

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	[Guests at the Rose Garden Crime Event] (17 pages)	08/93	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential records
Domestic Policy Council
Bruce Reed (Crime)
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FOLDER TITLE:

Event-WH Rose Garden, 8/11/93 [1]

rs8

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 advise 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]

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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 11, 1993

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PLAN
TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE

It is time for America to make a serious commitment to community policing, to having people back on the beat, working the same neighborhoods, making relationships with people in ways that prevent crime How will the federal government provide 100,000 more police officers? First of all, by getting the crime bill passed.

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is offering a number of initiatives to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

* Expand community policing in cities and towns across America by putting up to 100,000 more officers on the streets.

* Keep handguns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun, and taking other measures on assault weapons that will begin to end the arms race in our streets.

* Provide community boot camps, which give young people discipline, training, and a better chance to avoid a life of crime, and provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.

* Pass a crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and imposes federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

PUTTING 100,000 MORE OFFICERS ON THE STREET

A first step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime. The Clinton Administration's anti-crime initiative will expand community policing throughout the nation. This innovative way of thinking about policing has already helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put 100,000 more officers and public safety personnel on the street:

Supplemental Appropriations: Congress passed and the President signed into law on July 2 an FY93 supplemental appropriations bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put more than 2,100 new police on the streets over the next three years.

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's community policing plan to put police on the street is the Policing and Public Safety program that will be part of this year's crime bill. An expansion of the Cop-on-the-Beat legislation introduced by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will challenge communities to implement community policing by providing grants, training, and technical assistance for police officers. The program is authorized at \$3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put up to 50,000 new officers on the street. The Administration will make full funding for this program a priority.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and police training to as many as 4-5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to serve their communities as police officers. As Governor of Arkansas, President Clinton instituted the nation's first state Police Corps program.

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. Education Secretary Richard Riley has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation, based on a proposal by Rep. Schumer and others, that will enable local education authorities to hire security personnel and pay for police officers who include schools as part of their community policing "beat". The Administration's budget request includes \$475 million for Safe Schools over the next five years, which would fund up to 4,000 sworn and non-sworn officers.

Community Partnerships Against Crime: Some of the nation's worst pockets of crime are concentrated in neighborhoods with public housing. To help make public housing safer, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Cisneros is transforming his department's Drug Elimination Grant Program into a more effective program called Community

Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). The Administration's budget request includes more than \$700 million over the next five years to put as many as 5,000 sworn and non-sworn officers to work in law enforcement, security, and community policing in public housing.

National Service: Up to one-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be available for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program could put up to 25,000 young people to work as non-sworn personnel for local police departments, crime prevention groups and other public safety efforts. The President hopes to put the first National Service participants to work by the summer of 1994.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities: The economic plan which the President signed into law August 10 will create jobs in depressed urban and rural areas around the country by targeting growth incentives and investments into nine Empowerment Zones and 100 Enterprise Communities. The Administration's budget request includes up to \$500 million for up to 6-7,000 officers to do community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe. While the Empowerment Zone proposal passed as part of budget reconciliation, the Appropriations Committees have not approved the Administration's budget request.

Troops-to-Cops: As we downscale the military in the aftermath of the Cold War, we need to put our best trained, most talented men and women to work keeping America safe here at home. To help police departments tap into the pool of talented military personnel, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich will make as much as \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to retrain up to 1,500 veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

Paying for Public Safety: Funding for these policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts, including ones the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year. It is expected that Congressional leadership and the National Performance Review will identify additional savings. Community policing programs assume some state/local match.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

The Clinton Administration is committed to passing the Brady Bill, and reducing the wave of gun violence that is plaguing America.

Brady Bill: This legislation -- named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, and championed by his wife Sarah -- will impose a five-day waiting period for

handgun purchases, and require background checks so that we can help keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. The Brady Bill passed both houses of Congress last session with bipartisan support.

Assault Weapons: Recent attacks on children at a swimming pool in Washington, D.C., and on a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for Congress to consider legislation addressing the sale and availability of semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug- and gang-related crime.

Presidential Action: Today, the President will sign Presidential Memoranda to suspend the importation of assault pistols, which are not covered under the existing assault weapons import ban, and to toughen enforcement of compliance procedures in issuing federal firearms licenses to gun dealers.

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL ADDICTS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will work with Congress to convert closed military bases and other appropriate facilities into a system of boot camps. Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown and Attorney General Janet Reno will work to ensure that we use the criminal justice system to provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that provides the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Senator Biden has introduced breakthrough habeas reform legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration. The legislation will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. At the same time, the legislation will also assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.

Crime

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

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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.

MORE

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.

END

10:50 A.M. EDT

Crime

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 11, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PHIL HEYMANN
AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR DOMESTIC POLICY BRUCE REED

The Briefing Room

10:40 A.M. EDT

MR. HEYMANN: This is just going to be on the crime bill, and I really do think I can help a little bit explain what's going on if I can just have about 10 minutes of your time.

The habeas corpus provisions of the proposed legislation are no more important than the police provisions which may do a lot of good, and the Brady provisions which may do a lot of good. But the habeas corpus provisions are arcane and it's very difficult for any ordinary human being to know what in the world this is all about. And so I want to tell you just what it's all about.

Again, the introduction is just to say the fact that I'm talking about that shouldn't obscure the fact that the police provisions and the Brady provisions are at least equally important.

We have a system going that the habeas provisions will change, particularly in the death sentence area. The system in many ways is the worst of all possible worlds at present. People are not provided adequate counsel for their trials, appeals, habeas, and then, having gone through a procedure without adequate counsel, they get endless further reviews. So we have cases where people are executed 15 years after the conviction.

The habeas provisions are intended to reverse both halves of that. And in that, the conception is to my mind absolutely right, and so I think it is a substantial contribution. It will guarantee adequate counsel with an elaborate set of provisions and an elaborate system for the appointment of counsel in all state cases, with federal assistance and funding to both prosecutors and defense, but an elaborate system to guarantee counsel at trial, counsel on appeal, counsel in the collateral proceedings afterwards --

Q This is only in capital cases, right?

MR. HEYMANN. Only in capital cases. Some of the provisions are only capital, some of them are all the way through. So I have to sort it out. But this is only capital cases.

But then it says you have six months after your final appeal to file a habeas corpus petition. And it intends to bring things to a close with a habeas corpus petition which is -- now, let me make that clear -- that's the federal review of a state conviction when the Supreme Court has refused to review it. You have your state conviction, you go to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court says we're too busy. Then you go to a federal trial court -- the federal district court and you seek habeas. You have to do that within six months.

MORE

So there are the twin simple purposes of the bill: A fair trial, a full set of state reviews, the Supreme Court if it will take it -- the United States Supreme Court if it will take it. If it won't, one federal review, bring your review within six months.

Q Is there an administration crime bill? We're a little confused by the vehicles. There's the Biden, there's Brooks. Is there an administration bill?

MR. HEYMANN. There is not an administration bill that will be separate from what is being called the Biden bill, the Brooks bill. And all of these will have to be sorted out.

Q How different will they be from what -- the conference report that was stalled for 11 months?

MR. HEYMANN. For example, the habeas -- the police provisions are new -- are substantially new this year. The Brady provisions I think are very similar to the conference report. The habeas provisions involve significant changes. And all the discussion you had out there of long, elaborate, difficult negotiation with Chairman Biden's staff, Chairman Brooks' staff, our staff from the Justice Department, and, very importantly, staff of the AGs -- the attorneys general from around the country, and the DAs. That's all about the habeas corpus provisions. And then --

Q What are you going to do --

MR. HEYMANN. Can I just say one more thing and then no more about -- then you know all that I expect you to know about habeas corpus.

There will be disputes about provisions, but disputes about provisions are simply about what are the exceptions -- what are the details of how counsel are going to be provided and what happens if there's not compliance, the details of what happens if you suddenly discover new evidence of innocence or something like that. but the broad structure is fair representation for death sentence cases at trial, appeal, Supreme Court if you get there, federal habeas corpus in district court, and then one fair review in federal court.

Q Can I ask two quick questions about habeas before we go on to something else?

MR. HEYMANN. Sure. I'm going to probably disappear quickly after habeas.

Q How much do you estimate bringing the counsel up to standard will cost both the federal government and the states? And are there any states that are currently up to what the bill would consider standard?

MR. HEYMANN: I can't tell you how much we estimate, but remember that even though we have, in many ways, a very large number of death sentence cases in the United States, remember that we're talking about a tiny fraction of the total costs of representation. I mean, death sentence cases, if you added all the ones in the United States together, are a tiny, tiny fraction of the total cost. And is any state doing it? I'll bet they are, but I'm afraid that I'm not -- I simply am not able to tell you what state is doing it in this way now. We may even have copied some state. Have we, Harry?

MR. LITMA: Many states already have standards that are at least comparable. And one other point to make is that whatever costs are, the bill provides for federal assistance to different --

Q But not 100 percent?

MR. LITMA: Correct.

Q Have you talked to the Republicans who were threatening to filibuster last time around over habeas to get them on board? Have there been negotiations with them? Any talks --

MR. HEYMANN: Basically, most of that type of conversation has been handled by the chairman, and I simply can't tell you how much there's been or I can't give you any details.

MR. REED: But let me just interject. We had Republicans here today for this event and --

Q They not the ones who are the problem.

MR. REED: I know. But we also have strong support from the state attorney generals and the prosecutors who were the -- their support is critical to whatever habeas is going to go through.

MR. HEYMANN: Their opposition was critical last year.

Q Can I ask you about the six month --

Q I want to know how you're going to separate out the Brady bill when you pursue it and put it on a fast track?

MR. REED: The President supports the Brady bill, he'll take it either way. There are differences between the House and Senate as to whether it should be included or not.

Q But he did say he wanted it to move faster.

MR. REED: He wants it. He asked Congress to -- he said in his speech in February, asked Congress to sign the bill -- if they send him the bill he'll sign it. And he wants it to be the version of the Brady that was in the conference report last year.

Q But he won't accept -- I mean push it?

MR. REED: It's a question of legislative strategy. It's up to the sponsors and the House and Senate leadership.

Q But the sponsors would like it separate.

Q I'd like to ask about the six months provision. What do you do in the case where 12 months after the regular final appeal some very credible new evidence arises, for instance, you have recanting of very incriminating evidence? Is there going to be an exception? How's that going to be handled?

MR. HEYMANN: There are two different exceptions both of which are intended to handle just the situation you describe. I can give you more detail if you want. One is for all cases. If it wasn't -- if the information wasn't available at the time you earlier filed a habeas corpus and got habeas corpus review and if it would bear very significantly on your guilt or innocence, you can have a new habeas corpus. That's for all crimes.

And then for capital crimes, there's a separate provision which says that as long as you didn't have it you can get a new habeas corpus if a reasonable juror would not have been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt in light of the new evidence.

Q And is there a time limit on --

MR. HEYMANN: On those there's no time limit.

Q No time limit -- except if you were executed in the meantime?

MR. HEYMANN: You would have to find the evidence before

Q Another question on the six-month limit. A lot of defense lawyers who handle capital cases say that just isn't long enough to review a record, to even get transcripts. What kind of look have you done about whether that's a reasonable period or not?

MR. HEYMANN: As I understand that it's six months after your final appeal going to the Supreme Court. That will turn out to be much more than six months after trial and you will have had all that time to put together a record, to go over the record for trial, for appeals. This is really six months after you've done everything you otherwise would have done anyway to get appellate review of your conviction. And, again, if new evidence comes up, the six months doesn't bind you.

Q Is there something in your counsel's standards that's going to guarantee in some way you're going to have the same counsel all along?

MR. HEYMANN: Actually, there are counsel standard provisions which I think require you to have a different counsel because you may want to complain about your trial counsel.

Q But then you have the same counsel throughout --

MR. HEYMANN: The appellate procedure, Harry?

MR. LITMA: Normally there will be a change and that's the way defense lawyers -- that's the normal practice and what they prefer.

Q -- change from trial to -- I'm sorry, keep going.

MR. LITMA: Normally there's a change from appellate to then state collateral and then there doesn't have to be a change from state collateral to federal collateral. So what the Deputy Attorney General says is -- when the work you've done you'll be able to apply in federal.

Q What about semiassault weapons? What is the President proposing on that?

MR. HEYMANN: I would just like to leave that for Bruce with my apologies. I am going -- maybe one or two more on habeas and then I want to just scoot out on you.

Q Is it the administration's decision that if this six-month provision passed that the chances that someone would be wrongly executed would not increase at all?

MR. HEYMANN: In light of the provisions that allow for the consideration of new evidence, I think that the risk of wrongly executing someone will not be greatly increased. I can't say it wouldn't be increased at all.

Q But it will be increased? You concede that it would?

MR. HEYMANN: Anything that brings an end to review sometime, increases the chance that sometime someone will be wrongly executed.

Q Senator Biden out here in the Rose Garden referred to the fact that this plan would be more victim friendly, this legislation. What does he mean by that?

MR. HEYMANN: What I think he meant in this term is that it won't be 15 years later when the victim's family finally sees the carrying out of a duly arrived at, reviewed, rereviewed, rereviewed, rereviewed, rereviewed death sentence. I'm not positive. I just heard it when you heard it, but that's what I think he means.

Q What exactly is Janet Reno's position on the death penalty?

MR. HEYMANN: I have nothing to hide there, but I would get it about 85 percent right and you might as well ask her, Wolf, what it is. I shouldn't give it 85 percent.

MR. REED: Last call for habeas questions. Phil has to go.

Q Can I ask you about mandatory minimums before you leave.

MR. HEYMANN: No, but you'll get a full account from my friend Bruce Reed.

MR. REED: Thanks, Phil.

Q Can you address the gun provisions?

MR. REED: The Attorney General's expressed concerns about new mandatory minimums that I believe were included in last year's conference report. We haven't seen the legislation from the House and Senate; it's another issue that needs to be worked out over August.

Q So that issue's basically unresolved?

MR. REED: Yes. Her concerns are that we need to examine the current mandatory minimums to see what impact they're having before we add additional ones.

Q Through the --

MR. REED: No.

Q But, basically, the administration as a whole has not taken a position or you're just waiting to see what comes out?

MR. REED: No, I think our position is no new mandatory minimums.

Q No new something --

MR. REED: Right.

Q On the executive order on assault pistols, how many weapons will that affect and how many do you estimate are already in --

MR. REED: There are permits for the import of about 10,000 assault pistols, 2,000 assault pistols have been imported in the last year.

Q What do you mean a permit for -- that's the maximum number that will come in?

MR. REED: That's right. In order to import weapons you need to get a permit from ATF. And this is essentially a loophole in the ban -- the Bush administration imposed a ban on the import of assault rifles, but assault pistols were not affected by that ban. Assault pistols are still governed under the pistol criteria of the Gun Control Act of 1968, which was designed to get at Saturday night specials and cheap, small, lightweight, concealable handguns. So now we have handguns that are much larger, much heavier and for that reason escape the criteria that were designed to stop Saturday night specials.

Q Could you talk about these semiautomatic assault weapons? What part of the legislation -- do you see that as a freestanding bill? Do you see that as part of --

MR. REED: The President has called for a semiautomatic assault weapon ban. There are proposals on the Hill. DeConcini, Metzenbaum, I believe Senator Feinstein is considering one, Chuck Schumer has one. But, again, it's a tactical question for the House and Senate leadership as to whether to package it with the crime bill.

Q Does this void those 10,000 permits then?

MR. REED: This asks ATF to review -- and I think it suspends future imports.

Q When does it take effect?

Q It will allow those 10,000 to come in and then shut the door after that?

MR. REED: Right. If they come in. That permit goes through, I believe, the end of August.

Q What are they reviewing?

MR. REED: I'm sorry?

Q What is the purpose of the review? I mean, what's the goal of the review?

MR. REED: To change the criteria so that --

Q What is the criteria now?

MR. REED: That is what I was just explaining about -- the criteria are designed -- the current handgun criteria are designed to get at little guns, Saturday night specials, which are no longer the big problem.

Q But anybody can import a bigger pistol?

MR. REED: That's right.

Q Well, does this mean that those 10,000 that are permitted now still get to come in and then you don't have any more, or does it end --

MR. REED: That permit expires in about three weeks, I think. It's an -- are they on an annual basis?

MR. CERDA: It depends, but they're set to expire, I think, August 26th. And those would not be affected.

MR. REED: So this will affect new permits and future imports.

Q After August there won't be more imports?

MR. REED: That's right.

Q Are there domestically produced assault pistols that are not affected by this?

MR. REED: Yes, that's right. But ATF does not keep numbers on domestic production because they don't have to permit them. So I don't have an estimate --

Q It doesn't affect -- they just produce more assault pistols domestically?

MR. REED: Right. That's right.

Q How do you attack that problem?

MR. REED: Well, that -- we attack that through an assault weapons ban. But that requires legislation.

Q Is it just a real small number of guns on the street? In other words, these foreign import guns --

MR. REED: Yes, I think that the assault pistols are the tip of the iceberg.

Q So it's just symbolic?

Q And most of the assault pistols are American made, rather than imported, right?

MR. REED: Yes, that's right.

Q So is he calling for legislation to ban assault weapons?

MR. REED: Yes, he's called for legislation to impose a ban on assault weapons.

Q How many -- what percentage would you say are domestically made compared to foreign import?

MR. REED: As I said, they don't keep numbers. So --

Q Do you have any idea of how many are produced?

MR. REED: I would say that it's in the -- domestic production of assault pistols is probably in the tens of thousands, but I don't --

Q This won't have much impact at all.

MR. REED: Well, I mean, it affects between two and 10,000 Uzis and other assault pistols.

Q It doesn't affect those. You said most of them would come in.

MR. REED: I mean, assuming that future requests for permits will reflect current requests.

Q Another aspect of the program dealt with --

Q Can we stay on this just for a moment before we move over to another? The ban that President Bush put on imports of guns, that's still in litigation and it's never -- it hasn't taken effect, right?

MR. REED: I think it's taken effect, yes -- it's taken effect.

Q It's taken effect pending litigation? Do you expect that you're going to be able to, through the rule-making process, close the loophole before this sort of disappears into the -- the courts or --

MR. REED: Well, I mean, it's possible that it will be litigated.

Q But can you close off permits -- how quickly can you actually close off permits if you have to start a new rule-making, I guess, is the --

MR. REED: I don't think it's that -- it's not that detailed.

Q These weapons that we sell that our agencies --

Q On community policing and empowerment zones, the administration requested, I believe, up to \$500 million for that particular area. And the appropriations committee hasn't approved any of that. Are you expecting them to approve a portion of the \$500 million?

MR. REED: The request is still pending the FY '93 request. There's still \$225 million at issue. There's another \$500 million for FY '94. And we have been hoping to get half of that for community policing. It remains to be seen whether the appropriators will give it to us.

Q There was a second executive order that he mentioned --

MR. REED: That's right. On federal firearms licensing. But basically the federal government is required to give firearms licenses to gun dealers. There are 286,000 licensed gun dealers. And in recent years, enforcement and standards for those licenses have been very lax. So a substantial portion of those permits have gone to people who are dealing guns out of their homes or just trying to get wholesale prices on guns. So we're attempting to change the licensing standards and improve enforcement so that only legitimate gun dealers --

Q How?

MR. REED: Well, there's some that can be done through the regs. But we're also going to be supporting legislation.

Q Well, as it stands now, you just send some money into ATF and there's not even a background check, as I understand it. It's almost an automatic procedure, isn't it?

MR. REED: Yes, that's right. It's almost easier to get a driver's license --

Q What do you mean by executive order? I don't understand what he's doing today.

MR. CERDA: There are a whole series of things that they mention. One is background checks, improving background checks and screening applicants, which we don't do now; revising the application process -- revising the application process to supply information relevant to establishing qualification for a license. This includes fingerprinting and identifying an applicant's criminal or other disqualifying history. Basically, another issue is the business

premises and what premises are required. I guess ATF estimates that about 40 percent of licensees now don't do any business at all. They are folks that are able --

Q Say that again. I couldn't hear --

Q -- don't do any business -- can you come closer to the mike?

Q Forty percent, what?

MR. CERDA: That 40 percent of the licensees conduct no business at all -- that they have licenses, and with those licenses, they can get around certain provisions of state and federal law and they are not business dealers per se.

Q So what are they?

Q Do you know they all are?

MR. REED: No, well, I think part of the thing has been that --

Q You know who they all are because they wrote you for an application.

MR. REED: I think part of the thing is that the policy, particularly since 1978, there have continually been appropriations riders that have prevented ATF from doing more. I think previous administrations also had policies where this was -- the compliance was not a priority at all. What we're doing here is simply making sure that we are doing everything possible within the current law in terms of checking for proper business premises, in terms of getting finger printing and getting better i.d. from the dealers to make sure that we know who those dealers are, because there's been a huge jump during the '80s in these license --

Q Can you do that with the current number of ATF agents?

MR. REED: Resources are an issue, and there's a provision there saying that the Attorney General is going to work with monies that she has. There are projects funding -- and correct me if I'm wrong here -- currently through BGA and working with states and ATF on this and to the extent possible --

Q What's BGA?

MR. REED: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Q If they don't have any business, what's the reason why they want this license? Just to have their own personal gun?

MR. REED: That is correct. They can buy all -- they are exempt from certain provisions of federal and state law by owning this license. And they can buy guns under -- without restrictions that other properly licensed gun dealers have.

Q Mr. Reed, would you tell us about our own export of arms? Are we exporting the same type of arms through the CIA, contract out agents --

MR. REED: Any other questions about the crime initiative?

Q Wait a minute now..

Q -- overall cost estimate and how you're going to pay for the whole package?

MR. REED: Well, the paper that outlines the authorization levels and the budget requests for each -- there are a number of programs outlined and if -- there's a handout from the press office that goes over each of them. The community policing part of the crime bill is authorized to \$3.4 billion over five years, which would fund up to \$50,000 new police officers. There's a -- the supplemental appropriations which the President signed in July, which was \$150 million, which will put 2,100 officers on the street over the next three years. There's the empowerment zone proposal, which is a \$500 million request, which will be 6,000 to 7,000 officers. Then there's a proposal for -- then there's national service, a HUD public safety program and a safe s schools program.

Q Would you please answer my question now?

Q Is the police corps part of that?

MR. REED: The police corps is part of that, yes.

Q So the police corps is not a separate piece of legislation?

MR. REED: The police corps is likely to be part of the crime bill.

Q Do have any objection to answering my question now, sir?

MR. REED: No, I have to leave in a minute here, though.

Q Well, I have a question to ask you, and I want you to answer it, please. Are we exporting any of this type of arms that you're talking about here -- are we exporting any?

MR. CERDA: I do not know. And I would imagine --

MR. REED: I mean, the President is seeking a ban on domestic production, so --

Q Well, I know, but are we at the same time --

Q She's asking you a very legitimate question.

Q -- we could be exporting arms to people who are bringing them into this country. Are we exporting --

MR. REED: We've put a ban on production, and that will deal with that question.

Q A ban on production in this country?

Q On mandatory minimums --

Q Wait, could with just finish with the guns? I have a question about --

Q We go back and forth with this discussion, and I don't really see why you should interrupt me. On mandatory --

Q -- are you talking about raising that up to \$250, the way it's been proposed in Congress? For the licensing fees for gun dealers.

MR. REED: The legislation on the table does that -- right?

MR. LITMA: Yes.

Q Is that what you guys are supporting?

MR. LITMA: No, no. That has to be done by statute. We can't raise that fee through this. So that's something we'll be pursuing through legislation.

Q On mandatory minimums -- ignore him back there -- Biden and Brooks both --

Q Does this end crime as we know it? (Laughter.)

Q What is so ridiculous here?

Q Biden and Brooks both have new mandatory minimum proposals in their versions --

MR. REED: I'm not sure -- I don't know that that's true.

Q If they did, the administration wouldn't support them?

MR. REED: The Attorney General has asked that there be no minimums -- new minimums.

Q This gets to the confusion that I think a lot of us have about why there's no administration bill.

MR. REED: Right. Let me go over that one more time. The President wants a modified version of last year's crime bill. Both the House and Senate have done a tremendous amount of work over the last three years. Crime bills have passed in various versions with bipartisan support in the House and the Senate. We didn't want to start over. So the President asked Chairman Biden and Chairman Brooks to move bills in the House and Senate, and those bills will be introduced in September when Congress comes back. The major differences with which the administration has been involved is in adding the policing title and supporting the Biden habeas reform provisions.

Q If I could ask a follow-up to that -- why does the administration -- why is it connecting the Brady bill with the crime bill?

MR. REED: The Brady bill has always been part of the crime bill. There are tactical disagreements between the House and Senate as to which makes both provisions easier to pass in either House. And, as I said, we'll leave those to the sponsors and to the leadership. We want --

Q Some of the Republicans are saying that if Brady is in there, they'll filibuster the crime bill. Are you willing to take Brady out and let it have a free-standing vote to get the rest of it through?

MR. REED: Well, the Brady bill passed the last time in the House. It also passed in the Senate. The conventional wisdom has been that the balance is needed in the House and past years' balance will be needed in the Senate, but you can get arguments in any direction on this.

Q Were the Bradys invited to this ceremony today?

MR. REED: Yes, they were.

Q Do you know why they didn't come?

MR. REED: I didn't talk to Sara Brady.

Q It wasn't because they're concerned about the watering down of this legislation?

MR. REED: She was invited.

Q And the other thing is do you want to have an assault weapon ban as part of the crime bill or is this a freestanding bill?

MR. REED: We want an assault weapons ban anyway we can get it.

Q Could I just ask Jose one question on the gun dealers? There are 286,000 now and you say that the number had increased a lot in the last decade or so. Do you have any statistics on what the rate of increase has been and how many there were --

MR. CERDA: I have a rough number and I would have to look up more. I think there has been about an average of about 70,000 a year.

Q What is it new applicants for guns?

MR. CERDA: For federal firearms licenses.

Q Is there any method of reviewing the people who already have licenses? Is that part of what you're talking about?

MR. CERDA: That would also require legislation.

Q I was unclear on the Brady bill. Senator Biden says he would like to strip that from the crime bill and move it separately. Is that agreeable to you or not?

MR. REED: Legislation has not been introduced on either side. Senator Biden has indicated that he would like to move it separately, Chairman Brooks has suggested that he would like to move them together. The President will take the Brady bill and the crime bill any way he can get them.

Q Can I ask you two questions, one in terms of legislative priority of the White House. Do you want this passed this year or with health care and NAFTA coming up, are you willing to let it slide into '94?

MR. REED: We hope that the crime bill can pass in both houses soon with bipartisan support. The crime bill and Brady bill, to their credit, go through the Judiciary Committees rather than Ways and Means and Finance, which is where everything else on our agenda seems to go.

Q So is the target right now '93 still?

MR. REED: That's our hope.

Q What about the number of police you want to put on the streets. Is that the same as you had in the short-term stimulus that was defeated?

MR. REED: Yes, the same amount of money. Actually, we requested \$200 million and we ended up with \$150 million.

Q You got the \$150 million?

MR. REED: We got \$150 million. The President signed it in July.

Q How much more do you want with this?

MR. REED: Well, it's probably better to refer to handout rather than I run through these all again.

Q I haven't had a chance to look through this. Is there an aggregate number of police that would be on the streets if the totality of this package is --

MR. REED: If we got everything we wanted, we would have up to 100,000 sworn and nonsworn officers and law enforcement personnel.

Q What do you mean by nonsworn? What do you mean by the difference between police who have been sworn and nonsworn?

MR. REED: Well, for example, the President's national service plan, which he hopes to sign next month, will set aside a quarter of its spots for young people coming out of college to do law enforcement and crime prevention. But in all likelihood, they won't be sworn officers. They won't have gone through cadet school. They won't be --

Q Do you want the death penalty to be in the crime bill, or separate?

MR. REED: As part of the crime bill.

Q And does the Attorney General support that?

MR. REED: Yes.

Q Are you going to put people out here who are untrained with weapons in their hand?

MR. REED: No, no, no. That's why they're nonsworn officers. That's what --

Q Well, what are they going to do?

MR. REED: They can do a number of --

Q Talk sternly to people.

MR. REED: They can free up other police officers to be out on the street, they can -- there's a number of crime fighting and public safety tasks that they can do.

Thanks very much.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

11:15 A.M. EDT

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	[Guests at the Rose Garden Crime Event] (17 pages)	08/93	P6/b(6)

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential records
 Domestic Policy Council
 Bruce Reed (Crime)
 OA/Box Number: 8412

FOLDER TITLE:

Event-WH Rose Garden, 8/11/93 [1]

rs8

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

- 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 advise 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]

- 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]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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.

fax Transmittal Memo 7672

To: Ms. Sampson
Company: The White House
Location:

Fax #: 202-456-7028

Telephone #

Comments: Attached List

No. of Pages: 1

Today's Date: 8/10/93

Time

From: Director Mark Spurrier

Company

Location

Dept. Charge

Fax #

Telephone #: 410-887-2211

Original Disposition:

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BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Cornelius J. Behan
Chief of Police

August 10, 1993

HEADQUARTERS

700 EAST JOPPA ROAD
TOWSON, MD 21286-5501
(410) 887-3314
FAX (410) 887-4958

Ms. Rana Sampson
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

HEADQUARTERS ANNEX

400 KENILWORTH DRIVE
TOWSON, MD 21284-4007
(410) 887-2214
FAX (410) 821-8887

Re: Press Conference - August 11, 1993

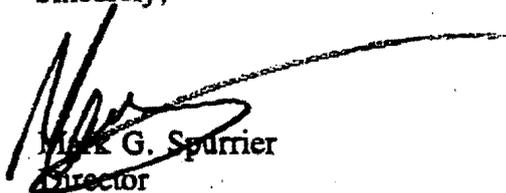
Dear Ms. Sampson:

Crime Prevention
Community Policing Bureau
Human Resources Bureau
Technical Services Bureau
Records Management Section
Personnel Services Section

In accordance with our telephone conversation, the following individuals will attend the aforementioned conference:

- Mark G. Spurrier, Director
D.O.B. 9/22/55 S.S. [REDACTED]
- Lieutenant Frank Rongione (in uniform)
D.O.B. 8/12/52 S.S. [REDACTED]
- Corporal Zarifa Fletcher (in uniform)
D.O.B. 4/30/57 S.S. [REDACTED]
- Detective Donald Byrd (in uniform)
D.O.B. 6/30/58 S.S. [REDACTED]

Sincerely,



Mark G. Spurrier
Director
Legal Division

MGS:dfh

A NATIONALLY ACCREDITED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY



CATRY:
FOR YOUR USE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

19

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		Bob Seely	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		3-24-45	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		[REDACTED]	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
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THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT

PRIN
ALL

August 10, 1993

Ms. Rana Sampson
White House
Domestic Policy Council
Room 217
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Sampson:

The following officers of the Prince George's County Police Department will be attending the "President's Anti-Crime Event" on August 11, 1993:

Lieutenant Colonel John E. Moss, Jr.	01-23-55	
Major Thomas R. Evans	07-11-47	
Lieutenant Jeffery L. Norris	09-14-57	
Corporal Diane M. Salen	12-31-61	
POFC William R. Steen	07-18-65	
POFC Tiatte M. Day	07-30-69	

Sincerely,

John E. Moss, Jr.
Lieutenant Colonel
Acting Chief of Police

JEM/alm

TO: Rona Sampson, White House

The following officers from the Montgomery County, Maryland, Department of Police will attend the Rose Garden Ceremony on Wednesday, August 11, 1993, at 9:30 a.m.:

Colonel Clarence Edwards - DOB: 2/14/40 - SS# [REDACTED]

Major Joseph R. Hancock - DOB: 8/22/45 - SS# [REDACTED]

Major Carol A. Mehrling - DOB: 4/10/48 - SS # [REDACTED]

Sergeant Deirdre I. Walker - DOB: 7/13/61 - SS# [REDACTED]

PO III William W. Bagley, Jr. - DOB: 10/17/64 - SS# [REDACTED]

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL
(NAAG)****LIST FOR ROSE GARDEN ANNOUNCEMENT****August 11, 1993****9:30 a.m.**

	<i>Social Security No.</i>	<i>Birthdate</i>
<u>ATTORNEYS GENERAL - PODIUM SEATING</u>		
Honorable Mike Moore Attorney General of Mississippi (spokesperson)	██████████	4/03/52
Honorable Charles W. Burson Attorney General of Tennessee NAAG President-elect	██████████	8/28/44
Honorable Charles M. Oberly, III Attorney General of Delaware Member, EWG-Prosecutorial Relations	██████████	11/09/47
Honorable James E. Doyle Attorney General of Wisconsin Member, EWG-Prosecutorial Relations	██████████	11/23/45
<u>Accompanying Staff</u>		
Kathy Jennings Delaware Acting State Prosecutor	██████████	4/04/53
Christine T. Milliken NAAG Executive Director and General Counsel	██████████	7/15/49
Lisa Wells Harris NAAG Civil Rights and Criminal Law Counsel	██████████	12/15/61
John Schachter NAAG Director of Information Services	██████████	3/05/64

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE, CHAIRMAN

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZONA
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
HOWELL HEPFIN, ALABAMA
PAUL SIMON, ILLINOIS
HERBERT KOHL, WISCONSIN
DIANNE FEINSTEIN, CALIFORNIA
CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN, ILLINOIS

ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH
STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA
ALAN K. SIMPSON, WYOMING
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA
ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
HANK BROWN, COLORADO
WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE
LARRY PRESSLER, SOUTH DAKOTA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6276

CYNTHIA C. HOGAN, CHIEF COUNSEL
CATHERINE M. RUSSELL, STAFF DIRECTOR
MARK R. DISLER, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR
SHARON PROST, MINORITY CHIEF COUNSEL

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Please deliver the following pages to:

Jose Cerda

From:

Cynthia Hogan

Number of pages including cover:

3

COMMENTS:

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Number to be reached:

456-7028

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ADD TO WAVES LIST FOR TOMORROW:

DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER →
MELVIN MCQUAY
DOB=3-30-39
[REDACTED]

*Baltimore
City P.D.*

DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER →
MICHAEL C. ZOTOS
DOB= 7-31-31
[REDACTED]

*Baltimore
City P.D.*

BOTH WILL BE IN UNIFORM.

ALSO, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE LIAISON FOR THE
MAJOR CITY CHIEFS

MICHAEL FRY → *Baltimore City*
DOB=3-11-53 → would like to attend just
the press conference. If this is
a problem, call Mark back

[REDACTED]



THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT



August 10, 1993

Ms. Rana Sampson
White House
Domestic Policy Council
Room 217
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Sampson:

Thank you for the opportunity to send two additional officers to the August 11, 1993 event. Their identities are as follows:

Captain Gordan P. Scott	10-03-47	
Sergeant Roberto L. Hylton	09-17-57	
Sergeant Richard Pounsberry	12-02-51	

Please remove Lieutenant Jeffrey Norris from your list of attendees and replace with Captain Scott.

Our party of eight will be arriving in a 1985 Chevy Van, blue, with Maryland Registration Plates 830 065.

Sincerely,

John E. Moss, Jr.
Lieutenant Colonel
Acting Chief of Police

JEM/alm

NOVA (National Organization for Victim Assistance)

John Stein
1757 Park Road, NW
Washington, DC 20010

(o) 202-232-6682
(fax) 202-462-2255

12/7/40
[REDACTED]

National Victims Center

David Beatty, Director of Public Policy
2111 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22201

703-276-2880
(fax) 703-276-2889

11/18/58
[REDACTED]

FLECA (Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association)

Vic Oboyski, President
225 Cadman Plaza East
Room 172
Brooklyn, NY 11201

718-330-7682

8/9/48
[REDACTED]

CORRECTED LIST FOR ROSE GARDEN
AUGUST 11, 1993

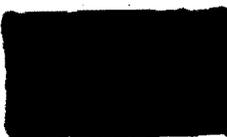
<u>Name</u>	<u>Birthdate</u>	<u>Social Security</u>
-------------	------------------	------------------------

National District Attorney Association

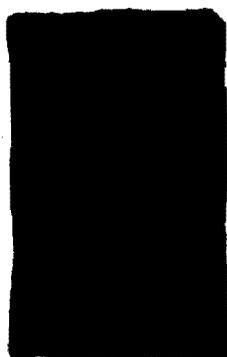
Bob Macy Chairman of the Board National District Attorney Association	7/5/30	
---	--------	--

William O'Malley President National District Attorney Association	8/17/42	
--	---------	--

Accompanying Staff

Dwight Price	9/19/52	
Robert Fichenberg	1/1/20	
Newman Flanigan	3/5/30	
Ron Eisenberg	2/12/58	

Senate Judiciary Staff

Cynthia Hogan	6/27/57	
Chris Putala	11/24/61	
Demetra Lambros	5/29/59	
Tracy Doherty	11/12/69	
Dave Long	5/26/66	
Nancy Solomon	1/18/70	
Bill Adams	11/7/53	
Jennifer Vollen	6/23/69	
Mike Lenett	2/24/62	
Laurence Spinelli	10/27/52	
Adam Eisgrau	6/12/58	

Additional Names for the Crime Event

ABORN, Richard	9-2-52
BUCKLES, Bradley	10-14-49
DUPONT, Jarilyn	4-20-53
MEEKS, Bud	1-31-37
QUIST, Janet	9-3-51
PELLETIER, Jeffrey	8-2-66
SULLIVAN, Chris	1-18-67
WALINSKY, Adam	1-10-37

CORRECTION TO ORIGINAL LIST:

DIENER, Faith SHOULD BE DIENER, DEBBIE !

7136 - Helen

LIST OF ATTENDEES FOR CRIME EVENT

August 11, 1993

ABRAHAM, Lynn	1-31-41
ADAMS, William	11-7-53
BAGLEY, William W.	10-17-64
BEATTY, David	11-18-58
BURSON, Charles	8-28-44
BYRD, Donald	6-30-58
COOPER, Chris	10-20-52
DAY, Tiatte	7-30-69
DIENER, Faith <i>Debbie</i>	7-16-50
DOHERTY, Tracy	11-12-69
DOYLE, James	11-23-45
ECK, John	10-3-52
EDWARDS, Clarence	2-14-40
ERENBAUM, Allen	9-25-62
EISENBERG, Ron	2-12-58
EISGRAU, Adam	6-12-58
EVANS, Thomas R.	7-11-47
FICHENBERG, Robert	1-1-70
FLANIGAN, Newman	3-5-30
FLETCHER, Zarifa	4-30-57
FROM, Al	5-31-43
FRY, Michael	3-11-53
HANCOCK, Joseph R.	8-22-45
HARRIS, Lisa	12-15-61

HIGGINS, Stephen	10-19-38
HOCKBERG, Faith	3-5-50
HOGAN, Cynthia	6-27-57
HYLTON, Roberto	9-17-57
JENNINGS, Kathy	4-4-53
LAMBROS, Demetra	5-29-59
LENETT, Mike	2-24-62
LONG, David	5-26-66
MACY, Robert	7-5-30
MEHRLING, Carol	4-10-48
MCGLONE, Marie	3-23-46
MCQUAY, Melvin	3-30-39
MILLIKEN, Christine	7-15-49
MOORE, Michael	4-3-52
MOSS, John E.	1-23-55
OBERLY, Charles	11-9-47
OBOYSKI, Vick	8-9-48
O'MALLEY, William	8-17-42
PLOTKIN, Martha	11-10-61
POUNSBERRY, Richard	12-2-51
PRICE, Dwight	9-19-52
PUTALA, Christ	11-24-61
RONGIONE, Frank	8-12-52
SALEN, Diane	12-31-61
SCHACHTER, John	3-5-64
SCOTT, Gordon	10-03-47
SCULLY, Robert	3-24-45

SOLOMON, Nancy	1-18-70
SPINELLI, Laurence	10-27-52
SPURRIER, Mark	9-22-55
STEEN, William R.	7-18-65
STEIN, John	12-7-40
WILLIAMS, Hubert	8-19-39
WRIGHT, Joseph	9-27-44
VOLLEN, Jennifer	6-23-69
YAROWSKY, Jonathan R.	5-23-49
WALKER, Deirdre	7-13-61
WESTERFELD, Steve	10-15-59
WILKE, David	6-13-67
ZOTOS, Michael	7-31-31

Cabinet Members:

Henry Cisneros

Robert Reich

Richard Riley

Lloyd Bentsen

Roger Altman

Ron Noble

Steve Higgins, ATF

White House:

Eli Segal

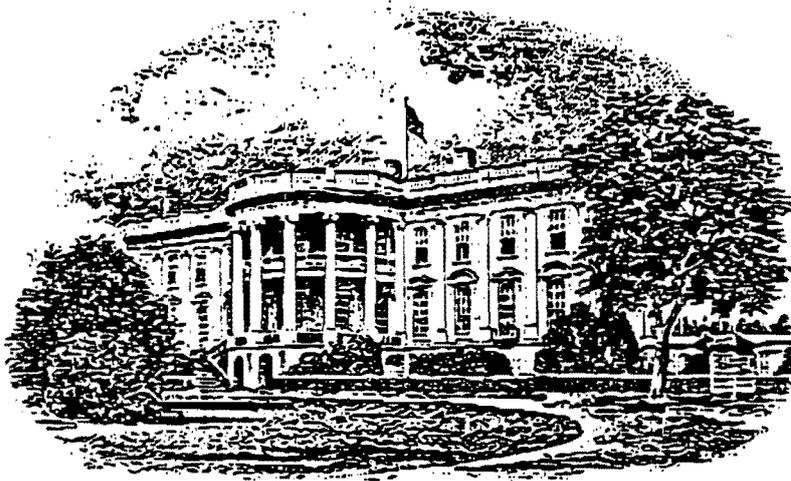
Bruce Reed

Jose Cerda

Rana Sampson

Cathy Mays

Robert Gordon



FAX TRANSMISSION

**Domestic Policy Council
The White House**

TO: Helen Dickey -- THIS IS THE CORRECT VERSION*

PHONE: 6235

FAX: →

FROM: Bruce Reed

PHONE: 202-456-6515

FAX: 202-456-7739

Pages to Follow: 4

Helen,
Here is the list for the Crime Event tomorrow morning. There will be additional names. I'll get those to you asap.

CATHY MAYS
EXT. 6515

**White House Crime Bill Announcement Attendees
August 11, 1993
9:30AM**

**Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann
10/30/32**

**Gail Hoffman
4/29/59**

**Grace Mastalli
2/6/53**

**Jeff Robinson
10/13/58**

**Robert Brink
11/27/46**

**Joe Graupensperger
6/10/64**

**Harry Litman
5/4/53**

Additional NAAG Staff:

**Paul Beaulieu
12/30/61**

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR THE CRIME EVENT

BEAULIEU, Paul	12-30-61
BRATTON, William	10-6-47
BRINK, Robert	11-27-46
COCHRAN, Thomas	9-30-41
CROMARTIE, Eugene	10-3-36
DOLAN, Joseph	12-14-62
GRAUPENSPERGER, Joe	6-10-64
HOFFMAN, Gail	4-29-59
LAPORTE, Peter	
LEE, Daniel	9-2-62
LITMAN, Harry	5-4-58
MASTALLI, Grace	2-6-53
ROBINSON, Jeff	10-13-58
ROBINSON, Michelle	9-14-67
SHEINBAUM, Stanley	6-12-20
SIMMS, Jacqueline	12-31-51
SKIDMORE, James	10-17-58
TYLER, Alfred	3-5-64
VALDES, Enrique	6-17-56
WATKINS, Christopher	8-22-61
WAXMAN, Laura	1-11-46

White House:
Ron Klain
Jina Sanone

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Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

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- * Provide community boot camps, which give young people discipline, training, and a better chance to avoid a life of crime, and provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.
- * Pass a crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and imposes federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

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A first step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime. The Clinton Administration's anti-crime initiative will expand community policing throughout the nation. This innovative way of thinking about policing has already helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

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The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that provides the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.

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**STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT CLINTON ON
ANNOUNCEMENT OF CRIME PLAN
August 11, 1993**

I am proud to stand with my friends Jack Brooks, Joe Biden and their colleagues, who have worked so hard on this issue for so long. I am also pleased to stand with representatives of the nation's police and prosecutors, with whom we have worked to fashion our approach to crime. And it gives me particular pleasure to stand with some of the brave men [and women] who risk their lives every day for the greater good.

The first duty of government is to keep citizens safe. But today Americans are not safe. We no longer have the freedom from fear that is essential to security and prosperity.

The past four years have seen 90,000 murders. Last month, in our nation's capital, twenty four people were murdered in one week. When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school, when our parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind triple locked doors, when we cannot walk the streets of our own cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization.

It's time to put aside partisan bickering and put our best efforts to work on a crime plan for all our people. For too long, some politicians have treated crime with cynicism. It's time to get serious.

Today I am proud to stand with the chairs of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to announce a sweeping federal plan to fight crime.

Our crime plan is tough. It is fair. It will put cops on the beat and criminals in jail. It expands the federal death penalty. It lets criminals know that if they are guilty, they will be punished. And it lets law abiding citizens know that we are working to give them the safety they deserve.

First, it addresses the most pressing need in the fight against crime: there simply aren't enough police on the beat. This plan is designed to keep the pledge that I made during the campaign to put 100,000 more cops out on the street. Thirty years ago, there were three cops for every violent crime. Today there are three violent crimes for every police officer.

Like so many of the best ideas, community policing has been spawned in the laboratories of experimentation in our states and cities. Then Commissioner Lee Brown, now my drug director, sent some 3000 additional police officers onto the streets of New York, launching community policing in every precinct. For the first time in 36 years, crime rates went down in every category. It has worked from Boston to Saint 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. And it will also create a Police Corps, which will 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 my administration has already undertaken. For example, earlier this year, I signed a jobs bill that will make \$150 million available right away to communities 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 to become police officers. After defending our freedom abroad, they will now help to preserve it 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 common sense. As I have said before to Congress: pass the Brady bill, and I will sign it. We cannot let the pleadings of special interest groups, no matter how well organized, prevail over the national interest.

The effort to keep guns out of the hands of criminals cannot wait for legislation. Today I am signing 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 dealing guns.

And I am ordering the Treasury Department to take the necessary actions to suspend the importation of foreign-made assault pistols, such as the Uzi, 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.

Let me also say that our effort against crime will not be complete if we do not eliminate assault weapons from our streets. No other nation would tolerate roving gangs, stalking the streets, better armed than the police. Neither should we.

Finally, if we are to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers, we must do what the previous administration could not do: enact a crime bill. The legislation that will be introduced by Chairmen Biden and Brooks will build on an idea we pioneered in Arkansas -- community boot camps for young offenders. These boot camps will give young people the discipline, training, and treatment they need for a second chance at an honest life.

But when it comes to hardened, violent criminals, society has the right to impose the most severe penalty.

As I said during the campaign and during my tenure as governor, I support the death penalty. This legislation will reform procedures by limiting death row inmates to a single habeus corpus appeal within a six month time limit -- but also guaranteeing them a high standard of legal representation. And it will provide the death penalty for nearly 50 federal offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer.

This is just the beginning of our administration-wide effort to restore the rule of law on our streets. To do this, we will work with thousands of law enforcement officials around the country, the men and women who risk their lives to protect their fellow citizens.

And we in Washington must work together, too. For too long, crime has been used to divide Americans. But crime isn't a symbol; it's all too real. I call on Democrats and Republicans, together, to work with my Administration, with Chairmen Biden and Brooks and with the law enforcement community to craft the best and most effective crime bill possible.

Last week, we broke 12 years of gridlock in cutting spending and reducing the deficit. Now let us break gridlock again and pass our crime plan. It's time for Washington to stop talking tough about crime, and start taking tough action to fight it.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1993

PRESENTATION OF CRIME PLAN

DATE: August 11, 1993

LOCATION: Rose Garden

TIME: 9:30-10:15 AM

FROM: Michael Waldman
Special Assistant to the President
for Policy Coordination

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

I. PURPOSE

To publicly unveil the administration's crime plan, which is endorsed by Chairmen Biden and Brooks and by key law enforcement groups.

II. BACKGROUND

Last year, a crime bill stalled when it was opposed by President Bush, and when law enforcement groups opposed key elements. This year, the administration and House and Senate Committees have negotiated a common approach to crime that is supported by the key law enforcement groups. NOTE: This is not a finalized piece of legislation. The Clinton Administration Crime Plan is attached.

III. PARTICIPANTS

President
Vice President
The Attorney General
Senator Joseph Biden
Rep. Jack Brooks
Hon. Mike Moore, Attorney General, State of Mississippi
and President of National Association of Attorneys General
Hon. William O'Malley, District Attorney, Plymouth County, MA
and President of National Association of District Attorneys
William Bratton, Police Commissioner, City of Boston

Standing with the participants will be officers from police forces in the Washinton, D.C. and Maryland areas.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press. No questions.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Vice-President introduces President
- President's remarks
- Attorney General speaks, and then introduces the remaining speakers
- Chairman Brooks speaks (3 minutes)
- Chairman Biden speaks (3 minutes)
- Attorney General Moore speaks (2 mins.)
- District Attorney O'Malley speaks (2 mins)
- Commissioner Bratton speaks (2 mins)

VI. REMARKS

Being prepared; will follow separately.

ATTACHMENT: The Clinton Administration's Crime Plan, which will be released to the press at the event.

**Talking Points for the Vice President
Crime Event
August 11, 1993**

* Last week, we broke 12 years of gridlock in reducing spending and getting the economy going again. Today we're here to break gridlock again, with a united front against crime and gun violence.

* The American people have been kept waiting long enough. They want more police on the street and fewer guns. They want the Brady bill and the crime bill, and we're going to pass them into law.

* Across the country, people live in fear of getting beaten or mugged or shot. Little children worry about gangs and drugs and knives in the hallways at school.

* Government's first duty is to keep its citizens safe, and it's time that Washington go to work with every city and town in America to help make our people feel safe again.

* I know Jack Brooks well from my time in the House, and I worked with Joe Biden to help pass the Brady Bill and the crime bill in the Senate. When Bill Clinton, Janet Reno, Jack Brooks, Joe Biden, and their colleagues stand together on these issues, you can bet we'll be back here in the Rose Garden very soon to sign this legislation.

* Bill Clinton is committed to reducing gun violence and putting 100,000 officers on the street. It's my pleasure to introduce the President of the United States.

General Aviation Fees

These were proposed by the Administration, passed by the House but dropped in the reconciliation conference.

5-year savings: \$213 million

State Bank fees

State banks would be assessed fees for inspection by the Federal Reserve. The Administration proposed the fees but neither the House or Senate Banking Committees approved the policy.

5-year savings: \$339 million

Clearinghouse for Veterans Administration

A proposal was adopted in the reconciliation conference requiring employers to include health insurance information to HHS. This information would be cross-checked against Medicare and Medicaid claims to avoid payment when a recipient has private health insurance. The VA Committee wanted to apply this to Veterans health programs but Ways and Means refused. There is no policy reason why this should not happen.

5-year Savings: \$300 million

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON CLINTON INITIATIVES
TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE**

Q. Why has it taken so long to announce a crime bill?

A. The Administration and the Congress have been focussing like a laser beam on the economy, and on passage of the President's economic plan last week. In the coming months, the President will continue to press for deficit reduction, but also for essential investments he promised the American people in his campaign last year. Today's event underscores his commitment to putting 100,000 officers on the street and fighting crime.

The centerpiece of this effort will be a community policing title in the House-Senate crime bill, which the House and Senate Judiciary Committees are preparing for introduction in September. The crime bill will be a modified version of last year's conference report, which died last fall under threat of Presidential veto.

Q. Will the House and Senate introduce the same bill?

A. We intend to work with the House and Senate through the month of August to resolve as many issues as possible and introduce largely similar bills by early September. Last week, Senator Biden introduced landmark habeas corpus reform legislation -- with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration -- that will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit, and assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards. By reaching agreement on this issue, Senator Biden has removed one of the major stumbling blocks from last year's bill.

Q. Why hasn't the Administration introduced its own bill?

A. The President was supportive of last year's crime bill and wants to build on that proposal. Members of the House and Senate have worked hard during the past two congress to pass this sweeping crime legislation, and there's no reason not to pick-up where they left off. With a President who will fight to pass a crime bill, there's no reason not to break the gridlock that has surrounded the crime issue.

Q: What modifications to last year's bill is the Administration seeking?

A: First, the Administration wants to incorporate its program to increase police presence and expand community policing into the crime bill. We believe this must be a central element of any crime bill, and that's why we've expanded Rep. Schumer's Cop-on-the-Beat program to include the hiring and rehiring of law enforcement officers.

Second, the President has supported modifying last year's habeas provisions, and Senator Biden's recently introduced legislation represents an important step forward on habeas reform that should be included in the crime bill. Last year's habeas provisions were adamantly opposed by most district attorneys and state attorneys general; Senator Biden's revisions have their strong support as well as other improvements.

The Administration may also suggest other revisions. For instance, has expressed concern about the inclusion of new mandatory minimums into the crime bill. We will work with Chairmen Biden, Brooks and other Members of Congress to revisit this issues and others during the August recess.

Q. Will the Brady Bill be included in the crime bill?

A. Legislative strategy for this legislation will be set by the congressional sponsors and congressional leadership. The President strongly supports the Brady Bill, and is committed to passing it, either as part of the crime bill or on its own if necessary.

Q. Will a ban on assault weapons be included in the crime bills to be introduced this fall? And which assault weapon ban does the Administration support?

The President and Attorney General remain committed to passing the toughest assault weapons ban which Congress will give them. To this end, we support the efforts of all those in Congress -- particularly Senators Biden, Metzenbaum, Feinstein, and Rep. Schumer -- to pass a ban on assault weapons and look forward to working with them.

Q: How does the upcoming Biden-Brooks bill differ from last year's conference report? Aren't they essentially the same?

A: While many non-controversial provisions in last year's crime bill are likely to remain the same, there will be two important points of departure: (1) the inclusion of a bold, new community policing initiative to put up to 50,000 more police on the streets; and (2) Senator Biden's breakthrough habeas compromise.

Equally important, however, are the change in circumstances under which a crime bill is being considered. For the past two Congresses, the House and Senate have pursued different crime bills -- both of which were opposed by the President. Today, we are sending a very clear signal that Chairmen Biden and Brooks will introduce similar crime bills from the outset -- with the strong support of the President and Attorney General.

Q: How does your approach/plan differ from the Republicans' recently introduced crime bill?

A: There will be differences -- as well as similarities -- between our bill and that of the of the Republicans. But, as Senator Biden has stated, we want to try and work with our Republican colleagues, and it is our hope that they want to do the same. As a result of partisanship and politicking, important crime bills have failed repeatedly during the past few years. We can't afford for that to be the case anymore, and we hope that Republicans will work with us in passing a crime bill as soon as possible so that our effort to put more police on the streets will not be delayed.

Q: There have been press reports that the White House and the Attorney General have had disagreements on putting 100,000 cops on the street and on passing last year's crime bill. Is this true?

A: No. The White House and Justice Department have worked closely for several months now -- as well as with Chairmen Biden and Brooks -- to develop this crime initiative. Today's event shows that we all stand firmly behind this effort.

Q: Where are the early intervention programs to which Attorney General Reno often refers? They weren't in last year's crime bill -- will they be in the new version of last year's bill?

A: While the crime bill includes a series of important intervention strategies -- such as a major anti-gang initiative and a program to promote Certainty of Punishment when young offenders first encounter the criminal justice system -- the bill does not, by itself, address every facet of the crime problem. We make crime prevention a key component of most everything we do.

That's why the President has proposed initiatives such as Safe Schools, COMPAC and Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, and called upon much of his cabinet to support anti-crime efforts. That's also why the President has proposed full funding for Head Start, reforming welfare and other important social investments that will increase opportunity for all Americans and help to reduce crime.

Q: What exactly do the gun-related Presidential directives do?

A: The Presidential directives signed by the President today guarantee that the Administration is doing all it can under the letter of law to stop the flow of assault weapons and prevent the arbitrary awarding of federal firearms licenses. We would like to do more in both of these areas, but we will need Congress' support to do that.

First, the Presidential directive regarding assault pistols closes the loophole in the current ban on the importation of assault weapons. Under the current ban, the "sporting purposes" test is used to ban cheap "Saturday Night Specials" and so-called assault rifles. Defined as pistols -- not rifles -- Assault pistols are required to meet the "sporting purposes" test designed to keep out cheap handguns, not assault weapons. Thus, despite their similarity to assault weapons, they are able to be imported.

By signing this directive, the President will be able to keep imported assault weapons off the street, but Congress must pass a ban on the domestic manufacture of assault weapons to truly reduce the availability of these weapons.

The second directive simply ensures that we are doing all we can under current law to make sure that federal firearms licenses (FFL) -- which waive certain provisions of law regarding the sale of firearms -- are being issued to legitimate gun dealers. Quite frankly, under previous administrations, FFL compliance was not a priority for the Treasury Department, and we want to reverse that policy. This administration wants to do all that it can to guarantee that federal firearms licenses are awarded to qualified applicants, and that licensees are complying with all the necessary requirements.

While this directive reverses the policies of previous administrations, it also does not fully reform federal firearms licensing procedures, and the Administration will be asking Congress to consider legislation to do more in this area.

Q. How are you going to pay for these initiatives?

A. Funding for these policing programs (see handout) is included in the President's budget baseline for FY94-98. If additional funds are necessary for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts this fall, including those the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year.

These include, for example, administration proposals not yet approved by Congress to cross-check veteran health claims against private health insurance policies (\$300 million savings over 5 years); impose general aviation fees, which passed the House but was dropped in the reconciliation conference (\$213 million savings over 5 years); and assess fees on state banks for inspections by the Federal Reserve (\$339 million savings over 5 years).

It is expected that additional savings will come through the National Performance Review.

**Talking Points for the Vice President
Crime Event
August 11, 1993**

* Last week, we broke 12 years of gridlock in reducing spending and getting the economy going again. Today we're here to break gridlock again, with a united front against crime and gun violence.

* The American people have been kept waiting long enough. They want more police on the street and fewer guns. They want the Brady bill and the crime bill, and we're going to pass them into law.

* Across the country, people live in fear of getting beaten or mugged or shot. Little children worry about gangs and drugs and knives in the hallways at school. Government's first duty is to keep its citizens safe, and it's time that Washington go to work with every city and town in America to help make our people feel safe again.

* I know Jack Brooks well from my time in the House, and I worked with Joe Biden to help pass the Brady Bill and the crime bill in the Senate. When Bill Clinton, Janet Reno, Jack Brooks, Joe Biden, and their colleagues stand together on these issues, you can bet we'll be back here in the Rose Garden very soon to sign this legislation.

* Bill Clinton is committed to reducing gun violence and putting 100,000 officers on the street. It's my pleasure to introduce the President of the United States.