

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. note	Phone No. (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
001b. fax	Phone/Fax Nos. (Partial) (5 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
001c. fax	Fax Nos. (Partial) (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
001d. fax	Fax Nos. (Partial) (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
001e. fax	Fax Nos. (Partial) (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8169

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton] Violence & Kids 8/15/94 [2]

2012-1004-S
ms515

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Lissa -

I spoke with one of the principal people behind the conference's organization (Bill) - - he said that on Wed. of the Conference, there will be an important event --

The Conference has brought in kids from targeted communities/cities around the country to attend the conference, listen to the panels and speakers and then (on Wed.) share their views on Youth/Violence with the Gov. officials. Hillary could emphasize in her remarks the importance of listening to kids, who are the most affected by this issue.

Nicole ☺

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. note	Phone No. (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8169

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton] Violence & Kids 8/15/94 [2]

2012-1004-S

ms515

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Lisa -

[001a]

This is the draft program

Peter Edelman, who Melanne & DOE

suggested to call for remarks suggesting

for remarks is reachable at

W 690-8157 or

from Mrs
Polasek

P6/b(6)

W 690-8157
S -
M 690-8157

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001b. fax	Phone/Fax Nos. (Partial) (5 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
-----------	------------------------------------	------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8169

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton] Violence & Kids 8/15/94 [2]

2012-1004-S
ms515

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

07/29/94 16:37 202 514 9077

OAG

+++ JOSE CERDA

004/005

[0016]

MORE PREVENTION**Ounce of Prevention**

Prevention programs in the Crime Bill will help steer young people away from crime and drugs and, as the President often says, "give them something to say 'yes'" to. The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs will help effectively coordinate and integrate the delivery of the Federal Government's new youth development and youth oriented crime prevention initiatives.

Y.E.S.

The President's Youth Employment Skills program, "Y.E.S.," will provide young people with job training and work opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas.

Community Schools

The Community Schools Program will give grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours and on weekends, so kids will have a place to go and stay out of trouble.

Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Act will increase Federal resources available to combat sexual and domestic violence, through education programs, law enforcement training and a national domestic violence hotline. The bill will also mandate higher penalties for perpetrators of gender-motivated crimes and strengthen victims' rights.

Local Partnership Act

The Local Partnership Act will provide grants to thousands of American cities to fund health and educational crime prevention programs.

Model Intensive Grants

The Model Intensive Grant Program will fund comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas.

Gangs Prevention

The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, will help kids fight the allure of gang membership. Also, a Midnight Sports Program will prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and teaching them sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.

Police Partnerships

The Police Partnerships for Children program will encourage police officers to make a difference in young lives by becoming involved with children and family services agencies that deal with at-risk children.

07/29/94 18:36 202 514 9077

OAG

JOSE CERDA

002/005

THE CRIME BILL CONFERENCE REPORT

Congress has moved one important step closer to passing comprehensive legislation that will help make our neighborhoods, our homes and our families safer from crime. The Crime Bill contains the central elements of President Clinton's balanced anti-crime strategy — more policing, more punishment, and more prevention. As the President said, it is "the toughest, largest, smartest Federal attack on crime in the history of our country."

MORE POLICE**100,000
More Police**

The legislation will put 100,000 new police officers on the streets, walking the beat, working with citizens to prevent and solve crimes. Through "community policing" we can combine an increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities -- to create safer neighborhoods.

The plan to put 100,000 police officers onto America's streets represents an almost 20% increase in the number of police officers nationwide. Half of the 100,000 new police will go to large cities and counties (over 150,000 persons); the balance will go to smaller cities and rural areas.

**Law Enforcement
Scholarships**

The Crime Bill will improve the training of current and future police officers, and help recruit more officers to work with their communities. The Police Corps, similar to the ROTC program, will provide funds to individuals who are committed to joining police departments after graduation; another program provides scholarships to men and women already serving as police officers.

Assault Weapons

The Bill makes our police officers safer on the street by banning 19 listed weapons, copycats, and other clearly-defined semi-automatic guns, that are weapons of choice of drug dealers, gang members, and mass murderers. The Bill expressly protects over 600 other weapons from being regulated.

**Kids and
Guns**

This provision makes it illegal for kids to carry handguns, except with parental authority.

Federal Agents

The bill funds hundreds of additional Federal law enforcement agents, at the FBI, DEA, and BATF.

Border Patrol

While strengthening immigration laws, the Crime Bill will also provide the resources necessary to enforce them. These measures include funding for an additional 1,000 Border Patrol agents, and funding for reforms to speed alien deportation.

07/29/94 16:37 2202 514 9077

OAG

*** JOSE CERDA

0003/005

MORE PUNISHMENT**Three Strikes
and You're Out**

The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision will keep off the streets those career violent offenders who do the most harm to society.

Death Penalty

The Crime Bill will reinstate the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer.

Prisons

States will receive \$9 billion to help keep violent criminals and criminal aliens behind bars. Measures include a prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting "truth in sentencing" provisions. \$1.8 billion of this funding will reimburse states that incarcerate criminal aliens.

**Truth in
Sentencing**

A total of \$6.5 billion in prison funding has some "truth in sentencing" requirements, with 40% of the funds set aside for the states that meet the most rigorous standards for jailing violent offenders for their full sentences (such as insuring that second offenders serve 85% of the time sentenced).

Drug Courts

Drug Court programs will support intensive court supervision of drug dependent defendants to provide the carrot-and-stick approach that can help them beat their addiction.

**Youth Crime
and Violent
Young Offenders**

The Crime Bill includes smart incarceration programs and tough alternative approaches, such as boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime, and discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses. The Bill also funds secure detention facilities for violent juvenile offenders.

Rural Crime

Special provisions will combat rural crime, by putting more police officers in rural areas, and by specifically targeting funds to reduce drug trafficking, gang and domestic violence in rural communities.

Safety Valve

While insuring that violent offenders serve longer terms, the Bill also sensibly insures that non-violent drug offenders do not tie up prison cells that could be used for more dangerous criminals.

07/29/94

16:38

202 514 9077

OAG

+++ JOSE CERDA

0005/005

PAYING FOR THE CRIME BILL ... AND THE NEED FOR ACTION

By reinventing government and focusing our priorities, we will make the money necessary to achieve these goals -- without increasing the deficit or raising new taxes. With the savings realized by the elimination of more than 250,000 Federal Government jobs, the Crime Bill will set up a \$30 billion Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund to pay for the comprehensive police, punishment and prevention programs authorized in the anti-crime legislation.

- On Thursday, President Clinton, Attorney General Reno, Secretary Bentsen, Drug Director Brown -- and hundreds of police officers from around the country -- held a rally at the Department of Justice to celebrate the completion of the Crime Bill Conference Report and to urge the House and Senate to swiftly pass the comprehensive anti-crime legislation.

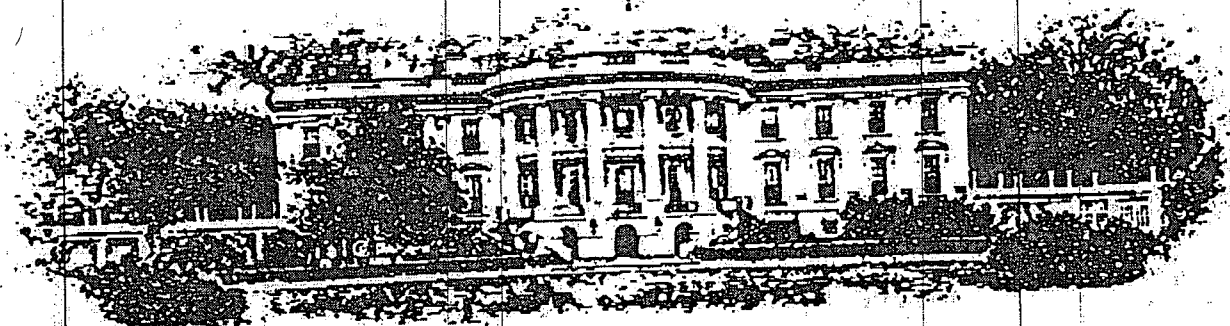
- The President said:

"Let's not forget that the bill is not a law. It has been voted out of a conference committee. The House must vote a rule to permit it to come to the vote. Then the House and Senate must pass it.

"It is urgent that we send the message out of this meeting that not only the law enforcement community, but the American people want a 20 percent increase in the police forces in this country, 100,000 police, that you want the tougher punishment, that you want the capacity for imprisonment, that you want the prevention funds, that you want the assault weapons ban, that you want the ban on teenagers owning guns, that you want the protection for women against violence, that you want the schools to be safer -- that you believe the Crime Bill makes sense because it deals with the problem in a human, intelligent, and firm way. And it gives us a chance to come together again as a people.

"Let's go pass the bill!"

THE WHITE HOUSE



OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY

FAX: 202/456-6244
PHONE: 202/456-6266

7263

TO: Lissa

FROM: Nicole

RECEIVER FAX: [REDACTED]

P6/b(6)

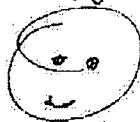
RECEIVER PHONE: [REDACTED]

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): # 5 7

COMMENTS

I also received a 40 page
program update with specifics on when top
Admin. officials will participate. Let me
know if you need any additional info.

Briefing



More info re:

Goats 2000

& Shoot Stars

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. fax	Fax Nos. (Partial) (2 pages)	n.d	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8169

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton] Violence & Kids 8/15/94 [2]

2012-1004-S
ms515

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

08.14.94 02:03 PM *DAPOS

P02

Biu Mojaleski

2601856

[001c]

"SAFE SCHOOLS ACT OF 1994"**I. Background:**

The Safe Schools Act is part of a campaign pledge made by the President to provide funds to schools to make them safe. Congress has appropriated \$20m for FY 1994 for the Safe Schools Act. The Act was recently passed by Congress as part of the Goals 2000 legislation and is expected to be signed by the President before April 1, 1994.

II. Overview of the Problem:

During the past ten years, threats and injuries to students and theft and vandalism of student property have been on the rise. The number of weapons confiscated in schools, has also increased. However, while most school administrators agree that school crime and violence has increased, it is difficult to determine the exact nature and extent of the problem because of poor or non-existent record keeping. What we do know about school crime and violence primarily comes from several national, state-wide, and local surveys. Those surveys paint a rather bleak picture. They show that nearly 3 million thefts and violent crimes occur on or near school campuses every year (this equates to almost 16,000 incidents per school day, or one every six seconds), and that nearly 20% of all students in grades 9-12 reported they had carried a weapon at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey.

III. Overview of the Safe Schools Bill:

The Safe Schools Bill is designed to provide resources to a limited number of local educational agencies to assist them in developing and implementing violence prevention programs, policies, and practices. The bill is viewed as an emergency measure designed to address the immediate needs of schools.

Major features of the bill are as follows:

- o The bill would establish a program of competitive grants to local educational agencies with serious school crime, violence, and discipline problems for projects designed to combat those problems.
- o Eligibility for grants would be limited to local educational agencies in which there is a high rate of school crime, violence, and discipline problems.
- o Grants would be for one year in duration and up to \$3 million per year.

08. 14. 94 02:03 PM *DAPOS

P03

o Schools would have flexibility to design their own violence prevention programs. Programs such as conflict resolution, peer mediation, after-school programs and safe havens, and alternatives to suspension could be supported with funds received from the Safe Schools Act. The Act places a 5 percent cap on funds that could be used for hardware (metal detectors) and security personnel.

o The Secretary would be authorized to conduct national leadership activities such as research, program development and evaluation, data collection, public awareness activities, and training and technical assistance.

o The District of Columbia is designated as a "National Model City" and is to be awarded funds to develop and carryout a comprehensive program to address school and youth violence.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001d. fax	Fax Nos. (Partial) (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8169

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton] Violence & Kids 8/15/94 [2]

2012-1004-S
ms515

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[001d]

August 14, 1994

**"Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships that Work"
National Conference**

DATE: Monday, August 15th
TIME: 1:45 pm
LOCATION: Grand Hyatt Hotel
Washington, D.C.
FROM: Nicole Rabner

I. PURPOSE

To attend the national conference "Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships that Work" and give remarks on the importance of passing the Crime Bill to alleviating the problems of youth violence.

II. BACKGROUND**Conference**

The national conference "Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships that Work" is a three day conference sponsored by seven federal agencies: the Departments of Education, Justice, HHS, HUD, and Treasury, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy; its planning was a collaborative effort.

The conference is designed to highlight local community programs around the country that have been successful with youth violence prevention and intervention strategies and programs. It hopes to provide teams of youth violence prevention community leaders with an opportunity to share information with experts and policymakers and develop custom-tailored violence prevention and control strategies and programs.

The goals of the conference are to:

- Demonstrate that there are effective youth violence prevention and intervention strategies and programs operating in towns and cities around the country.
- Demonstrate that the most effective way to deal with crime and violence is through the development of a comprehensive strategy that involves the active community participation.
- Assist community teams attending the conference to return home with information that will enable them to develop more effective strategies to deal with youth-related violence in their communities.

The conference is a follow-up to last summer's "Safeguarding Our Youth: Violence Prevention for our Nation's Children" conference.

Conference Participants

The conference brings together teams of community leaders from 40 targeted communities around the country to share "success stories" of youth violence prevention and intervention programs. Other conference participants include members of national advocacy, policy and research organizations, elected and local officials.

Key Clinton Administration participants include Vice President Gore, Secretary Riley, Secretary Shalala, and Secretary Bensten.

Youth Delegates to the Conference

There will be over 50 young people, ranging in ages from 15 through 24, who will serve as delegates from their communities. These young people were selected by their communities based on their involvement in youth violence prevention activities, and often because of their first-hand familiarity with the problem. The youth delegates are overwhelmingly young people who have assumed some kind of leadership role in their communities. Many of them have actually founded anti-violence initiatives and many are involved in projects at school or at youth centers.

While the youth delegates will participate in the program scheduled for the adults, they will also be involved in a distinct programming track, which will focus on drawing from their own experiences to help explain the youth violence problem. The goals of the separate youth track is to give a young voice to the problems being discussed at a policy level, and to empower these young leaders to form networks within their own communities.

Audience

500-600 conference participants: community leaders, youth violence experts, local officials, policymakers and youth delegates.

III. PARTICIPANTS

-Mrs. Clinton
-Secretary Riley
-Deborah Prothrow-Stith, Assistant Dean at Harvard

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Deborah Prothrow-Stith welcomes and introduces Secretary Riley
- Secretary Riley gives brief remarks and introduces HRC
- HRC delivers remarks, exits stage, works ropeline and departs.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

Will be forwarded by Lissa Muscatine.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001e. fax	Fax Nos. (Partial) (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8169

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton] Violence & Kids 8/15/94 [2]

2012-1004-S
ms515

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

08. 14. 94 02:03 PM *DAPOS

P04

[cole]

SELECTED STATISTICS ON SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE

o Two percent of students had taken something to school to protect them selves from attack or harm at least once during a 6-month period. Objects for protection could have included weapons like a gun, knife, or brass knuckles, or things that could be used as weapons--razor blades, spiked jewelry, and other objects capable of hurting an assailant. [Justice/Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991]

o Nearly 8% of all students in grades 9-12 reported that, during the 30 days preceding the survey, they had been in at least one physical fight that resulted in an injury requiring treatment by a doctor or nurse (the extent to which physical fights occurred on school premises was not determined). [YRBS]

o Fifteen percent of the students said their school had gangs, and 16% claimed that a student had attacked or threatened a teacher at the school. [BJS]

o High school seniors were the least likely students to be crime victims. Ninth grade students were more likely to be crime victims than were students in all higher grades. [BJS]

o From 1980 through 1989, more than 11,000 persons died in the U.S. as a result of homicides committed by high school-aged youth using firearms, cutting instruments, or blunt objects. [FBI, UCR Supplementary Reports]

o Nearly one out of five public school teachers reported being verbally abused by students during the previous month. Eight percent reported being physically threatened, while 2% reported being physically attacked during the previous year. Teachers in cities are more likely than teachers in other areas to be victims of verbal abuse and threats. [ED, Quick Response Survey]

o Homicide remains a major cause of death for blacks, regardless of gender or age. Homicides were the leading cause of death for black males aged 5 years and older. In each of the three age groups (5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, and 15 to 18 years) homicides accounted for 30%, 41%, and 62% of the total deaths, respectively. For females, homicides ranked as the leading cause of death in the 10 to 14 and 15 to 18 year old age groups, accounting for 36% and 32% of all deaths.

o The non-homicide death rate for the urban population showed a nominal 11% increase (nine year period), the homicide rate, however, showed a highly significant 252% increase over the same period.

08. 14. 94 02:03 PM *DAPOS

P05

STUDENT VICTIMIZATION TRENDS

During the past eleven years, threats and injuries to high school seniors and theft and vandalism of their property have been on the rise.

	1980	1985	1990	1991
Threatened with a weapon	11%	15%	13%	16%
Threatened without a weapon	19%	26%	25%	26%
Theft of student's property	34%	39%	42%	42%
Injured with a weapon	5%	6%	6%	7%
Injured without a weapon	11%	14%	14%	15%
Vandalism/ students property	25%	27%	29%	28%

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA

SUBJECT: Prevention Programs in the House Crime Bill and the Conference Report

You asked us to compare the funding for prevention programs contained in the original House-passed crime bill to the funding levels for prevention programs included in the crime bill conference report. Here's what we found.

1. Most of the House-passed prevention programs were cut in conference -- by nearly \$2 billion. Here's a list of programs that were cut:

Ounce of Prevention Council	(-\$25 million)
Community Schools Program	(-\$250 million)
Model Intensive Grants	(-\$895 million)
Midnight Sports Leagues	(-\$10 million)
TRIADS for Seniors	(-\$1 million)
Local Partnership Act	(-\$200 million)
Boys and Girls Clubs	(-\$6 million)
Gang Prevention Grants	(-\$75 million)
Certainty of Punishment	(-\$450 million)

Total Cuts to Prevention Programs (\$1.912 billion)

2. In conference, the overall funding level for prevention programs dropped from about \$8 billion to \$6.9 billion. Although Senate conferees added approximately \$500 million of their own prevention programs to the conference report, prevention funding came in at a lower amount than the original House crime bill.

3. The crime bill conference report increased funding for Federal, state and local law enforcement -- by more than \$6 billion. Here's what has been increased:

Police Officers	(+\$5.3 billion)
FBI Agents	(+250 million)
DEA Agents	(+150 million)
Local Prosecutors	(+\$200 million)
Police and Prosecutors to Combat Violence Against Women	(+600 million)

Total Law Enforcement Increases (\$6.4 billion)

4. Conclusion: The 65 Republicans who voted for the House crime bill in April can't say that the crime bill was "porked up" in conference. The truth is that prevention programs were cut, and that law enforcement funding was increased. And overall, more than \$7 in \$10 of all spending in the crime bill conference report (72%) is for police, state and federal law enforcement, prisons and detention facilities. Thus, no matter how Republicans try and explain their flip-flops, "pork" can't be the reason.

For your information, we have also attached an estimate -- prepared by the Senate Judiciary Committee -- of the crime bill's impact on Minnesota.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR MICHIGAN, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Michigan's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Michigan should expect a total of about \$300 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 3,400 police officers. At least 15% -- \$45 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Michigan.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$110 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$70 million is possible if Michigan meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Michigan's \$14 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$3.6 million for drug and crime enforcement in Michigan's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Michigan's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$48 million for Michigan -- enough for about 24,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$7 million for Michigan).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$63 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Michigan. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$36 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$12 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Michigan can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$35 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Michigan.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$7.6 million to treat up to an estimated 6,900 drug-addicted prisoners in Michigan prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Michigan agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 11, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Rose Garden

9:43 A.M. EDT

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

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

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

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

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

beyond the cynicism of mere speeches to clear action.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The effort to keep handguns out of the hands of criminals cannot and should not wait for the passage of this legislation. Today I will sign two presidential directives that fight gun violence. I am ordering that the rules governing gun dealers be reviewed to make sure that only legitimate gun dealers are in the business of selling guns. And I am ordering the Treasury Department to take the necessary action to suspend the importation of foreign-made assault

pistols, which have become the weapons of choice for many gangs and drug dealers. Too many weapons of war are making their way onto our streets and turning our streets into war zones.

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

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

When it comes to hardened, violent criminals, society has the right to impose the most severe penalties but I believe we should give young people a chance to make it. As I said during the campaign and as I said during my tenure as a governor, I support capital punishment. This legislation will reform procedures by limiting death-row inmates to a single habeas corpus appeal within a six-month 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. (Applause.)

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

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

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

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

Q What would you like to see on handguns?

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

Q Would you do the Brady bill separate?

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

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

Lissa -

I'm getting more info. re: the Conference

which I can fax to you at home

later... Also, when I ^{have} ~~more~~ good info.

re: The Crime Bill effort, I'll forward
that, too.

Nick

THE CRIME BILL CONFERENCE REPORT

Congress has moved one important step closer to passing comprehensive legislation that will help make our neighborhoods, our homes and our families safer from crime. The Crime Bill contains the central elements of President Clinton's balanced anti-crime strategy -- more policing, more punishment, and more prevention. As the President said, it is "the toughest, largest, smartest Federal attack on crime in the history of our country."

MORE POLICE

100,000 More Police

The legislation will put 100,000 new police officers on the streets, walking the beat, working with citizens to prevent and solve crimes. Through "community policing" we can combine an increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities -- to create safer neighborhoods.

The plan to put 100,000 police officers onto America's streets represents an almost 20% increase in the number of police officers nationwide. Half of the 100,000 new police will go to large cities and counties (over 150,000 persons); the balance will go to smaller cities and rural areas.

Law Enforcement Scholarships

The Crime Bill will improve the training of current and future police officers, and help recruit more officers to work with their communities. The Police Corps, similar to the ROTC program, will provide funds to individuals who are committed to joining police departments after graduation; another program provides scholarships to men and women already serving as police officers.

Assault Weapons

The Bill makes our police officers safer on the street by banning 19 listed weapons, copycats, and other clearly-defined semi-automatic guns, that are weapons of choice of drug dealers, gang members, and mass murderers. The Bill expressly protects over 600 other weapons from being regulated.

Kids and Guns

This provision makes it illegal for kids to carry handguns, except with parental authority.

Federal Agents

The bill funds hundreds of additional Federal law enforcement agents, at the FBI, DEA, and BATF.

Border Patrol

While strengthening immigration laws, the Crime Bill will also provide the resources necessary to enforce them. These measures include funding for an additional 1,000 Border Patrol agents, and funding for reforms to speed alien deportation.

MORE PUNISHMENT

Three Strikes and You're Out

The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision will keep off the streets those career violent offenders who do the most harm to society.

Death Penalty

The Crime Bill will reinstate the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer.

Prisons

States will receive \$9 billion to help keep violent criminals and criminal aliens behind bars. Measures include a prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting "truth in sentencing" provisions. \$1.8 billion of this funding will reimburse states that incarcerate criminal aliens.

Truth in Sentencing

A total of \$6.5 billion in prison funding has some "truth in sentencing" requirements, with 40% of the funds set aside for the states that meet the most rigorous standards for jailing violent offenders for their full sentences (such as insuring that second offenders serve 85% of the time sentenced).

Drug Courts

Drug Court programs will support intensive court supervision of drug dependent defendants to provide the carrot-and-stick approach that can help them beat their addiction.

Youth Crime and Violent Young Offenders

The Crime Bill includes smart incarceration programs and tough alternative approaches, such as boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime, and discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses. The Bill also funds secure detention facilities for violent juvenile offenders.

Rural Crime

Special provisions will combat rural crime, by putting more police officers in rural areas, and by specifically targeting funds to reduce drug trafficking, gang and domestic violence in rural communities.

Safety Valve

While insuring that violent offenders serve longer terms, the Bill also sensibly insures that non-violent drug offenders do not tie up prison cells that could be used for more dangerous criminals.

MORE PREVENTION

Ounce of Prevention

Prevention programs in the Crime Bill will help steer young people away from crime and drugs and, as the President often says, "give them something to say 'yes'" to. The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs will help effectively coordinate and integrate the delivery of the Federal Government's new youth development and youth oriented crime prevention initiatives.

Y.E.S.

The President's Youth Employment Skills program, "Y.E.S.," will provide young people with job training and work opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas.

Community Schools

The Community Schools Program will give grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours and on weekends, so kids will have a place to go and stay out of trouble.

Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Act will increase Federal resources available to combat sexual and domestic violence, through education programs, law enforcement training and a national domestic violence hotline. The bill will also mandate higher penalties for perpetrators of gender-motivated crimes and strengthen victims' rights.

Local Partnership Act

The Local Partnership Act will provide grants to thousands of American cities to fund health and educational crime prevention programs.

Model Intensive Grants

The Model Intensive Grant Program will fund comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas.

Gangs Prevention

The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, will help kids fight the allure of gang membership. Also, a Midnight Sports Program will prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and teaching them sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.

Police Partnerships

The Police Partnerships for Children program will encourage police officers to make a difference in young lives by becoming involved with children and family services agencies that deal with at-risk children.

ISSUE BRIEFING: PREVENTION

Crime Prevention Programs in the Crime Bill Conference Report Wednesday, August 3, 1994

This is the third of three issue papers papers discussing the key elements of the President's anti-crime strategy, represented in the Crime Bill before Congress. Just as certainly as we must punish those who break our laws and wreak havoc in our cities, we must also take whatever steps we can to stop crime before it happens. Those who have no hope, no job, no other answer, who know no other way are often drawn to crime and violence. All Americans deserve hope and opportunity; need to know that there is a better answer than crime, and must have the opportunity to go another way.

If we are going to steer young people away from crime and gangs we must, as the President often says, provide them with "something to say 'yes' to": after-school programs, summer youth activities, and employment, sports and recreation opportunities that can take the place of gangs. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials, and struggling young Americans together in an effort to keep kids off the path to crime.

Key Prevention Programs in the Crime Bill

- The President's Youth Employment Skills program "Y.E.S." will provide young people with job training and opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas. We believe that neighborhood youths and young adults will say "YES" to jobs and no to crime. And we must work with existing businesses in these areas to encourage them to stay, expand, and hire young people from the community.
- The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs can provide the vehicle for effectively coordinating and integrating the delivery of the Federal Government's new youth development and youth-oriented crime prevention initiatives.
- The Police Partnerships for Children program encourages police officers to make a difference in young lives by becoming involved with children and family services agencies that deal with at-risk children.
- The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), is already a proven success, helping kids fight the allure of gang membership through education.
- The Community Schools Initiative of the Ounce of Prevention Program will provide grants to communities across the country to develop and implement after-school programs for youth, drawing together parents, clergy, social workers, teachers, youth groups, community and business leaders and local officials.

- The Model Intensive Grant Program is a competitive program which will award up to 15 highly targeted grants to support comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas.
- The Local Partnership Act will provide grants to thousands of American cities to fund health and educational crime prevention programs.
- The Midnight Sports Program will provide grants to programs designed to prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and teaching them sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.
- Programs to place Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects -- which are all too often located in high-crime areas -- can provide young people with a meaningful alternative to gangs, drugs, crime and violence.

Drug Courts

- We will never control crime until we control substance abuse. We must get the hard core drug users -- the 20% of cocaine users who consume over 2/3 of available cocaine -- off the streets and into treatment. Effective, innovative programs, like drug courts use the power of the criminal justice systems to force addicts to kick their drug habits.
 - * Adequately funded and administered drug treatment and coerced abstinence programs are critical to breaking the drug and violent crime cycle that has so heavily burdened our criminal justice system.
 - * The program includes an intensive supervision of the participants by the court, drug testing and treatment, and the prompt application of a series of graduated sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of the program.
 - * The program can be administered on a pre-trial diversion basis, as a post-conviction probation program, or in combination.

Violence Against Women

- Action must be taken to stop and/or more severely penalize those criminals who prey, intentionally, upon women. New Federal laws and programs in the Violence Against Women Act can help prevent some attacks and improve after the fact restitution for the victims of others.

- * The Crime Bill's Violence Against Women Federal cause of action for gender-motivated violence is both fair and smart. It's fair because it addresses those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allows victims improved access to Federal courts. It's smart because it does not clog Federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated.
- * We should also be focusing on the interstate incidents of criminal abuse and violence against women, recognizing the Federal criminal justice system's role in such matters. The Crime Bill would create appropriate new Federal offenses in this area, such as fleeing across state lines in violation of a "stay away" or protective order.
- * The Violence Against Women Act would enhance the rights of crime victims through provisions including strengthened restitution and extension of the "rape shield law" which protects victims from abusive inquiries concerning their private sexual conduct.
- * By putting money into enforcement, training, and other prevention approaches, we can effectively respond to crime and prevent many crimes. The Crime Bill would fund such efforts as a national domestic violence hotline, anti-stalking programs, and state grant programs to educate college students about rape and violence prevention.