities; and we will order the Pentagon to conduct a national defense-jobs inventory to assist displaced workers; we shall also provide special conversion loans and grants to small business defense contractors. Small businesses create most of the new jobs in our economy, and

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Saving Lives by Taking Guns Out of Crime:

The Drop in Gun-Related Crime Deaths Since Enactment of the Brady Law

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In their book, *Crime is Not the Problem* (1997), Frank Zimring and Gordon Hawkins identified the "use of firearms in assault and robbery as the single environmental feature of American society that is most clearly linked to the extraordinary death rate from interpersonal violence in the United States." Their research led to the conclusion that, "without strategies for the reduction of firearm use in assaults, no policy can be accurately characterized as directed at the reduction of American lethal violence." This study, *Saving Lives by Taking Guns Out of Crime*, an analysis of FBI crime statistics, presents compelling evidence that implementation of the Brady Law has led to a reduction in the use of firearms in robberies and assaults, preventing thousands of deaths since the law took effect.

In November 1993, the Brady Bill was signed into law and took effect on February 28, 1994. Prior to its passage, **32 states had no system of background checks for gun purchasers** easing the way for guns to be funneled into the illegal market. **Before the law took effect**, a felon could walk into a gun store, sign a form stating that he or she has never been convicted of a felony, and **buy a gun**. The criminal's felony record would not be discovered because the form would simply get filed away by the gun dealer. **Brady closed the "lie and buy" loophole and research has shown the law had an immediate, disruptive impact on interstate gun trafficking** affecting the supply of guns available in the criminal market. Initially applying only to handgun purchases, today the background check is conducted as part of all retail gun purchases.

For seven years, the National Rifle Association led the opposition to the Brady Bill and continues to dismiss the effectiveness of the Brady Law today. The background check and waiting period were deemed too "inconvenient" for gun owners. **This report provides compelling evidence that this "inconvenience" has saved thousands of lives and would have saved thousands more had the National Rifle Association**

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not fought passage of the Brady Bill - delaying implementation by several years.

It has long been known that assaults and robberies committed with guns result in a much higher death rate than similar crimes committed without firearms. Consequently, the greater the proportion of violent crimes committed with guns - the greater the number of deaths expected. By analyzing crime data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for 1990 through 1998, the Center determined that the proportion of violent crimes committed with firearms rose steadily through 1993 suggesting that more crime victims were murdered than would have been predicted by changes in the crime rate. **In 1994, however, coinciding with the implementation of Brady, the trend reversed and gun-related crime has been dropping faster than the violent crime rate ever since.** The Center used this information to estimate the number of lives saved since Brady took effect - not because the crime rate was falling, but because the percentage of violent crimes committed with guns was falling.

The results of this analysis provide compelling evidence that the Brady Law is saving lives by taking guns out of crime: **from 1994 through 1998, an estimated 9,368 fewer people died than expected because the percentage of robberies and assaults committed with firearms fell each year after reaching a peak of 42.4% of robberies and 25.1% of aggravated assaults in 1993. Furthermore, from 1991 through 1993, an estimated 3,105 more people lost their lives in gun-related crime than expected because the proportion of assaults and robberies that involved guns increased each year from 1990 through 1993.**

At a news conference on March 2, 2000, President Bill Clinton said, "The Brady Bill is saving people's lives and keeping guns out of the wrong hands." Since the Brady Law was enacted, the U.S. Department of Justice periodically releases the number of prohibited purchasers who have been denied a gun thanks to background checks. In the five years of Brady covered by this study, that number was estimated to be 320,000 and has since grown to 500,000 denials. Clearly the Brady Law is keeping guns out of the wrong hands. This report presents for the first time powerful evidence that the Law is actually saving lives.

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- Subtitle A: Display of Flags at Half Staff
-
- Subtitle B: Sense of Congress With Respect to Violence Against Truckers
-
- Subtitle C: Financial Institution Fraud
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- Subtitle D: Authorization of Appropriations
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- Subtitle E: Conversion of Closed Military Installations
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- Subtitle F: Commission Membership and Appointment
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- Subtitle G: Explosives Crime Penalties
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- Subtitle H: Traveler Protection
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- Subtitle I: Study and Report by Attorney General
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- Subtitle J: Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program
-
- Subtitle K: Penalties for Trafficking in Counterfeit Goods and Services
-
- Subtitle L: Military Medals and Decorations
-
- Subtitle M: Age Discrimination in Employment
-
- Subtitle N: Prison Security Enhancement
-
- Subtitle O: Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act
-
- Subtitle P: Prison Overcrowding
-
- Subtitle Q: Sense of Congress With Respect to Child Pornography
-
- Subtitle R: Labels on Products
-
- Subtitle S: Awards of Pell Grants to Prisoners Prohibited
-
- Subtitle T: Cocaine Penalty Study
-
- Subtitle U: Inmate Rehabilitation

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 - Title I: Victims of Crime - Subtitle A: Victims of Crime - Amends Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to give victims of violent crimes and sexual abuse the right to address the court concerning the sentence to be imposed on convicted offenders. Permits such right to be exercised by a parent or guardian if the victim is under 18, or by one or more family members if the victim is deceased or incapacitated.

Subtitle B: Crime Victims' Fund - Amends the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to revise the formula for allocation of sums in the Crime Victims Fund for costs and grants. Requires the retention of any portion of the Fund that was deposited during a fiscal year that is in excess of 110 percent of the total amount deposited in the Fund during the preceding fiscal year as a reserve for use in a year in which the Fund falls below the amount available in the previous year. Limits such reserve to \$20,000,000. Allows any sums awarded as part of a grant that remains unspent at the end of a fiscal year in which the grant is made to be expended for grant purposes at any time during the succeeding two fiscal years, at the end of which year any remaining unobligated funds shall be returned to the Fund.

(Sec. 112) Provides that if the compensation paid by an eligible crime victim compensation program would cover costs that a Federal, or a federally financed State or local, program would otherwise pay: (1) such victim compensation program shall not pay such compensation; and (2) the other program shall make its payments without regard to the existence of the crime victim compensation program.

(Sec. 113) Limits to five percent of: (1) a grant the amount that may be used for the administration of the State crime victim compensation program receiving the grant; and (2) sums received for the State crime victim assistance program for the administration of such program.

(Sec. 114) Authorizes grants for demonstration projects.

(Sec. 116) Requires each entity receiving sums made available under the Act for administrative purposes to certify that such sums will not be used to supplant State or local funds, but to increase the amount of such funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available for such purposes.

Subtitle C: Report on Battered Women's Syndrome - Directs the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to report to specified congressional committees on the medical and psychological basis of "battered women's syndrome" and the extent to which evidence of the syndrome has been considered in a criminal trial.

Title II: Applicability of Mandatory Minimum Penalties in Certain Cases - Amends the Federal criminal code to require the court, with respect to specified drug-related offenses, to impose a sentence pursuant to U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines, without regard to any statutory minimum sentence, if the court finds at sentencing that: (1) the defendant does not have more than one criminal history point under the Commission's Guidelines Manual; (2) the defendant did not use violence or credible threats of violence, or possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon (or induce another participant to do so), in connection with the offense; (3) the offense did not result in death or serious bodily injury to any person; (4) the defendant was not an organizer, leader, manager, or supervisor of others (as determined under the Manual) in the offense; and (5) no later than the time of the sentencing hearing, the defendant has provided to the Government all information the defendant has concerning the offense or offenses that were part of the same course of conduct or of a common scheme or plan (without regard to whether the defendant has relevant or useful information).

Authorizes the Commission to: (1) make such amendments as deemed necessary to harmonize the sentencing guidelines and policy statements with, and the amendment made by, such provisions; and (2) promulgate policy statements to assist in the application of such provisions and such amendment.

(Sec. 202) Directs the Commission to promulgate or amend existing sentencing guidelines with respect to cases where statutory minimum sentences would apply but for such provisions to carry out the purposes of such provisions, so that the lowest sentence in the guideline range is not less than two years in those cases where a five-year minimum would otherwise apply.

(Sec. 203) Specifies that, with respect to a prisoner the court determines has demonstrated good behavior while in prison, the changes in sentencing made as a result of this Act shall be deemed to be changes in the sentencing ranges by the Commission pursuant to provisions of the Federal judicial code regarding revision of the sentencing guidelines.

Title III: Assaults Against Children - Increases penalties for simple assault. Sets penalties for assault resulting in substantial bodily injury. Removes dollar limitations on various types of assaults. Includes assaults against individuals under age 16 committed in Indian country among offenses which are subject to the same law and penalties as all other persons committing such offenses within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Title IV: Consumer Protection - Sets penalties for insurance industry crimes, including embezzling from insurance companies, making false entries in insurance company books with intent to deceive, and corruptly influencing or obstructing proceedings before State insurance regulatory agencies or insurance

examiners. Prohibits persons convicted of criminal felonies involving dishonesty or breach of trust from engaging in the insurance business without the written consent of an insurance regulatory official authorized to regulate the insurer.

Title V: Mandatory Life Imprisonment for Persons Convicted of Certain Felonies - Requires that a person convicted in a court of the United States of a serious violent felony be sentenced to life imprisonment if: (1) the person has been convicted (and those convictions have become final) on two or more prior occasions in a court of the United States or of a State of serious violent felonies or serious drug offenses, or any combination thereof; and (2) each serious violent felony or serious drug offense used as a basis for sentencing under such provision, other than the first, was committed after the defendant's conviction of the preceding serious violent felony or serious drug offense.

(Sec. 502) Limits the authority of a court to modify an imposed term of imprisonment to include a requirement that the defendant be at least age 70 and have served at least 30 years in prison for the offense or offenses for which the defendant is currently imprisoned, and that a determination has been made by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons that the defendant is not a danger to the safety of any other person or the community.

Title VI: Violent Offender Incarceration - Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to individual States and to States organized as multi-State compacts to develop, expand, modify, or improve correctional facilities and programs to ensure that prison cell space is available for the confinement of violent offenders. Sets forth provisions regarding State eligibility and matching requirements, technical assistance and training, and evaluation. Requires the Attorney General, in making such grants, to give consideration to the special burden placed on States which incarcerate a substantial number of inmates who are in the United States illegally. Authorizes appropriations.

Title VII: Death Penalty - Amends the Federal criminal code to provide for the imposition of the death penalty for specified drug-related offenses committed as part of a continuing criminal enterprise, and where a defendant has been found guilty of treason or espionage, or of specified other offenses involving the intentional: (1) killing of the victim; (2) infliction of serious bodily injury resulting in death; (3) participation in an act contemplating that the life of a person would be taken or intending that lethal force would be used and the victim died as a direct result; or (4) specifically engaging in an act of violence, knowing that the act created a grave risk of death, that constituted a reckless disregard for human life and the victim died as a direct result of the Act.

Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) mitigating and aggravating factors to be considered in determining whether a sentence of death is justified; (2) the conduct of a special hearing to make such determination; (3) procedures for the imposition, review, and implementation of such sentence; (4) use of State facilities to carry out such sentence; and (5) special provisions for Indian country.

(Sec. 703) Authorizes the death penalty for various offenses, including, where death results: (1) hostage taking; (2) murder for hire; (3) racketeering; (4) genocide; (5) carjacking; (6) rape and child molestation murders; (7) sexual exploitation of children; (8) homicides involving firearms in Federal facilities; (9) murder of Federal witnesses; (10) foreign murder of U.S. nationals; (11) civil rights murders; (12) murder by a Federal prisoner, or by escaped prisoners; (13) drive-by shootings; (14) gun murders during Federal crimes of violence and drug trafficking crimes; (15) murder of State or local officials assisting Federal law enforcement officials and State correctional officers; (16) use of weapons of mass destruction; (17) violence at international airports; (18) violence against maritime navigation or fixed platforms; (19) torture; (20) genocide; and (21) kidnapping a child.

(Sec. 715) Makes an exception to the requirement that the court furnish to a defendant a list of the veniremen and witnesses if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that providing the list may jeopardize the life or safety of any person.

Title VIII: Truth in Sentencing - Authorizes the Attorney General to provide grants to States to build, expand, or operate space in correctional facilities in order to increase the prison bed capacity in such facilities.

(Sec. 802) Sets forth provisions regarding the allocation of appropriated funds, with 75 percent apportioned to States based on the incidence of violent crime (as reported by the States to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)) and 25 percent to States with the strictest sentencing policies (in terms of increased percentage of convicted violent offenders sentenced to prison, and increased average prison time actually served and increased percentage of sentence to be actually served by such offenders).

(Sec. 804) Authorizes appropriations.

Title IX: Racially Discriminatory Capital Sentencing - Amends the Federal judicial code to prohibit the execution of a sentence of death imposed on the basis of race. Specifies that: (1) an inference that race was the basis of a death sentence is established if valid evidence is presented demonstrating that, at the time the sentence was imposed, race was a statistically significant factor in decisions to seek or to impose the death sentence in the jurisdiction in question; and (2) evidence relevant to establish such an inference may include proof that death sentences were, at the pertinent time, being imposed significantly more frequently in the jurisdiction in question upon, or as punishment for capital offenses against, persons of one race than persons of another race.

Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) validity of evidence presented to establish such inference, and rebuttal of such inference; and (2) access to data on death eligible cases.

Title X: Crime Prevention and Community Justice - Subtitle A: Model Intensive Grant Programs - Authorizes the Attorney General to award grants to not more than 15 chronic high intensive crime areas to develop comprehensive model crime prevention programs that: (1) involve and utilize a broad spectrum of community resources and appropriate State and Federal agencies; (2) attempt to relieve conditions that encourage crime; and (3) provide meaningful and lasting alternatives to involvement in crime.

(Sec. 1002) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) uses of grant funds; and (2) program, application, and reporting requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle B: Ounce of Prevention Grant Programs - Part I: Ounce of Prevention Grant Programs - Directs: (1) the Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary) to convene an interagency task force to be known as the Ounce of Prevention Council, chaired by the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, and the Secretary; (2) the Council to advise and counsel the Secretary regarding administration of the programs established by this title; and (3) the Secretary to adopt regulations or guidelines to ensure that funding under this title shall be used primarily for assistance in distressed communities and for individuals in any area who are particularly in need of assistance.

(Sec. 1011) Requires the Secretary to make grants to States, local governments, and other public and private entities for: (1) summer and after-school programs; (2) mentoring, tutoring, and other programs involving participation by adult role models; (3) programs assisting and promoting employability and job placement; and (4) substance abuse treatment and prevention, including outreach programs for at-risk families.

Part II: Family and Community Endeavor Schools Grant Program - Authorizes grants for community-based organizations to assist in carrying out programs in public school facilities, where appropriate, and in certain other locations, for specified uses, including: (1) supervised sports programs and extracurricular and academic programs, offered after school and on weekends and holidays during the school year, and as daily full-day or part-day programs, during the summer months, including curriculum-based supervised education programs, health education and service programs, tutorial and mentoring programs, and other related activities (required use of funds by such organizations); and (2) renovation of facilities and development or expansion of school programs designed to improve academic and social development of at-risk children (permissible use of such funds).

(Sec. 1017) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) eligible community identification (to be eligible to receive a grant, a community-based organization shall identify an eligible community to be assisted,

meeting criteria such as significant poverty and juvenile delinquency); (2) application requirements and priorities in awarding grants; and (3) participant eligibility.

(Sec. 1020) Directs the Secretary of Education to: (1) establish a peer review panel comprised of individuals with demonstrated experience in designing and implementing community-based programs; and (2) conduct such investigations and inspections as necessary to ensure compliance under this part.

(Sec. 1022) Sets forth provisions regarding the Federal share and regarding program evaluation.

Part III: Administration - Authorizes the Secretary of Education to: (1) provide technical assistance, training, and evaluations to further the purposes of this subtitle through grants, contracts, or other cooperative agreements with other entities; and (2) conduct or support evaluations of programs that receive support under this subtitle.

(Sec. 1026) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle C: Police Partnerships for Children - Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to partnerships (defined as cooperative arrangements or associations involving one or more law enforcement agencies (LEAs), and one or more public or private agencies that provide child or family services) for: (1) teams or units involving participants from both the law enforcement and child or family services components of the partnership that respond to or deal with violent incidents in which a child is involved as a perpetrator, witness, or victim; (2) training for law enforcement officers in behavior, psychology, family systems, and community culture and attitudes that is relevant to dealing with children who are involved in violent incidents or at risk of involvement in such incidents, or with families of such children; and (3) programs for children and families that are designed jointly by the law enforcement and child or family services components of the partnership.

Authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to make grants to units of State or local government, public housing authorities, owners of federally assisted housing, and owners of housing in high crime areas in order to provide dwelling units to law enforcement officers without charge or at or substantially reduced rent for the purpose of providing greater security for residents of high crime areas.

(Sec. 1032) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) administration; and (2) technical assistance, training, and evaluation.

Subtitle D: Midnight Sports - Directs the Secretary of HUD to make grants, to the extent that sums are approved in appropriations Acts pursuant to this subtitle, to eligible entities (i.e., certain entities under the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, and nonprofit organizations providing crime prevention, employment counseling, job training, or other educational services, or federally-assisted low-income housing) to assist such entities in carrying out midnight sports league programs.

Sets forth program, application, selection, and reporting requirements. Directs the Secretary of HUD to make a grant to one qualified entity to carry out a study of the effectiveness of midnight sports league programs and require such entity to report its conclusions and recommendations to the Congress, the Secretary of HUD, and the Attorney General. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle E: Drug Courts - Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to units of State and local government, and to other public and private entities, for programs that involve continuing judicial supervision over specified categories of persons with substance abuse problems, and that involve the integrated administration of other sanctions and services including: (1) testing for the use of controlled substances or other addictive substances; (2) substance abuse treatment; (3) diversion, probation, or other supervised release involving the possibility of prosecution, confinement, or incarceration based on noncompliance with program requirements or failure to show satisfactory progress; and (4) programmatic or health related aftercare services.

(Sec. 1043) Authorizes the Attorney General to provide technical assistance and training in furtherance

of the purposes of, and to carry out or make arrangements for evaluations of programs that receive support under, this subtitle.

(Sec. 1044) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle F: Assistance for Delinquent and At-Risk Youth - Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to public or private nonprofit organizations to support the development and operation of projects to provide residential services to youth aged 11 to 19 who have dropped out of school, come into contact with the juvenile justice system, or are at risk of doing so. Requires that such services include, with respect to such youth, activities designed to increase self-esteem, assist in making healthy and responsible choices, improve academic performance pursuant to a plan jointly developed by the applicant and the school which each such youth attends or should attend, and provide vocational and life skills. Sets forth application and reporting requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle G: Police Recruitment - Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to qualified community organizations to assist in meeting the costs of qualified programs designed to recruit and retain applicants of police departments. Sets forth requirements regarding qualified community organizations, qualified programs, applications, grant disbursement, grant period, and grantee reporting. Directs the Attorney General to prescribe guidelines on content and results for programs receiving grants under this subtitle. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle H: National Triad Program - Requires the Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to conduct a qualitative and quantitative national assessment of: (1) the nature and extent of crimes committed against older Americans and the effect of such crimes on the victims; (2) the numbers, extent, and impact of violent crimes and nonviolent crimes against older Americans and the extent of unreported crimes; (3) the collaborative needs of law enforcement, health, and social service organizations, focusing on prevention of crimes against older Americans, to identify, investigate, and provide assistance to victims of those crimes; and (4) the development and growth of strategies to respond effectively to such matters.

(Sec. 1068) Requires the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to make grants to coalitions of local LEAs and older Americans to assist in the development of programs and execute field tests of particularly promising strategies for crime prevention and related services based on the Triad model (which calls for the participation of the sheriff, at least one police chief, and a representative of at least one older Americans' organization within a county, and which may include participation by general service coalitions of law enforcement, victim service, and senior citizen advocate second service organizations), which can then be evaluated and serve as the basis for further demonstration and education programs. Sets forth provisions regarding application requirements, distribution of grant awards, and post-grant period reporting.

(Sec. 1069) Requires, in conjunction with the national assessment, the Director of: (1) the BJA to make awards to organizations with demonstrated ability to provide training and technical assistance in establishing crime prevention programs based on the Triad model for purposes of aiding in the establishment and expansion of pilot programs under this subtitle, and to public service advertising coalitions for purposes of mounting a program of public service advertisements to increase public awareness and understanding of the issues surrounding crimes against older Americans and promoting ideas or programs to prevent them; and (2) NIJ to make awards to research organizations for purposes of evaluating the effectiveness of selected pilot programs and conducting the research and development identified through the national assessment as being critical.

(Sec. 1070) Sets forth reporting requirements.

(Sec. 1071) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle I: Local Partnership Act - Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make specified payments to units of local government to carry out programs related to education to prevent crime, substance abuse treatment to prevent crime, coordination of crime prevention programs funded under this title with other

existing Federal programs to meet the overall needs of communities that benefit from funds received under this subtitle, or job programs to prevent crime. Requires that, of such payments, not less than ten percent of the total combined amounts obligated by the unit for contracts and subcontracts be expended with small business concerns controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals and women, and colleges and universities which are historically Black and which have a student body in which more than 20 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans or Native Americans, with exceptions.

Authorizes appropriations to a Local Government Fiscal Assistance Fund of the Department of the Treasury.

Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) qualification for payment; (2) State area allocations, and allocations and payments to territorial governments; (3) local government allocations; (4) income gap multipliers; (5) State variation of local government allocations; (6) adjustments of local government allocations; (7) information used in allocation formulas; (8) public participation; (9) prohibited discrimination; (10) discrimination proceedings and related issues (including enforcement by the Attorney General of prohibitions against discrimination and civil actions by adversely affected persons); (11) judicial review; (12) audits, investigations, and reviews; and (13) reporting requirements.

Subtitle J: Youth Employment and Skills Crime Prevention - Authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make grants to local governments to fund targeted youth employment and skills development projects to help reduce crime in target areas (defined as neighborhoods which are high crime areas with high unemployment among young adults and other serious economic and social problems).

(Sec. 1084) Makes young adults residing or attending school in target areas eligible to participate in programs funded under this subtitle if they are between 16 and 25 years of age (and, in certain circumstances, young adults up to age 30 and youth age 14 and 15). Sets conditions for continued participation in such programs, including avoiding crime, regular attendance and satisfactory performance at work, paying child support when paternity has been established and the participant has income, in-school young adults remaining in school until graduation, and requiring young adults ages 16-17 who have dropped out of high school and who have not obtained a General Equivalency Diploma to return to school or an alternative education program.

(Sec. 1085) Authorizes the expenditure of funds for crime prevention related activities (subject to specified requirements), such as: (1) apprenticeship programs linking work and learning; (2) youth conservation and service corps; (3) work experience in private nonprofit organizations and public agencies; (4) initiatives to increase educational attainment, occupational skills, and career aspirations of target area young adults; and (5) job placement and related case management, followup, and other supportive services.

(Sec. 1086) Sets forth requirements regarding: (1) grant applications; (2) award priorities; and (3) grant duration and number.

(Sec. 1087) Directs the Secretary of Labor to establish a system of performance measures for assessing programs established pursuant to this subtitle. Authorizes the Secretary to provide appropriate technical assistance to carry out youth employment and skills crime prevention programs under this subtitle.

(Sec. 1090) Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1091) Authorizes the Secretary of Labor to terminate or suspend financial assistance, in whole or in part, to a recipient or refuse to extend a grant for a recipient, if the Secretary determines that the recipient has failed to meet specified requirements.

(Sec. 1092) Makes labor standards under the Job Training Partnership Act applicable to programs under this subtitle.

(Sec. 1093) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) regulations or guidelines; (2) waivers; (3) private rights

of action; and (4) acceptance of gifts.

Subtitle K: Miscellaneous - Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Omnibus Act) to permit the award of drug control and system improvement grants to State and local governments for the purpose of participating in multijurisdictional gang task forces.

(Sec. 1098A) Extends funding under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs (Byrne Program) (drug control and system improvement grants).

(Sec. 1098B) Includes chaplains among public safety officers whose families are eligible for benefits when such officers have died in the line of duty.

Subtitle L: Hope in Youth Program - Directs the Secretary of HHS to make grants to eligible service providers in one or more political subdivisions of a State containing an area designated as an empowerment zone (as authorized under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993) that have submitted an approved plan to establish advisory organizations in low-income communities within such subdivisions which will serve as umbrella agencies for strategic planning and evaluation of service programs serving the low-income communities in which the advisory organization operates.

(Sec. 1099C) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) program and application requirements; (2) eligible providers; and (3) evaluation.

(Sec. 1099G) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle M: Gang Prevention Services for Boys and Girls - Authorizes the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Administrator) to make grants to eligible service providers to carry out programs that prevent young children from becoming gang involved, granting priority to eligible service providers with a proven track record of serving young children and an overall budget of not more than \$750,000 a fiscal year, prior to receiving a grant under this subtitle.

(Sec. 1099J) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) program and application requirements; (2) eligible providers and participants; and (3) evaluation.

(Sec. 1099O) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle N: Anticrime Youth Councils - Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to public and nonprofit community-based organizations to establish regional anticrime youth councils each of which is composed of intermediate and secondary school students who represent all the schools in a separate congressional district.

(Sec. 1099R) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) application requirements; and (2) selection of grant recipients.

(Sec. 1099T) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle O: Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth - Amends the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 to: (1) add findings under such Act, including that the quality of life in urban areas has suffered because of decline in the availability of park and recreation systems; (2) add as purposes of such Act to improve recreation facilities and expand recreation services in urban areas with a high incidence of crime, help deter crime through the expansion of recreational opportunities for at-risk youth, and increase the security of urban parks and promote collaboration between local agencies involved in parks and recreation, law enforcement, youth social services, and the juvenile justice system; (3) define "at-risk youth recreation grants" to include rehabilitation, innovation, and certain matching grants, in communities with a high prevalence of crime, particularly violent crime or crime committed by youthful offenders; (4) make other changes to such Act, including with respect to criteria for selection and park and recreation action recovery programs.

Subtitle P: Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing - Directs the Secretary for HUD to enter into contracts with the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to establish Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing.

(Sec. 1099BB) Directs such Secretary to report to specified congressional committees on program of establishing boys and girls clubs in public housing and their effectiveness in reducing drug abuse and gang violence.

(Sec. 1099CC) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle Q: Community-Based Justice Grants for Local Prosecutors - Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to local prosecutors for the purpose of creation or expansion of community-based justice programs.

(Sec. 1099EE) Sets for provisions regarding: (1) use of grant funds; (2) application requirements; (3) allocation of funds; (4) award of, and limitations on, grants; and (5) reporting requirements.

(Sec. 1099JJ) Authorizes appropriations.

Title XI: Youth Violence - Amends the Federal criminal code to provide for the prosecution as adults of juveniles age 13 or older for specified crimes of violence and crimes where the juvenile possessed a firearm during the offense, with exceptions regarding persons subject to the criminal jurisdiction of an Indian tribal government. Repeals restrictions on the Attorney General proceeding in Federal court against such juveniles with respect to such crimes.

(Sec. 1102) Specifies that a juvenile shall not be transferred to adult prosecution nor shall a hearing be held under section 5037 (disposition after a finding of juvenile delinquency) (currently, proceedings against a juvenile or as an adult shall not be commenced) until specified conditions are met.

(Sec. 1103) Provides that no juvenile committed, whether pursuant to an adjudication of delinquency or conviction for an offense (currently, no juvenile committed) to the custody of the Attorney General may be placed or retained in an adult jail or correctional institution in which he has regular contact with adults incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.

Title XII: Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Act of 1994 - Sets penalties for: (1) international trafficking in child pornography; and (2) traveling in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to engage in a sexual act with a juvenile.

(Sec. 1202) Expresses the sense of the Congress that each State that has not yet done so should enact legislation prohibiting the production, distribution, receipt, or simple possession of materials depicting a person under age 18 engaging in sexually explicit conduct and providing for a maximum imprisonment of at least one year and for the forfeiture of assets used in the commission or support of, or gained from, such offenses.

Title XIII: Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children Registration Act - Directs the Attorney General to establish guidelines for State programs requiring any person convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor to register a current address with a designated State law enforcement agency for ten years after release from prison, or being placed on parole, supervised release, or probation. Subjects to criminal penalties a person required to register under a State program who knowingly fails to register and keep such registration current.

Title XIV: Community Policing - Amends the Omnibus Act to authorize the Attorney General to make grants and provide technical assistance to units of State and local government, and to other public and private entities, to increase police presence (including the rehiring of law enforcement officers laid off as a result of State and local budget reductions, as well as the hiring and training of new, additional career law enforcement officers, for deployment in community-oriented policing), expand and improve cooperative efforts between LEAs and members of the community, and otherwise enhance public safety.

Sets forth matching fund, application, and related requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

Title XV: DNA Identification - DNA Identification Act of 1994 - Amends the Omnibus Act to authorize the use of drug control and system improvement grants to develop or improve in a forensic laboratory a capability to analyze deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) for identification purposes. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1503) Requires the Director of the FBI to appoint in advisory board on DNA quality assurance methods and issue standards for quality assurance. Authorizes the Director to establish an index of DNA identification records of persons convicted of crimes, and of analyses of DNA samples recovered from crime scenes and from unidentified human remains.

(Sec. 1505) Sets forth proficiency testing and privacy protection requirements, and penalties for violations.

(Sec. 1506) Authorizes appropriations.

Title XVI: Violence Against Women - Violence Against Women Act of 1994 - **Subtitle A: Safe Streets for Women** - Safe Streets for Women Act of 1994 - Amends the Omnibus Act to: (1) authorize the Director of the BJA to make grants to reduce the rate of violent crime against women to States, Indian tribes, units of local government, tribal organizations, and nonprofit nongovernmental domestic violence and sexual assault victims services programs in the States or Indian country; and (2) the Attorney General to request any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to use its authorities and resources to support such State, tribal, and local efforts. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1603) Specifies that no State is entitled to funds under this title unless the State: (1) incurs the full cost of forensic medical exams for victims of sexual assault; (2) certifies that their laws, policies, and practices do not require, in connection with the prosecution of any domestic violence offense, that the abused bear costs associated with the filing of criminal charges or with the issuance or service of a warrant, protection order, or witness subpoena; and (3) can certify that its laws and policies treat sex offenses committed by offenders who are known to, cohabitants or social companions of, or related by blood or marriage to, the victim no less severely than sex offenders committed by offenders who are strangers to the victim.

(Sec. 1606) Authorizes the Director to make education and prevention grants to reduce sexual assaults against women. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1607) Directs: (1) the NIJ to establish criteria and develop training programs to assist probation and parole officer and other personnel who work with released sex offenders in the areas of case management, supervision, and relapse prevention; and (2) the Attorney General to compile information regarding sex offender treatment programs and ensure that information regarding treatment programs in the community into which a convicted sex offender is released is made available to persons imprisoned in Federal penal or correctional institutions for sexual abuse offenses, including halfway houses and psychiatric institutions.

(Sec. 1609) Amends the Federal criminal code to require that a court order restitution for violations of Federal sexual abuse laws, with exceptions.

(Sec. 1610) Directs the Attorney General to provide for a baseline study to examine the scope of the problem of campus sexual assaults and the effectiveness of institutional and legal policies in addressing such crimes and protecting victims. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle B: Safe Homes for Women - Safe Homes for Women Act - Amends the Federal criminal code to establish penalties for traveling across a State line with intent to: (1) contact that person's spouse or intimate partner and, in the course of such contact, intentionally committing a crime of violence causing bodily injury to such spouse or partner; and (2) engage in conduct that violates a protection order, any portion of which involves protection against credible threats of violence, repeated harassment, or bodily

injury, to the person or persons for whom the protection order was issued and violates that portion of such order, or that would violate such order if the conduct occurred in the jurisdiction in which the order was issued and engaging in such conduct.

Requires that, in any proceeding for the purpose of determining whether a defendant charged shall be released pending trial, or the conditions of such release, the alleged victim be given an opportunity to be heard regarding the danger posed by the defendant.

Mandates that a court order restitution to the victim of an offense under this Act, with exceptions.

Requires, provided that certain conditions are met, that a protection order issued by the court of one State or Indian tribe be accorded full faith and credit by the court of another State or tribe.

(Sec. 1623) Amends the Omnibus Act to authorize the Director to make grants to eligible States, Indian tribes, or units of local government to encourage arrest policies in domestic violence cases, including mandatory arrest programs for protective order violations and improving judicial handling of such cases. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle C: Domestic Violence - Amends the Federal criminal code to prohibit the sale or other disposal of firearms or ammunition to, or the receipt of firearms or ammunition by, persons convicted of offenses involving domestic abuse.

(Sec. 1626) Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to allow an alien spouse to self-petition for immediate relative or second preference status if the alien demonstrates to the Attorney General that the alien is residing in the United States: (1) the marriage between the alien and the spouse was entered into in good faith by the alien, and during the marriage the alien or child of the alien has been battered by or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's spouse; or (2) with the alien's spouse, the alien has been married to and residing with the spouse for not less than three years, and the alien's spouse has failed to file such a petition on behalf of the alien.

Provides that, in the case of abused spouses and abused children who are self-petitioning, divorce may not be the basis for revocation of the petition. (Under current law and regulations, divorce results in the automatic revocation of an immediate relative and a second preference petition.)

(Sec. 1627) Directs the Attorney General, in acting on spousal waiver applications, to consider any credible evidence submitted in support of the application (whether or not the evidence is supported by an evaluation of a licensed mental health professional). Specifies that the determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given the evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the Attorney General.

(Sec. 1628) Waives the current seven-year residence requirement to apply for suspension of deportation. Makes suspension of deportation available to alien spouses and children who have been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty in the United States by a spouse or parent who is a citizen or lawful permanent resident, provided that the alien spouse or child proves that he or she is a person of good moral character and that deportation would result in extreme hardship.

Subtitle D: Miscellaneous Provisions - Directs the Attorney General to: (1) conduct a study of the means by which abusive spouses may obtain information concerning the addresses or locations of estranged or former spouses, and transmit to the Congress a report based on the study; and (2) submit to the Congress a report and recommendations on problems of recordkeeping of criminal complaints involving domestic violence.

(Sec. 1643) Directs the Attorney General to establish an Attorney General's Task Force on Violence Against Women to review Federal, State, and local strategies for preventing and punishing violent crimes against women and to make recommendations to improve the response to such crimes. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1652) Amends the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 to direct the Attorney General to authorize the Director of the Office of Victims of Crime to provide for the payment of the cost of up to two tests of the victim for sexually transmitted diseases during the 12 months following sexual assaults that pose a risk of transmission, and the cost of a counseling session by a medically trained professional on the accuracy of such tests and the risk of transmission of such diseases to the victim as the result of the assault.

(Sec. 1653) Directs the Attorney General to provide a grant to a nonprofit private organization to establish and operate a national, toll-free telephone hotline to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1654) Amends the Omnibus Act to require the Director of the BJA to provide grants to establish projects in local communities involving many sectors of each community to coordinate intervention and prevention of domestic violence. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle E: Equal Justice for Women in the Courts - Authorizes the State Justice Institute (SJI) to award grants for the purpose of developing, testing, presenting, and disseminating model programs to be used by States in training judges and court personnel in the laws of the State on rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes of violence motivated by gender.

(Sec. 1663) Directs the SJI to ensure that such model programs are developed with the participation of law enforcement officials, public and private nonprofit victim advocates, legal experts, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and recognized experts on gender bias in the courts.

(Sec. 1664) Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1665) Encourages the circuit judicial councils to conduct studies of the instances of gender bias in their respective circuits. Directs the: (1) Judicial Conference of the United States to designate an entity within the judicial branch to act as a clearinghouse to disseminate any reports and materials issued by gender bias task forces; and (2) Federal Judicial Center to disseminate information on issues relating to gender bias in the courts.

(Sec. 1666) Authorizes appropriations to the: (1) Salaries and Expenses Account of the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services; (2) Federal Judicial Center; and (3) Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Directs the Judicial Conference to allocate funds to Federal circuit courts that undertake their own studies of gender bias or implement reforms recommended as a result of such studies in their own or other circuits.

(Sec. 1667) Expresses the sense of the Congress that the executive branch, working through the SJI, should examine programs which would allow the States to consider whether expert testimony regarding battered women's syndrome should be admissible by the defendant in criminal trials and specified related issues.

Title XVII: Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement - Directs the Sentencing Commission to promulgate or amend existing guidelines to provide sentencing enhancements of not less than three offense levels for offenses that the finder of fact at trial determines beyond a reasonable doubt are hate crimes (assuring reasonable consistency with other guidelines, avoiding duplicative punishments for substantially the same offense, and taking into account any mitigating circumstances which might justify exceptions).

Title XVIII: Use of Formula Grants to Prosecute Persons Driving While Intoxicated - Amends the Omnibus Act to permit the use of drug control and system improvement grant funds for programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.

Title XIX: Youth Handgun Safety - Amends the Federal criminal code to prohibit the possession of a handgun or ammunition by, or the private transfer of a handgun or ammunition to, a juvenile, with

exceptions. Sets penalties for violations.

Directs the Attorney General to: (1) evaluate existing and proposed juvenile handgun legislation in each State; (2) develop model juvenile handgun legislation that is constitutional and enforceable; (3) prepare and disseminate to State authorities the findings made as the result of the evaluation; and (4) report to the Congress findings and recommendations concerning the need or appropriateness of further Federal action.

Title XX: Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons - Amends the Federal criminal code to direct the Bureau of Prisons to provide residential substance abuse treatment for not less than 50 percent of eligible prisoners by the end of FY 1995, for not less than 75 percent by the end of FY 1996, and for all eligible prisoners by the end of 1997 and thereafter. Grants priority for such treatment based on an eligible prisoner's proximity to release date. Permits sentence reductions of up to a year for a prisoner's successful completion of a residential substance abuse treatment program. Sets forth reporting requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

Title XXI: Alternative Punishments for Young Offenders - Amends the Omnibus Act to authorize the Director of the BJA to make grants to States, for use by States and local government, for the purpose of developing alternative methods of punishment for young offenders to traditional forms of incarceration and probation. Sets forth provisions regarding State and local applications, review of State applications, allocation and distribution of funds, and evaluation.

(Sec. 2102) Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 2103) Expresses the sense of the Congress that States should impose mandatory sentences for crimes involving the use of a firearm or other weapon on, or within a 100-yard radius of, school property.

Title XXII: Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants - Amends the Omnibus Act to authorize the Director of the BJA to make grants to States and units of local government, or combinations thereof, to assist them in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects for the development of more effective programs to reduce the formation or continuation of juvenile gangs and the use and sale of illegal drugs by juveniles. Sets forth provisions regarding permissible uses of grant funds and application requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

Title XXIII: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners - Amends the Omnibus Act to authorize the Director of the BJA to make grants to States, for use by States and local government, for the purpose of developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs within State correctional facilities in which inmates are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment. Sets forth provisions regarding State application requirements, review of applications, allocation and distribution of funds, and evaluation. Authorizes appropriations.

Title XXIV: Immigration Related Provisions and Criminal Aliens - Subtitle A: Criminal Aliens - Authorizes the Attorney General to accept and utilize gifts of property and services (excluding cash assistance) for the purpose of assisting the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in carrying out the deportation of aliens who are subject to charges for misdemeanor or felony crimes under State or Federal law and who are either unlawfully within the United States or willing to submit to voluntary deportation under safeguard, subject to specified limitations.

(Sec. 2403) Amends the INA to require the Attorney General, subject to specified circumstances, to: (1) enter into a contractual arrangement which provides for compensation to a State or political subdivision of the State regarding the incarceration of an undocumented criminal alien for a determinate sentence of imprisonment; or (2) take such alien into custody of the Federal Government and incarcerate such alien for such sentence. Limits such compensation to the median cost of incarceration of a prisoner in all maximum security facilities in the United States as determined by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Subtitle B: Immigration Provisions - Authorizes the Attorney General to provide for the expeditious

adjudication of asylum claims and the expeditious deportation of asylum applicants whose applications have been finally denied unless the applicant remains in an otherwise valid nonimmigrant status. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 2412) Authorizes appropriations to increase the INS's resources for the Border Patrol, the Inspections Program, and the Deportation Branch to apprehend illegal aliens who attempt clandestine entry into the United States or entry with fraudulent documents, or who remain in the country after their nonimmigrant visas expire.

(Sec. 2413) Authorizes the Attorney General, subject to the availability of appropriations, to expand a program under the INA to ensure that aliens are immediately deportable upon their release from incarceration. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 2414) Authorizes appropriations to construct or contract for the construction of two INS Processing Centers to detain criminal aliens.

Subtitle C: Border Patrol Agents - Authorizes appropriations for salaries and expenses of the Border Patrol to provide for an increase in the number of agents by 6,000 full-time equivalent agent positions (and necessary support personnel) beyond the number authorized as of October 1, 1993.

Subtitle D: Passport and Visa Offenses Penalties Improvements - Amends the Federal criminal code to increase penalties for passport and visa-related offenses. Provides enhanced penalties for such offenses if committed to facilitate a drug trafficking crime or act of international terrorism.

Title XXV: Rural Crime - Subtitle A: Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas - Amends the Omnibus Act to authorize appropriations, and increase the base allocation, for rural LEAs.

(Sec. 2502) Directs: (1) the Attorney General to establish a Rural and Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force in each of the Federal judicial districts which encompass significant rural lands; and (2) that assets seized as a result of investigations initiated by a Rural Drug Enforcement Task Force be used primarily to enhance the operations of the task force and its participating State and local LEAs.

(Sec. 2503) Authorizes the Attorney General to cross-designate up to 100 law enforcement officers from each of specified agencies with jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) on non-Federal lands and the Federal criminal code to the extent necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

(Sec. 2504) Requires the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to develop a specialized course of instruction devoted to training law enforcement officers from rural agencies in the investigation of drug trafficking and related crimes. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 2505) Authorizes appropriations for the hiring of additional Drug Enforcement Administration agents.

Subtitle B: Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas - Drug Free Truck Stop Act - Amends the CSA to set penalties for distributing or possessing with intent to distribute a controlled substance in or on, or within 1,000 feet of, a truck stop or safety rest area, as well as for subsequent offenses. Directs the Sentencing Commission to promulgate, or amend existing, guidelines, to enhance punishment for a defendant convicted of violating such provision.

Subtitle C: Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement - Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to units of State and local governments, and to other public or private entities, of rural States to: (1) implement, expand, and establish cooperative efforts and projects between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocacy groups, and other related parties to investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic violence and child abuse; (2) provide treatment and counseling to victims of domestic violence and child abuse; and (3) work in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward such issues. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle D: Sense of Congress Regarding Funding for Rural Areas - Expresses the sense of the Congress that: (1) the Attorney General should ensure that funding for programs in this Act is distributed such that rural areas continue to receive comparable support for their broad-based crime fighting initiatives; (2) rural communities should not receive less funding than they received in FY 1994 for anti-crime initiatives as a result of any legislative or administrative actions; and (3) to the maximum extent possible, funding for the Byrne Program should be maintained at its FY 1994 level.

Title XXVI: Commission on Crime and Violence - Establishes a National Commission on Crime and Violence in America.

Includes among the duties of the Commission to: (1) review the effectiveness of traditional criminal justice approaches in preventing and controlling crime and violence; (2) examine the impact that changes to Federal and State law have had in controlling crime and violence; (3) convene hearings in various parts of the country; (4) review all segments of the criminal justice system; and (5) develop a comprehensive and effective crime control and antiviolence plan that will serve as a blueprint for action in the 1990s.

Title XXVII: Police Corps and Law Enforcement Scholarship Act - Subtitle A: Police Corps - Establishes in DOJ an Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education, headed by a Director.

(Sec. 2713) Authorizes the Director to award college and graduate school scholarships (of up to \$30,000 per student) in exchange for four years work with a State or local police force upon graduation. Requires participants who do not follow through on their commitment to pay back all the scholarship money plus ten percent interest.

(Sec. 2714) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) selection and training of participants; (2) swearing in, discipline, and layoffs; (3) State plan requirements; and (4) assistance to States and localities employing police corps officers. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle B: Law Enforcement Scholarship Program - Requires the Director to provide scholarships for in-service law enforcement personnel who seek further education, allotting 80 percent of funds based on the relative number of law enforcement officers per State and 20 percent based on the relative shortage of officers.

(Sec. 2732) Provides grants for summer jobs or part-time jobs during the year for high school students interested in law enforcement careers. Authorizes appropriations.

Title XXVIII: National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction - Directs the Attorney General to amend existing regulations to: (1) authorize the dissemination of information from existing national crime information databases to courts and court personnel, civil or criminal, for use in domestic violence or stalking cases; (2) permit Federal and State criminal justice agencies, assigned to input information into national crime information databases, to include arrests, warrants, and orders for the protection of parties from stalking or domestic violence, whether issued by a criminal, civil, or family court; and (3) specify that the term "nonserious offenses" does not include stalking or domestic violence offenses.

(Sec. 2803) Authorizes the Attorney General to provide performance grants to the States to improve processes for entering data about stalking and domestic violence into national crime information databases. Sets forth provisions regarding eligibility, distribution and amount of funds, and audit requirements.

(Sec. 2804) Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) application requirements; (2) disbursement; and (3) Federal nonmonetary assistance.

(Sec. 2807) Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 2808) Directs the NIJ: (1) to conduct training programs for judges to ensure that any judge issuing an order in stalking or domestic violence cases has all available criminal history and other information, whether from State or Federal sources; and (2) after consulting a nationally recognized nonprofit association's expert in data sharing among criminal justice agencies and familiar with the issues raised in stalking and domestic violence cases, to recommend proposals about how State courts may increase intrastate communication between family courts, juvenile courts, and criminal courts.

(Sec. 2810) Directs the Attorney General to: (1) compile data regarding stalking civil protective orders and other forms of domestic violence as part of the National Incident-Based Reporting System; and (2) submit an annual report on the incidence of stalking and other forms of domestic violence, and evaluating the effectiveness of State anti-stalking efforts and legislation.

Title XXIX: Protecting the Privacy of Information in State Motor Vehicle Records - Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994 - Prohibits a State department of motor vehicles, and any officer, employee, or contractor thereof, from knowingly disclosing or otherwise making available to any person or entity personal information about any individual obtained by the department in connection with a motor vehicle record, with exceptions.

Prohibits: (1) knowingly obtaining or disclosing personal information from a motor vehicle record for any purpose not permitted under this title; and (2) making false representation to obtain any personal information from an individual's motor vehicle record.

Sets penalties for violations.

Makes a person who knowingly obtains, discloses, or uses personal information derived from a motor vehicle record for a person not permitted under this title liable to the individual to whom the information pertains in a civil action. Authorizes the court to award actual and punitive damages, costs, and other preliminary and equitable relief as the court deems appropriate.

Title XXX: Miscellaneous - Subtitle A: Display of Flags at Half Staff - Directs that the flag be flown at half-staff on Peace Officers Memorial Day, unless that day is also Armed Forces Day.

Subtitle B: Sense of Congress With Respect to Violence Against Truckers - Expresses the sense of the Congress that: (1) when there is Federal jurisdiction, Federal authorities should prosecute to the fullest extent of the law murders, rapes, burglaries, kidnappings, and assaults committed against commercial truckers; and (2) appropriate Federal agencies should acknowledge this problem and place a priority on evaluating how best to prevent these crimes and apprehend those involved, and continue to coordinate their activities with multi-jurisdictional authorities to combat violent crimes committed against truckers.

Subtitle C: Financial Institution Fraud - Amends the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1991, to provide that provisions regarding the investigation and prosecution of fraud or other unlawful activity in or against any federally insured financial institution or the Resolution Trust Corporation shall expire on December 31, 2004 (currently, with the authority of the Corporation or its successor).

Subtitle D: Authorization of Appropriations - Authorizes appropriations for the activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Customs Service, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service, and the U.S. Secret Service.

Subtitle E: Conversion of Closed Military Installations - Directs the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General to: (1) jointly conduct a study of all military installations selected before the date of this Act's enactment to be closed pursuant to a base closure law for the purpose of evaluating the suitability of any of these installations, or portions thereof, for conversion into Federal prison facilities; (2) identify the three military installations so evaluated that are most suitable for conversion into Federal prison facilities; and (3) consider, in evaluating suitability for such conversion, the estimated cost

overcrowded Federal and State prison facilities, and such other factors as the Secretary and the Attorney General deem appropriate.

Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) the transfer of jurisdiction over the three installations identified; and (2) the time allowed for completion of such study.

Subtitle F: Commission Membership and Appointment - Amends the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1991, to: (1) increase the number of members of the National Commission to Support Law Enforcement; and (2) terminate the Commission on March 31, 1996.

Subtitle G: Explosives Crime Penalties - Directs the Sentencing Commission to promulgate amendments to the sentencing guidelines to enhance penalties for a second offense of using an explosive to commit a felony.

(Sec. 3032) Sets penalties for: (1) theft of explosives; (2) possession of explosives by felons and others; (3) theft of explosives from a licensee; and (4) distributing explosives to prohibited persons.

Subtitle H: Traveler Protection - Authorizes the Attorney General and the FBI, at the request of an appropriate law enforcement official of a State or political subdivision, to assist in the investigation of a felony crime of violence in violation of the law of any State in which the victim appears to have been selected because he or she is a traveler. Directs DOJ and, where appropriate, the Department of State, where the traveler is from a foreign nation, to assist the prosecuting and law enforcement officials of a State or political subdivision to the fullest extent possible in securing from abroad such evidence or other information as may be needed for the effective investigation and prosecution of the crime.

Subtitle I: Study and Report by Attorney General - Directs the Attorney General to: (1) make a study, and submit a report of the results to the Congress, which addresses how to ease the overcrowding at traditional style prisons by allowing for the processing of new convicts and the housing of nonviolent, elderly, and short-term Federal, State, and local inmates in prefabricated, temporary, or portable structures within a secure area, and determines what legal requirements may exist on the use of such structures for such purposes and suggests legislative measures or other appropriate actions to modify or eliminate such requirements; and (2) implement the actions recommended in the report.

Subtitle J: Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program - Specifies that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit or exclude the expenditure of appropriations to grant recipients who would have been or are eligible to receive funds under the drug control and system improvement grant program.

Subtitle K: Penalties for Trafficking in Counterfeit Goods and Services - Amends the Federal criminal code to increase penalties for trafficking in counterfeit goods and services.

Subtitle L: Military Medals and Decorations - Sets penalties for knowingly wearing, manufacturing, or selling a Congressional Medal of Honor, except as authorized.

Subtitle M: Age Discrimination in Employment - Reenacts provisions of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 as in effect immediately before December 31, 1993. Revises such provisions to prohibit a State, agency or instrumentality of a State or political subdivision thereof, or an interstate agency to fail or refuse to hire or discharge any individual because of such individual's age if such action is taken with respect to the employment of an individual as a firefighter or as a law enforcement officer and the individual has attained the age of hiring or retirement in effect under applicable State or local law on March 3, 1983, or if the age of retirement was not in effect under applicable State or local law on March 3, 1983, 55 years of age, and specified other requirements are met.

(Sec. 3062) Directs the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to: (1) conduct, directly or by contract, a study that will include a list and description of all tests available for the assessment of abilities important for completion of public safety tasks performed by law enforcement officers and firefighters, and other specified information; (2) develop and issue, based on the results of

the study, advisory guidelines for the administration and use of physical and mental fitness tests to measure the ability and competency of law enforcement officers and firefighters to perform the requirements of their jobs; and (3) propose advisory standards for wellness programs for law enforcement officers and firefighters. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle N: Prison Security Enhancement - Directs the Bureau of Prisons to take care that: (1) prisoners under its jurisdiction do not engage in any activities designed to increase their physical strength or their fighting ability; and (2) all equipment designed for this purpose be removed from Federal correctional facilities.

Subtitle O: Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act - Amends the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act to revise exhaustion of remedies requirements. Provides that no action shall be brought for deprivation of rights by an adult convicted of a crime and confined in any correctional facility until such plain, speedy, and effective administrative remedies as are available are exhausted. Specifies that such exhaustion of remedies may not be required unless the Attorney General has certified or the court has determined that such remedies are in substantial compliance with certain minimum acceptable standards (as under current law) or are otherwise fair and effective.

(Sec. 3071) Directs the court, on its own motion or on motion of a party, to dismiss an action brought by an adult convicted of a crime and confined in a correctional facility if the court is satisfied that the action fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted or is frivolous or malicious.

(Sec. 3072) Repeals the requirement that the minimum standards provide for an advisory role for employees and inmates of a correctional institution in the formulation, implementation, and operation of the system for resolution of grievances of confined adults.

(Sec. 3073) Directs the Attorney General to develop a procedure for the prompt review and certification of such systems to determine if they are in substantial compliance with specified minimum standards (as under current law) or are otherwise fair and effective. Authorizes the Attorney General to suspend or withdraw the certification at any time that he has reasonable cause to believe that the grievance procedure is no longer in substantial compliance with the minimum standards (as under current law) or is no longer fair and effective.

(Sec. 3074) Amends the Federal judicial code to require the court to request an attorney to represent any person unable to employ counsel and to dismiss the case if the allegation of poverty is untrue, or if satisfied that the action fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or is frivolous or malicious, even if partial filing fees have been imposed by the court.

Directs: (1) a prisoner who files an affidavit with respect to a proceeding in forma pauperis to include in that affidavit a statement of all assets such prisoner possesses; and (2) the court to make inquiry of the correctional institution in which the prisoner is incarcerated for information available to that institution relating to the extent of the prisoner's assets, and to require full or partial payment of filing fees according to the prisoner's ability to pay.

Subtitle P: Prison Overcrowding - Amends the Federal criminal code to prohibit a Federal court from holding prison or jail crowding unconstitutional under the eighth amendment except to the extent that an individual plaintiff inmates proves that the crowding causes the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment of that inmate. Limits the relief in such case to that necessary to remove the conditions that are causing the cruel and unusual punishment of the plaintiff inmate.

Prohibits a Federal court from placing a ceiling on the inmate population of any Federal, State, or local detention facility as an equitable remedial measure for conditions that violate the eighth amendment unless crowding is inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on particular identified prisoners. Specifies that this provision shall not be construed to have any effect on Federal judicial power to issue other equitable relief. Directs that each Federal court order or consent decree seeking to remedy an eighth amendment violation be reopened at the behest of a defendant for recommended modification at a minimum of two-year intervals.

Makes this subtitle applicable to all outstanding court orders on the date of this Act's enactment. Specifies that any State or municipality shall be entitled to seek modification of any outstanding eighth amendment decree.

Subtitle Q: Sense of Congress With Respect to Child Pornography - Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the Department of Justice repudiate its reinterpretation of Federal child pornography laws, defend the conviction won in lower courts in **Knox v. United States**, and vigorously prosecute sexual exploitation of children.

Subtitle R: Labels on Products - Prohibits a product from bearing a label which states or suggests that the product was made in America unless: (1) the product has been registered with the Department of Commerce under this subtitle; and (2) the Secretary of Commerce has determined that 60 percent of the product was manufactured in the United States and final assembly of the product took place in the United States.

Requires the registry of American-made products.

Sets penalties for placing on a product, with intent to defraud or mislead, a label which states or suggests that the product was "made in America" in violation of this subtitle. Authorizes the Secretary to seek injunctive relief to enjoin the violation of, or compel compliance with, this subtitle.

Subtitle S: Awards of Pell Grants to Prisoners Prohibited - Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit the award of a Pell grant to any individual who is incarcerated in a Federal or State penal institution.

Subtitle T: Cocaine Penalty Study - Directs the Sentencing Commission to submit a report to the Congress on issues relating to sentences applicable to offenses involving the possession or distribution of all forms of cocaine which addresses the different penalty levels which apply to different forms of cocaine and includes any recommendations the Commission may have for retention or modification of such differences in penalties.

Subtitle U: Inmate Rehabilitation - Amends the Federal criminal code to provide that: (1) credit toward a prisoner's service of sentence that has not been earned may not later be granted; and (2) such credit shall not be vested unless the prisoner has earned a high school diploma or an equivalent degree.

Directs the Attorney General to ensure that the Bureau of Prisons has in effect an optional General Educational Development (GED) program for inmates who have not earned a high school diploma or its equivalent. Permits exemptions to the GED requirement as deemed necessary by the Director of the Bureau.

Remarks at the Conference

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HATE CRIMES

Dorothy Betts Marvin Theater
George Washington University
Washington, D.C.

12:20 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. I don't see that I need to say much, do you? (Laughter.) Thank you, Chuenec.

Q You murdered Vince Foster and it's not a hate crime.

THE PRESIDENT: We have the First Amendment even here. (Applause.) But I think the hate is coming from your way, not mine. (Applause.)

President Trachtenberg, and members of the administration, Senator Kennedy, members of the House. And let me also say that in addition to all of you who are here, there are thousands of people at satellite-link conferences all over the country.

We have heard today two moving personal testimonies from a person who gave his life in law enforcement and from a young person just beginning her adult life, but having already lived a lifetime of experiences that we wish she had never endured. They both teach us in different ways that our families and our country can only thrive if they're free from the fear of crime and violence. And we have to do everything we can to give them that security. That's the main reason we decided to hold this White House Conference on Hate Crimes.

As I said this morning to those of you who were at the breakfast, all over the world we see what happens when racial or ethnic or religious animosity joins with lawlessness. We've seen countries and people and families torn apart. We've seen countries go from peace to wholesale internecine slaughter in a matter of months. We've seen people rise up and fight each other over issues that they thought had been dormant for centuries.

But even in America we hear too many stories like the one Chuenec told us, too many stories like the 13-year-old African American boy nearly beaten to death when he rode his bicycle through the wrong neighborhood, the gay American murdered as he walked home from work, the Asian American who lost her store to a firebomb hurled by a racist, the Jewish American whose house of worship was desecrated by swastikas.

We hear too many of these stories -- stories of violent acts which are not just despicable acts of bias and bigotry, they are crimes. They strike at the heart of what it means to be an American. They are the antithesis of the values that define us as a nation. They have nothing

to do with freedom or equality or respect for the law, and most importantly, they prevent us from respecting one another.

Last year I asked the American people to begin a great national conversation on race, to come together across all the lines that divide us into one America. We know we can only fight prejudice by fighting the misunderstanding and the ignorance and the fear that produce it. One of the things that I hope will come out of this year is a national affirmation that violence motivated by prejudice and hatred, as Chuennee said, hurts us all. Anybody who thinks that in the world of today and tomorrow, that he or she can hide from the kind of poison that we see in various places in our country, is living in a dream world. Whether we like it or not, our futures are bound together, and it is time we acted like it. (Applause.)

The first thing we have to do is to make sure our nation's laws fully protect all of its citizens. Our laws already punish some crimes committed against people on the basis of race or religion or national origin, but we should do more. We should make our current laws tougher to include all hate crimes that cause physical harm. We must prohibit crimes committed because of a victim's sexual orientation, gender or disability. All Americans deserve protection from hate. (Applause.)

I want to thank Senator Kennedy and Senator Specter who will soon introduce legislation to achieve these goals, and I want to tell you that I will do my best to help them see this legislation become the law of our land. Thank you, Senators. (Applause.)

The second thing we have to do is to make sure our civil rights laws are consistently and vigorously enforced. Under Attorney General Reno's leadership, the Justice Department has taken aim at hate crimes with more prosecutions and tougher punishments. Starting today, every United States Attorney in our country will establish or expand working groups to develop enforcement strategies, share best practices, and educate the public about hate crimes. This national hate crimes network will marshal the resources of federal, state and local enforcement, community groups, educators, antiviolence advocates, to give us another powerful tool in the struggle against hate crimes.

I'm also pleased to announce that we will assign over 50 more FBI agents and prosecutors to work on hate crimes enforcement. And the Justice Department will make its own hate crimes training curriculum available to state and local law enforcement training centers all around America.

Finally, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Justice Department are launching an important new initiative that will help victims of housing-related hate crimes bring action against their attackers and get money damages for the harm they suffer.

When it comes to enforcing civil rights law, let me also remind you that we need strong leadership. I have nominated Bill Lann Lee to head the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice because I'm convinced he'll provide that leadership. (Applause.) He is a son of Chinese immigrants who has seen the damaging force of discrimination. He has dedicated his career to fighting for equal rights, without regard to ideology or political party. Everyone who heard him in the Senate was impressed with his background, his record, his demeanor, his capacity, and yet, we are being told that the Senate will not be allowed to vote on him because he supports his own President's position on affirmative action.

Now, with all respect, if we have to wait until we get a head of the Civil Rights Division who is opposed to affirmative action, that job will be vacant for a very long time. We had an election about that. (Applause.)

On the other hand, let's not forget, this is but a tiny slice of what the Civil Rights Division does. We have laws on the books against discrimination that 90 percent of the American people support, and they need to be enforced vigorously by somebody who embodies the

American ideal. It is wrong to deny this man that job because he agrees with the policies of his President on that issue. It is wrong. (Applause.)

All I ask the Senate committee to do is just to send his name out. They don't even have to make a recommendation; just let the Senate vote. Let all 100 senators stand up and be counted in the full view of the American people and let them know their stand. (Applause).

Let me also say that in addition to enforcement, in addition to pushing for new laws, in addition to training our own people and others better, let's also admit one thing -- we have a lot of law enforcement officials who have worked on this -- a lot of hate crimes still go unreported. I see a lot of you nodding your head up and down. If a crime is unreported, that gives people an excuse to ignore it.

I'm pleased to announce that today for the first time the National Crime Victimization Survey used by the Justice Department will finally include questions about hate crimes, so we can report them on a national basis along with others. (Applause.) It may seem like a small addition, but it will yield large results. It will give us a better measure of the number of hate crimes and it will increase what we know about how they occur.

Let me say, lastly, all of us have to do more in our communities through organizations like the one that Chuennee was part of in putting into Brooklyn High School and in our own homes and places of worship to teach all of our children about the dignity of every person. I'm very pleased that the Education and the Justice Departments will distribute to every school district in the country a hate crimes resource guide. The guide will direct educators to the materials they can use to teach tolerance and mutual respect. And also the Justice Department is launching a Web site where younger students can learn about prejudice and the harm it causes.

Children have to be taught to hate. And as they come more and more of age and they get into more and more environments where they can be taught that, we need to make sure that somebody is teaching them not to do so.

I wouldn't be surprised if, today, some of the skinheads that threw rocks and bottles at Chuennee when she was a little girl have grown out of it and are frankly ashamed of what they did. I wouldn't be surprised if some of them weren't ashamed of it the day they did it -- but they just wanted to go along, to get along, to be part of the group. But some of the people who were subject to that, some of the people who were on the bus with her, on the street with her are not here today to make the speech she gave. I'll bet you some of the people were scarred in ways that they never got over.

So as important as it is to enforce the law, to punish people, to do all this -- all this is very important. The most important thing we can do is to reach these kids while they're young enough to learn. Somebody is going to be trying to teach them to hate. We want to teach them a different way. And in the end, if we all do our part for that, we can make America one nation under God.

Thank you. (Applause.)

Conference on Hate Crimes

Remarks at the Conference

White House Conference on Hate Crimes

Clinton Administration Accomplishments

Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

September 9, 1999

CITE: 35 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1711**LENGTH:** 2396 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks on Anticrime Legislative Priorities**BODY:**

Thank you very much, Mayor Webb, for your words and your work and your friendship. Thank you, Commissioner Timoney, for the example that you and so many others in law enforcement set. I want to thank all the mayors here today. There's really quite an amazing array of our Nation's chief executives of our cities, and Republicans and Democrats alike. Thank you all for coming.

I thank the county officials who are here, the police chiefs and others in law enforcement who are here, and those of you who are here supporting them from the National Council of Churches and other groups.

I want to thank Attorney General Reno and Secretary Summers and Secretary Cuomo, Deputy Attorney General Holder, Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement Jim Johnson. They are some of the team and the heart of the team that we have had working at this crime issue now for 6 1/2 years. And any success that our administration has enjoyed, I think belongs in large measure to them as well as to the remarkable partnership that we have enjoyed with all of you, and I thank them for that.

There have already been a couple of references made to the fact that many of you were with me here in the White House way back in January of 1994 when I asked you to walk a beat in the Halls of Congress to put more police on the street, to ban assault weapons, to keep guns out of the hands of those who shouldn't have them, to fund local prevention programs, to help keep our kids out of trouble in the first place even as we have tougher punishment for serious, violent crimes.

At the time, I think most people in this country assumed that the crime rate would go up forever and that nothing could be done to bring it down substantially. But I didn't believe that, because I had seen from neighborhoods in Los Angeles to the street I walked with Mayor Rendell in Philadelphia and -- to many other places that I have been with many of you from late 1991 through 1993 that the crime rate was already going down in places where people had done what makes sense to reconnect police officers to their communities and to take sensible preventive measures.

Well, with a lot of effort, a lot of blood on the floor and the sacrifice -- I think we should never forget the sacrifice of some Members' seats in the United States Congress -- we did pass the **1994 crime bill**. A lot of people used that passage to go home in 1994 and then try to terrify the voters that we were going to take away all their hunting and sporting rights. And others said it was a great waste of money, that it would never lower the crime rate. Others said there would never be any police put on the street. I heard it all.

But thanks to the mayors, the law enforcement chiefs, the county officials, and others involved in trying to make our streets safer, this strategy has worked beyond all expectations: the lowest murder rate in 30 years, the lowest overall crime rate in 26 years, violent crime down by 27 percent in the last 6 years nationwide. And in many smaller ways, crimes like vandalism that undermine our quality of life have also dropped dramatically.

I know that one reason this has happened is that we have enjoyed the longest peacetime

expansion in our history, and we have 19.4 million new jobs. But every single serious analysis of this phenomenon has also shown that a major portion of the credit belongs to sensible law enforcement and prevention strategies and especially to the strategy of community policing and day-to-day involvement in the communities.

I see Mayor Menino from Boston here. Many of you know that Boston went virtually 2 years without any young person being killed in a violent act. You cannot explain those kind of results, which we have seen in the neighborhoods of every person represented in this audience, simply by economic improvement. We now know what works, and more and more mayors and law enforcement officials and other local officials are doing what works. All we've tried to do is to give you the tools to do it.

We've now funded, ahead of schedule and under budget, the 100,000 community police officers promised in the **1994 crime bill**. Working together, we have created, I believe, all across the country, across party lines and jurisdictional lines, a new consensus on how to fight crime and violence, on what works. But, as Mayor Webb said, we have been reminded in recent months from Los Angeles to Littleton to Atlanta to what happened in Illinois and Indiana, gun violence is still too much a part of America's life.

We've learned a lot about it and what it takes to reduce it in the last 6 years, and we know that we need to do some more things. But once again, just as I asked you 6 years ago, you have to walk a beat in Congress if you want the results. We have to send the message that out in America, this is not a partisan issue; this is simply a commonsense issue about what does and doesn't work. Mayors and police chiefs, Republicans and Democrats all work on the frontlines. They know the cost of inaction; they know the benefits of prudent action.

You also know that the Federal Government needs to be a partner in giving you the tools to do your jobs. Today the Justice Department will take another step in that direction by releasing \$ 146 million in grants to hundreds of law enforcement agencies across our country to hire nearly 1,600 more police officers, including over 750 who will walk a new beat, the halls of our schools, to protect our children.

I am also pleased that the Department of Housing and Urban Development will invest \$ 15 million to help public housing agencies, working with the police, to get guns off the street through gun buy-back programs.

A lot of you have already invested in efforts like these where citizens can exchange their guns for food or clothing or small sums of cash. They have been successfully pioneered at the local level. I just want the Federal Government to lend a hand to do more.

We know that too many neighborhoods still are awash in guns, and that's not just through crime -- that is just not through crime that guns lead to tragedy. You heard Mayor Webb mention the tragic case in Gary, Indiana. Listen to this: The rate of accidental shooting deaths for children under 15 in the United States is 9 times higher than the rate for the other 25 industrialized nations combined. If any of you have or ever had a child in those wonderful, glowing years, that makes a lasting impression. I'm going to say it one more time. The rate of accidental shooting deaths for children under 15 in the United States is 9 times higher than the rate of the other 25 industrialized nations combined. Every gun turned in through a buy-back program means, potentially, one less tragedy. And there's more we can do to help you as well.

As all of you know, in the balanced budget, I proposed funding through our COPS program that would allow us to put another 30 -- 50,000 police on the street in the neighborhoods that still have very high crime rates, to concentrate more resources where they're most needed.

You are doing your part; now it's time for Congress to do its part. Unfortunately, there is the chance that it will go in the other direction. The budget approved by the Republican leaders would cut our successful COPS program policing in half, really by more than half.

First, they said it wouldn't work in '94, and it was a colossal waste of money. Now that it has worked and it's made the streets safer, they still want to cut it. The tax plan that the leadership is supporting would threaten law enforcement across the board. It would force reduction in the numbers of Federal agents that work with your local officials. It would cut deeply into our support for State and local law enforcement.

To make matters worse, Congress has yet to pass a commonsense juvenile crime bill to prevent youth violence and keep guns out of the wrong hands. It's been over a month now since the House and the Senate conferees met, nearly 5 months since the shootings at Columbine. America is still waiting for Congress to act. It shouldn't take another tragedy to make this a priority, though we've had plenty of them in the last 5 months.

Now, the lawmakers are back in town. It would be unconscionable if they were to leave again without sending me a balanced bipartisan juvenile crime bill that closes the gun show loophole, requires child safety locks on guns, and bans the importation of large-capacity ammunition clips.

We need legislation that will strengthen our present laws, not weaken them. We need legislation that applies to all gun shows, not a bill that allows criminals to turn flea markets and parking lots into open-air gun bazaars. And we need legislation that strengthens, not weakens, the Brady background checks.

These Brady checks are working. They've stopped over 410,000 felons, fugitives, and other prohibited persons from buying guns since 1993 when the Brady bill became law. In just the last 7 months, since our new instant criminal background check system went into effect, 100,000 illegal purchases have been stopped by the insta-check system. Today the Justice and Treasury Departments are releasing reports analyzing the effectiveness of the instant check system.

The report makes two things very clear. First, the system does provide law enforcement with a powerful new crime-fighting tool while causing little inconvenience for law-abiding gun purchasers. Listen to this: Seventy-three percent of the checks are completed within minutes, 95 percent in 2 hours or less. That's the good news. But second, the report also makes clear that it is critically important to give law enforcement sufficient time to thoroughly check records. In fact, less than 5 percent of background checks take longer than 24 hours. But those purchasers, whose checks do take longer than 24 hours, are almost 20 times more likely to be convicted felons or otherwise prohibited from owning firearms.

Now, what does that mean? It means Congress did a good thing in pushing the instant check system. That's good thing, and all of us should acknowledge that. It's a good thing. Anything that minimizes inconvenience to law-abiding people is a good thing. But it also means that our law enforcement officials should not be artificially required to get all this done within a window of time that is so small and that would inconvenience only 5 percent of the people by going more than a day who, themselves, are 20 times more likely to be prohibited from making purchases in the first place. So everybody, I think, will take heart from the results of this study. They will see that the instant check system is a good thing. And that is good.

But I would also hope that everyone will take heart from the sobering fact that the 5 percent that take longer than a day are 20 times more likely to be prohibited purchasers and not unduly tie the hands of our law enforcement officials who do this work. So let me be blunt. The NRA was right to support the instant check system; they're wrong when they try to tie the hands of the law enforcement officials to look at the last 5 percent, and I would hope the Congress would do that.

In the next few weeks, this juvenile crime bill is but one of an enormous number of opportunities Congress will have, thanks to our present prosperity, to pull our country together and to move our country forward. We have an historic opportunity to lift the burden of debt off the next generation. We can literally not only continue to pay down the debt, but America, in 15 years, if we stay on the present path, could be debt-free for the first time since 1835. That would guarantee a whole generation of low interest rates and prosperity.

We have an opportunity to strengthen Social Security and take it out beyond the life-span of the baby boom generation, to strengthen Medicare and reform it with prescription drug coverage. We have an opportunity to invest in our children's future with world-class schools and safer streets. The tax plan passed by the Republican leadership would not permit these priorities to be pursued. We could never pay off the debt; it doesn't add a day to the life of the Social Security or the Medicare Trust Funds; it doesn't provide for prescription drug coverage and would require cuts in education and law enforcement. The cuts in education and law enforcement could be up to 50 percent.

Now, in 1994, because we worked together, we passed the crime bill that enables us to come here and celebrate today, to enable every mayor to sit here and say, "I wish the President were telling this story about my hometown. There is this thing I wish was mentioned today." And back home, people are celebrating, and no one asks you when you're a victim of a crime whether you're a Republican or a Democrat.

And once a person gets elected, when the mayor walks down the street and we're talking about saving lives, no one cares what your party is; they just want people to be safe. We've come a long way since 1994 with a simple strategy -- more police, fewer guns in the wrong hands. We don't want to adopt laws and budgets which would give us the reverse -- fewer police and more guns in the wrong hands. No one in America wants that to happen. And there is, today, a bipartisan majority in the Congress that does not want that to happen.

So, again, I implore the leadership of the Congress to work with us, to give us safer streets and a brighter future. In 1994 we were having a discussion, a debate based on what we thought would work, based on a year or 2 of experience in a few places. In 1999 there is no reasonable debate. We now have 6 years of what works. We have proven avalanches of indisputable evidence about what it takes to have safe streets and safe futures for our children. It is an American issue beyond the confines of the Capital City, and it should become America's cause as Congress returns to work.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:11 a.m. in Presidential Hall (formerly Room 450) in the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Wellington E. Webb of Denver, CO; Police Commissioner John Timoney and Mayor Edward Rendell of Philadelphia, PA; and Mayor Thomas M. Menino of Boston, MA.

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Violence Against Women Act NEWS

Vol. IV October 1996

A Message From Violence Against Women Office Director, Bonnie J. Campbell

October is *Domestic Violence Awareness Month*, and as I travel around the country I am heartened by what communities are doing to stop the violence. Unprecedented partnerships are forming among businesses, law enforcement, nonprofit groups, and agencies at every level of government in unified efforts to give shelter and support to vulnerable women and families.

Attention at the national level is also focused on ending domestic violence. Beginning October 1, with the sponsoring of an Information Fair for employees, the Justice Department has been working with other agencies, States, and communities to raise public awareness and understanding of this pervasive problem. The Department's Violence Against Women Office held an interagency meeting with key staff from Federal departments to discuss and coordinate their antiviolenace strategies. The Violence Against Women Grants Office awarded more than \$137 million in S*T*O*P grant funds, encouraging States to pay particular attention to the problem of domestic violence among Native American, rural, and other groups of underserved women, as well as to what law enforcement can do to confront and reduce incidents of sexual assault and statutory rape.

The President signed into law more than half of a dozen pieces of legislation intended to increase Federal protection of women and children from violence and sexual assault. The new laws include an amendment to the welfare reform bill urging States to use their welfare dollars to help domestic violence victims. The Welfare Reform Act includes a provision that allows States the option of implementing temporary and "good cause" waivers of any welfare program requirements. The President has directed the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services to assist States in implementing this provision.

These steps are encouraging signs that the nation is working toward ending family violence. During Domestic Violence Awareness Month, we should recognize not only how far we've come in the battle against domestic violence but that there is still much work ahead of us. Let this national observance be the first step into an awareness that lasts 12 months of the year. And let that result in the elimination once and for all of this malady that haunts so many of our families.

GUEST COLUMN

Interfaith Breakfast: A Call to End Violence Against Women

by Reverend Marie Fortune

**Executive Director of the Center for Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence and Member of
the National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women**

Religious leaders are in powerful positions to help women and families escape from violence. Domestic violence and sexual assault are notoriously underreported crimes, and, as religious leaders, we may be the only recourse a battered woman has. Perhaps fearing retribution from her abuser or feeling intimidated by the legal system or even shame over her predicament, a woman may be reluctant to turn to the police or social services for aid. We are often the only link connecting her with the help she so desperately needs. We can be both a safe haven for the abused and a first step toward accountability for the abuser.

But how do we reach out to victims of domestic violence? What do we say when a woman confides that her partner has physically, sexually, or emotionally abused her? How do we make it easier for victims to leave violent relationships and get the counseling and services that they--and their children--might need? How do we provide the spiritual support that is necessary for her healing?

Finding answers to these questions was the focus of the first national *Interfaith Breakfast: A Call to End Domestic Violence Against Women* sponsored jointly by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, and the Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence. The national event was replicated in 100 communities throughout the country as local and regional interfaith groups met with violence prevention organizations in a unified showing of commitment to antiviolence efforts.

Attorney General Janet Reno was the guest of honor at the October 11 event in Washington, DC and spoke movingly of her career-long dedication to ending domestic violence. She offered examples of how Federal agencies have responded to the issue and urged participants to work together with the courts, law enforcement, social service groups, schools, and others in giving help and offering hope to those who suffer violence at home.

The Interfaith Breakfast brought religious leaders together in prayer and discussion of our roles and obligations in combatting domestic violence. There were 65 representatives from Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Roman Catholic, and Protestant traditions whose presence was a significant witness to the importance of voices from many religious traditions speaking out against violence against women. As the speakers made clear, none of our religious traditions is exempt from the problems of sexual and domestic violence. So we all have a job to do.

As religious leaders, it is our job to ensure that no woman has to choose between the support of her religious community and her physical safety. It is our job to ensure that if a woman seeks the help of her religious leader, she will find a safe resource who is well-informed and prepared to be her advocate. It is our job to ensure that our doctrines, teachings, and scripture not be misused and distorted to excuse or justify the harm that has been done to her. If we do our job and work cooperatively with our secular colleagues, victims of sexual and domestic violence will find the help they need to resist the violence and find healing.

Events like the Interfaith Breakfasts help us renew our commitments and organize our efforts.

A Community Checklist: Important Steps to End Violence Against Women

by the Advisory Council on Violence Against Women

Beginning with this issue, *Violence Against Women Act News* will include a checklist of ideas for communities to use in combatting domestic violence. Each month's list will focus on a specific segment of the community. The following checklist identifies actions the religious community can take to end domestic violence. It was made available at the first national Interfaith Breakfast held October 11th in Washington, DC. A copy of the complete checklist is available electronically at: <http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo>.

Checklist for the Religious Community

The religious community provides a safe haven for women and families in need. In addition, it exhorts society to share compassion and comfort with those afflicted by the tragedy of domestic violence. Leaders of the religious community have identified actions to share with the nation to create a unified response to violence against women.

Become a Safe Place.

Make your church, temple, mosque or synagogue a safe place where victims of domestic violence can come for help. Display brochures and posters which include the telephone number of the domestic

violence and sexual assault programs in your area. Publicize the National Domestic Violence Hotline number, 1-800-799-SAFE(7233) or 800-787-3224(TDD).

Educate the Congregation.

Provide ways for members of the congregation to learn as much as they can about domestic and sexual violence. Routinely include information in monthly newsletters, on bulletin boards, and in marriage preparation classes. Sponsor educational seminars on violence against women in your congregation.

Speak Out.

Speak out about domestic and sexual assault from the pulpit. As a faith leader, you can have a powerful impact on peoples' attitudes and beliefs.

Lead by Example. Volunteer.

Volunteer to serve on the board of directors at the local domestic violence/sexual assault program or attend a training to become a crisis volunteer.

Offer Space.

Offer meeting space for educational seminars or weekly support groups or serve as a supervised visitation site when parents need to visit safely with their children.

Partner with Existing Resources.

Include your local domestic violence/sexual assault program in donations and community service projects. Adopt a shelter for which your church, temple, mosque or synagogue provides material support, or provide similar support to families as they rebuild their lives following a shelter stay.

Prepare to be a Resource.

Do the theological and scriptural homework necessary to better understand and respond to family violence and receive training from professionals in the fields of sexual and domestic violence.

Intervene.

If you suspect violence is occurring in a relationship, speak to each member of the couple separately. Help the victim plan for safety. Let both individuals know of the community resources available to assist them. Do not attempt couples counseling.

Support Professional Training.

Encourage and support training and education for clergy and lay leaders, hospital chaplains, and seminary students to increase awareness about sexual and domestic violence.

Address Internal Issues.

Encourage continued efforts by religious institutions to address allegations of abuse by religious leaders to insure that religious leaders are a safe resource for victims and their children.

(Adapted in part from the Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition and the Center for Prevention of Domestic and Sexual Violence, Seattle, WA)

ABA Interdisciplinary Commission Focuses on Domestic Violence

by the American Bar Association

In November 1994, the American Bar Association (ABA) established a national commission to look at the problem of domestic violence and develop effective, multidisciplinary responses that communities can adopt. The commission brought together doctors, lawyers, judges, police officers, psychologists, and victim advocates from around the country. Following are summaries of commission projects:

The Impact of Domestic Violence on Your Legal Practice is a 53-chapter lawyer's manual discussing the

broad effects of domestic violence on various legal specialties, including family, criminal, tax, real property, and tort law. Copies are available by calling the ABA Service Center at 1-800-285-2221.

It's Not O.K.: Let's Talk About Domestic Violence videotape was developed in partnership with the Walt Disney Company for professionals working with children who witness domestic violence. The 25-minute videotape is available from the ABA Service Center (1-800-285-2221) and may be useful for advocates, judges, law enforcement, social workers, psychologists, and others working with children witnesses.

A multidisciplinary guide for developing coordinated community responses is currently under production. Intended for corporations, lawyers, doctors, religious community members, and nonprofit organizations, the document will be introduced to the public on the World Wide Web at the 1996 Annual Meeting.

A technical assistance and continuing legal education video is being developed by the Commission in conjunction with the ABA Center for Pro Bono work, the ABA Center for Continuing Legal Education, and the USDOJ Office of Justice Programs. Designed for attorneys, law enforcement, prosecutors, and victims advocates, the video will highlight significant new provisions under the Violence Against Women Act.

Regional Conferences on family violence cosponsored by the U.S. Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services and the American Medical Association will examine child abuse issues, sexual assault, domestic violence, and elder abuse.

Other issues of national scope under study include insurance discrimination against victims of domestic violence, interstate enforcement of protection orders, domestic violence in the sports community and in the workplace, and domestic violence curricula for law schools.

Lending a Helping Hand: Training and Technical Assistance Grants<p>

*By Preet Kang
Violence Against Women Grants Office
Office of Justice Programs*

Caran Curry, Prosecutor Coordinator for Victim Services in Arkansas, had heard people talk about having the criminal justice system take a coordinated approach to addressing domestic violence, but she wasn't sure it was possible.

"I really didn't get the picture until I saw it for myself," Curry said of her site visit to Quincy, MA. "It really does work. It was fascinating to see how everybody worked with the victim. Each component of the criminal justice process was involved. I came away from Quincy with renewed vigor to see what we could do in Arkansas."

Curry's site visit to Quincy was made possible through a cooperative agreement awarded to the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence by the Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) Violence Against Women Grants Office to enhance the implementation of the Violence Against Women Program in the States. The Coalition provides ongoing, in-depth training and technical assistance to States and their subgrantees to design and implement strong programs to counter violence against women.

These technical assistance grants enable police officers, prosecutors, judges, victim assistance providers, and others on the frontlines of this issue to receive training, education, and support to help strengthen their domestic violence programs. For instance, a number of police groups received funds to educate police leaders about the Violence Against Women Act and to formulate a curriculum for training police officers and increasing their understanding of domestic violence issues.

Similarly, OJP awarded almost \$370,000 to the American Prosecutors Research Institute to develop workshops for local prosecutors committed to exploring and implementing effective policies for investigating and prosecuting crimes of violence against women.

Through these workshops, prosecutors will have a chance to learn from their peers, as well as other professionals, about overcoming challenges to successful prosecutions of domestic violence cases and designing action plans for implementing changes in their offices.

Also, OJP and the State Justice Institute are jointly sponsoring a training and technical assistance grant to the Family Violence Prevention Fund to conduct three video teleconferences on domestic violence to assist judges in handling domestic violence.

Other technical assistance efforts under development include the following:

- training sessions for judges across the country addressing the judicial response to sexual assault.
- workshops addressing the problem of police officers who batter their partners. The project will identify the extent of the problem, develop strategies for reducing the number of incidents of domestic violence involving police officers, and promote implementation of these strategies in law enforcement agencies around the country.

Legislative Wrap Up

By Kathleen O'Connell
Violence Against Women Office

The 104th Congress adjourned October 1, but not without passing, and the President signing, several key pieces of legislation to broaden Federal legal protection for women and children.

Among the bills passed this summer is the *Interstate Stalking Punishment Act of 1996*, which amends the Defense Department's spending authorization, making it a Federal crime to stalk or harass someone across State lines or within special maritime and territorial jurisdictions of the United States regardless of whether the stalker has committed an act of violence, is the spouse or intimate of the victim, or is under a court order of protection.

The new law sets penalties from up to 5 years in prison for harassment to life in prison for certain bodily injury.

Another bill to come through Congress this session also provides a corrective amendment to existing law. The *Carjacking Correction Act* amends the Federal carjacking statute to include rape in the legal definition of serious bodily injury.

The House and Senate also moved to strengthen protection from convicted sexual abusers. An amendment to the *Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act* now requires States to notify local law enforcement and citizens when a sex offender is released into the community. The new provision is referred to as Megan's Law after a 7-year-old New Jersey girl who had been brutally raped and murdered by a convicted sex offender who had moved in across the street from her family. The

Jacob Wetterling Act provides States financial incentives to adopt registration systems for convicted child molesters and other offenders.

A related measure passed by the 104th Congress requires the Attorney General to set up a national registry of sex offenders in the FBI. The *Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Registration Act* will give law enforcement access to information about such offenders from any State or U.S. territory. (For more information about the registry, see *Violence Against Women Act News*, September 1996.)

The President also signed into law legislation prohibiting anyone convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence charge from owning or possessing a gun; a bill to enhance penalties for using the drug, Rohypnol, with criminal intent; and the *Health Insurance Portability Act* to restrict certain insurers from denying coverage for preexisting conditions, including conditions linked to domestic violence.

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More information about the Office is available electronically at <http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo>.

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STATEMENT OF JANET RENO ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON
DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED
AGENCIES

February 29, 2000

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, It is a pleasure once again to appear before you to present the President's budget request for the Department of Justice.

This is likely my last appearance before this panel. These hearings have been a model for the oversight process, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the partnership you have forged with me, the federal law enforcement community and our state, county, and local counterparts. We have worked together to improve our Nation's justice system and to address the very real crime problems that have plagued our neighborhoods and communities.

Since 1993, funding for Department of Justice programs has grown by 92 percent, including a \$3 billion increase for grants to state and local criminal justice agencies. The overall increase in funding has paid for additional federal agents and prosecutors, put cops on the beat in our neighborhoods, expanded prison capacity, provided new crime-solving tools, improved technology, funded innovative approaches to fighting crime, worked to secure our Nation's borders, and helped to train and equip first responders to address the threat of terrorism.

Your commitment to the Department and its programs has had an impact. For the 7th consecutive year, our crime rate has fallen -- for every type of crime and in every region of the Nation. Our communities are safer than they were 7 years ago. Yet, there is still much work to be done and new challenges to confront. This morning I would like to leave you with my thoughts about the direction we must take to prepare for these new challenges.

The President's FY 2001 budget request recognizes the need for continued vigilance against crime. It includes \$23.4 billion for the Department - an increase \$1.8 billion above FY 2000 - to combat gun violence, enhance community law enforcement, curb the cycle of drugs and crime, battle cybercrime, respond to the threat of terrorism, secure our borders, and fund new prisons.

Counterterrorism and Foreign Counterintelligence

Preventing terrorism and thwarting foreign espionage are among the most serious challenges facing our Nation today. The Department of Justice is the lead federal agency in the fight against terrorism. Your Subcommittee has worked with us to provide the necessary tools to address this threat and to ensure that the Department is able to carry out this very important responsibility.

In FY 2000, with your support, we established the National Domestic

Preparedness office (NDPO). You also provided significant guidance in the development of a blueprint laying out NDPO's role as a central coordinating office and information clearinghouse for federal assistance programs to state and local communities with the goal of integrating and streamlining government assistance. Our blueprint represents a deliberate, conservative effort that people will understand and support. You also helped us to establish the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support, within the Office of Justice Programs, and to develop a process for equipping and training state and local first responders to prepare them to handle a terrorist incident.

The FY 2001 budget request builds on the infrastructure that is now in place in the Department to address terrorism and includes a \$119.6 million increase to fight terrorism and combat hostile intelligence activities.

We are requesting an increase of \$15 million for the Counterterrorism Fund, established in response to the Oklahoma City bombing, bringing the total 2001 request for the Fund to \$25 million. This funding is used to address unforeseen expenses incurred in countering, investigating or prosecuting terrorism; to finance reward payments; and to restore the operational capacities of offices damaged by terrorist acts.

Our FY 2001 request includes funding for some of the most important activities that the FBI will undertake in the future. Included are increases of \$35.3 million for the counterterrorism/counterintelligence activities of the FBI. Specifically, we are asking for \$19.1 million and 138 positions to enhance the FBI's ability to conduct national security investigations and thwart hostile intelligence services operating in the United States; \$3.1 million and 55 intelligence analysts to engage in strategic intelligence analyses; \$5 million to continue counterterrorism research and development related to explosives detection and forensic science; \$3.5 million for Weapons of Mass Destruction preparedness activities, including \$2.9 million for a chem/bio helpline and hotline; \$2.9 million to support state and local bomb technician training at the Hazardous Devices School at Redstone Arsenal, AL; \$1.1 million to plan and provide security for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games to be held in Salt Lake City; and \$600,000 to provide additional contract guard services for 3 additional FBI field offices.

Identifying threats to our national security is a unique federal responsibility, and one which the FBI must be equipped to meet. With your help, I am hopeful that we can come out of this appropriations process leaving the FBI well equipped to meet the challenges terrorism presents.

Assuring that we are able to respond to threats of terrorism whenever and wherever they occur must include providing the FBI with adequate prosecutor expertise in the Criminal Division and the U. S. Attorneys' offices. Balance is critically important in the criminal justice system. The very best agent or investigator will find his efforts thwarted if unable to request and receive specialized legal support in times of crisis. I cannot stress too strongly how important it is that increased resources for law enforcement agencies be accompanied by resources for our important litigation responsibilities as well. Without sufficient litigation support, the system will break down.

The Department's counterterrorism request also includes \$185 million for the Office of Justice Program's domestic preparedness efforts, an increase of \$33 million. I anticipate that the President will direct the transfer of primary responsibility for the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program from the Department of Defense to the Department of Justice, effective on October 1, 2000. In anticipation of this transfer, we are requesting \$31 million for the costs associated with providing first responders with classroom training, various levels of practical exercises, and equipment and training aids to prepare for nuclear, biological and chemical incidents. We also request \$17 million for OJP's

counterterrorism technology programs.

We also request counterterrorism enhancements for OJP of \$9 million for a Law Enforcement Training program; \$6 million to provide technical assistance to state and local communities for domestic preparedness; \$3 million to expand the First Responder Equipment Acquisition program, and \$2 million to expand operations at the Center for Domestic Preparedness at Fort McClellan, AL.

We request an increase of \$1 million and 10 positions for the Department's Office of Intelligence and Policy Review (OIPR). This office is responsible for reviewing all requests for surveillance or searches under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. FISA applications have grown by over 80 percent since 1992, and a 1999 amendment to the FISA statute (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) expanded the types of authorized FISA applications that OIPR must review to include pen register and trap and trace device surveillance.

Finally, for the Criminal Division, we seek increases of \$210,000 for the Office of Enforcement Operations to address victim assistance needs related to the Pan Am 103 case and provide the capacity for future terrorist-related victim assistance. In addition, this would allow the Criminal Division to keep pace with witness service demands and would improve its ability for special administrative measures aimed at isolating, for investigative purposes, those indicted and convicted for terrorist-related offenses.

We are seeking \$92,000 to support the Criminal Division's Terrorism and Violent Crime Section's work related to the Five-Year Interagency Counterterrorism and Technology Crime Plan, the latest update which I will transmit to you in the next few days. This increase will fund 1 position to provide the coordination and planning that is necessary among the Department and other agencies that participate in the development and annual updates of the Plan.

Combating Cyber Crime

The improvements in information technology and the development and proliferation of the Internet have expanded our horizons, literally putting knowledge at our fingertips and changing the way we think and do business. The Nation's information infrastructure -- the banking system, the stock market, the electricity and water supply, the telecommunications network and critical government services -- rely on computer networks. These systems are the foundation upon which our society functions; and by virtue of our growing dependence on computers, they are increasingly the target of criminals at home and abroad. As greater numbers of people develop proficiency in manipulating electronic data and navigating computer networks, and as worldwide access to the Internet continues to expand, the opportunity for cybercrime increases rapidly.

Two weeks ago, Director Freeh and I came before you to discuss cybercrime and the recent attacks against popular on-line Internet sites including Yahoo, Amazon.com, Ebay, E-Trade and others. As I told you at that time, we need a long-term coordinated strategy to deal with cybercrime. I will work with you to develop and implement a five-year plan that will focus our existing and future resources to react and prevent cybercrimes by forging partnerships that include sharing expertise, training, equipment and technology among federal, state and local law enforcement officials. The strategy must address the challenges we face, both here and abroad. The problems demand personnel and expertise at all levels -- in both the investigative and prosecutorial sides -- the latest cybercrime fighting equipment, and educating our young people and others about the responsible use of the Internet. And, we must accomplish this in a manner that respects and upholds our cherished privacy and freedoms.

We appreciate your interest in and support for our requests to address cybercrime. In FY 2000, you provided a total of \$107.4 million in funding for efforts underway in the Department's Criminal Division, the FBI, DEA, U.S. Attorneys Offices, and the Office of Justice Programs. We seek to establish a permanent cadre of experts dedicated to preventing computer crime and to prosecuting those responsible. In Fiscal Year 2001, the President's budget includes an additional \$37 million to continue the fight against cybercrime. This request will serve as the baseline for future efforts. It will improve our capacity to address the challenges that high technology presents, and it will shape our ability to cope with crime in the future.

Our 2001 request includes cybercrime increases totaling \$12 million for the FBI - \$11.4 million to expand the Computer Analysis and Response Teams (CART) and to further develop the Automated Computer Examination System (ACES), a software tool that expedites the computer forensics process by scanning files from seized computers to identify known format and executable program files; and \$612,000 for personnel to support a joint FBI-Customs Service Intellectual Property Rights Center to enhance our Nation's ability to investigate and prosecute intellectual property rights crimes by sharing information among agencies.

CART teams are the forensic investigators in a computer world. CART personnel provide the specialized expertise needed to extract data from computers and network systems, conduct forensic examinations, and provide on-site support to criminal investigations that require computers as evidence. The FBI has a total of 142 trained CART examiners who supported approximately 2,000 cases during 1999. By 2001, the requirement for forensic examinations is expected to more than double the number required in FY 1999. To keep pace with this expanding workload, we seek an additional \$8.6 million and 100 additional CART examiners and \$2.8 million to further develop ACES.

For the Office of Justice Programs, the 2001 request includes \$15.75 million, including \$8.75 million to expand training initiatives at the National White Collar Crime Center for state and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies; \$6 million to develop regional forensic computer labs; and \$1 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics to collect computer crime and cyber fraud statistics to measure the magnitude and consequences of computer crime.

Our new initiative to develop regional forensic computer labs recognizes the need to establish computer expertise at the state and local level. It also addresses the need for training and backup resources so that state and local law enforcement can successfully conduct investigations and prosecutions of computer crimes in their jurisdictions. These labs will build on a concept that we have found to be highly successful and one which has, as its foundation, an approach involving partnership and information sharing among federal, national, state and local organizations and agencies. One model that we have for this new program is the Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory in San Diego, California. This lab brings together expertise from state and local representatives and government personnel, including the FBI, and serves as a resource for the San Diego area to solve crimes involving complex computer forensics.

To ensure that there is balance within the system and adequate litigation resources to support our cybercrime investigations, we are requesting additional funding for the United States Attorneys and the Criminal Division.

For the U. S. Attorneys, the FY 2001 budget includes \$8 million to investigate and prosecute cybercrimes and to enable the vigorous prosecution of child pornography cases, including those cases involving the use of the Internet. The FY 2001 request will bring total U.S. Attorneys funding availability for cybercrime to \$12.7 million.

For the Criminal Division, we seek an additional \$586,000 for the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS). CCIPS acts as a link for federal, state, local and foreign agencies seeking guidance on how to respond to the threat of cybercrime/cyberterrorism. In addition, the FY 2001 budget includes \$560,000 for the Criminal Division to stay abreast of technological changes and developments and to target those who use computers, computer bulletin board systems and computer online services to traffic in child pornography.

We believe our FY 2001 request provides balanced and responsible approaches to addressing this growing threat. The tremendous growth in the Internet and the interconnectivity of our information infrastructure means that Congress, law enforcement, industry and the private sector must all work together as never before. Computers bring the world closer together and create new bonds of understanding. However, they can provide criminals with tools to conceal their identity and greater access to those who seek to cause harm. Crimes perpetrated via the Internet can reach a larger and more accessible pool of victims which can encircle the globe. The Internet has made it easier for wrongdoers to find each other, to congregate, to socialize, and to create an online community of support and social reinforcement for their antisocial behaviors. We welcome your assistance and persistence in this battle for the future.

Combating Gun Violence

The Department's FY 2001 budget includes an increase of \$215.9 million to continue our vigorous efforts to pursue those who violate our gun laws and to provide state and local law enforcement with assistance and technology to solve and prosecute gun crimes. Although gun violence has dropped, and gun prosecutions have increased, we must do more to stem the tide of gun violence. Every day, 89 people are shot and killed in America; and every year, in addition to the immeasurable costs of human suffering, gun violence costs the American people \$20 billion in medical care, public service, and lost productivity. These costs are unacceptable.

Those who use guns to commit crimes must be swiftly and severely punished. At my direction, United States Attorneys -- working within their communities -- have put together innovative plans to reduce gun violence. For FY 2001, our budget requests an additional \$14.5 million and 163 positions for the United States Attorneys to bolster firearms prosecutions and to build on the successes of pilot projects such as Operation Ceasefire in Boston, MA and Project Exile in Richmond, VA. Last year, you earmarked \$7.125 million for intensive firearms prosecution projects. I hope that this year you will provide additional resources to enhance our firearms prosecution projects throughout the country.

Recognizing that the majority of gun prosecutions must occur at the state and local levels, we are requesting \$190 million in new funding for the Community Prosecution program. We propose that \$150 million of this increase be used to hire or redeploy 1,000 local prosecutors to combat gun violence through intensive local enforcement initiatives.

In addition to punishing those who commit gun crimes, we must do all we can to stop gun violence before it occurs. Our 2001 budget includes an increase of \$40 million for programs aimed at preventing gun violence. This includes \$10 million for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to develop and test "smart gun" technologies; \$10 million to be made available within the Byrne Discretionary Grant program to support local media campaigns that help spread the word about gun violence; and an increase of \$10 million from within current Juvenile Justice funding to expand innovative Partnerships to Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence. Also within OJP, we are requesting \$10 million to reimburse state and local law enforcement agencies for the cost of destroying weapons, rather than reselling them and recouping costs. This is not a "gun buyback" program,

but it will help prevent weapons seized or used by law enforcement from being circulated back into the community.

As with fingerprints, every firearm has unique characteristics -- a "gun print" -- that can be captured, electronically stored and compared to other gun prints through the use of ballistics technology. Ballistics technology enables law enforcement to link one or more seemingly unrelated crimes to a single firearm. At the present time, both the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) in the Treasury Department operate separate ballistics imaging systems, but an agreement has been reached to integrate these two systems, using the best features of each, to establish a single National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN). This new system will improve law enforcement's ability to identify crime guns. For FY 2001, the Department is requesting \$1.4 million for the FBI to provide the communications infrastructure required to implement NIBIN. In addition, we are seeking \$10 million through OJP to provide assistance to help state and local law enforcement input data into their ballistics systems and reduce their backlogs. Funding is requested in Treasury's budget to upgrade state and local ballistics systems.

Improving Community Law Enforcement

Our 2001 budget continues the Department's commitment to improve community law enforcement efforts and to build closer relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

We seek an additional \$740 million For the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, for a total of \$1.3 billion in FY 2001. The COPS request includes an increase of \$225.3 million for the Public Safety and Community Policing Grants program, of which up to \$50 million will be used to fund law enforcement officers who will work in police/prosecutors' offices. We have also requested \$190 million, as I mentioned earlier, to expand funds for community and local prosecutors. I regard the expansion of community law enforcement to include community prosecutors as the single most important linchpin of further crime prevention.

We request an increase of \$220 million, for a total of \$350 million, to provide state and local law enforcement with the latest crime fighting technologies. This includes \$199 million for the Crime Identification Technology Assistance program; \$70 million for upgrades to criminal history records; \$50 million to improve forensic labs and to reduce the convicted offender DNA sample backlog; \$10 million for crime mapping technologies; \$10 million in base funding for National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) Technology Centers; \$6 million for regional forensic computer labs; and \$5 million for continued base funding for the NIJ DNA Research Development program.

We seek \$70 million for community crime prevention programs to address youth and school safety, including \$5 million to fund a value-based program between youth and police, \$30 million for school-based problem solving partnerships, and \$35 million for the Safe Schools/Healthy Students program; \$20 million for a police integrity training initiative; \$5 million for a COPS police diversity recruitment initiative; and \$5 million for citizen problem-solving academies that will provide citizens with tools to work collaboratively with policing agencies.

The Office of Justice Programs supports a number of new, innovative, and exciting programs to assist communities in addressing crime and public safety concerns. I am particularly excited about a pilot project known as the Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiatives (SACSI), that is underway in five cities -- Indianapolis, IN; Memphis, TN; New Haven, CT; Portland, OR; and Winston-Salem, NC. SACSI experiments with a new way of doing business that makes heavy use of statistical data and information analysis, boosts the U.S. Attorney's role as a community problem solver and uses researchers to serve as navigators to ensure that the

crime-fighting approaches taken are supported by the data. In FY 2001, we are requesting an additional \$10 million to expand SACSI.

In Indianapolis, under the SACSI umbrella, law enforcement agencies from the federal, state, and local levels came together with community groups to form the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP), with the goal of reducing homicides, bringing the community into the problem-solving process and improving communication among federal, state, and local law enforcement. The Indianapolis Division of the FBI, as a participating member of the IVRP, shares intelligence data and provides technical oversight to the state and local intelligence gathering community. The IVRP is an example of the benefits that accrue from SACSI projects involving cooperation, coordination, and collaboration between law enforcement at all levels and the community, as well as the importance of incorporating sound research and analysis into problem-solving. The IVRP team analyzed data for every homicide that occurred in Indianapolis and Marion County, IN in 1997 and 1998, identified common elements and developed a strategy that included community intervention with offenders on probation or parole. Initial results show that homicides were down 36 percent for the first 6 months of 1999, as compared to the same period a year earlier.

I have visited the Indianapolis project, and I can tell you that the work they are doing there holds great promise for the future. SACSI brings community organizations and law enforcement together to create new, effective and lasting relationships across agencies and disciplines, using local data, crime control theory, street level information, and organizational capacities to attack problems and develop solutions. It is a wise investment.

Other enhancements requested for OJP community law enforcement programs include \$15 million for a new Building Blocks initiative to address delinquency and crime; an \$8.5 million increase for Weed and Seed; \$5 million earmarked for NIJ from within the Drug Courts program and JJ formula grants for dependency courts to address child abuse and neglect; \$5 million for the NIJ to conduct family violence research and evaluation; \$2 million to develop protocols and guidelines for investigative and forensic sciences; and \$1 million to begin developing a new Justice Online Information Exchange system.

For the U. S. Attorneys, we are requesting \$3.98 million to support the operations of the D.C. Superior Court by funding investigative resources to augment work performed by the Metropolitan Police Department and \$172,000 to expand the Short Term Witness Protection program.

Breaking the Cycle of Drugs

One of the most pressing criminal justice challenges we will face as a Nation in the next few years is the reentry of offenders into society upon their release from prison. We have nearly 2 million Americans incarcerated, two-thirds of them in state and federal prisons. This year, nearly 570,000 inmates will return to communities across the country. Unfortunately, many of them will return home with the same problems they had when they entered prison. And as a result, two-thirds of all returning offenders will be rearrested within three years of release. This is unacceptable. We must have programs in place to break the cycle of drug use and its consequences and to provide support services to help these former offenders successfully reenter their communities. Our FY 2001 budget addresses these needs.

Our request includes \$75 million for OJP's Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision program. This initiative will provide discretionary grants to states, units of local government, Indian tribes, and state and local courts for comprehensive drug testing and treatment programs. Of the total, \$25 million will be devoted to a new Offender Re-entry Grant program, which

along with \$35 million from the COPS program, will provide a total of \$60 million to combine surveillance sanctions and support services in ways that afford increased protection to communities that experience unusually high returns of inmates.

The re-entry grant program addresses a problem that will impact all of us. It will help to manage the reintegration of prisoners into society and to minimize public safety risks while maximizing productive activity. This new program includes funding for re-entry partnerships in our communities that enhance monitoring and follow-up and strengthen support systems. The program includes funding for "re-entry courts" modeled after our highly successful Drug Courts program. The re-entry court would oversee an offender's return to the community after release from prison or jail, while on probation or parole. It would use its authority to apply graduated sanctions and positive reinforcement in much the same way that drug courts do. The message of the court would be work with us, stay clean, stay out of trouble, get a job, and we will help you in those efforts. But if you come back testing positive for drugs, if you commit further crimes, if you violate the conditions of your release, you're going to face a more serious punishment, every step of the way.

Also included in the FY 2001 request is funding for other drug prevention programs, including \$20 million for the office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Drug Prevention Demonstration program; \$50 million for OJP's Drug Courts program, an increase of \$10 million above last year; \$5 million to expand NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring System (ADAM); \$4.5 million for OJP's national demonstration initiative on alcohol and crime; \$4.4 million to evaluate OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders program; and a \$2 million increase for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, bringing the total available for this program to \$65 million.

In addition to its drug prevention efforts, the Department is requesting a total of \$1.73 billion for drug enforcement activities, including an increase of \$3.1 million and 18 positions to support DEA's Special Operations Division (SOD) investigations along the Southwest Border and to establish a money laundering/financial investigative unit within SOD. SOD is a multi-agency program aimed at dismantling entire national and international trafficking organizations. It includes participation from the DEA, FBI, IRS, U.S. Customs Service and the Criminal Division in the Justice Department.

An increase of \$389,000 and 5 positions is requested to enhance the Criminal Division's international drug money laundering and forfeiture activities and to support the increasing number of new wiretaps relating to narcotics enforcement arising from initiatives such as SOD.

Enhancing Detention and Incarceration

The Department's detention and incarceration requirements continue to grow. In FY 2001, we are requesting increases totaling \$1.1 billion to meet our detention, incarceration, and prisoner transportation needs.

Federal Bureau of Prisons

As a result of tougher sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimum sentences, the abolition of parole, and significant increases in law enforcement, we have seen our federal prison population more than double since 1990. We project that the current population will increase by another 50 percent by 2007. To meet this projected demand for prison bedspace, for the Bureau of Prisons, we are requesting a 2001 appropriation of \$4.4 billion and advance appropriations in buildings and facilities for 2002 and 2003. This funding will reduce overcrowding and accommodate future growth, including absorption of D.C. sentenced felons and long-term INS detainees. The request seeks program increases of \$874.5

million this year.

For the Salaries and Expenses account, our increases include \$80 million and 1,404 positions to activate 4 new facilities. These activations are needed to address the 53 percent overcrowding rate in high security prisons, to house District of Columbia felons, and to add much needed pre-trial detention beds. In addition, we are requesting \$13.1 million to open 6 low security facilities; \$8.1 million to begin the initial purchase of equipment for 2 federal prison facilities scheduled to activate in the first half of 2002; \$84.5 million and oversight positions for an additional 6,000 contract beds (above the current year 6,000 beds for long-term criminal alien detainees and D.C. inmates); and \$7.4 million to increase inmate participation in GED, English proficiency, special education and vocational training programs.

For BOP Buildings and Facilities, we request a total of \$835.6 million for 2001, including a program increase of \$681.3 million for the full construction costs of 6 prisons, 2 associated with the absorption of INS long-term detainees, as well as the site and planning costs for 5 new facilities.

I would call your attention to and ask your support for our proposal to provide advance appropriations for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 to ensure that we have adequate facilities to house an expanding prison population. Advance funding will accelerate and bring certainty to our construction program. We ask that you provide an advance appropriation of \$791 million in FY 2002 to fund the construction costs of the 5 facilities for which we are seeking site and planning money in 2001. Similarly, we ask that you provide site and planning funding in 2002 for 5 new facilities, which would require advance appropriations of \$535 million for construction in 2003.

Thus, our budget request for the Buildings and Facilities appropriation includes a total of 17 new-prisons over the next 3 fiscal years. Without the new prisons in this request, overcrowding will reach an unmanageable 94 percent in our penitentiaries and 74 percent in our medium security facilities by 2007. With this proposed funding, we estimate overcrowding will be reduced to approximately 30 percent system-wide.

Detention Trustee

Our detention requirements are becoming an increasingly large portion of the Department's annual budget request, with funding located in several different appropriations accounts within the Department. In an effort to better manage these growing detention resources, we are proposing to create a Detention Trustee who will report to the Deputy Attorney General and be responsible for managing detention resources within the Department. While we have not moved detention funding from the various components' accounts, it is anticipated that the Detention Trustee would exercise oversight of detention resources and operations. Our budget request includes 6 positions and \$26 million in the new Detention Trustee account; \$25 million is available without limitation to meet unanticipated costs associated with the care, maintenance, detention and repatriation of illegal aliens held outside the continental United States.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

The Department's request for INS Detention needs includes increases of \$92.5 million for 1,000 additional contract beds to detain and remove criminal aliens. This includes 82 new juvenile beds and funding for transportation and to implement detention standards. Also requested are increases of \$24.8 million for detention facility construction to continue the multi-year southwest border initiative at critical detention locations in El Paso and Port Isabel, TX; El Centro, CA; and to improve facilities in Florida. The proposed reauthorization of Section 245(i) of the

Immigration and Nationality Act is expected to provide \$37.5 million to replace one-time detention resources made available as part of the FY 2001 appropriation, to support the increase in the number of juvenile detention beds, and increase the number of Justice Prisoner Air Transportation (JPATS) movements.

United States Marshals

For the United States Marshals Service, our request seeks an increase of \$64.4 million in the Federal Prisoner Detention account to fund costs associated with approximately 9.53 million contract jail days, a 8 percent increase above the 2000 level. The detainee population has grown considerably over the last few years due to significant increases in apprehensions by our growing law enforcement personnel in the FBI, DEA, and INS Border Patrol. In FY 2001 the average daily population is expected to reach 38,531.

In addition to the needs of the Federal Prisoner Detention program, the FY 2001 budget request includes increases of \$35.7 million for the U.S. Marshals Service to handle the increased workload generated by staff increases in other federal law enforcement agencies, to provide the personnel and equipment necessary to ensure new courthouses and new courtrooms in existing facilities can open on schedule and with adequate security to handle increased prisoner movements and to increase security in the District of Columbia Superior Court cellblock.

The work of the U. S. Marshals Service is uncontrollable in nature in that the organization must meet the requirements of the federal courts and of our federal investigators and prosecutors. The Marshals Service cannot control the number of threats facing our federal judiciary, nor can it control the number of prisoners that come into its custody.

Office of Justice Programs

Funding is requested, within the Prison Grants program, for the Cooperative Agreement Program (\$35 million) and for detention facilities in Indian country (\$34 million).

Enforcing our Civil Rights Laws

The Justice Department is our Nation's chief enforcer of civil rights laws. Through the enforcement efforts of the Civil Rights Division, the U.S. Attorneys offices, and the FBI, the Department seeks to protect the civil rights and liberties guaranteed to ALL Americans.

The FY 2001 budget requests a total civil rights enforcement budget of \$107.8 million. For the Civil Rights Division, alone, this represents an increase of \$16 million for civil rights funding - 19 percent more than the FY 2000 enacted level of \$82.2 million, and 41 percent more than the FY 1999 enacted level of \$69.3 million.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The increased resources will enable the Civil Rights Division to fund new initiatives to further implement the ADA. This funding will also allow the Division to continue prosecuting criminal civil rights cases; promote compliance with our Nation's laws that prohibit discrimination in housing, lending, voting, education, and employment laws; protect the rights of institutionalized persons; and expand investigations and prosecutions of cases involving "pattern or practice of police" misconduct.

The Community Relations Service (CRS) plays a pivotal role in civil rights issues through the delivery of conciliation and conflict resolution services. Included in the request for enhanced civil rights resources is an increase of \$2.35 million and 30 positions (15 conciliators and 15

administrative staff) to enable the Community Relations Service to deploy professional conciliators to communities threatened by racial tensions, community conflict, and unrest.

Within the Office of Justice Programs, we are seeking increases totaling \$5.9 million for programs addressing police use of force, hate crimes, and for statistical programs that will look at police-initiated traffic stops; felony case processing to determine if there is a disparity in the way a defendant is treated based on their race; and the victimization of people with disabilities.

Securing Our Borders

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is charged with enforcing immigration laws by securing our Nation's borders from illegal immigration and expediting the legal flow of commerce and people into the United States. The FY 2001 budget request for INS supports the immigration goals and strategies of improving customer service, facilitating legal immigration while deterring illegal immigration, and removing criminal and other illegal aliens from the United States. The FY 2001 budget request seeks a total of \$4.8 billion for immigration-related activities.

For the Border Patrol, we are requesting an increase of \$52 million to add 430 new Border Patrol agents. These new agents will bring Border Patrol staffing to more than 9,800 agents by the end of the fiscal year, representing an increase of about 147 percent over the 1993 staffing level of 3,965 agents.

The 2001 request recognizes the difficulties INS encountered in recruiting agents in a tight labor market and seeks an additional \$69.9 million for a Border Patrol and Immigration Inspector Pay Reform package. Of the total, \$56 million is requested from appropriated resources, and \$13.9 million will come from user fees. The initiative would upgrade the Journeyman grade levels for the Border Patrol and inspectors from GS-9 to GS-11. It would also modify the overtime provisions for Border Patrol agents, making them eligible for Law Enforcement Availability Pay. We are hopeful that pay reform, coupled with more aggressive recruitment and hiring initiatives, will improve our ability to recruit and retain agents.

Our Border Management request includes an increase of \$20 million to support force-multiplying technology efforts by expanding the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System. This technology provides agents with the ability to monitor the border from remote sites, thus increasing the efficiency and safety of our agents. In addition, \$22.3 million is requested for 269 Immigration Inspectors to staff 3 new ports of entry in Texas, to handle increased workload associated with the expedited removal process at land ports of entry, and to provide additional staff at international airports. The Department also plans to dedicate \$5 million from the Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus to continue efforts to evaluate the possible integration of INS' IDENT fingerprint system with the FBI's IAFIS system.

For Border Patrol construction, we are seeking an additional \$51.3 million to construct and maintain Border Patrol stations and sector headquarters to accommodate the growth that has occurred in the Border Patrol.

In FY 1999, INS met its naturalization goal of completing more than 1.2 million naturalization applications, and the agency is on target to meet its FY 2000 goal of processing 1.3 million applications and achieving a nationwide average processing time of 6-9 months to naturalization.

To support the provision of immigration services, the Department is proposing additional resources totaling \$152.3 million. of this amount, \$80 million will be derived from the establishment of a new Premium Processing Fee that will permit business applicants to choose expedited

processing of their applications for a \$1,000 fee.

Of the total receipts to be generated by this new fee, \$25 million will be used to process business applications and to increase our anti-fraud efforts, and \$55 million will be deposited into a new Immigration Services Capital Investment Account. This new account will fund immigration service and benefits initiatives, targeting backlog reductions, through system and infrastructure upgrades. The budget also requests \$34.8 million in appropriated resources for backlog reduction efforts in other immigration benefit programs and to capitalize the new Capital Investment Account and \$37.5 million in receipts derived from the proposed reauthorization of Section 245(i).

We are requesting \$10.1 million to strengthen INS' financial management operations by hiring additional staff at INS' Burlington, VT Debt Management Center and the Dallas, TX Finance Center; adding staff to respond to increased demands at the Administrative Service Centers; and to address staffing requirements in the Legal Proceedings program.

When resources are added to INS, they reverberate through other Justice agencies, resulting in increased workload for agencies such as the Executive office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the United States Attorneys who must prosecute many immigration cases. To ensure balance in the system, the Department is requesting enhancements for these agencies.

For EOIR, our request includes an increase of \$5 million to meet an estimated increase of 10,000 cases in its Immigration Judge caseload and an increase of 1,200 cases in its appellate caseload.

For the U. S. Attorneys, we are seeking an additional \$3.8 million and 48 positions to complement enhancements provided to INS over the last 4 years. The increase will permit the U. S. Attorneys to aggressively enforce our immigration statutes by prosecuting illegal aliens, including aliens who, after deportation, attempt to reenter or remain in the U. S. illegally; alien smugglers and smuggling organizations; and those who produce, distribute, or sell false identification.

State and local governments are also impacted by increased federal immigration enforcement. The 2001 budget includes a requested increase of \$15 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance program (SCAAP) which reimburses state and local governments for the cost of incarcerating criminal illegal aliens. With the proposed increase, total funding for SCAAP in FY 2001 will reach \$600 million.

Fighting Crime Through Technology

The increased sophistication in technology has made significant changes and improvements in the way we work and live. Just as society as a whole has become dependent on new technologies, so too has law enforcement. When I came to the Department in 1993, I found a crumbling technological infrastructure, and I have worked hard to improve the tools available to our agents and prosecutors. We have come a long way in the last 7 years, but there is still much to be done.

Our 2001 budget includes an additional \$358 million for federal information resources management software and hardware, wiretapping systems, cryptology equipment, DNA collection efforts, on-going research and development projects and data driven crime control strategies.

Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement (CALEA)

The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994, (P.L. 103-414) authorizes the Attorney General to reimburse telecommunications carriers for costs associated with modifying digital equipment installed before January 1, 1995, in order that court-authorized wiretaps may be

performed.

The Department has recently submitted a fiscal year 2000 reprogramming proposing to use up to 100 million in Assets Forfeiture Super Surplus funds to continue reimbursing the telecommunications industry for certain costs associated with modifying their networks. We urge your support of this reprogramming. In addition, for FY 2001, we are seeking an increase of \$105 million for the Department's CALEA activities, bringing total funding to \$120 million. Recognizing the contribution of CALEA to national security, an additional \$120 million for CALEA is also requested in the Department of Defense.

The budget request for the FBI in 2001 includes \$2.1 million to test and verify the technical solutions proposed by manufacturers under CALEA.

Drug Enforcement Administration

For DEA, the budget request includes technology enhancements totaling \$57.5 million. Included within this total is \$56 million and 2 positions to continue deployment and support the operational requirements of DEA's primary office automation infrastructure, FIREBIRD; and \$1.5 million to enhance the El Paso Intelligence Center's (EPIC) Information System. The EPIC information system distributes and analyzes sensitive intelligence data on worldwide drug movements and organizations.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

We have made significant improvements in the FBI's automated systems over the last few years. In FY 1999, three new critical information systems became operational The National Instant Background Check System (NICS), used to perform automated Brady Act background checks for gun purchases, came on-line in November 1998. In July 1999, the FBI's NCID 2000 and Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) became fully operational. Despite these advancements, there is much that still needs to be accomplished to bring the FBI into the 21st Century in terms of its technology requirements.

For FY 2001, we are requesting a total of \$104.7 million for FBI technology initiatives. Our request includes \$40.8 million in new funding for the Information Sharing Initiative; \$25.3 million and 4 positions for digital collections systems; and \$10 million from the Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus to support a multi-year automated information initiative to store and manage lawfully collected electronic surveillance intelligence and evidentiary material among FBI field offices.

In addition, \$14.3 million is requested to fund the annual lease costs associated with the Justice Consolidated Network's ATM circuits. For counter encryption activities, we are seeking \$7 million to provide the tools necessary to intercept encrypted communications, when permitted by court order. And, we are seeking \$5.3 million and 5 positions to implement a federal offenders DNA database and \$2 million to provide digital body recorders in all field offices.

Narrowband Communications

Federal agencies are required by law to make more efficient use of their radio spectrum. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration in the U. S. Department of Commerce has issued regulations to require all federal spectrum users to narrow by one-half the bandwidth used to transmit radio signals. Our FY 2001 request includes an increase of \$88.6 million to accelerate the necessary equipment upgrades to comply with the new requirements. The Department's narrowband communications account consolidates the needs of all DOJ federal law enforcement agencies to achieve efficiencies of scale in the acquisition of this new technology. Total funding requested for narrowband efforts in FY 2001 is

\$205 million.

Protecting American Indian and Alaskan Native Communities

The FY 2001 budget includes \$173.3 million to fund the third year of our Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative begun with the support of this Subcommittee in FY1999. The request represents an increase of \$81.8 million above the FY 2000 enacted level.

Our Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative will improve public safety for the residents of American Indian and Alaskan Native communities by increasing the number of law enforcement officers on Indian lands, providing equipment, expanding detention facilities, enhancing juvenile crime prevention and improving the effectiveness of tribal courts. While violent crime has declined nationally for the 7th consecutive year, it is on the rise in many Indian communities. American Indians are the victims of violent crimes at more than twice the rate of all U.S. residents.

The Federal Government has unique law enforcement responsibilities in Indian communities. In order to fulfill these responsibilities and to fight violent crime effectively, both the Justice Department and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs must have a full spectrum of criminal justice resources to promote public safety.

For Indian Country programs within the Office of Justice Programs, the FY 2001 budget request includes \$10 million to establish a new Zero Tolerance and Drug Intervention program for alcohol and substance abuse; \$15 million for the Tribal Courts program; \$20 million for Title V Juvenile Justice incentive grants for local delinquency prevention to serve Indian youth by developing, enhancing, and supporting tribal juvenile justice systems; \$8 million for a new Tribal Youth Mental Health and Behavior Problems Initiative; \$8 million for a new Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Diversion program to develop strategies and services to break the cycle of alcohol and crime; \$5 million to establish Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Units to gather evidence in prosecuting sexual offenders; \$6 million for a Tribal Criminal and Civil Legal Assistance program for criminal and civil legal services support and for criminal and legal assistance curriculum development and training at tribal colleges; \$34 million within the Prison Grants program for the construction of detention facilities; \$2 million for a new Tribal Criminal Justice Statistics Collection program; and \$5 million for a new Police Corps program to provide advanced educational opportunities for police in Indian country.

Within the COPS program, we are seeking \$45 million for additional law enforcement officers, equipment, and training in Indian Country and \$5 million for an Indian Country Forensics Laboratory to augment tribal forensic capabilities.

For Department of Justice agencies, the Indian Country request includes \$4.6 million for the FBI to fund 31 victim/witness coordinator positions in Indian Country, contracts for evidence forensic exams, and Safe Trails Task Force overtime costs; \$4.7 million and 60 positions for the United States Attorneys to augment current investigative and prosecutorial efforts in Indian Country; and \$932,000 to establish a permanent Office of Tribal Justice under the Associate Attorney General.

Legal Representation, Enforcement of Federal Laws and Defense of U.S. Interests

As the Department's responsibilities and caseload continue to expand, we are seeking additional resources to prosecute unlawful activities and protect the interests of the American people in court. As I noted earlier, balance in the criminal justice system is vitally important. Without adequate litigators to handle the caseload that is generated by increased investigative resources, our system breaks down and the interests of the

American people are compromised.

The FY 2001 budget includes increased resources to enable the Department to perform its role as the Nation's litigator. Specifically, the request includes a program increase for the Antitrust Division of \$20.95 million from fee revenue to provide for the hiring of additional staff. This is critical if merger enforcement is to keep up with the accelerating number and complexity of merger deals being proposed and the rapid technological change currently affecting American markets. It will also help address an increasing number of civil non-merger matters, and handle an expanding international workload, including large global criminal cartels from which the Division has obtained \$1.4 billion in criminal fines in just the past two years. This additional funding will help ensure that America's marketplace remains the most freely competitive and innovative in the world.

For the Criminal Division, we are seeking \$1.2 million and 14 positions to support the Division's fight against international crime.

For the United States Attorneys, an increase of \$5.74 million is requested to prepare for and defend civil lawsuits against the United States and to promote the effective defense of lawsuits through training and efficient use of resources in order to protect public funds and programs, policy initiatives, and statutes. Congress established the Judgment Fund, a permanent indefinite appropriation, to pay settlements and judgments against the United States. Disbursements from the Judgment Fund are increasing. In 1995, payments from the Fund totaled \$300 million. By the end of 1997, nearly \$1 billion was paid out of the Fund. The civil defensive litigation of our United States Attorneys helps to prevent losses from the United States Treasury and is a wise investment.

For the Environment and Natural Resources Division, we are seeking an increase of \$1.15 million and 8 attorneys to support the Division's efforts to defend federal programs and regulations and \$988,000 to expand the Division's civil enforcement caseload.

The 2001 request for the Tax Division includes increases of \$2 million to expose and attack the use of illegal tax evasion offshore schemes, prosecute and combat the use of illegal domestic trusts, and provide automated litigation tools.

For the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC), our request includes \$93,000 and 1 position to assist OLC in its review of legal documents to implement Presidential decisions or transmit Presidential requests in emergency situations.

The Justice Department strongly endorses the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to resolve conflicts which reduce costly litigation and requests an additional \$1.31 million in FY 2001 to promote the use of ADR to resolve conflicts and establish a full operating budget for the Office of Dispute Resolution, and to disburse funding to appropriate litigating components to pay ADR costs. In addition, we are requesting \$1 million for the Fees and Expenses of witnesses appropriation for ADR expenses.

Other Crime-Fighting Initiatives

In addition to the special initiatives that I have outlined above, the FY 2001 request includes \$86.1 million for other important enhancements.

For the FBI, we are requesting \$12 million and 48 positions for Health Care Fraud Enforcement. \$6.5 million and 4 positions to provide essential training resources to fully utilize the FBI Academy space to provide technical and analytic training to agents and other professionals; \$5 million to contract for additional linguist support so that investigators can analyze intelligence in foreign languages; \$2.1 million for additional

criminal confidential case funds to pay for costs associated with undercover operations; and \$1.9 million, for environmental and safety related construction efforts at the FBI Academy firing range.

To support our United States Attorneys, the FY 2001 budget includes enhancements of \$12.1 million to provide the information technology equipment and staff to support large case document files, e-mail among U.S. Attorneys' offices and other Justice Department components and general office automation needs; and \$5 million to support efforts by the U.S. Attorneys to ensure the payment of child support to custodial parents.

An increase of \$3.9 million and 24 positions is requested to enhance DEA's financial and resource management oversight functions. In fiscal year 1999 at Congress' direction, the Department undertook a comprehensive budget and financial review of DEA. A report was provided to the Committees on Appropriations in July 1999, which recommended a series of management reforms to be implemented by DEA. This requested increase will ensure that DEA will be able to fund ongoing needs for their federal financial system and become fully compliant with accepted federal financial management practices. Similarly, we are requesting \$1.42 million and 32 positions to provide the U. S. Marshals Service with the capability to improve its financial operations, increase financial oversight and policy compliance, and provide daily systems maintenance and support to its accounting system.

In the Office of Justice Program's, we are requesting additional resources totaling \$22.3 million for a number of important initiatives, including the Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance program, the Public Safety Officers Dependents Education Assistance program, a new International Crime Research program, a national study tracking the justice systems handling of domestic violence cases; an on-line Collection and Analysis of Information initiative to begin converting paper-based collections of Administrative data from state and local units of government to an Internet-based, paperless collection; and to improve the management and administration of OJP and COPS programs.

Finally, we are seeking an appropriation of \$13.7 million to support the mission of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, which provides monetary compensation for specific diseases to underground uranium miners, persons who participated onsite in atmospheric nuclear tests or individuals downwind of the Nevada Test site.

Closing

As we enter the 21st Century, criminal schemes are more technical and sophisticated than ever. Our response as the Nation's leader in law enforcement must be swift and proportionate. To ensure such a response, we must expand our on-going efforts to improve the performance of our programs and achieve the results that the American people rightfully expect. Soon, you will be receiving a copy of our 1999 Accountability Report, which includes our annual performance report. And, along with our budget request, I have submitted a summary performance plan for the entire Department that highlights the strategies, goals, indicators and resources we will employ to accomplish our mission in fiscal year 2001.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the support you have given to me and the Department of Justice over the last 7 years. We have made tremendous progress and I am committed to working with you during the remainder of my tenure as Attorney General to prevent waste and duplication and ensure that we are using our limited federal resources in the best possible manner so that we improve performance, meet our very broad mission and build on the progress that we have made to date.

Thank you. I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

September 13, 1994**CITE:** 30 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1758**LENGTH:** 2091 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks on Signing the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994**BODY:**

I think we ought to give the Vice President a hand for all the work that he has done. *[Applause]* Thank you, Mr. Vice President, for your introduction and for your labors on this bill.

Most of the introductions have been made, but I want to join what has been said. I want to thank the members of my Cabinet, General Reno and Secretary Bentsen and all the others who worked so hard on this. I want to thank all these mayors here, Mayor Giuliani, Mayor Webb, Mayor Rice, Mayor Daley, Mayor James, Mayor Rendell all the other mayors. I'd like to ask -- and there are some county officials here -- I'd like to ask all the local leaders who are here to please stand up; they didn't all stand -- I'd like to ask them all to stand and be recognized. Mayor Golding, Susan, good to see you. Mayor Schmoke, Mayor Helmke, Mayor Abramson who got cauliflower ear from making his phone calls. *[Laughter]* I'd also like to ask, even though many of them have been introduced, I would like to ask the people without whom we would not be here today, all the Members of the Congress who are here, Republicans and Democrats, to please stand and be acknowledged; every one of them, I'd like for them to stand up. Thank you.

And let me say to all the representatives of the victims groups and the citizens groups how grateful we are to you; to all the leaders of the law enforcement groups; to all the rank-and-file folks who worked so hard; to all the leaders of the community groups of people who wanted to give our kids something to say yes to and to prevent crime before it occurs; to all the ministers -- to all of you, I thank you for being here and for making this day possible.

The American people have been waiting a long time for this day. In the last 25 years, half a million Americans have been killed by other Americans. For 25 years, crime has been a hot political issue, used too often to divide us while the system makes excuses for not punishing criminals and doing the job, instead of being used to unite us to prevent crime, punish criminals, and restore a sense of safety and security to the American people.

For the last 6 years, children have become the most likely victims of violent crime and its most likely perpetrators. And for 6 years, Washington debated a crime bill without action while more and more children died and more and more children became criminals and foreclosed a productive life for themselves.

In the last 2 years, Meghan Sposato lost a mother she had only begun to know; Polly Klaas lost her life to a felon who should never have been back on the streets; and James Darby wrote his President a letter because he was so afraid, only to lose his life walking home before anybody could erase his fears. And still, some people in this town tried to keep this day from happening. But today, at last, the waiting ends.

Today the bickering stops, the era of excuses is over, the law-abiding citizens of our country have made their voices heard. Never again should Washington put politics and party above law and order.

From this day forward, let us put partisanship behind us, and let us go forward -- Democrats, Republicans and independents, law enforcement, community leaders, ordinary citizens -- let us roll

up our sleeves to roll back this awful tide of violence and reduce crime in our country. We have the tools now. Let us get about the business of using them.

One of the reasons that I sought this office is to get this bill because if the American people do not feel safe on their streets, in their schools, in their homes, in their places of work and worship, then it is difficult to say that the American people are free.

Not so long ago, kids grew up knowing they'd have to pay if they broke a neighbor's window playing ball. I know; I did it once. *[Laughter]* They knew they'd be in trouble if they lied or stole because their parents and teachers and neighbors cared enough to set them straight. And everybody knew that anybody who committed a serious crime would be caught and convicted and would serve their time in jail. The rules were simple, the results were predictable, and we lived better because of it. Punishment was swift and certain for people who didn't follow the rules, and the rewards of America were considerable for those who did.

Now, too many kids don't have parents who care. Gangs and drugs have taken over our streets and undermined our schools. Every day we read about somebody else who has literally gotten away with murder. But the American people haven't forgotten the difference between right and wrong. The system has. The American people haven't stopped wanting to raise their children in lives of safety and dignity, but they've got a lot of obstacles in their way.

When I sign this crime bill, we together are taking a big step toward bringing the laws of our land back into line with the values of our people and beginning to restore the line between right and wrong. There must be no doubt about whose side we're on. People who commit crimes should be caught, convicted, and punished. This bill puts Government on the side of those who abide by the law, not those who break it; on the side of the victims, not their attackers; on the side of the brave men and women who put their lives on the line for us every day, not the criminals or those who would turn away from law enforcement. That's why police and prosecutors and preachers fought so hard for this bill and why I am so proud to sign it into law today.

When this bill is law, "three strikes and you're out" will be the law of the land; the penalty for killing a law enforcement officer will be death; we will have a significant -- *[applause]* -- we will have the means by which we can say punishment will be more certain. We will cut the Federal work force over a period of years by 270,000 positions to its lowest level in 30 years and take all that money to pay for this crime bill. The savings will be used to put 100,000 police officers on the street, a 20 percent increase. It will be used to build prisons to keep 100,000 violent criminals off the street. It will be used to give our young people something to say yes to, places where they can go after school where they are safe, where they can do constructive things that will help them to build their lives, where teachers replace gang leaders as role models. All of these things should be done and will be done.

This bill makes it illegal for juveniles to own handguns and, yes, without eroding the fights of sports men and women in this country, we will finally ban these assault weapons from our street that have no purpose other than to kill.

But my friends, let us be frank with each other: Even this great law, the toughest and smartest crime bill in our history, cannot do the job alone. By its own words, it is still a law. It must be implemented by you, and it must be supplemented by you. Even when we put a new police officer on your block, the officer can't make you safe unless you come out of your home and help the officer do his or her job. Even when we keep our schools open late and give our children an alternative to drugs and gangs, your children won't learn the difference between right and wrong unless you teach them and they're in those schools when they're open. Our country will not truly be safe again until all Americans take personal responsibility for themselves, their families, and their communities. This day is the beginning, not the end, of our effort to restore safety and security to the people of this country.

Here in Washington there is more that we can do. Today I am naming Vice President Gore, whose

reinventing Government report first proposed the cuts in the bureaucracy that will pay for this bill, to head the President's Prevention Council. I want him to work with every Department to make this a coherent and cost-effective effort to give communities the tools they need to prevent crime from occurring in the first place. In a few weeks I will name the head of our program to put 100,000 new police on the street.

And early next month, the Justice Department will award grants to put new police on the street in 150 more cities and towns that applied last year.

Last Sunday, I was in Maryland, and Senator Sarbanes told me that already one of our community policing grants had resulted in the capture of a serious felon in a community in his State. This will make a difference. And I want to commend the Attorney General and the Justice Department for being determined to do this right, to get this money out to the grassroots so that we can hire the police and get on with the job.

Thirdly, in the coming months the Vice President and I will hold forums on crime and violence all across our country, with all kinds of people from all walks of life, leading up here to a meeting at the White House next year to launch a national effort at the grassroots level in each and every community to implement the crime bill properly, to enshrine the values and common sense the crime bill represents, and to do something about this terrible scourge of violence that is especially gripping our children and robbing them of their future. We intend to continue the fight, and we want you to keep working with us.

Today we remember the thousands of officers who gave their lives to make our Nation safer, whose names are inscribed in a stone memorial just a mile away from here. We remember the innocent victims whose lives were lost and whose families were shattered by the scourge of violent crime. We remember three, James Darby, Polly Klaas, and Jody Sposato, whose deaths literally galvanized this Nation and shamed our political system into action. It is in their memories that I dedicate this bill. I hope this law will always be remembered in their names. And I hope, too, that we will remember what the Vice President said, "The ultimate victory of this law will be in the salvation of the children whose names we will never know."

Early in 1992, I was walking through one of the countless kitchens of a hotel lobby in New York on my way to a dinner when a waiter working there came up to me and grabbed me, and he said, "Mr. President" -- he didn't call me Governor then -- he said, "My 10-year-old boy is studying this election in school, and he says I should vote for you." But he said, "I want to tell you something first, I came here as an immigrant, and the place where I lived was very poor, and we were very poor. But at least we were free. Now we live here, and we have more money, but we are not free. We are not free because my boy can't walk across the street and play in the park unless I am with him. We are not free because my boy cannot walk to school unless I am with him. Make my boy free."

On the day after the crime bill was signed, I received a letter carefully typed from a very young man who is the son of a member of our administration. It was so eloquent. He said, "I live in a good neighborhood. I go to a nice school. You wouldn't think people like me would care about this crime bill, but I have been keeping up with it every day because every time I go out with my friends at night to a movie or to a game, I think someone might shoot me before I get home. Now I feel so much better."

My fellow Americans, this is about freedom. Without responsibility, without order, without lawfulness, there is no freedom. Today the will of the American people has triumphed over a generation of division and paralysis. We've won a chance to work together.

So in that spirit, let us rededicate ourselves today to making this law become the life of our country, to restoring the sense of right and wrong that built our country, and to make it safe, not in words but in fact, in the lifeblood of every child and every citizen of this country who believes in the promise of America. Let us make it real.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:48 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Mayors Rudolph Giuliani of New York City; Wellington E. Webb of Denver, CO; Norman Rice of Seattle, WA; Richard M. Daley of Chicago, IL; Sharpe James of Newark, NJ; Edward Rendell of Philadelphia, PA; Susan Golding of San Diego, CA; Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore, MD; Paul Helmke of Fort Wayne, IN; and Jerry Abramson of Louisville, KY. H.R. 3355, approved September 13, was assigned Public Law No. 103-322.

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President Signs Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 16, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT BULLETPROOF VEST BILL SIGNING

East Room

3:37 P.M.

THE PRESIDENT: Captain, thank you very much for your remarks and even more for your service. I think it's fair to say that everyone in America followed the harrowing trail that you were part of just a few months ago and grieved the loss of those two troopers and the others who were killed. And we thank you for your presence here.

Thank you, Mr. Vice President, for all the work you've done over the last five and a half years. And thank you, Attorney General Reno, for doing a superb job of one of the things I asked you to do when we first talked about your becoming Attorney General, and that is being a genuine advocate for local law enforcement officials throughout this country.

I thank all the members of Congress who are here and the extraordinary bipartisan support for actually two pieces of legislation that I will sign today: the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act, and the Care for Police Survivors Act.

All the members of Congress have been introduced, but I think I should note, because not all the sponsors are here, that the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Act was cosponsored in the Senate by Senators Campbell and Leahy, and in the House by Representatives Visclosky and LoBiondo. The Care for Police Survivors Act was cosponsored in the Senate by Senators Hatch and Biden, and in the House by Congressman Schumer and Congressman McCollum. I thank them and all the others who are here.

This is a time of progress and prosperity for our country. We're grateful to have the lowest unemployment rate in 28 years and about to have our first balanced budget in 29 years. And we just learned that crime dropped in 1997, as the Vice President said, for a virtually unprecedented sixth year in a row. Murders have declined more than 25 percent; overall crime by more than 15 percent.

In many ways our country is seeing a return to personal responsibility-- the welfare rolls are the smallest percentage of our population in 29 years-- and to respect for the law -- the crime rate last year dropped to a 25-year low. That makes a real difference in the lives of Americans. Our neighborhoods are safer, our families are more secure. Americans actually feel more free, and they are.

There has been a lot of debate in the country about the reasons for the drop in the crime rate. Of course, a better economy helps, and so do the neighborhood watch groups and all the efforts being made in communities across the country to keep kids away from crime, from school uniforms and curfews to after-school programs and tough truancy enforcement. But

one thing is absolutely clear: a huge factor in the declining crime rate has been more police and better policing.

Across our country these men and women in uniform whom we honor here today are putting their lives on the line by joining their communities, getting out of the squad cars, protecting people. And America owes them a tremendous debt of gratitude.

When we passed the crime bill in 1994 we said, in six years we would put 100,000 police on the street. I'm pleased to report that already we've helped to fund 76,000 of those 100,000. We're ahead of schedule and under budget. And I'm very proud of that because it makes all the members of the Congress who have supported this partners in your fight against crime.

Just yesterday, for example, local officials and federal agents together swept into one of the most troubled areas in Philadelphia as a part of Operation Sunrise. Working with local residents, they're targeting crimes and drugs, even graffiti. I applaud their efforts and hope they'll be replicated.

A crucial part of our five and a half year effort to make the federal government a partner with you for a safer America has been making sure that police officers have the tools to do the job. There are few tools more important than the body armor or bulletproof vests we see behind us.

Over the past decade, body armor has saved the lives of more than 2,000 officers. The FBI estimates that the risk of a gun-related fatality is 14 times higher for an officer -- let me say that again -- 14 times higher for an officer who does not wear a vest than for one who does.

The Vice President told you about Officer Margiotta and his vest. He's actually here today, and I'd like to ask him to stand, along with any other officer here who has ever been shot wearing a bulletproof vest. Will the others stand, please? (Applause.)

The line of fire will always be a dangerous place. People can get hit in the leg in the wrong way and bleed to death. It will always be dangerous. But today we are making it less dangerous for those who are brave enough to walk that line. Everyday all of you in uniform protect us; it's good to know that everyone in a while there's something those of us on this end of the line can do to help to protect you.

So I'm proud to sign the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act. Twenty-five percent of the state and local law enforcement officers don't have this body armor to protect their lives. This legislation will help police departments provide it to them. It is a critical investment in the safety of those who have to be in harm's way.

Let me also say that as we do everything in our power to make police work a little less dangerous, we have to recognize that every year there are all too many officers who do make the ultimate sacrifice for safe streets and children's futures. That is why I am also proud to be signing here the Care for Police Survivors Act, which supports counseling for families who have lost a loved one in the line of duty.

Last fall I also proposed to provide -- help provide college scholarships for the children of slain officers. And again, I say, that I hope the Congress will pass that. That's an important investment and a small enough one to make in the children of those who give their lives to protect our children.

Community police are making children safer in our neighborhoods, and let me just say, once again recent events have reminded us of that in our schools. Just yesterday, I'm sure we all saw the story of a student who shot two people in a Richmond, Virginia, high school.

They're expected to make a full recovery, and we thank God for that. And fortunately, the assailant was chased down several blocks and apprehended by Officer Ron Brown. Officer Brown was assigned to the school because of the COPS program -- our community policing program helped put in there. The COPS program is a good start and I'm proud that he was a part of it, especially yesterday. Officer Brown is here today and I'd like to ask him to stand. Thank you very much for your service, sir. (Applause.)

Today, I am asking Attorney General Reno and Secretary of Education Riley to report back to me before the start of the school year on ways that we can help to provide more police in our schools, just as we have provided more police for our communities. Congressman Jim Maloney has proposed legislation to do that and I urge Congress to pass his bill as a back-to-school special for America's children.

America is grateful for the hard work that all of you in uniform and all of those whom you represent throughout this country to do. Every day, as you make our lives safer and our people more free and our children's future brighter, we know that you're there, and we're grateful. We understand, too, that you can't always do it alone. All of us as parents and leaders must teach our children right from wrong and turn them away from violence. But by working together and giving you the tools to do your job, we will make this a better and a safer nation in the 21st century.

Thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you. (Applause.)

I would like to ask all the members of Congress to come up here for the bill signing. Officer Brown, why don't you come on up, and why don't we ask these police officers come up with us today.

(The bill is signed.)

What's New - June 1998

National Ocean Conference

Equal Pay Act

Family Re-Union Conference

Portland State University Commencement

Ocean Conference

South Asia

Thurston High School Remarks

National Ocean Conference

Presidential Scholars

Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act

ISTEA Legislation

SAVER Summit

Cops More/Crime Mapping Event

Monday, December 14, 1998

I'm delighted to be here today, to make two important new announcements about our efforts to fight crime, drugs, and violence -- by harnessing the powerful new technology of the 21st Century to meet the oldest threats to our safety and well-being.

Just yesterday, we gained new evidence that rising crime rates are no longer a fact of life in America. According to preliminary crime data released by the FBI, crime rates are continuing to decline for the seventh straight year. In the first six months of 1998, serious crime fell by another 5 percent -- with large reductions in murder and other violent crimes leading the way. If these trends hold for the rest of the year, the number of murders will have been cut by almost one-third since President Clinton and I took office.

This dramatic reduction didn't happen by accident. It took uncommon valor from our men and women in blue. And it took a new national crime-fighting strategy, merging elements that had never before been combined: more community police, who walk the sidewalks and establish relationships with every shop owner and every parent; tougher punishment, which means locking up repeat offenders for good, and getting gangs, guns, and drugs off the streets; and smarter prevention -- giving our children safe, supervised places to learn and play when their parents are still at work.

We're here to focus on the first part of that strategy -- community policing. With today's announcement, we will have funded the addition of more than 92,000 community police. In fact, we are under budget and ahead of schedule as we meet our goal of adding 100,000 police officers to the beat by the year 2000.

But community policing isn't just about hiring more officers; it's also about giving our police the 21st Century tools and technology that get them out from behind their desks, put them back on the beat, and help them fight crime better and faster.

This new crime-fighting technology is working, all across the country. In Los Angeles, police now have laptop computers, so they can file reports from their cars and spend less time back in the office. In Charlotte-Mecklenburg, officers have instant access to databases of criminal records, and information on everything from domestic violence to alcohol abuse, so that when they respond to a call, they are better informed, and much more effective.

If we want to keep crime rates going down, we must make sure law enforcement across the country can make the most of these important advances. And today, I am proud to announce a major new step toward putting these cutting-edge crime-fighting tools in the hands of American law enforcement. Today, we are providing nearly \$93 million in grants to fund new technology in communities all across America. With these crucial funds, law enforcement in 44 states can not only fight crime better, they can also redeploy more than 3,700 officers -- putting them out in the communities, where they can do the most to crack down on crime.

Let me tell you how some of these "COPS MORE" grants will be used. In Guilford County, North Carolina, our grants will fund a computer-aided dispatch system to map crime, deploy officers more quickly, and help officers fill out reports on the spot. In New Haven, Connecticut, these funds will help create an automatic vehicle location system, so dispatchers know exactly how long it will take for police to arrive on the scene. In Davenport, Bettendorf, and Scott County, Iowa, these grants will enable law-enforcement to perform instant background checks without returning to headquarters -- saving critical minutes on the job. And in Sheriff Sullivan's Arapahoe County, Colorado, these new resources will give investigators new computer work-stations, so they can electronically file cases with their local D.A.'s office.

I have been especially impressed by the success of what we call "crime mapping" as a crime fighting tool. It helps police combine real-time information about crime on the streets with the resources to find

the criminals and prevent future crime. It has been a big success in my home state of Tennessee, where Knoxville police recently used computerized mapping to compare rape locations and the residences of known sex offenders -- ultimately catching a serial rapist. And it has worked in rural communities like McClean County, Missouri, where it enabled law enforcement to analyze and stop a series of farm burglaries.

In fact, the dramatic success of crime mapping has now been documented in this new Crime Mapping Case Studies Report, just published by the Justice Department and the Police Executive Research Forum.

Because of the enormous potential of crime mapping, I am pleased to announce today that our Justice Department will provide special training in crime mapping to any law enforcement agency in the nation that wants it. Today, we are providing not just the tools but also the training to help American law enforcement fight crime and violence.

There is a simple reason we are investing in these highly effective, 21st Century crime-fighting tools. Even a single crime in America is one too many. Even a single family threatened by violence is unacceptable. As crime and criminals become more sophisticated, we are committed to giving law enforcement the tools to match them, to defeat them, and to make our communities as safe as they possibly can be.

That's what these new investments are all about. By hiring more community police, and by putting powerful new resources into the hands of those police, we will bring the crime rate down even lower, and build the stronger, safer future our families deserve. Thank you.

Crime

National Peace Officers Memorial Service

Crime Technology Event

Cops More/Crime Mapping Event

Remarks at Capitol Memorial Service

Law Enforcement Annoucement

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A DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY POLICING DIRECTOR THOMAS C. FRAZIER

■ As the COPS Office continues to advance community policing nationwide, a clear definition of "Community Policing" will help police departments improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods.

A Four-Tiered Approach

Community oriented policing is proactive, solution-based, and community driven. It occurs when:

"A law enforcement agency and law abiding citizens work together to do four things:

- arrest offenders;
- prevent crime;
- solve on-going problems; and
- improve the overall quality of life."

Arrest Offenders

There is nothing "soft on crime" about community policing. Ensuring a safe environment is dangerous and arduous work for the men and women of American law enforcement. Community policing is pro-active law enforcement, where officers arrest those who harm others or steal their property. This serious responsibility can best be accomplished when police officers have the support of their communities. Community policing creates an environment where true partnerships between the community and law enforcement can thrive. It creates safe environments where neighborhoods can prosper.

Prevent Crime

Crime prevention has two major components. The first is a combined effort in traditional prevention areas of proactive police-community programs and personal safety awareness. Traditional prevention efforts include exterior lighting, dead bolts on doors and windows, and walking with an escort at night.

The second essential area is understanding that our children make important life decisions – whether to get involved with drugs or not, whether to obey the law or not – by the time they are ten years old. Giving children the tools they need to make important life decisions is good crime prevention. Poor decisions and involvement in criminal activity are costly choices— costly to our children and costly to taxpayers as we arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate offenders.

Solve Ongoing Problems

Working together to solve ongoing problems means police and

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citizens partnering to implement strategies that provide long term solutions. Problems can best be eliminated when the community and government coordinate and cooperate. For example – police may be called repeatedly to a boarded-up house to arrest trespassers. With interagency cooperation, that house could be rehabilitated and turned into a home that local residents are proud to have in their neighborhood.

Improve the Overall Quality of Life

Police strategies are evolving. Instead of concentrating exclusively on enforcement, today's police officers are improving the quality of life in our neighborhoods. Community policing officers not only stabilize neighborhoods, but mobilize and motivate citizen participation in programs such as block watch and neighborhood clean-ups. America's men and women in law enforcement are good conveners, facilitators and problem solvers – they make things happen. Using their community oriented policing skills, officers become essential building blocks in community oriented government.

Hiring in the Spirit of Service

A police department's most valuable asset is its officers; and progressive departments "hire in the spirit of service, not the spirit of adventure." How officers treat citizens in their own neighborhood will dictate citizens' perceptions and support of their police department. Officers hired in the spirit of service and trained in community policing are transforming policing in America.

The Future

Community oriented policing stimulates creative solutions to crime problems – solutions that begin in neighborhoods. When we invest in community policing, we see officers and citizens depending on one another to make neighborhoods safer. For maximum effectiveness, community policing must permeate every aspect of a department – recruiting, hiring, training, assignment and promotion – reflecting a true community policing focus.

The natural course of community oriented policing will lead us to community oriented government. Law enforcement is becoming the critical link as police departments bring together government agencies, neighborhood associations, business communities, and value-based organizations to ensure safe and productive neighborhoods.

Thomas C. Frazier was named Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services in October 1999. Prior to joining COPS, he served as the Commissioner of the Baltimore Police Department for nearly six years. From 1967 until becoming Commissioner in 1994, Mr. Frazier was a member of the San Jose Police Department. During his tenure there he rose through the ranks, commanding every bureau in the Department.

COPSFacts

- COPS has funded the addition of more than 100,000 community policing officers.
- Already, over 60,000 of those officers are on the beat, fighting crime and improving the quality of life in our neighborhoods
- COPS has awarded over 30,000 grants totaling \$6.3 billion to almost 12,000 agencies.
- Today, 87% of the country is served by a department that practices community policing.
- 82% of COPS grants serve populations under 50,000.
- With a national network of 28 Regional Community Policing Institutes and the Community Policing Consortium (comprised of IACP, NOBLE, PERF, NSA, and the Police Foundation), over 77,000 law enforcement personnel and community members have been trained in the principles of community policing.



COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



www.usdoj.gov/cops/news_info/bg_info/bg_definition.htm
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530
(202) 514-2058
DOJ Response Center: 1 (800) 421-6770
Last updated: 07/05/00



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Legislative Updates

The following information includes legislative action on funding the COPS office for FY 2001.

■ Last week the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary FY01 Appropriations. This resolution includes \$812 million for COPS, which is \$523 million less than the President's request for COPS. Within this amount, \$423 million is for hiring programs and \$389 is for non-hiring programs. This level is \$67 million more than the House-passed funding. The Senate is scheduled to consider this resolution this week, and the House and Senate will meet in conference after Labor Day to reconcile the differences in the two bills.



Related Information —

[Legislative History](#)

www.usdoj.gov/cops/news_info/legislate/leg_update.htm
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Last updated: 07/26/00

Abstract | PPI | March 1, 1990

The Police Corps and Community Policing A Progressive Response to Crime

Hampered by manpower shortages and reactive tactics, America's police are locked in an unequal struggle with criminals. The report examines the conventional liberal and conservative approaches to fighting crime and proposes an alternative: increase the supply of well educated police and deploy them in community policing. The report urges creation of a nationwide police corps, modeled on the ROTC, that would offer up to \$40,000 in federal education aid for volunteers who agree to serve on community patrol for four years as members of state or local police departments.

This report is not available online, and is no longer in print.



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Legislative History

■ Congress took the first step toward making President Clinton's pledge to add 100,000 Community Policing officers to the street a reality by passing the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The Act passed both houses of Congress with bipartisan support in August of that year. It authorized \$8.8 billion over the next six years for grants to law enforcement agencies to add community policing officers to the streets and advance community policing. The President signed the Act into law on September 13, 1994.

Attorney General Janet Reno created the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to promote community policing and implement the 100,000 police officers initiative. The COPS Office began operations on October 1, 1994. The first COPS grants were awarded less than two weeks later. To date, the COPS Office has funded more than 100,000 officers.



Related Information —

[Legislative Update](#)

www.usdoj.gov/cops/news_info/legislate/leg_history.htm
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