

*Crime -
21st Century
Crime Bill*

**The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act
May 12, 1999**

Today, President Clinton will announce that his COPS program has achieved an important milestone by helping communities to fund the hiring or redeployment of 100,000 police officers across the nation. Additionally, he will propose new legislation -- The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act -- that builds on the successful 1994 Crime Act, which has helped to cut the crime rate dramatically across the nation. This new legislation will renew the Justice Department's COPS program and include new provisions to reduce juvenile and drug crime, protect crime victims, and combat international crime and terrorism.

- ▽ **Helping fund 100,000 community-oriented police.** President Clinton will announce grants of more than \$95 million for 526 communities to hire approximately 1,500 new police officers. With these new grants, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) office will have provided 11,300 cities with \$5.9 billion to help hire and redeploy more than 100,000 police officers across the country -- fulfilling the President's 1992 pledge to do so. More than half of these officers are already patrolling America's streets.

- ▽ **Building on what works.** The President also will propose new legislation -- The 21st Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act -- that builds on the successful programs enacted as part of the 1994 Crime Act. The President's new legislation will:
 - (1) **Keep our commitment to law enforcement** by renewing the COPS program and providing funds to hire or redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more police, giving police the high-tech tools they need to do their job, and hiring more local prosecutors to target local crime problems.

 - (2) **Punish and prevent youth crime and violence** by giving prosecutors new tools to punish the most violent juveniles and curb witness intimidation by gang members; promoting swift and certain punishment for all juvenile offenders; and working to prevent at-risk youth from committing serious crimes in the first place.

 - (3) **Break the cycle of drugs and crime** by expanding drug courts, helping states and localities implement "zero tolerance" drug supervision programs that test, treat, and punish all drug offenders, and putting into place tough provisions on money laundering to help staunch the flow of illegal drug profits.

 - (4) **Protect all crime victims** by enhancing penalties for child abusers who kill and adults who commit violent crimes in the presence of a child; providing new authorities for federal law enforcement to protect older Americans from illegal telemarketing, nursing home neglect and abuse, retirement rip-offs, and health care fraud; and by keeping up the fight against domestic violence.

 - (5) **Combat international crime and terrorism** by prohibiting certain possession and unsafe handling of biological agents and toxins, and making it more difficult for these agents to fall into the hands of terrorists.

KEEPING OUR COMMITMENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

∇ **Renewing the COPS program.** The President's 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act extends the COPS program and proposes spending \$1.3 billion annually to help communities continue to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers. It also will give law enforcement officers access to the latest crime-fighting technologies, and target funds to engage the entire community in the fight against crime. Specifically, the bill will provide:

- **\$600 million for more police on the street.** These funds would be used primarily to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more law enforcement officers over five years, with an effort to target new police officers to crime "hot spots." A portion of the funds also would be used to help economically-distressed communities absorb the long-term costs of their new police hires, and to fund programs to train, educate, and recruit police officers -- including efforts to train police officers in ethics and integrity and to promote minority recruitment.

- **\$350 million for crime-fighting technologies.** These funds would be used to help state and local enforcement agencies gain access to new technologies that will allow them to communicate more effectively, solve more crimes, and conduct comprehensive crime analysis. For instance, these funds could be used to: use computers and wireless communications to send data and images from a police department in one jurisdiction to a patrol car in the next; improve the state of the nation's overburdened and underfunded crime labs and make high-end laboratory technologies -- such as DNA analysis -- more widely available; and expand the use of crime mapping and other technologies that improve law enforcement's ability to analyze, predict, and respond to local crime trends and problems.

- **\$200 million for community prosecutors and neighborhood district attorneys.** As police and community residents have joined forces to fight crime on a proactive basis, communities also have turned to local prosecutors to play a more active role in community crime-fighting efforts. These funds will help communities hire more prosecutors to target neighborhood crime problems.

- **\$125 million for community-wide crime prevention.** The President's new legislation specifically provides funds to engage the entire community in preventing and fighting crime. These funds could be used to: work with local school officials in adopting community-wide plans to prevent school violence; involve faith-based and other values-based organizations in juvenile crime prevention efforts; and establish citizens' police academies that teach neighborhood residents problem-solving skills.

∇ **Supporting Law Enforcement.** The President's new crime legislation also will extend federal grants to help police departments purchase bullet-proof vests for their police officers and allow communities to use a portion of COPS funds to help current police officers pay for a college education or graduate school.

PUNISHING AND PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME AND VIOLENCE

▽ **Cracking down on gangs and violent youth.** The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act incorporates key provisions of the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy announced by the President in 1997. It provides new tools to help federal prosecutors go after gang criminals and violent youth. Specifically, the bill will:

- **Give prosecutors the discretion to decide whether to try the most serious violent juveniles as adults**, allowing prosecutors to treat appropriately the older and more serious offenders who may not be adequately punished in the juvenile justice system;
- **Expand law enforcement access to federal juvenile records** by requiring that federal juvenile records involving gun offenses or other adult-type felonies be sent to the FBI and made available to all law enforcement officers in the same manner as adult records;
- **Make it easier to prosecute gang members and other violent criminals who attempt to intimidate or retaliate against witnesses;** and
- **Authorize judges to hold gang members without bail pending trial** if there is probable cause to believe they have been involved in criminal activity.

▽ **Provide swift, certain, and proportionate punishments for juvenile offenders.** The President's legislation also authorizes new funds for states and localities to ensure swift, certain, and proportionate punishments whenever juvenile offenders violate the law -- sending the message that there are clear and certain consequences for breaking the rules. These grants could be used to fund:

- **Graduated sanctions** that hold youthful offenders accountable for every offense, and that escalate in intensity for repeat offenses;
- **Teen courts** or peer juries to promote zero-tolerance policies for misdemeanor offenses such as truancy, vandalism, and underage alcohol and tobacco use; and
- **Restitution or victim mediation**, which requires young offenders and their family members to meet face-to-face with the victims of their crimes and agree upon appropriate reparations, including restitution or community service.

▽ **Prevent serious juvenile crime in the first place.** The President's bill authorizes \$95 million for comprehensive community-based prevention to target at-risk youth, including:

- **Mentoring and after school programs** to provide positive role models and responsible adult supervision for young people; and

- **Anti-truancy initiatives** to keep kids in school and off the streets, where they are more likely to become victims or perpetrators of crime.

BREAKING THE CYCLE OF DRUGS AND CRIME

- ▽ **Enforcing “zero tolerance” drug supervision.** In 1997, more than three-quarters of the nation’s prisoners reported past drug use, and one in six committed their crimes so they could purchase drugs. The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act addresses this problem by establishing a new \$100 million initiative to help states and localities systematically test, treat, and sanction drug-involved probationers, prisoners, and parolees. The bill also reauthorizes the successful drug court initiative established in the 1994 Crime Act, and extends funding to provide intensive, long-term drug treatment to state prisoners with serious drug problems.
- ▽ **Enhancing drug penalties and enforcement.** The President’s bill contains targeted penalty increases for using kids to sell drugs and selling drugs on or near school property. It also grants the Attorney General emergency authority to temporarily reschedule certain controlled substances, on a temporary basis.
- ▽ **Helping states fight drugs and crime.** The President’s bill extends the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) prison grant program, while giving states additional flexibility to free up additional prison beds by seeking authorization to use up to 25 percent of previously awarded grant funds to implement graduated sanctions programs for non-violent offenders. Graduated sanction programs hold offenders accountable for every offense they commit, while escalating in intensity with repeat offenses. The bill also reauthorizes the Byrne block grant program, which funds statewide anti-drug plans and multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces.
- ▽ **Cracking down on drug money laundering.** Money laundering is a global problem, often involving international financial institutions and the smuggling of currency across borders. To continue the Administration’s fight against international money laundering and drug crime, the President’s bill will:
 - **Help stop the flow of cash drug proceeds** by making it a federal crime to smuggle “bulk cash” (more than \$10,000 in currency) out of the United States, and by cracking down on money transmitters who knowingly accept criminal proceeds from abroad or who fail to report large cash transactions;
 - **Hold foreign banks that violate our laws accountable** by allowing federal courts to exercise jurisdiction over them;
 - **Thwart black market transactions** by requiring persons who use drug proceeds to prove they didn’t know the money came from unlawful activity; and
 - **Seize more illegal drug profits** by doing more to confiscate the assets of criminals and encouraging more cooperation from foreign governments.

PROTECTING ALL CRIME VICTIMS

- ∇ **Establishing a new safety net for seniors.** Falling violent and property crime rates mean our nation's seniors are safer, but these citizens remain threatened by telemarketing scams, retirement rip-offs, and abuse and neglect by caretakers. To help protect seniors from these crimes and punish the criminals who prey on elderly Americans, the President's bill will:
 - **Shut down fraudulent telemarketers** by granting the Attorney General new authority to block and terminate telephone service to illegal telemarketers;
 - **Protect nursing home residents from abuse and neglect** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to halt and punish nursing home operators who repeatedly abuse and neglect the residents in their care;
 - **Fight health care fraud and abuse** by making it easier for the Justice Department to prosecute and punish illegal kickback schemes -- and harder for criminals to stick Medicare with the bills by declaring bankruptcy; and
 - **Safeguard retirement and pension plans** by making it a federal crime to defraud employee pension benefit or retirement funds and increasing penalties for retirement plan managers who take bribes.

- ∇ **Protecting children exposed to violence.** Each year millions of children and adolescents are victims of violent crime, and millions more witness serious violence or abuse. These children are more likely to go on to commit violent crimes themselves. The President's bill will make it easier for federal prosecutors to charge child abusers who kill with first degree murder, and to bolster the prosecution of adults who commit violent crimes in front of children.

- ∇ **Continuing the fight against domestic violence.** The historic Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) helped to strengthen law enforcement's response to violent crime committed against women. It helped promote comprehensive law enforcement strategies, encouraged pro-arrest policies for domestic violence crimes, and provided emergency shelter to women and children fleeing abusive situations. The President's bill extends these successful programs and also:
 - **Targets the illegal trafficking of women and children** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to bring trafficking cases and increasing penalties for persons who transport women and children to the United States and coerce them to work in sweatshops and other forced labor; and
 - **Protects battered immigrant women and children** by enabling them to file their own petitions for lawful status, without having to rely on abusive spouses.

COMBATING TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME

∇ **Keeping biological weapons out of the hands of terrorists.** Biological weapons pose a serious threat to the United States, particularly in the hands of terrorists or disaffected groups. The President's bill will help keep dangerous biological agents and toxins out of the wrong hands by:

- **Barring unauthorized possession and transfer of harmful biological agents;**
- **Holding accountable persons who knowingly disregard public health and safety when handling deadly toxins;**
- **Making it a crime to perpetrate a hoax involving biological agents; and**
- **Prohibiting violent felons and fugitives from possessing dangerous biological agents.**

∇ **Implementing the President's International Crime Control Strategy.** The President's bill includes key provisions from the International Crime Control Act he introduced last year, including measures to:

- **Create a new federal criminal penalty for port-running,** an evasion tactic employed by contraband smugglers to pass through ports without stopping -- putting law enforcement and civilians at great risk;
- **Strengthen our ability to intercept drug smuggling vessels** by making it a criminal offense for failing to "heave to" a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel;
- **Protect Americans abroad** by strengthening our authority to investigate and prosecute organized crime groups who commit crimes against Americans abroad;
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- **Enforcing “zero tolerance” drug supervision.** In 1997, more than three-quarters of the nation’s prisoners reported past drug use, and one in six committed their crimes so they could purchase drugs. The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act addresses this problem by establishing a new \$100 million initiative to help states and localities systematically test, treat, and sanction drug-involved probationers, prisoners, and parolees. The bill also reauthorizes the successful drug court initiative established in the 1994 Crime Act, and extends funding to provide intensive, long-term drug treatment to state prisoners with serious drug problems.
- **Enhancing drug penalties and enforcement.** The President’s bill contains targeted penalty increases for using kids to sell drugs and selling drugs on or near school property. It also grants the Attorney General emergency authority to temporarily reschedule certain controlled substances, on a temporary basis.
- **Helping states fight drugs and crime.** The President’s bill extends the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) prison grant program, while giving states additional flexibility to free up additional prison beds by seeking authorization to use up to 25 percent of previously awarded grant funds to implement graduated sanctions programs for non-violent offenders. Graduated sanction programs hold offenders accountable for every offense they commit, while escalating in intensity with repeat offenses. The bill also reauthorizes the Byrne block grant program, which funds statewide anti-drug plans and multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces.
- **Cracking down on drug money laundering.** Money laundering is a global problem, often involving international financial institutions and the smuggling of currency across borders. To continue the Administration’s fight against international money laundering and drug crime, the President’s bill will:
 - **Help stop the flow of cash drug proceeds** by making it a federal crime to smuggle “bulk cash” (more than \$10,000 in currency) out of the United States, and by cracking down on money transmitters who knowingly accept criminal proceeds from abroad or who fail to report large cash transactions;
 - **Hold foreign banks that violate our laws accountable** by allowing federal courts to exercise jurisdiction over them;
 - **Thwart black market transactions** by requiring persons who use drug proceeds to prove they didn’t know the money came from unlawful activity; and
 - **Seize more illegal drug profits** by doing more to confiscate the assets of criminals and encouraging more cooperation from foreign governments.

PROTECTING ALL CRIME VICTIMS

- **Establishing a new safety net for seniors.** Falling violent and property crime rates mean our nation's seniors are safer, but these citizens remain threatened by telemarketing scams, retirement rip-offs, and abuse and neglect by caretakers. To help protect seniors from these crimes and punish the criminals who prey on elderly Americans, the President's bill will:
 - **Shut down fraudulent telemarketers** by granting the Attorney General new authority to block and terminate telephone service to illegal telemarketers;
 - **Protect nursing home residents from abuse and neglect** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to halt and punish nursing home operators who repeatedly abuse and neglect the residents in their care;
 - **Fight health care fraud and abuse** by making it easier for the Justice Department to prosecute and punish illegal kickback schemes -- and harder for criminals to stick Medicare with the bills by declaring bankruptcy; and
 - **Safeguard retirement and pension plans** by making it a federal crime to defraud employee pension benefit or retirement funds and increasing penalties for retirement plan managers who take bribes.
- **Protecting children exposed to violence.** Each year millions of children and adolescents are victims of violent crime, and millions more witness serious violence or abuse. These children are more likely to go on to commit violent crimes themselves. The President's bill will make it easier for federal prosecutors to charge child abusers who kill with first degree murder, and to bolster the prosecution of adults who commit violent crimes in front of children.
- **Continuing the fight against domestic violence.** The historic Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) helped to strengthen law enforcement's response to violent crime committed against women. It helped promote comprehensive law enforcement strategies, encouraged pro-arrest policies for domestic violence crimes, and provided emergency shelter to women and children fleeing abusive situations. The President's bill extends these successful programs and also:
 - **Targets the illegal trafficking of women and children** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to bring trafficking cases and increasing penalties for persons who transport women and children to the United States and coerce them to work in sweatshops and other forced labor; and
 - **Protects battered immigrant women and children** by enabling them to file their own petitions for lawful status, without having to rely on abusive spouses.

COMBATING TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME

- **Keeping biological weapons out of the hands of terrorists.** Biological weapons pose a serious threat to the United States, particularly in the hands of terrorists or disaffected groups. The President's bill will help keep dangerous biological agents and toxins out of the wrong hands by:
 - **Barring unauthorized possession and transfer of harmful biological agents;**
 - **Holding accountable persons who knowingly disregard public health and safety when handling deadly toxins;**
 - **Making it a crime to perpetrate a hoax involving biological agents; and**
 - **Prohibiting violent felons and fugitives from possessing dangerous biological agents.**
- **Implementing the President's International Crime Control Strategy.** The President's bill includes key provisions from the International Crime Control Act he introduced last year, including measures to:
 - **Create a new federal criminal penalty for port-running,** an evasion tactic employed by contraband smugglers to pass through ports without stopping -- putting law enforcement and civilians at great risk;
 - **Strengthen our ability to intercept drug smuggling vessels** by making it a criminal offense for failing to "heave to" a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel;
 - **Protect Americans abroad** by strengthening our authority to investigate and prosecute organized crime groups who commit crimes against Americans abroad;
 - **Respond to emerging international crime problems** by enhancing enforcement tools to combat international arms trafficking and requiring additional "end-use" verification of certain precursor chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs; and
 - **Deny safe haven for international fugitives** by excluding drug traffickers who attempt to enter the United States to avoid prosecution in another country.

Karin Kullman

05/11/99 07:51:08 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP, Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Members Attending Crime Event

----- Forwarded by Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP on 05/11/99 07:51 PM -----

● Janelle E. Erickson

05/11/99 07:49:15 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Members Attending Crime Event

EVENT: 21st CENTURY CRIME BILL
DATE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1999
TIME: 12:45 PM – 1:45 PM
LOCATION: ROSE GARDEN
PARTICIPANTS: THE PRESIDENT (First speaker)
POLICE OFFICER
ATTORNEY GENERAL
SEN LEAHY
REP CONYERS
REP STUPAK
THE PRESIDENT (Last Speaker)

ATTENDING (37):

Senator Joseph Biden (D - DE)
Senator Patrick Leahy (D - VT)
Senator Frank Lautenberg (D - NJ)
Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA)

Rep Gary Ackerman (D-NY)
Rep Rod Blagojevich (D-IL)
Rep Lois Capps (D-CA)
Rep. Julia Carson (D-IN)
Rep Donna Christian-Christensen (D-VI)
Rep. Eva Clayton (D-NC)
Rep John Conyers (D-MI)

Rep Charles Gonzalez (D-TX)
Rep Darlene Hooley (D-OR)
Rep William Jefferson (D-LA)
Rep Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D-OH)
Rep Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)
Rep John LaFalce (D-NY)
Rep Tom Lantos (D-CA)
Rep John Larson (D-CT)
Rep John Lewis (D-GA)
Rep William Luther (D-MN)
Rep Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY)
Rep Cynthia McKinney (D-GA)
Rep Patsy Mink (D-HI)
Rep Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-CA)
Rep Dennis Moore (D-KS)
Rep Ed Pastor (D-AZ)
Rep Bill Pascrell (D-NJ)
Rep Donald Payne (D-NJ)
Rep Ciro Rodriguez (D-TX)
Rep Marge Roukema (R-NJ)
Rep Bobby Rush (D-IL)
Rep Bobby Scott (D-VA)
Rep Louise Slaughter (D-NY)
Rep Bart Stupak (D-MI)
Rep Anthony Weiner (D-NY)
Rep Lynn Woolsey (D-CA)

PENDING (77):

Rep Richard Gephardt (D-MO)
Rep Dennis Hastert (R-IL)
Rep David Bonior (D-MI)
Senator Charles Schumer (D - NY)
Senator Daniel Akaka (D - HI)
Senator Max Baucus (D - MT)
Senator Jeff Bingaman (D - NM)
Senator Barbara Boxer (D - CA)
Senator John Breaux (D - LA)
Senator Richard Bryan (D - NV)
Senator Robert Byrd (D - WV)
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO)
Senator Max Cleland (D - GA)
Senator Kent Conrad (D - ND)
Senator Richard Durbin (D - IL)
Senator Bob Graham (D - FL)
Senator Judd Gregg (R-NH)
Senator Tom Harkin (D - IA)
Senator Daniel Inouye (D - HI)
Senator Edward Kennedy (D - MA)
Senator Herb Kohl (D - WI)
Senator Joseph Lieberman (D - CT)
Senator Harry Reid (D - NV)
Senator Charles Robb (D - VA)

Senator Paul Sarbanes (D - MD)
Senator Robert Torricelli (D - NJ)
Senator Ron Wyden (D - OR)
Rep Neil Abercrombie (D-HI)
Rep Tammy Baldwin (D-WI)
Rep Xavier Becerra (D-CA)
Rep Shelley Berkley (D-NV)
Rep Howard Berman (D-CA)
Rep David Bonior (D-MI)
Rep Leonard Boswell (D-IA)
Rep Kevin Brady (R-TX)
Rep Corrine Brown (D-FL)
Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-MD)
Rep Diana DeGette (D-CO)
Rep Bill Delahunt (D-MA)
Rep Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)
Rep Julian Dixon (D-CA)
Rep Eliot Engel (D-NY)
Rep Anna Eshoo (D-CA)
Rep Eni Faleomavaega (D-AS)
Rep Sam Farr (D-CA)
Rep Chaka Fattah (D-PA)
Rep Bob Filner (D-CA)
Rep Harold Ford Jr., (D-TN)
Rep Alcee Hastings (D-FL)
Rep Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX)
Rep Earl Hilliard (D-AL)
Rep Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX)
Rep Carolyn Kilpatrick (D-MI)
Rep Barbara Lee (D-CA)
Rep Nita Lowey (D-NY)
Rep. Carrie Meek (D-FL)
Rep Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC)
Rep Sander Levin (D-MI)
Rep Major Owens (D-NY)
Rep Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)
Rep John Porter (R-IL)
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Rep Maxine Waters (D-CA)
Rep Mel Watt (D-NC)
Rep Bob Weygand (D-RI)
Rep Robert Wexler (D-FL)
Rep. Albert R. Wynn (D-MD)

REGRETS:

Senator Evan Bayh (D - IN)
Senator Thomas Daschle (D - SD)
Senator Chris Dodd (D - CT)
Senator Byron Dorgan (D - ND)
Senator John Edwards (D - NC)
Senator Russell Feingold (D - WI)
Senator Dianne Feinstein (D - CA)
Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT)
Senator Ernest Hollings (D - SC)
Senator Tim Johnson (D - SD)
Senator Robert Kerrey (D - NE)
Senator John Kerry (D - MA)
Senator Mary Landrieu (D - LA)
Senator Carl Levin (D - MI)
Senator Blanche Lincoln (D - AR)
Senator Barbara Mikulski (D - MD)
Senator Daniel Moynihan (D - NY)
Senator Patty Murray (D - WA)
Senator Jack Reed (D - RI)
Senator John Rockefeller (D - WV)
Senator Trent Lott (R-MS)
Senator Paul Wellstone (D - MN)
Rep Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
Rep Earl Blumenhauer (D-OR)
Rep Rick Boucher (D-VA)
Rep Michael Capuano, (D-MA)
Rep Michael Castle (R-DE)
Rep. William Clay (D-MO)
Rep James Clyburn (D-SC)
Rep. Danny Davis (D-IL)
Rep Barney Frank (D-MA)
Rep Luis Gutierrez (D-IL)
Rep Joe Hoeffel (D-PA)
Rep Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-IL)
Rep Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)
Rep Patrick Kennedy (D-RI)
Rep William Lipinski (D-IL)
Rep Zoe Lofgren (D-CA)
Rep Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)
Rep Bob Matsui (D-CA)
Rep Matthew Martinez (D-CA)
Rep Jim McGovern (D-MA)
Rep Marty Meehan (D-MA)
Rep. Gregory Meeks (D-NY)
Rep Alan Mollohan, (D-WV)
Rep George Miller (D-CA)
Rep James Moran (D-VA)
Rep Connie Morella (R-MD)
Rep Jerrold Nadler (D-NY)
Rep Grace Napolitano (D-CA)
Rep John Olver, (D-MA)
Rep Solomon Ortiz (D-TX)
Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY)

Rep Silvestre Reyes (D-TX)
Rep Steve Rothman (D-NJ)
Rep Jan Schakowsky (D-IL)
Rep Christopher Shays (R-CT)
Rep Pete Stark (D-CA)
Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-MI)
Rep Robert Underwood (D-Guam)
Rep Nydia Velazquez (D-NY)
Rep Henry Waxman (D-CA)

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21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act Event
Questions and Answers
May 12, 1999

100,000 COPS

Q: Today you announced the funding of 100,000 officers. How many of these officers are actually on the street? And why the discrepancy between how many are on the streets as opposed to how many are funded?

A: Of the 100,000 officers funded, more than 50,000 officers are already on the beat helping to fight crime. The rest will join them shortly: recruiting, screening, hiring and training new officers takes between 12-18 months, and many officers we've funded are currently in the pipeline.

Q: Isn't it true that some police departments have misused their COPS funds and not used them to hire new officers?

A: Over 11,300 state and local law enforcement agencies across the country receive COPS funding. Only about one percent of these jurisdictions have been found to misspend the money, and the COPS Office is working with every local agency to resolve outstanding issues to make sure that funds are spent properly. Also, it should be noted that use of a portion of COPS money for purposes other than hiring new officers -- such as buying new technology to allow current officers to get out on the street -- is completely appropriate.

Q: How do you know that the COPS Program is actually helping to drive down the crime rate?

A: There is no question that the COPS Program is helping to reduce crime and improve public safety across the nation. Numerous police chiefs can attest to the positive impact the COPS Program has had in helping them fight crime and bring the violent crime rate down to its lowest level in a quarter of a century. Crime is down in all categories and in every region of the country. And community members, mayors, and other elected officials will tell you the same thing: COPS has made a difference.

While the COPS Program is certainly not the sole reason for the drop in our nation's crime rate, it has been an important part of our overall crime strategy -- along with keeping guns off the street and out of the hands of criminals, tougher punishment for hardened criminals, and smarter prevention for our young people to avoid crime in the first place.

21st Century Policing Initiative

Q: Can you explain how the President's 21st Century Policing Initiative is different from the current COPS Program?

A: The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program created in the 1994 Crime Act authorized \$8.8 billion over six years to help communities hire and redeploy 100,000 officers to our nation's streets and to promote community policing in other ways. To date, COPS has awarded over \$5.9 billion in grants to more than 11,300 state and local law enforcement agencies -- helping to fund more than 100,000 officers. As these numbers suggest, for the most part the current COPS program has focused on hiring new officers and redeploying veteran officers to the streets.

The President's new bill builds on the success of the original COPS program, but it also takes a step forward by giving law enforcement the tools and partners it needs to keep crime coming down well into the 21st Century. First, like the original COPS program, the 21st Century Policing Initiative will help communities to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers. Second, the initiative provides significant new funds to give law enforcement access to the latest crime-fighting and crime-solving technologies -- improved police communications, crime mapping, laptop computers, crime lab improvements, and more. And third, the initiative makes an unprecedented commitment to engage the entire community in the hard work of preventing and fighting crime -- by funding new community-based prosecutors, and partnerships with probation and parole officers, school officials, and faith-based organizations.

International Crime/Bioterrorism

Q: The provisions you are proposing to crack down on bioterrorism sound pretty tough. Will implementing these provisions to control dangerous biological agents have a "chilling" effect on scientific research?

A: While the bill significantly tightens controls over dangerous biological agents to prevent them from getting into the wrong hands, it also preserves the scientific community's ability to conduct legitimate research with certain biological agents so that we can continue to develop new vaccines and make other scientific advances. The President has made scientific research on biological and other public health threats a high Administration priority, and we will continue to consult with the scientific community on this matter.

Drugs/Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision

Q. You've talked about a "zero tolerance" policy for prisoners and drugs before, as well as requiring states to drug test and treat offenders. What does the proposal in

your new bill do that is different?

- A. The President's crime bill will take us a step further in accomplishing comprehensive testing and treatment for offenders in two significant ways. First, the bill authorizes a new \$100 million initiative for states to carry out their own plans to test and treat prisoners and parolees. And second, these funds can be used, for the first time, to begin to test and treat the over 3 million adult probationers -- two-thirds of whom have serious substance abuse problems.

Victims/Elder Crime

Q: What will the bill do to address nursing home abuse?

- A: The President's bill will provide the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services with new authority to impose civil and criminal penalties on substandard nursing home facilities and chains. This includes new criminal sanctions for organizations or individuals who knowingly abuse or neglect residents; civil penalties that could be imposed on individuals, facility chains, or management companies if they harm residents; and new injunctive authority that will allow the Federal government to order facility chains and individual nursing homes to put an immediate stop to neglectful or abusive behavior.

Q: Can you cite examples of problems that justify this legislation for nursing homes?

- A: Most nursing homes do an excellent job and provide high quality care to their residents. However, recent reports by the General Accounting Office and the HHS Office of the Inspector General indicate that almost 25 percent of the nation's nursing homes have severe quality infractions that go unpunished, even though the conditions jeopardize the health and safety of residents. For example, one nursing home chain was cited for violations in Washington, Maine, Missouri, Texas, and California -- and only received a fine. We feel strongly that these new actions are necessary to protect the vulnerable elderly who depend on these homes for their daily care.

Miscellaneous

Q: Why aren't there any gun proposals in this bill?

- A: Two weeks ago, the President unveiled his comprehensive gun legislation, the Youth Crime Gun Enforcement Act. The President's proposal expands the successful Brady Law, extending Brady background checks to all gun show sales, as well as to the purchase of explosives. Second, his proposal further restricts youth access to guns by raising the age of the current youth handgun ban from 18 to 21 years of age, and banning

youth possession of all semiautomatic assault rifles and large capacity ammunition clips. And third, the President's legislation cracks down on illegal gun traffickers by limiting handgun sales to no more than one per month per person, helping law enforcement to trace more crime guns to their source, and creating new tools to go after gun dealers involved in illegal gun trafficking. So, while these provisions are technically separate from the crime bill introduced today, the President's gun proposal is an important part of his overall anti-crime strategy -- and we expect Congress to act on both of these bills.

Q: The Senate is currently considering juvenile crime legislation. Do you have a position on the Senate Republican bill?

A: The Congress has an historic opportunity to ensure community safety into the 21st century by continuing and expanding on the successful programs put into place by the 1994 Crime Act. While we commend the Senate for addressing the important issue of juvenile crime, we believe the legislation fails to address a number of areas critical to addressing the overall crime problem. We support a broad-based approach to crime, and would support Senate passage of S. 254 only if it were to provide a more comprehensive strategy to fighting and preventing crime, such as common sense measures to keep guns out of the hands of kids and criminals, and resources to improve overall public safety through more police and community crime prevention efforts, to deter and combat both adult and juvenile crime.

Q: The Senate Democrats held their own crime bill event earlier today. Are your bills similar? Do you support their legislation?

A: The Senate Democratic crime bill contains many of the same provisions as the President's bill, and it certainly emphasizes the same crime-fighting priorities. For example, both bills: (1) extend the COPS program; (2) reauthorize a series of successful initiatives from the 1994 Crime Act (Violence Against Women, drug courts, prison funds, etc.); (3) incorporate key provisions of the President's Anti-gang and Youth Violence Strategy; and (4) include measures to boost our international crime control efforts. In short, Congressional Democrats agree with the President on all the key elements of his 21st Century crime legislation, and we will be working together to pass these measures into law.



Jose Cerda III

05/19/99 02:50:06 PM

*Crime -
21st Century
Crime Bill*

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: Any luck w/Biden?

BR:

I've just review the draft Biden amendment and have some concerns. In brief, here's what it will do.

\$600 M for COPS: (1) Like us, reauthorizes COPS hiring at \$600 million; adds retention (5%), police scholarships, COPS MORE/redeployment (20%); and makes other miscellaneous, non-controversial changes (new schools language, 90-day support for emergencies, etc.). (2) Unlike us, allows up to 50% of hiring funds to be used for overtime and college scholarships (total of 75% could be used for non-hiring); does not increase TA funds from 3% to 5% (which is how we pay for new ethics training); and does not raise the per-officer cap from \$75,000 to \$125,000 (which the Mayors want).

\$150 M for Prosecutors: Keeps our language, but drops funding from \$200 million to \$150 million.

\$0 M for Technology: Drops provision entirely (cops, chiefs especially, will oppose; also prevents us from spending money on DNA backlog, national program to improve crime labs, nationally-led effort to improve interoperability, and state criminal history records).

\$0 M for Prevention: Drops provision entirely (which prevents us from funding faith-based prevention and citizen police academies).

\$400 M for Local Law Enforcement Block Grant: Money can be used for a variety of purposes (i.e., hiring, prevention, drug courts, and technology), and is strongly supported by the cops and mayors as a complement to COPS.

TOTAL: \$1150 M

Crime - 21st Century Crime Bill

Crime Meeting
February 25, 1999

I. 21st Century Crime Bill

A. Overview of draft bill

B. Clearance/Consultation

- Put into clearance by 3/5
- Finish by 3/22

-- Follow-up meetings w/Dems, law enforcement groups, mayors, NDAAs

C. Introduction/Roll-out

- Speech to graduating class at police academy (3/26-31)
- Follow-up w/events during congressional recess

What's new?
Rollout
Seniors?

New grant +
Cops High tech stuff
Gun stuff
* HC Fraud / Nursing Home
Labor
Consumer Fraud
* Telephony Fraud -
* Used Firearms
Recycling - Explosive/Terrorism
* Biological Weapons
* Drug Testing
* Comm. Prosecutor

II. Events/Reports

A. Gun enforcement directive (3/5 radio address)

- Release DOJ "Promising Strategies" report Camden/NJ
- Assault weapons report
- Target police/prosecutors money

HATCH - BUDGET



* Ed Boards
D.Fi Clips

B. 100,000 cops event

- Schedule during police week in May

III. Miscellany

A. Racial profiling meeting

B. COPS audit/report - I.G. audit

NOT on

Crack disparities
McDabe
Racial Justice
Profiling data
VAWA
Privacy (Leahy)
L-gun/CAP/Clips
Prisons etc.

Jun: → Money Laundering Strategy (Rep Velazquez Grady)
Money services bus. regs
- suspicious activity reporting
- Fed: know your customer

W

DRAFT

**Crime Strategy Meeting Agenda
March 22, 1999**

I. 21st Century Crime Bill

A. Policy issues

✓ 1. COPS

Hate crimes?

✓ 2. VAWA

3. Health care fraud/nursing home (DOJ authority)

4. Bioterrorism - moldy bread : HHS-DOJ work w/biotech comm over 45-60 days
Role for CDC as law-enf agency

5. Firearms

- Child access protection - LCD

- Internet sales of firearms

- "Gun kingpin" trafficking penalties

- Large capacity military magazines

- One-gun-a-month? - nat. registry state registries?

6. Juvenile crime - Scott

7. Prisons

B. Rollout event scheduled April 1, 1999

II. Republican crime legislation

III. 100,000th COP event -- Police Week - need reprogramming

DRAFT

1999 CRIME BILL OUTLINE

TITLE I - SUPPORTING LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

→ Services

- Sec. 1001. 21st Century Community Policing Initiative.
- Sec. 1002. Community Prosecution Program Grants.
- Sec. 1003. Rural Law Enforcement Grant Set-asides.
- Sec. 1004. Improving Indian Tribal Law Enforcement.
- Sec. 1004a. Enhancing Tribal Authority to Maintain Law and Order
- Sec. 1005. Amendments to the Police Corps Act.
- Sec. 1006. DEA Awards to State and Local Law Enforcement.
- Sec. 1007a. Byrne Program Grants Extension (?)

TITLE II - 21st CENTURY TOOLS FOR 21st CENTURY LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 2001. Integrated Information Technology Assistance Act.
- Sec. 2002. Authorization to Link State and Local Law Enforcement to Worldwide Police Communications Network.
- Sec. 2004. High-technology Crime Act.
- Sec. 2005. Establishing Permanent One Percent Research and Evaluation Set-asides for Certain Programs.
- Sec. 2006. Inclusion of Federal, Military, and District of Columbia Offenders in the Dna Identification Index.

TITLE III - PROTECTING AMERICANS AND SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF CRIME

Subtitle A- Violence Against Women

- Sec. 3001a. Amendments to the VAWA Grant Programs.
- Sec. 3002a. Amendments to Domestic Violence and Stalking Offenses.
- Sec. 3003a. Protection for Victims of Trafficking.
- Sec. 3004a. Prevention of Custodial Sexual Assault by Correctional Staff
- Sec. 3005a. National Clearing House on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the Workplace Grant.
- Sec. 3006a. Battered Immigrant Women.

Subtitle B - Children Exposed to Violence

- Sec. 3021. Child Abuse Murders.
- Sec. 3022. Sentencing Enhancements for Crimes Committed in the Presence of Children.
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- Sec. 8035a. Autopsy Authority.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

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COMMENTS: _____

PER OUR CONVERSATION.

JM

President Clinton's Crime Bill II Initiative

Copy + return
to Bruce

Date: November 23, 1998

Title I - Community Criminal Justice Enhancement (COPS II)

Crime -
21st Century
Crime Bill

- Extension and retention of existing COPS grants
- Community Prosecution
- Technology to enhance training and performance
- Community partnerships
- Rural law enforcement
 - Methamphetamine laboratories
 - Training
 - Prosecutor Support

Title II - Reducing Firearms Violence

- Gun Shows and Secondary Markets ("No Brady Check, No Gun)
- Intensive Firearms Enforcement Project (Exile; Boston; Brady)
- One Handgun-A-Month
- Juvenile Brady
- Cop Killer Bullets
- Waiting period for handgun purchases

Title III - 21st Century Tools for 21st Century Law Enforcement

- Regional laboratories
- Cybercorps
- Expanded "311"

Title IV - Offender Accountability

- No release from jail on good-time until test clean for 90 days;
- Return to jail if test positive
- Prison grant funds used for drug testing and treatment
- Enhanced drug courts

Title V - Youth Violence

- President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Act of 1997
- Juvenile Firearms Provisions
- Out-of-School Programs

Title VI - International Crime

- President's International Crime Bill

Title VII - Terrorism

- Funding for National Domestic Preparedness Office
- Denying Safe Haven to International Criminals
- Expanded Control Over Biological and Atomic Materials
- Regulating Common Law Courts / "Paper Terrorism"
- Cyberspace controls

Title VIII - Protecting Vulnerable Americans

- Enhanced penalties for Federal child victimization cases
- Expanded authorities in health care and nursing home cases
- Expanding victim services to witnesses to violent and/or drug trafficking crimes

Title IX - Violence Against Women

- Reauthorize Violence Against Women Act
- Assure prosecution funds under VAWA
- Encourage courts to notify abusers of firearms prohibitions

Title X - Victims of Crime

- Better access to victim funding for child witnesses
- Improved investigation and prosecution of child victim crimes
- Expand victim funding to include witnesses to violent & drug crime
- Services to victims of terrorism abroad

Title XI - Drug Enforcement

- Methamphetamine Initiative
 - Enhanced penalties for distribution
 - Enhanced penalties for manufacture (labs)
 - Rural enforcement initiative
- Enhanced HIDTA and OCDETF Coordination
- Emergency scheduling / rescheduling authority
- Pilot enforcement programs for mid-level traffickers
- Other provisions of President's juvenile bill

Title XII - Revenue Offsets

- Enhanced civil enforcement
- More effective processing of criminal aliens
- Excluding special interest groups from attorneys fees under EAJA
- Enhanced authentication of business records
- Disclosure of matters occurring before the grand jury to DoJ attorneys handling civil fraud in health care cases

CRIME - 21st C. Crime Bill
Elder Crime?

NEW CRIME AND DRUG INITIATIVES (October 29, 1998)

I. Crime Bill II

Total funding: \$5.8 billion in FY 2000, \$29 billion through 2004
New funding: \$1.3 billion in FY 2000, \$6.3 billion through 2004

New Crime Bill
fold in June Bill
reauthorize
OTJDP

The 1994 Crime Act will expire at the end of the FY 2000 budget cycle, guaranteeing that the next Congress will have to consider major crime legislation. In his State of the Union and FY 2000 budget -- before the Crime Act lapses and before Republicans act on their own legislation -- the President should challenge Congress to extend his popular COPS program and pass a new crime ^{bill} that builds on the core elements of the successful 1994 Crime Act -- more police, tougher punishment and better prevention.

To do this, we will need about \$1.3 billion in new funds to preserve the Crime Act's current funding level of \$5.8 billion per year. Approximately \$4.5 billion is already built into ~~the~~ FY 2000 and future budgets for future crime bill programs (Interestingly, the only crime bill program not built into future budgets is the President's COPS program). With this commitment of funds, we could reconstitute the same broad-based coalition of law enforcement leaders, local elected officials, gun ^{advocates} and community groups that strongly supported the 1994 Crime Act, and work with them to develop the next generation of tough, smart anti-crime proposals. Major components of this new crime bill could include:

A. \$1.4 billion for Community-Oriented Policing and Prosecution Services (COPPS).

With the President's pledge to help fund 100,000 more police likely to be fulfilled before the end of next summer, the FY 2000 budget will only include about \$300 million for the COPS program. Already mayors and police chiefs are calling for COPS to be extended, and Senate Democrats quietly proposed such an extension in a crime bill they introduced at the end of this past Congress. We should take the lead in proposing to extend -- and expand -- a new COPPS initiative that includes:

1.4 -> 300m

⁷⁵⁰
1. ~~\$500~~ million for more police on the street. Similar to the current program, these funds would be used to hire, redeploy and retain an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 police each year.

what portion Targeted?

³⁰⁰
2. ~~\$400~~ million for a 21st Century Policing initiative. These funds would be used for police training, technology and equipment, including: bolstering our 35 Regional Community Policing Training Centers; fostering partnerships between police departments and

Hot Spots

250 ka

100 ~~in~~ in existing tech.
30 Police Corps
15 in

universities (i.e., the partnership between the Boston Police Department and Harvard's Kennedy School); expanding the use of computerized mapping to promote increased accountability in reducing crime (i.e., New York's COMPSTAT model); improving police academy instruction; promoting minority recruitment of police officers; and other existing programs like the Police Corps and law enforcement scholarships initiatives.

How many toys?

250M

3. ~~\$400~~²⁵⁰ million for community prosecutors. Although Congress has been reluctant to fund our proposals for juvenile and community-based prosecutors, it will be much more difficult for Congress to oppose direct funds for prosecutors if they are linked to the popular COPS initiative. Thus, we should dedicate \$400 million of the new COPPS initiative to hire, train and equip the nation's prosecutors to join their local police in fighting crime on a more pro-active basis.

How many prosecutors?

150 for prosecution - juve prosecutors

How distribute?

?
PORK?

4. \$100 million for community crime ^{prevention} fighting. Lastly, a new COPPS program should set aside funds to engage community residents, local government agencies and the private sector in solving crime problems and improving the quality of life in neighborhoods. These funds could be used to recruit seniors to help police identify and respond to abandoned cars, neglected properties and other crime-breeding conditions; to establish citizen police academies and teach neighborhood residents problem solving; and to enlist local environmental agencies to crackdown on illegal dumping in the inner city, which is often run by gangs.

B. \$720 million for promoting punishment and deterrence. Rather than propose additional funding for the punishment title of a new crime bill, we would shift the emphasis from prison construction to promoting swifter and more certain punishment for all persons under criminal justice supervision. Specifically, we would reallocate the Crime Acts' current prison funding as follows:

1. \$150 million for criminal aliens. This simply reimburses states for the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens at current funding levels. SCAMP

Scamp

2. \$285 million for general prison construction. This represents a cut of about \$210 million for Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing grants.

3. \$285 million for Certainty of Punishment. We envision this initiative to increase the ability of states and local criminal justice systems to promote swift and certain punishment by: supporting statewide efforts, such as those proposed by Maryland and

*

Connecticut, to systematically drug test and, if necessary treat, all drug offenders; establishing community-based courts and corrections that target and appropriately punish quality of life and nuisance crimes (i.e., prostitution, vandalism and public drunkenness), which would otherwise be ignored by local prosecutors and courts; funding teams of probation officers to work proactively with local police to closely supervise problem gang members, recovering drug addicts and sex offenders likely to repeat their crimes.

probation supervision - correct abstinence

C. \$150 million to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. Of course, any new crime bill should include the President's firearms priorities, which are largely budget neutral (i.e., juvenile Brady, Brady II, federal CAP legislation and child safety locks). We should also, however, consider the following new proposals: (1) closing the loophole that exempts many firearms sales at gun shows and flea markets from Brady background checks; (2) expanding the President's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) -- to trace all crime guns and investigate gun traffickers -- to an additional 20-40 cities; and (3) assembling gun strike forces, or teams of federal prosecutors and ATF agents, that would target cities with high levels of gun violence, crack down on illegal gun trafficking and prosecute felons and fugitives identified through the Brady National Insta-Check System. Estimated funding for these last two initiatives would be about \$150 million.

gun prosecution trafficking initiative \$100m

Concealed weapons?

Yes

D. \$100 million for preventing crime through common sense values. In addition to other crime bill prevention programs (i.e., \$285 million in juvenile justice initiatives), we should also invest \$100 million to promote values-based crime and violence prevention. Consistent with the efforts of Rev. Eugene Rivers and other ministers, who are trying to mobilize 1,000 black churches to work with youth in 50 of the nation's worst neighborhoods, we should fund comprehensive prevention programs that seek to involve faith-based and other institutions that can help instill and reinforce common sense values in troubled youth.

Enough?

existing \$95m - At Risk Youth Initiative

E. \$3.4 billion to extend other popular initiatives from the 1994 Crime Act. With about \$2.4 billion in annual funding dedicated to the above mentioned programs, the remainder -- or about \$3.4 billion annually -- would be available to extend and build upon other initiatives from the 1994 Crime Act, including -- a new Violence Against Women Act, more drug courts, substance abuse treatment for federal and state prisoners, telemarketing fraud programs, and additional support for the FBI, DEA, ATF and other federal law enforcement agencies.

New VAWA II

II. Safe, Disciplined and Drug-Free Schools

New funding: \$394 million in FY 2000, \$1.97 billion through FY 2004
Total funding: \$1 billion in FY 2000, \$5 billion through FY 2004

At the White House Conference on School Safety, the President announced that he would overhaul and strengthen the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program to help local school districts ensure that students have safe, disciplined and drug-free environments for learning. Under this proposed reform, schools will have to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include: tough, but fair discipline policies, such as zero tolerance for guns and drugs; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug use report cards; links to after school programs; efforts to involve parents; and crisis management plans. To assist school districts in meeting these more challenging standards, a new Safe, Disciplined and Drug-Free Schools Initiative should include:

A. \$700 million for states to fund comprehensive school safety plans.

Although this represents an increase of \$174 million from the current state formula program, fewer schools will ultimately receive more funds for much broader-based plans. Also, states will have to provide these grants on a competitive -- not formula -- basis.

B. \$250 million to target schools with serious crime and drug problems. This represents an increase of \$220 million for national school safety initiatives, including funds for a new \$12 million School Emergency Response to Violence initiative.

C. \$50 million for drug prevention coordinators. This is the same request General McCaffrey submitted for last year's budget.

III. Teen Courts

New funding: \$50 million in FY 2000, \$250 million through FY 2004
Total funding: \$50 million in FY 2000, \$250 million through FY 2004

Studies show that if children make it to their 18th birthday without using illegal drugs, alcohol or tobacco, they are likely to avoid chemical dependence for the rest of their lives. To help keep kids from ever turning to substance abuse -- and to reinforce the message that there are consequences associated with drinking, smoking and taking drugs -- communities throughout the country are turning to teen courts that hold young, first-time offenders accountable for their actions. Teen courts capitalize on the strength of peer influence and send a strong message to offending youth that young people and the community will not condone their

pull it out of ESEA or break off save

ugh

looker number!

Maybe

law-breaking behavior. Sentences typically include community service, counseling, and victim restitution. There are currently about 500 teen courts operating nationwide, and they also cover other offenses, such as curfew violations, graffiti, and drinking and driving. With \$50 million in new funding, we could create 500 to 700 new teen courts each year.

IV. Ensuring Parity for Substance Abuse Treatment

No funding required

Despite recent increases in federal spending on substance abuse treatment, appropriate treatment is still not available to nearly half of those who need it. To help fill this treatment gap, we should propose legislation that puts substance abuse treatment on par with other medical and surgical benefits. Similar to the Mental Health Parity Act signed into law by the President in September 1996, parity legislation for substance abuse treatment would generally prohibit health care providers already providing some substance abuse benefit from setting annual or lifetime dollar limits on substance abuse treatment benefits at a lower level than those set for other medical and surgical benefits.

Medical?

V. Youth Drug Testing

New funding: \$50 million in FY 2000, \$250 million through FY 2004

Total funding: \$50 million in FY 2000, \$250 million through FY 2004

While overall drug use remains flat -- and nearly 50% below its peak in 1979 -- youth drug use has increased dramatically and consistently since 1991. Thus, in addition to educating youth about the dangers of illegal drugs and funding effective drug prevention programs, we should promote zero tolerance for drug use through innovative youth drug testing, including:

A. \$25 million for mandatory pre-licensure drug testing. To deter drugged driving by youth and provide a strong incentive for teens to stay drug-free, we should allocate new funds for the Department of Transportation to work with states to drug test first-time applicants for drivers licenses.

How many states?

B. \$25 million for school-based drug testing. To help school districts throughout the country replicate Miami's school-based drug testing initiative, we should provide the Department of Education with \$50 million to fund local school districts' efforts to drug test middle and high school students if their parents consent. Drug test results would be delivered directly to parents, and provisions could be made to refer students who fail drug tests

Why doesn't Safe/Drug Free cover?

Yes

to treatment.

VI. Expanding Medicaid Coverage for Drug Treatment

New funding: at least \$550 million through FY 2004
Total funding: at least \$550 million through FY 2004

lyr?

Under current law, Medicaid serves as a major barrier to provide treatment for certain poor, substance-abusing women. The Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMD) exclusion under Medicaid bars reimbursement for almost all residential substance abuse services in free-standing programs, which is often the most effective form of treatment for pregnant substance abusers. Moreover, any woman who is otherwise eligible for Medicaid -- but who also enrolls in a residential treatment program -- loses her Medicaid eligibility for any services, including prenatal and postpartum health care. In order to remove this obstacle to increased treatment for a high-need population, we should support legislation to remove the IMD exclusion as it applies to residential treatment for pregnant, post-partum women, and possibly other low-income, heavy drug users.

VII. Drug and Tobacco Enforcement

New Funding: \$300 million in FY 2000, \$1.5 billion through FY 2004
Total Funding: \$300 million in FY 2000, \$1.5 billion through FY 2004

During the tobacco debate, we met with representatives from state, local and federal law enforcement who were concerned about the impact that tobacco legislation might have on their agencies, especially as a result of increased smuggling. In response to their concerns, we developed a drug and tobacco enforcement initiative that we believe addressed the law enforcement community's concerns and should be included in the FY 2000 budget. This proposal includes:

A. \$200 million for drug enforcement and tobacco anti-smuggling grants.

We propose creating a new Justice Department grant program to allow state and local law enforcement agencies to hire additional personnel, pay overtime costs, procure equipment and form multi-jurisdictional task forces that integrate federal, state and local law enforcement efforts to combat drug trafficking and tobacco smuggling.

B. \$100 million for ATF and Customs agents. We would also provide \$75 million to hire additional ATF agents and \$25 million to fund more Customs agents to concentrate on drug and tobacco enforcement activities at the federal level.

*mandatory?
separate
for states?*

** Elder Crime
* School uniforms*

** Lower home insurance rates for gun locks*

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Clinton to Extend Police Subsidies

By *Sandra Sobieraj*
 Associated Press Writer
 Wednesday, January 13, 1999; 9:01 p.m. EST

WASHINGTON (AP) -- President Clinton planned to propose a five-year, \$6 billion anti-crime package Thursday that would up the ante on his nearly fulfilled pledge to put 100,000 new cops on the beat nationwide.

Bolstered by preliminary data suggesting the number of violent crimes in 1998 could be a 25-year low, Clinton was scheduled to venture across the Potomac River to Alexandria, Va., to unveil a new community policing initiative.

The Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics midyear report being released Thursday projects that the total number of violent crimes -- incidents both reported to police and those unreported -- could fall below 3 million for the first time since 1973, when the bureau started its annual interviews with crime victims.

"The momentum is so strongly on our side that if we continue to hire more police, to engage the community and to give police the technology they need to do a better job we can continue to have dramatic reductions in the crime," Jose Cerda, a crime specialist on the president's Domestic Policy Council, said Wednesday.

As of last October, 88,500 new police officers had been hired under a 1994 crime bill authorizing federal aid to local law enforcement agencies for putting more cops on the street. The target of 100,000 new officers under the so-called COPS program is expected to be reached this May.

Clinton's new budget would ask Congress for \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2000 -- and a total of \$6.4 billion over the next five years -- to extend the COPS program, Cerda said.

The balanced budget agreement reached by Clinton and congressional Republicans in 1996 planned to phase out COPS, allotting \$300 million for fiscal 2000 and then shutting it down the following year.

But Clinton's proposed package would earmark \$600 million in the

budget year starting Oct. 1 for the hiring of 30,000 to 50,000 additional officers, "with an effort to target new police officers to crime hot spots," Cerda said.

"We are hopeful that Congress will see the wisdom of continuing a very successful program that has, and will continue to have, strong law enforcement and local-level support," Cerda said.

According to an advance copy of the BJS' mid-year report, the 2.88 million serious violent crimes projected for all of 1998 based on surveys conducted the first half of the year compares with 3.04 million the bureau reported in its final data for 1997. The number has been steadily dropping since a high of 4.19 million in 1993.

The survey defines serious violent crimes as rape, robbery, aggravated assault and homicide. If simple assault is factored in, the 1997 total rises to 8.61 million.

Property crime rates for 1998 are expected to be less than half what they were in 1973, at 520 per 1,000 households, according to the BSJ preliminary report.

In addition to the money designated for hiring new police, Clinton's proposed \$1.3-billion package for fiscal 2000 includes funds for several competitive grant programs:

--\$350 million for local police agencies to tap into new communication, crime-solving and crime analysis technologies.

--\$150 million for communities to hire prosecutors and "neighborhood DA's" for locally tailored preventive and crime-solving programs.

--\$50 million for communities to acquire technology for community-based prosecution programs.

--\$125 million for innovative community programs, such as bringing schools and churches together in the fight against crime.

"This initiative is one of the few billion-dollar-plus increases" that Clinton is proposing in this year's budget, Cerda said. "The data from BSJ, we think, is a good indicator that it is working."

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U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 16, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR: All State Attorneys General
All Chief Prosecutors

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess
Director

SUBJECT: 21st Century Policing Initiative

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "N. Gess", written over the typed name "Nicholas M. Gess".

We are pleased to enclose a fact sheet describing the President's 21st Century Policing Initiative, including \$200 million for community prosecutors and neighborhood DA's. On January 14, 1999, President Clinton and Attorney General Reno announced that funding for these items will be included in the President's 1999 Budget request.

We hope that you find this information useful.

Enclosure

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES 21st CENTURY POLICING INITIATIVE

January 14, 1999

Today, President Clinton will announce the inclusion in the FY 2000 budget of nearly \$1.3 billion for a new 21st Century Policing Initiative. The new initiative builds on the President's successful COPS program by helping communities to continue to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers; giving law enforcement officers access to the latest crime-fighting technologies; and targeting funds to engage the entire community -- including community leaders, prosecutors, probation and parole officers, school officials, and faith-based organizations -- in preventing and fighting crime.

In addition, the President will announce the release of new crime statistics showing that crime rates continued to drop significantly in 1998.

Giving Police the Support and Tools They Need

Renewing the COPS program. The President's FY 2000 budget proposes nearly \$1.3 billion -- and nearly \$6.4 billion over the next five years -- for a new 21st Century Policing Initiative to help communities build on their efforts under the successful COPS program. Without these new funds, the COPS program would be phased out this year, shortly after meeting its goal of helping communities put 100,000 more police on the street. National law enforcement organizations support extending funding for the COPS program.

21st Century Policing Initiative. The 21st Century Policing program is designed to help communities continue to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers; to give law enforcement officers access to the latest crime-fighting technologies; and to engage the entire community -- including community-based prosecutors, probation and parole officers, school officials, faith-based organizations, and many others -- in preventing and fighting crime. Specifically, the initiative, as outlined in the FY 2000 budget, calls for the following investments:

\$600 million for more police on the street. These funds would be used primarily to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more law enforcement officers over five years, with an effort to target new police officers to crime "hot spots." A portion of the funds would also be used to help economically-distressed communities absorb the long-term costs of their new police hires, and for programs to train, educate, and recruit police officers.

\$350 million for crime-fighting technologies. These funds would be used to help state and local enforcement agencies tap into new technologies that will allow them to communicate more effectively, solve more crimes, and conduct comprehensive crime analysis. Examples include:

Improved police communications. The World Trade Center and Oklahoma City bombings dramatically illustrated the need for law enforcement officials from

different agencies and jurisdictions to communicate effectively in joint operations. In Alexandria, the police department is piloting a number of different technologies (computers, wireless communications, videocams, software, and databases) that will enable police and other public safety officials to communicate and send data and images seamlessly across many jurisdictions. The President's new initiative will allow other communities to do the same, as well as to improve their communications in other ways.

New crime-solving technologies. We can solve many more crimes by improving the nation's overburdened and underfunded crime labs. The President's initiative proposes making high-end technologies --such as DNA analysis, photo enhancement, and voice recognition --available to even the smallest police departments.

Bolstering Crime Analysis. As more police departments move toward community policing, many have found that their greatest tool is real-time crime and arrest data, which allows them to achieve a detailed understanding of their crime problem and determine how to best combat it. A notable example is New York's COMPSTAT project, which utilizes computerized statistics and mapping to analyze crime trends and allocate police resources. The President's new initiative will help local police departments tap into crime mapping and other technologies that will improve officers' ability to analyze, predict and respond to local crime problems.

\$200 million for community prosecutors and neighborhood district attorneys. As police and community residents have joined forces to fight crime on a proactive basis, communities also have turned to local prosecutors to play a more active role in the crime-fighting effort. In Multnomah County, OR, neighborhood DAs work closely with local police, spend time in neighborhoods, and help solve local crime problems. The President's initiative will help communities throughout the country hire more community-based prosecutors and develop community-based prosecution programs.

\$125 million for community-wide crime prevention. Finally, the President's 21st Century Policing proposes specifically targeting funds to engage the entire community in preventing and fighting crime. These funds could be used to: work with probation and parole officers in supervising released offenders; work with local school officials in adopting community-wide plans to prevent school violence; involve faith-based organizations in juvenile crime prevention; and establish citizens' police academies that teach neighborhood residents problem-solving skills.

Crimes Rates Continued to Decline in 1998

New mid-year data for 1998. Today, for the first time, the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) will release mid-year data showing that crime rates continued to decline in 1998. According to BJS, the total number of serious violent crimes -- including crimes not

reported to police — is expected to fall below 3 million in 1998 for the first time since the start of its National Crime Victimization Survey in 1973. Property crimes will also continue to decline to record lows. By the end of 1998, both violent and property crime rates will have fallen by well over 20 percent since 1993.

Murder rates down dramatically. Recently, BJS also released a study showing that homicide rates have dropped to their lowest level in 30 years. If the current rates remain steady through the end of 1998, the murder rate will have dropped by more than 30 percent since 1993.

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