

NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1993

SAFE STREETS:

- ◆ **Police:** Provides \$2 Billion over 5 years for programs to place additional police officers on the streets. The money is distributed as follows: \$800 million for defense conversion (placing former military in law enforcement); \$650 for cops on beat; \$250 for police corps; \$300 million for community policing; and \$100 million for police automation.
- ◆ **Prisons:** Provides \$3 Billion over 5 years for prison construction to remove career criminals from the street. \$2 Billion of funding will be used to construct ten regional prisons for both federal and state offenders. State participation is conditional on the state adopting truth in sentencing, mandatory minimums, pretrial detention, and victims' rights. \$1 billion will be used for matching grants to states for prison construction and operation. Also modifies use of prison caps as judicial remedy.

SAFE SCHOOLS:

- ◆ **Safe Schools:** Provides \$1 Billion for safer schools. Allows the federal government to pay the salaries of former military officials who become public school teachers. Allows local communities to elect to become "federal safe school districts" thereby qualifying for federal grants for greater security, including metal detectors and improved police patrols around schools.

TERRORISM PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL ALIEN REFORM:

- ◆ **Prevention of Terrorism:** Establishes penalties for providing material support to terrorists; provides mechanism for removal of terrorist aliens; and establishes tougher entry controls to prevent abuse of asylum system.
- ◆ **Criminal Aliens and Smuggling:** Improves deportation procedures for criminal aliens; enhances penalties for failing to depart or for reentry; enhances penalties for alien smuggling. Provides 1,000 additional border patrol agents and 1,000 additional criminal investigators.

STREET GANGS:

- ◆ **Gangs:** Federalizes serious gang offenses; makes gang use of minors a RICO predicate; extends funding for state anti-gang task forces; creates federal anti-gang task force.

REVITALIZE THE DRUG WAR:

- ◆ **Drug Control and Rural Crime:** Revitalizes federal anti-drug efforts by increasing number of DEA agents, and increasing anti-drug efforts in rural America; insures adequate staffing of drug czar's office; and cracks down on trafficking in precursor chemicals.

PUNISHMENT AND DETERRENCE:

- ◆ Establishes a comprehensive federal death penalty, enhances penalties for firearms offenses and other crimes of violence. Contains several reform measures of import to prosecutors including exclusionary rule reform and racial bias safeguards.
- ◆ Enhances mandatory minimum penalties for criminals who commit violent crimes with firearms. Mandatory life imprisonment for three-time losers.
- ◆ **Habeas Corpus Reform:** Contains tough, Senate-passed habeas corpus reform and equalizes funding for state attorneys general.
- ◆ **Victims' Rights and Child Abuse:** Improves access of victims to the criminal justice system; provides for background check child care workers; and requires convicted child molesters to register their address with law enforcement.

FUNDING:

- ◆ Unlike previous crime bills, the "Neighborhood Security Act" will be paid for.
- ◆ Caps overhead payment rate for federally-funded university research at 90% of current level yielding \$1.54 billion over 5 years.
- ◆ Cuts overhead in the federal government by 5% above the cuts proposed by the Administration, yielding \$6 billion over 5 years.

NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1993--FUNDING

I. SAVINGS (estimated by the Congressional Budget Office)

a. Cutting Overhead in the Federal Government by 5% above the Cuts Proposed in Executive Order 12837

Overhead includes travel and transportation, rental payments, communications, utilities, printing and reproduction, supplies and materials, consulting services, and other services.

FY94--\$1.2 billion

FY95--\$1.2 billion

FY96--\$1.2 billion

FY97--\$1.2 billion

FY98--\$1.2 billion

Subtotal--\$6 billion

b. Capping the Overhead Payment Rate for Federally-Funded University Research at 90% of Current Levels

FY94--\$150 million

FY95--\$310 million

FY96--\$350 million

FY97--\$360 million

FY98--\$370 million

Subtotal--\$1.54 billion

c. Total Savings

FY94--\$1.35 billion

FY95--\$1.51 billion

FY96--\$1.55 billion

FY97--\$1.56 billion

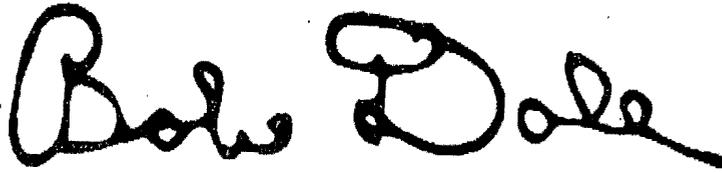
FY98--\$1.57 billion

Five-Year Total--\$7.54 billion

II. ALLOCATIONS

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>
America's Safe Streets	\$100M	\$125M	\$175M	\$200M	\$200M
Cops-on-the-Street	\$100M	\$100M	\$150M	\$150M	\$150M
Police Corps	\$50M	\$100M	\$100M	*	*
Community Policing	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>
Police Automation	\$100M	*	*	*	*
Regional Prisons	\$200M	\$400M	\$400M	\$500M	\$500M
State Prison Grants	\$200M	\$200M	\$200M	\$200M	\$200M
America's Safe Schools	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M
Safe School Districts	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M
Border Patrol Agents (1,000)	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M
INS Criminal Investigators (1,000)	\$77M	\$77M	\$77M	\$77M	\$77M
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	\$5M	\$2M	\$2M	\$2M	\$2M
Gang Investigation Coordination	\$1M	*	*	*	*
Law Enforcement Commission	\$1M	*	*	*	*
Assistant U.S. Attorneys	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M
Rural Law Enforcement Training	\$50M	\$50M	\$50M	\$50M	\$50M
Rural Drug Enforcement	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M
Rural Drug Prevention	\$25M	\$25M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M
DEA Agents	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M
Terrorism Prevention	\$60M	\$60M	*	*	*
Child Abuse Info.	\$20M	\$10M	\$10M	*	*
Annual Totals	\$1.35B	\$1.51B	\$1.545B	\$1.56B	\$1.56B
<u>Five-Year Total--\$7.53 billion</u>					




NEWS

U.S. SENATOR FOR KANSAS

FROM:

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1993CONTACT: Clarkson Mine
(202) 224-5358

ANTI-CRIME BILL

**DOLE UNVEILS "NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ACT":
COMPREHENSIVE GOP PLAN TO RESTORE ORDER & COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME**

"We have nothing to fear but fear itself." Those words spoken by Franklin Roosevelt over 60 years ago, inspired a nation in a time of crisis.

Today, America faces another crisis. For across the nation -- be it on the streets of our major cities, our suburbs, and even our rural communities -- there is something to fear besides fear.

It is the fear that causes us to lock our doors at all times. It is the fear that makes parents worry when they send their children off to school. And it is the fear that like so many of our friends and neighbors, we, too, will be the victims of violent crime.

Violent Crime Way Up

Since 1960, the rate of violent crime has increased by more than 500%. A staggering eight out of ten Americans can expect to be a victim of violent crime at least once during their lifetimes.

These numbers would be unbelievable, if they were not true.

The bill we are introducing today will not stem the tide of violence overnight, nor does it address what I believe to be one of the "root" causes of crime -- family breakdown and the staggering rise in illegitimate births.

But as we grapple with these longer-term problems, America needs a tourniquet, a short-term plan to stop the bleeding on our streets and restore the order that the American people deserve.

The Neighborhood Security Act seeks to restore order in the following ways:

More Police -- Retrain Military

First, by providing \$2 billion for the hiring of additional police officers, including the reassignment and retraining as police officers of those members of the military who have been discharged as a result of the defense build-down.

More Prisons, Safe Schools

Second, by providing \$3 billion in funding for additional state and federal prison construction and operation.

Third, by establishing federal safe school districts that would be eligible for \$500 million in federal grants to purchase metal detectors, closed-circuit cameras, increased police patrols, and gun hotlines.

Fight Illegal Immigration, Reform Criminal Laws

Fourth, by giving the border patrol and the I.N.S. more resources to stem the flow into this country of criminal aliens, who today make up an inordinately large part of our prison population.

Fifth, by reforming our criminal laws to stop the seemingly endless appeals that clog up our court system, and deny justice to the victims of crime.

Bill is Paid For

Finally, unlike other crime bills, the Neighborhood Security Act pays for itself with offsetting spending cuts -- first, by cutting overhead in the federal government, and second, by reducing the overhead payment rate for federally-funded university research.

Security should not be a partisan issue. Crime affects all Americans. And criminals certainly do not discriminate between Republicans and Democrats.

Today, Republicans have a plan. And we stand ready to work with the President and with our Democrat colleagues to put an end to the violence that has become the unfortunate rule of life in America, rather than the rare exception.

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U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

**BILL McCOLLUM****8th District—Florida**2266 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC, 20515
202/225-2176FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 4, 1993CONTACT: Scott Brenner
202-225-2176**McCOLLUM, DOLE INTRODUCE REPUBLICAN CRIME BILL**

Washington - Representative Bill McCollum (R-Fla.) and Senator Bob Dole (R-Kan.) introduced the Republican's crime packages in the House and Senate today which they said are designed to make the federal criminal justice system more effective and responsive to the needs of America.

"Our streets and schools are no longer safe, our prisons are overcrowded and terrorists are blowing up famous buildings in our cities," McCollum said. "Every year nearly five million people in the U.S. are victims of violent crime. The crime rate has increased 500 percent since 1960, yet violent criminals are serving shorter sentences. Studies show the expected punishment for committing a serious crime has tumbled by two-thirds since the 1950's. This must be reversed."

In an morning press conference, McCollum, who serves as the Chairman of the House Leadership Task Force on Crime, said the comprehensive crime bill is designed to severely punish those who commit violent crimes as well as to work closely with states in addressing their needs particularly in the area of prison overcrowding.

"The only way to make our streets safe is to put certainty and swiftness of punishment back into our criminal justice system," McCollum said. "We must lock up violent criminals and throw away the keys."

McCollum highlighted one section of the House bill that would set up federal-state partnerships to build and operate regional prisons for the incarceration of state prisoners convicted of violent crimes. In order to participate in such partnerships, states would have to enact truth-in-sentencing laws that ensure the actual time served by those convicted of crimes of violence and serious drug trafficking is at least 85 percent of the sentence imposed, and 10 year minimum mandatory sentences for two time felons who commit a crime of violence using a firearm or involving sexual assault.

McCollum added that this approach was in stark contrast to the Democrat leadership's handling of the crime issue. "The Democrat leadership's argument is that we need to catch more criminals. That's a problem, but the real issue is prison overcrowding and we address that issue head on without giving up mandatory sentencing and other policies that keep criminals off the streets."

McCollum also pointed out that the bill provides funds for grants to cities and counties to increase the police presence in various localities, enhances penalties for crimes against children, provides grants for safe school districts, provides tough new penalties for interstate stalking of women and for recidivist sex offenders, increases penalties for terrorists and makes it easier to deport criminal aliens and terrorists.

**DICK ARMEY***News Release*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 4, 1993Contact: Pat Shortridge
202/225-7772**ARMEY STATEMENT ON NEWLY UNVEILED REPUBLICAN CRIME PLAN**

Basic personal safety is an issue of grave concern for millions of Americans. Our big cities and small towns are plagued by acts of depravity and violence unthinkable even a decade ago. The reason for this crime explosion is that as a society we have come to tolerate higher and higher levels of criminal behavior.

The simple fact of the matter is we need more police to track down and arrest criminals and more prison space to keep them off the streets. We're willing to spend an additional \$5 billion -- offset by other spending cuts of course -- to begin the process of making America safe again. But we're only going to provide this new money to those state and local governments that are serious about fighting crimes.

We're willing to make a deal with states: if you promise to pass tough minimum sentences for violent and repeat criminals, and challenge liberal judges who tell you that each prisoner gets his own cell plus air conditioning and cable tv, we'll send you the resources to finish the job.

It's time to make sure that crime no longer pays, that Americans regardless of race, gender, or income can feel safe in their homes and on the streets of their communities. Crime is our national shame. It's an impediment to the economic progress of millions of our citizens and it costs us billions every year. If we are to extend the promise of America to all our citizens, we must put the needs of honest hard working citizens ahead of the pariahs that plague our nation.

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NEWS RELEASE

Congressman

George W. Gekas

17th District, Pennsylvania

2410 Rayburn House Office Building • Washington, D.C. 20515 • 202-225-4315

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE/August 4, 1993

CONTACT: BRIAN SANSONI

**REP. GEKAS: JUSTICE SYSTEM IS BROKEN,
IT'S TIME TO FIX IT**

WASHINGTON--U.S. Rep. George W. Gekas (R-PA/17th) said today that a new Republican anti-crime initiative "takes major steps in fixing something that is definitely broken: our nation's criminal justice system." Gekas joined Senate Republican Leader Robert Dole (R-KS), House Republican Leader Bob Michel (R-IL), and other members of the Republican Task Force on Crime at a Capitol Hill news conference to introduce the GOP anti-crime package.

"President Clinton made a very clear statement to a joint session of Congress concerning crime legislation," said Gekas. "He said, and I quote, 'I ask you to help to protect our families against the violent crime which terrorizes our people and which tears our communities apart. We must pass a tough crime bill.' Well, Mr. President, we have one here."

"Republicans in Congress are offering an innovative plan that will help put more police on the street and help keep violent criminals where they belong: behind bars. Unfortunately, the major moves on crime made by the Administration thus far have gutted the Drug Czar's office, decreased funding for new prisons, and fired 93 U.S. Attorneys."

Gekas, a former prosecutor, helped craft sections of the bill, including "the death penalty procedures that have in 1990, and again 1991, been adopted by the House. These procedures and conforming amendments will enable law enforcement authorities to seek the death penalty for the most heinous federal crimes."

Other highlights of the package provide funds to localities to put more police on the streets; establish a system of regional prisons; enhance penalties for various crimes against children and crimes in which minors are used; provide tough new penalties for interstate stalking of women and for repeat sex offenders; require life sentences for three-time violent criminal offenders.

"We accomplish many things in our bill, and most of all, we pay for it," said Gekas. "We cut federal administrative overhead expenses across-the-board by five percent. We cap the funding of overhead expenses for university research grants at 90 percent of current levels. Together, this provides \$7.5 billion to build regional prisons, put more police on the street, and pay for new Border Patrol and INS investigators to get a handle on our out of control illegal immigration problem."

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News From Congressman Bob Michel



18th District, Illinois

House Republican Leader

August 4, 1993

I am pleased to join today with Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole in introducing our Republican Crime Emergency legislation. I want to also thank Bill McCollum who headed our House Republican Task Force on crime which has so ably crafted the House legislation.

Today what you have in this package is a commitment to a federal/state partnership in battling crime. Together we will work for safe streets, safe schools and safer shores and borders.

We provide funding for putting thousands more uniformed officers back on the beat where their presence can deter crime.

We provide funding for a partnership in building regional prisons to keep those who commit crimes off the streets.

We provide funding to stem the tidal wave of illegal immigration which costs our society billions of dollars and lessens the opportunity for legal immigrants who have waited years to come to our shores.

From the states we ask to see their commitment toward fighting crime. We want to see them committed to keeping criminals in prison for at least 85% of their term and we want States to impose mandatory minimum sentences so that people actually serve time for crimes they commit.

Let me just add that no legislative proposal will end crime. We can and must pass laws that will help. But every citizen has a role to play and it is only with that cooperation and responsibility that we will be effective in the war on crime.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS**NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1993**

Section 1. Short Title and Table of Contents. The bill is entitled the "Neighborhood Security Act of 1993."

TITLE I--SAFE STREETS**Subtitle A. Police.****Chapter 1. Defense Conversion.**

Section 101. Definition. This section defines "former member of the Armed Services" to mean a member of the Armed Services of the United States who is involuntarily separated from the Armed Services within the meaning of section 1141 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 102. America's Safe Streets Program. This section authorizes the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to enter into an agreement with a State or local law enforcement agency to pay, for a period of six years, the salaries of former members of the Armed Services who are hired within five years as police officers assigned to neighborhood patrol duties.

When seeking to enter into an agreement with a State or local law enforcement agency, the Attorney General is authorized to give priority to those agencies located in communities adversely affected by the recent closing of a military base.

For the first three years, the maximum Federal share of an annual salary of a police officer hired under the agreement is the annual salary earned by the officer during his or her last year as a member of the Armed Services. The maximum Federal share of an annual salary for the 4th through 6th years that a police officer may be paid under the agreement is 50 percent of the annual salary earned by the officer during his or her last year as a member of the Armed Services.

Police officers hired pursuant to this section must add to the total number of officers employed by the State or local law enforcement agency.

Chapter 2. Cops-on-the-Street. Chapter 2 establishes a grant program to be administered through the Bureau of Justice Assistance to supplement local expenditures to increase police presence in the community. Not less than 50 and not more than 100 grants are to be made under this program. Factors to be considered in making these grants include the crime rate per capita and the rate of increase in crime, as well as

certification that convicted offenders serve 85% of the sentence imposed or that significant progress is being made toward achieving that goal.

Chapter 3. Police Corps Program. Chapter 3 establishes the Police Corps program, which is designed to provide educational assistance to law enforcement personnel who want to further their education, and to students who have a sincere interest in law enforcement.

The Police Corps program provides up to \$30,000 in college scholarship grants to selected participants who agree to work for 4 years after graduation on a State or local police force. Receipt of the scholarship grant is dependent upon the student maintaining satisfactory progress at his or her educational institution. Participants in the Police Corps program must also meet the requirements of the State or local police force to which they will be assigned.

Chapter 3 allows the dependent child of a Federal, State, or local police officer who is not a participant in the Police Corps (but serves in a State that participates in the program) and is killed in the line of duty, to obtain scholarship assistance.

Chapter 4. Community Policing Grants. Chapter 4 authorizes the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance to make grants to units of local government and to community groups to establish or expand cooperative efforts between the police and the community. These cooperative efforts include, but are not limited to, 1) providing new technologies to reduce the amount of time officers spend processing cases instead of patrolling the community; 2) purchasing equipment to improve communications between officers and the community and to improve the collection, analysis, and use of information about crime-related community problems; 3) creating decentralized police substations throughout the community to encourage interaction and cooperation between the public and law enforcement personnel on a local level; and 4) developing community-based crime prevention programs, such as safety programs for senior citizens, community anticrime groups, and other anticrime awareness groups.

To be eligible to receive a grant, applications must be submitted to the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Director must allocate not less than 75 percent of the funds available to units of local government and not more than 20 percent to community groups. The Director must not use more than 5 percent of the funds available for administration, technical assistance, and evaluation.

Chapter 5. Improved Training and Technical Automation. Chapter 5 directs the Attorney General to provide grants to state and local law enforcement agencies for the purpose of improving

efficiency through computerized automation and technological improvements. Grants under this chapter may include, but shall not be limited to, programs to increase use of mobile digital terminals, improve communications systems, accomplish paper-flow reduction, and establish and improve ballistics identification programs:

Subtitle B. Prisons.

Chapter 1. Regional Prisons for Violent Criminals and Violent Criminal Aliens. Chapter 1 directs the Attorney General to construct a minimum of ten regional prisons, situated throughout the United States, each containing space for at least 2,500 inmates. At least 50% of the total capacity of the regional prisons must be dedicated to "qualifying prisoners" from "qualifying States."

The Attorney General shall not certify a State as a "qualifying State" unless such State is adequately providing 1) truth in sentencing (providing that defendants will serve at least 85% of the sentence ordered); 2) pretrial detention; 3) mandatory minimum sentences for firearm offenders, violent criminals, sex offenders, and child abuse offenders; and 4) suitable recognition for the rights of victims, including consideration of the victim's perspective at all stages of criminal proceedings.

The term "qualifying prisoner" means 1) an alien who is in this country illegally and who has been convicted of a crime of violence as defined in section 924(c)(3) of title 18, United States Code, or a serious drug offense as defined in section 924(e)(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code; and 2) a violent criminal.

The term "violent criminal" 1) means a person convicted under Federal law of an offense described in, under the circumstances described in, the provisions of section 924(c) or (e) of title 18 or section 994(h) of title 28, United States Code, or a person convicted under State law for the same or similar offense, and 2) insofar as any of the circumstances described in subsection (a) is the prior conviction of an offense, includes a person who had been adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent by reason of the commission of an act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute such an offense.

Chapter 2. Federal Grants for State Prison Construction and Operation. Chapter 2 authorizes the Attorney General to enter into agreements with any qualifying State to provide construction grants or operating grants for "new prisons."

The Attorney General may make construction grants for up to 50 percent of the construction costs, as approved by the Director

of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, for new prisons. The Attorney General may make operating grants for up to 50 percent of the operating costs, as approved by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, for new prisons.

The term "new prisons" means those prisons and city or county detention facilities, including additions to existing prisons or city or county detention facilities, certified by the State, and approved by the Attorney General, as providing additional prison capacity beyond that which the State previously had available, or had already planned to construct. "New prisons" must be principally dedicated, as determined by the Attorney General, to housing repeat violent offenders and sex offenders.

Chapter 3. Judicial Remedies for Prison Crowding. Chapter 3 adds a new Section 3626 to Title 18 of the United States Code. This new section provides that a Federal court shall not hold prison or jail overcrowding to be unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution except to the extent that an individual plaintiff inmate proves that the crowding causes the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment.

Chapter 3 also provides that a Federal court shall not place a ceiling on the inmate population of any Federal, State, or local detention facility as an equitable remedial measure for conditions that violate the Eighth Amendment unless crowding inflicted is cruel and unusual punishment on particular identified prisoners.

Chapter 4. Sentences to Account for Costs to the Government of Imprisonment, Release, and Probation. Chapter 4 amends both the substantive Federal sentencing guidelines and the duties of the Sentencing Commission to include in criminal fines the expected costs to the government of any imprisonment, supervised release, or probation component of the sentence.

Section 5E1.2(i) of the current Sentencing Guidelines provides for the imposition of "an additional fine amount that is at least sufficient to pay the costs to the government of any imprisonment, probation, or supervised release ordered." In United States v. Spiropoulos, 976 F.2d 155 (3rd Cir. 1992), the court held that a criminal fine imposed pursuant to section 5E1.2(i) was invalid insofar as it ordered the defendant to pay costs of imprisonment. In the court's view, recoupment of the costs of imprisonment is not authorized by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, and therefore the Sentencing Commission lacked the authority to promulgate section 5E1.2(i). However, the court noted that the goal of allowing the government to recoup these costs is constitutionally permissible. 976 F.2d at 168.

Under this section, authority is provided under the

Sentencing Reform Act for courts to consider the costs of imprisonment in sentencing. To further underscore the legality of such a guideline provision, a parallel amendment is provided in the Sentencing Commission's enabling legislation that specifically authorizes the Commission to include the costs of sentence administration as part of the fine guideline.

This section does not alter the fact that criminal fines are paid under the Crime Victims Fund, payment to which is required by 42 U.S.C. 10601(a) and (b). Thus, in reality, the monies are not directly used to recoup government costs of sentence administration. That the funds will be used for other purposes does not preclude basing a fine component on sentence administration costs.

TITLE II--SAFE SCHOOLS

Section 201. Definition. This section defines "former member of the Armed Services" to mean a member of the Armed Services of the United States who is involuntarily separated from the Armed Services within the meaning of section 1141 of title 10 of the United States Code.

Section 202. America's Safe Schools Program. This section authorizes the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to enter into an agreement with a local educational agency to pay, for a period of six years, the salaries of former members of the Armed Services who are hired within five years as teachers assigned to public elementary and secondary schools.

When seeking to enter into an agreement with a local educational agency, the Secretary of Education is authorized to give priority to those agencies located in communities adversely affected by the recent closing of a military base.

For the first three years, the maximum Federal share of an annual salary of a teacher hired under the agreement is the annual salary earned by the teacher during his or her last year as a member of the Armed Services. The maximum Federal share of an annual salary for the 4th through 6th years that a teacher may be paid under the agreement is 50 percent of the annual salary earned by the teacher during his or her last year as a member of the Armed Services.

Teachers hired pursuant to this section must add to the total number of teachers employed by the local educational agency.

Section 203. Federal Safe School Districts. This section allows a local school district to elect to qualify as a "Federal safe school district." The election may occur by decision of a local

educational agency or by referendum of the voters in a school district served by a local educational agency.

This section authorizes the Attorney General to make a grant to a local educational agency serving a Federal safe school district or to a local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the Federal safe school district, to pay for enhanced school security measures. The measures that may be funded by a grant include a) equipping schools with metal detectors, fences, closed-circuit cameras, and other physical security measures; b) providing increased police patrols in and around schools, including police hired pursuant to section 102; c) mailings to parents at the beginning of the school year outlining the enhanced mandatory penalties for drug trafficking and weapons offenses within a Federal safe school district; d) signs for school districts indicating they have elected to be a Federal safe school district; and e) gun hotlines.

The United States Attorney who has jurisdiction over each Federal safe school district shall prosecute as an adult any juvenile 16 years of age or older who uses or carries a firearm in or within 1000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school.

Within each Federal safe school district, it shall be unlawful for any person who is less than 18 years of age, or any person 18 years of age or older who does not have lawful authority to do so, to carry a firearm into a public or private elementary or secondary school, or to possess a firearm within such school. Whoever knowingly violates this provision by using a firearm shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years.

This section also directs the United States Sentencing Commission to review, and if necessary, amend its sentencing guidelines to assign an offense level of at least 26 to a first offense under section 924(i)(2) of title 18, United States Code.

TITLE III--CRIMINAL ALIENS AND ALIEN SMUGGLING

Subtitle A. Deportation of Criminal Aliens.

Section 301. Deportation Procedures For Certain Criminal Aliens who are Not Permanent Residents. This section provides for the prompt deportation of any alien who is not a permanent resident alien and whom the Attorney General determines is deportable and has been convicted of an aggravated felony. Section 242(h) of the INA provides that an alien sentenced to imprisonment shall not be deported until such alien's release. This new section does not alter this requirement--the alien would still serve his or her prison term. However, a final order of deportation could be issued during such alien's imprisonment and executed immediately upon the alien's release.

This section eliminates the following procedures for nonpermanent resident criminal aliens: (1) administrative hearing before an immigration judge, (2) administrative review by the Board of Immigration Appeals of the immigration judge's determination, (3) availability of current grounds of relief from deportation, and (4) Federal court review of the Attorney General's determination on any grounds other than whether the alien has in fact been convicted of an aggravated felony. The Attorney General may not execute a final order of deportation until 14 days after it has been issued in order to allow the alien an opportunity to seek Federal court review.

The deportation proceedings currently included in section 242A and now applicable to all aliens would be limited to permanent resident aliens ("green card holders"). Current section 242A language allows for the institution of deportation proceedings while the alien is incarcerated, with the intent of completing the process so that the alien can be deported upon his or her release.

Section 302. Judicial Deportation. This section allows Federal trial courts to issue an order of deportation during the sentencing phase of the criminal trial of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony. This section applies to all criminal aliens, including permanent residents.

Such an order must have been requested by the U.S. Attorney with the concurrence of the INS Commissioner. Notice of intent to seek a judicial order of deportation must be given promptly after an adjudication of guilt or a guilty plea. The government would still be responsible for showing that the defendant is an alien subject to deportation and that the crime the alien has been convicted of meets the definition of an "aggravated felony;" a statement containing factual allegations on these two matters must be filed at least 20 days prior to the sentencing date.

Judicial deportation would replace current administrative deportation procedures in those cases where it is sought. Aliens found deportable under this process would continue to have the right to appeal their deportation to the appropriate Federal circuit court of appeals.

The Attorney General would retain his or her right to seek an administrative determination of deportability if the Federal court denies a motion for judicial deportation.

Section 303. Restricting Defenses to Deportation for Certain Criminal Aliens. This section restricts defenses against deportation for criminal aliens convicted of aggravated felonies. As a result of amendments made by this section, the only defense against deportation for aggravated felon aliens would be for permanent resident aliens who have lived in the U.S. in such

status for at least seven years and who have been sentenced to less than five years' imprisonment after conviction of an aggravated felony.

Currently, a permanent resident alien is ineligible for relief under section 212(c) waiver of deportation (for permanent resident aliens who have lived in the U.S. for seven consecutive years); if the alien has served five or more years for one or more aggravated felonies. This section would amend the language to make aliens who have been sentenced to five or more years ineligible for section 212(c) relief.

This standard is more relevant to judging the seriousness of an offense since dangerous criminals are at times released prematurely due to prison overcrowding or other reasons unrelated to the seriousness of the crime. Moreover, the current standard presents a serious logistical obstacle to the speedy commencement of deportation proceedings since it may be unknown until five years have been served whether the alien would be able to seek relief under 212(c).

Section 303 also makes it clear that aggravated felons may not request or be granted withholding of deportation under section 243(h). The Immigration Act of 1990 unambiguously denied aggravated felon-alien the right to political asylum; however, the question of an aggravated felon's ability to request a hearing on eligibility for withholding of deportation was not addressed. Although the Executive Office for Immigration Review has determined that no hearing is possible in such cases, litigation on this issue is likely.

This section does not affect the Attorney General's authority to designate a country other than that of the alien's nationality for deportation. The provision is consistent with the intent of the United Nations Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees to permit denial of withholding of deportation in cases of persons convicted of a "particularly serious crime."

Section 304. Enhancing Penalties for Failing to Depart, or Reentering, After Final Order of Deportation. This section enhances penalties for failing to depart or for reentering after a final order of deportation has been issued.

Currently, an alien who is deportable for criminal offenses, document fraud, or as a security risk is subject to criminal penalties of up to 10 years imprisonment for failure to depart. However, there are no penalties for aliens deportable for other reasons than failure to depart. Subsection (a) retains the current 10 year penalty and provides for criminal penalties of up to 4 years' imprisonment for aliens who are issued deportation orders on other grounds and who fail to depart.

Subsection (b) increases the penalties for criminal aliens who reenter the U.S. after being formally deported. Currently, an alien convicted of a felony other than an aggravated felony who re-enters is subject to 5 years in prison and a criminal fine; this subsection extends the penalties to aliens convicted of three or more misdemeanors and increases the maximum prison sentence to 10 years. Aggravated felons who re-enter the U.S. currently are subject to criminal fines and up to 15 years in prison; this subsection increases the maximum prison sentence to 20 years. Language also is added to make it clear that any alien who stipulates to deportation during a criminal trial shall be considered to have been formally deported.

Subsection (c) would allow a court in a criminal proceeding against a deported alien who has re-entered the U.S. to re-examine the underlying deportation order only if the alien demonstrates (1) that she has exhausted available administrative remedies that may have been available against the deportation order, (2) that the deportation proceedings improperly deprived the alien of the opportunity for judicial review, and (3) that the entry of the order of deportation was "fundamentally unfair." This language, taken from United States v. Mendoza-Lopez, 481 U.S. 828 (1987), is intended to ensure that minimum due process was followed in the original deportation proceeding while preventing wholesale, time-consuming attacks on underlying deportation orders.

Section 305. Miscellaneous and Technical Changes. This section responds to two holdings of the 9th Circuit. Subsection (a) makes it clear that the Attorney General can authorize deportation proceedings to be conducted by electronic or telephonic means or, where waived or agreed to by the parties, in the absence of the alien.

Subsection (b) makes it clear that nothing in this Act or in section 242(i) (directing the Attorney General to begin deportation proceedings as quickly as possible after a conviction) shall be construed to create a legally enforceable right or benefit.

Subtitle B. Prevention and Punishment of Alien Smuggling.

Section 311. Increased Penalties for Alien Smuggling. This section increases the prison terms for alien smuggling in the following ways: 1) increases the penalty for alien smuggling to 10 years (current law is 5 years), 2) enhances the penalty if the smuggler willfully subjects any alien to a substantial risk of death or serious bodily harm by adding a penalty of up to 10 years, 3) requires the death penalty for a smuggler who causes death, and 4) provides a penalty of up to 5 years if a person knowingly hires a smuggled alien.

Section 312. Smuggling Aliens for Commission of Crimes. This section creates a new crime for smuggling aliens for the purpose of committing offenses against the U.S. All offenses punishable for more than 1 year are included, such as violations of, attempted violations of, and conspiracy to violate, laws on drug trafficking, prostitution, firearms trafficking, money laundering, gang activities, kidnapping, extortion, terrorism and organized crime activities. The penalty is enhanced by a minimum of 3 and maximum of 5 years.

Section 313. Addition of Alien Smuggling to RICO. This section adds alien smuggling to the list of crimes which establish the basis for bringing a RICO (Racketeering and Influenced Criminal Organizations) charge (at least two of the enumerated crimes are necessary to show a "pattern of racketeering activity"). Since a significant portion of alien smuggling is conducted by organized crime, this addition will allow law enforcement officials and prosecutors to use RICO penalties (such as forfeiture and imprisonment) against organized crime syndicates.

Section 314. Expanded Forfeiture for Smuggling or Harboring Illegal Aliens. This section expands current INS authority to seize and subject to forfeiture property used in, or facilitating, the smuggling or harboring of illegal aliens. This is important in cases when RICO charges (and penalties) are not available.

Section 315. Expansion in Definition of "Aggravated Felony." This section expands the definition of "aggravated felony" for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Currently the definition includes: murder, drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms or explosives, money laundering, terrorism and any crime of violence for which the sentence is 5 or more years. This section adds the following: firearms violations, failure to appear before a court to answer a felony charge, demanding or receiving ransom money, unlawful conduct relating to RICO, certain immigration-related offenses including alien smuggling and sale of fraudulent documents, child pornography, owning or operating a prostitution business, treason, and tax evasion exceeding \$200,000.

Section 316. Amendment of Sentencing Guidelines. This section directs the United States Sentencing Commission to review, and if necessary, amend its sentencing guidelines to assign an offense level of at least 19 to a first offense under (1) Section 274(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by Section 311(1); (2) Section 274(a)(3) and (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by Section 311(2); and (3) Section 274(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by Section 312.

Section 317. Increased Penalty for Visa Fraud. This section

amends Sections 1542 (false statement), 1543 (forgery), 1544 (misuse of passport), 1545 (safe conduct violation), and 1546(a) (fraud and misuse of visas) of Title 18, United States Code, to increase the maximum penalties for various types of immigration fraud from five years' to ten years' imprisonment.

Section 318. Training of Airline Personnel in Detection of Fraudulent Documents. This section is designed to assist the training of airline personnel in the detection of fraudulent documents.

Subtitle C. Border Patrol.

Section 321. Border Patrol Agents. This section authorizes funding for an additional 1,000 Border Patrol agents.

Section 322. INS Criminal Investigators. This section authorizes funding for an additional 1,000 INS criminal investigators.

Section 323. Criminal Alien Tracking Center. This section authorizes funding for the operation of a criminal alien tracking center as established by 8 U.S.C. 1252(a)(3)(A).

TITLE IV--GANGS, JUVENILES, DRUGS, AND PROSECUTORS

Section 401. Short Title. Title IV shall be known as the "Anti-Gang and Youth Protection Act of 1993."

Subtitle A. Criminal Youth Gangs.

Section 411. Criminal Street Gang Offenses. Section 411 adds a new chapter 94 to title 18 of the United States Code, designed to assist prosecutors in combatting the proliferation of violent youth gang activity.

This section makes it a separate criminal offense to 1) commit, or to attempt to commit, a "predicate gang crime" with intent to promote or further the activities of a "criminal street gang" or for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining or increasing position in such a gang; 2) to participate, or attempt to participate, in a criminal street gang, or conspire to do so; 3) to command, counsel, persuade, induce, entice, or coerce any individual to participate in a criminal street gang; or 4) to employ, use, command, counsel, persuade, induce, entice, or coerce any individual to commit, cause to commit, or facilitate the commission of, a predicate gang crime, with intent to promote the activities of a criminal street gang or for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining or increasing position in such gang.

The term "predicate gang crime" means any act or threat, or

attempted act or threat, which is chargeable under Federal or State law and punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year, involving murder, assault, robbery, extortion, burglary, arson, property damage or destruction, obstruction of justice, tampering with or retaliating against a witness, victim or informant, or manufacturing, importing, receiving, concealing, purchasing, selling, or possessing, or otherwise dealing in an illegal controlled substance.

The term "criminal street gang" means any organization, or group, of 5 or more individuals, whether formal or informal, who act in concert, or agree to act in concert, for a period in excess of 30 days, with a purpose that any of these individuals alone, or in any combination, commit or will commit, 2 or more predicate gang crimes.

Section 412. Crimes Involving the Use of Minors as RICO Predicates.

Section 413. Serious Juvenile Drug Offenses as Armed Career Criminal Act Predicates. This section treats certain serious drug crimes by juveniles as armed career criminal predicate offenses.

Section 414. Adult Prosecution of Serious Juvenile Offenders. This section creates a presumption in favor of adult prosecution of leaders of juvenile gangs or juveniles with a history of violent crime or drug activity.

Section 415. Increased Penalties for Employing Children to Distribute Drugs Near Schools and Playgrounds.

Section 416. Increased Penalties for Drug Trafficking Near Public Housing.

Section 417. Increased Penalties for Travel Act Crimes Involving Violence and Conspiracy to Commit Contract Killings.

Section 418. Amendments Concerning Records of Crimes Committed by Juveniles.

Section 419. Addition of Anti-Gang Byrne Grant Funding Objective. This section adds another objective to State and local law enforcement block grants to support programs addressing the need for effective bindover systems for adult prosecution of juveniles who commit serious violent crimes.

Subtitle B. Gang Prosecution.

Section 431. Additional Prosecutors. This section authorizes funding for additional assistant United States attorneys to be assigned to the prosecution of violent youth gangs.

Section 432. Gang Investigation Coordination and Information Collection. This section directs the Attorney General to develop a national strategy aimed at coordinating Federal gang-related investigations.

Section 433. Continuation of Federal-State Funding Formula.

Section 434. Grants for Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces.

TITLE V--DRUG CONTROL AND RURAL CRIME

This title assists in the fight against drug traffickers and violent criminals, with a special focus on crime in rural areas.

Subtitle A. Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas.

Section 501. Authorizations for Rural Law Enforcement Agencies. This section amends current State and local law enforcement grants program to authorize an additional \$250 million in grants for rural States.

Section 502. Rural Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces. This section directs the Attorney General to establish Rural Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces in every Federal judicial district that includes significant rural areas. Headed by the local U.S. Attorneys, the Task Forces would include personnel from DEA, FBI, Customs, U.S. Park Police, U.S. Marshals, and State and local law enforcement. These Task Forces would be required to coordinate activities to ensure that resources are used as effectively as possible.

Section 503. Cross-Designation of Federal Officers. This section permits the Attorney General to cross-designate up to 100 law enforcement officers from the U.S. Park Police, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and other law enforcement agencies to enforce Federal drug and criminal law in rural areas.

Section 504. Rural Drug Enforcement Training. This section establishes a specialized training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia to teach police officers and sheriffs from rural agencies the most effective methods of conducting drug trafficking investigations.

Subtitle B. Rural Drug Prevention and Treatment.

Section 511. Rural Substance Abuse Treatment and Education Grants. This section proposes a HHS drug prevention and treatment program for rural areas. Grants will go to hospitals, community health centers, and State agencies responsible for treatment. This section requires that, to the extent practicable, one grant should go to each state.

Subtitle C. Rural Areas Enhancement.

Section 521. Asset Forfeiture. This section requires that the assets forfeited by Rural Task Forces be used to enhance the operations of the Task Force and participating State and local law enforcement agencies.

Section 522. Prosecution of Clandestine Laboratory Operators. This section requires Federal prosecutors bringing charges against "ice" manufacturers to seek environmentally-related indictments as well as civil suits where environmental damage has occurred or hazardous waste has been dumped.

Subtitle D. Chemical Control.

Section 531. Short Title.

Section 532. Definition Amendments. This section eliminates the terms 'Precursor Chemical' and 'Essential Chemical' and replaces them with 'List I Chemical' and 'List II Chemical.' This section also expands the definition of 'Regulated Person' and 'Regulated Transaction' to include brokers and traders.

Section 533. Registration Requirements.

Section 534. Reporting of Listed Chemical Manufacturing. This section requires all manufacturers to submit annual reports on the total quantity of listed chemicals produced during the year. This reporting requirement does not apply to the manufacture of drug products containing List I Chemicals covered by the legal drug exemption.

Section 535. Reports by Brokers and Traders; criminal penalties. This section provides that brokers and traders will have the same recordkeeping and reporting requirements for international transactions as exporters and will be subject to the same criminal penalties.

Section 536. Exemption Authority; additional penalties. This section allows the DEA to apply a targeted approach to export controls. This section also establishes criminal penalties for attempting to evade reporting requirements and for smuggling listed drugs.

Section 537. Amendments to List I. This section deletes three chemicals that were added by the Crime Control Act of 1990. Two of the three deleted chemicals are not controlled under Federal law and the third is already listed as a controlled substance. This section also adds to List I two chemicals that are used to illicitly manufacture the immediate precursor to methamphetamine.

Section 538. Elimination of Regular Supplier Status and Creation

of Regular Importer Status. This section places the focus of control on the U.S. firm that imports a listed chemical. The present focus is on the foreign firm that supplied the chemical.

Section 539. Administrative Inspections and Authority. This section gives the DEA the same inspection authority for listed chemicals as it presently has for controlled substances.

Section 540. Threshold Amounts. This section clarifies the Attorney General's authority to eliminate thresholds for specific chemicals.

Section 541. Management of Listed Chemicals. This section creates an additional felony if an individual violates the Solid Waste Disposal Act in the handling of chemicals used to illegally manufacture a controlled substance.

Section 542. Forfeiture Expansion. This section subjects listed chemicals to the same forfeiture provisions that apply to controlled substances.

Section 543. Attorney General Access to the National Practitioner Data Bank. This section grants the DEA full access to all information in the National Practitioners Data Bank, such as adverse State licensing actions and other reportable data.

Section 544. Regulations and Effective Date.

Subtitle E. Personnel.

Section 551. More Agents for the Drug Enforcement Administration. The section authorizes funding for the hiring of additional DEA agents.

Section 552. Adequate Staffing of the Office of National Drug Policy. This section ensures that the Office of National Drug Policy will be adequately staffed.

TITLE VI--PUNISHMENT AND DETERRENCE

Subtitle A. Death Penalty. This subtitle provides necessary procedural provisions and conforming amendments to enable law enforcement authorities to seek the death penalty for the most heinous federal crimes (47 separate offenses) and it authorizes the death penalty for the District of Columbia. It is identical in most respects to the federal death penalty proposal which passed the House in 1990 and 1991.

In all, this subtitle provides the death penalty for the following offenses: 1) espionage; 2) treason; 3) aircraft destruction where death results; 4) motor vehicle destruction where death results; 5) retaliatory murder against an official's

family; 6) murder of members of Congress or the Cabinet; 7)-9) three explosive offenses where death results; 10) murder in special territorial jurisdictions; 11) murder of Federal judges and court officers; 12) witness tampering where death results; 13) mailing dangerous articles where death results; 14) assassination of the President, 15) wrecking trains where death results; 16) bank robbery where death results; 17) certain drug-related killings; and 18) air piracy where death results.

This subtitle also imposes the death penalty for the following new offenses: 1) violence at international airports where death results; 2) Federal child abuse resulting in death; 3) conspiracy against civil rights where death results; 4) violence against a person exercising Federal rights where death results; 5) firearms murders during Federal crimes of violence; 6) fatal firearms attacks at Federal facilities; 7) drive-by shootings where death results; 8) murder in the furtherance of genocide; 9) murder of local law enforcement officials assisting Federal law enforcement officials; 10) murder of certain foreign officials; 11) murder by prisoner serving life term; 12) murder by escaped federal prisoner; 13) kidnapping where death results; 14) hostage taking where death results; 15) murder of jurors and court officers; 16) retaliatory murder of witnesses; 17) attempted assassination of the President /1/; 18) murder for hire; 19) murder in aid of racketeering; 20) sexual exploitation resulting in death; 21) violence against maritime navigation where death results; 22) violence against maritime platforms where death results; 23) terrorist murders of Americans abroad; 24) use of weapons of mass destruction where death results; 25) torture where death results; 26) drug kingpins currently subject to mandatory life /1/; 27) drug kingpins who attempt to kill to obstruct justice /1/; 28) murder in the course of drug felonies NOTE /1/ No resulting death is required for the death penalty to be considered.

This subtitle also amends title 18 of the United States Code to authorize the death penalty for murders in the District of Columbia. It proposes a separate set of procedures applicable to capital cases brought in the District of Columbia in order to address D.C.'s particular problems as well as the unique federal-District relationship.

Subtitle B. Equal Justice Act. The Equal Justice Act establishes additional safeguards against racial bias in the administration of capital punishment and other penalties. It codifies certain Supreme Court decisions addressing racial discriminatory practices in the imposition of the death penalty. It permits a motion by the defense attorney to examine jurors on the risk of racial prejudice during voir dire (Turner v. Murray (1986)); permits a change of venue where an impartial jury cannot be obtained (Irvin v. Dowd (1967)); and prohibits all appeals to racial prejudice or bias by defense counsel or the prosecutor

before the jury.

Subtitle C. Enhanced Penalties for Criminal Use of Firearms and Explosives.

Section 661. Smuggling Firearms in Aid of Drug Trafficking. This section increases the penalties for smuggling firearms in furtherance of drug trafficking.

Section 662. Prohibition against Theft of Firearms or Explosives. This section imposes a ten-year maximum penalty for the theft of firearms.

Section 663. Increased Penalty for Knowingly False, Material Statement in connection with the Acquisition of a Firearm by a Licensed Dealer. This section increases the maximum penalty for making a knowingly false, material statement in connection with the purchase of a firearm.

Section 664. Summary Destruction of Explosives subject to Forfeiture.

Section 665. Elimination of Outmoded Parole Language.

Section 666. Receipt of Firearms by Nonresident. This section makes it illegal to transfer firearms to a nonresident unless for lawful purposes.

Section 667. Prohibition of Theft of Firearms or Explosives from Licensee.

Section 668. Increased Penalty for Interstate Gun Trafficking. This section increases the maximum penalty for interstate gun trafficking.

Section 669. Prohibition of Transactions involving Stolen Firearms which have Moved in Interstate or Foreign Commerce.

Section 670. Possession of Explosives by Felons and Others. This section makes possession of explosives by felons equivalent to receipt of explosives.

Section 671. Disposition of Forfeited Firearms. This section facilitates the disposition of firearms forfeited to the Federal government. The government may use forfeited weapons or sell firearms which are historic antiques.

Section 672. Definition of Burglary under the Armed Career Criminal Statute. This section defines burglary under the armed career criminal statute.

Subtitle D. Exclusionary Rule Reform. This subtitle is

identical to the exclusionary rule reform proposal which passed the House of Representatives as an amendment to H.R. 3371 in 1991.

This subtitle adds a new section 3509 to the Federal criminal code. Subsection 3509(a) would provide that evidence shall not be excluded in any Federal proceeding on the ground that the search or seizure was in violation of the Fourth Amendment, if the search or seizure was carried out in circumstances justifying an objectively reasonable belief that it was in conformity with the Fourth Amendment. A police officer's mere subjective belief in the legality of his or her own search is insufficient to support admissibility. This would extend the underlying principle of United States v. Leon, 468 U.S. 897 (1984), so as to bar the exclusion of evidence obtained in cases involving warrantless searches, as well as in cases involving searches made pursuant to a warrant.

This subtitle also provides specifically that the fact that evidence was obtained pursuant to a warrant constitutes prima facie evidence of the existence of circumstances justifying an objectively reasonable belief that a search was in conformity with the Fourth Amendment.

Subsection 3509(b) would bar the exclusion of evidence in Federal proceedings on the basis of non-constitutional violations except as expressly authorized by statute or rule promulgated by the Supreme Court. Subsection 3509(c) makes it clear that the section is not construed as reflecting legislative approval of the exclusion of evidence as a sanction for official misconduct in any circumstances.

Subtitle E. Pre-Trial Interrogation. Subtitle E provides that it is the sense of the Congress that the Attorney General shall instruct all United States Attorneys, and implement policies consistent therewith, that confessions obtained in conformity with Section 3501 of title 18, United States Code, will be offered into evidence.

TITLE VII--ELIMINATION OF DELAYS IN CARRYING OUT SENTENCES

This title curbs the abuse of habeas corpus by state and federal prisoners and is identical to the habeas corpus amendment to the crime bill, which passed the Senate by a vote of 58 to 40 in 1991.

Subtitle A. General Habeas Corpus Reform. Subtitle A proposes general habeas corpus reform.

Subtitle B. Death Penalty Litigation Procedures. Subtitle B contains reforms aimed at addressing the unique problems of abuse and delay in capital cases. It is modelled after the "Powell

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Committee" proposal for death penalty litigation. (The States may opt in. If a State opts in, it must provide counsel in state collateral review, and it limits the petitioner to a single habeas petition.) It improves upon the Powell Committee by including the "full and fair" rule of deference for state court adjudications and placing time limits upon the Federal courts.

Subtitle C. Equalization of Capital Habeas Corpus Litigation Funding. Subtitle C ensures that, each year, State Attorneys General shall receive habeas corpus litigation support grants equal in amount given to capital resource centers.

TITLE VII--PREVENTION OF TERRORISM

Subtitle A. Penalties and Offenses. Subtitle A establishes penalties for providing "material support" to terrorists. "Material support" includes, but is not limited to, currency or other financial securities, lodging, training, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation, and other physical assets. Subtitle A also increases the penalties for terrorism offenses and extends to 10 years the statute of limitations for certain terrorism offenses.

Subtitle B. Removal of Alien Terrorists. Subtitle B establishes a mechanism for the removal of alien terrorists that protects certain classified information whose disclosure may be necessary to show that an alien is deportable. In a special removal hearing established by this subtitle, a judge shall authorize the introduction in camera and ex parte of any item of evidence for which the judge determines that public disclosure would pose a risk to the national security of the United States because it would disclose classified information.

Subtitle C. Enhanced Entry Controls. Subtitle C establishes tougher entry controls to prevent the type of abuse of our asylum system that allowed the entry of at least one of the indicted suspects in the World Trade Towers bombing. For example, it would allow an examining immigration officer to exclude, without a hearing, any alien who 1) presents fraudulent documents to the examining immigration officer, 2) does not have any reasonable basis for legal entry into the United States, and 3) does not indicate an intention to apply for political asylum.

TITLE IX--VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND CHILD ABUSE

Subtitle A. Victims' Rights. Subtitle A enhances the access of victims to the criminal justice system and provides victims with mandatory restitution.

Subtitle B. National Child Protection Act. Subtitle B directs the Attorney General to establish a national system through which

child care organizations may obtain the benefits of a national criminal background check to determine if persons who are current or prospective child care providers have committed child abuse crimes or other serious crimes.

Subtitle C. Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children Registration Act. Subtitle C directs the Attorney General to establish guidelines for State programs requiring any person who is convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor to register a current address with a designated State law enforcement agency for 10 years after release from prison, being placed on parole, or being placed on supervised release.

TITLE X--VIOLENT CRIMES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT

Subtitle A. Violent Crimes. Subtitle A establishes maximum penalties for certain crimes, including assault, manslaughter, and carjacking. Subtitle A also requires that a person convicted of a third crime of violence shall be sentenced to not less than a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release.

Subtitle B. National Commission to Support Law Enforcement. Subtitle B establishes a 24-member National Commission to Support Law Enforcement. The Commission is charged with studying and recommending changes regarding law enforcement agencies and law enforcement issues on the Federal, State, and local levels, including the 1) sufficiency of funding, 2) the conditions of law enforcement employment, 3) the effectiveness of information-sharing systems, 4) the status of law enforcement research, 5) the adequacy of equipment, physical resources, and human resources, 6) the cooperation among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, 7) the responsibility of governments and law enforcement agencies in solving the crime problem, and 8) the impact of the criminal justice system, including court scheduling and prison overcrowding, on law enforcement. The Commission must submit a report to Congress within 18 months.

TITLE XI--CIVIL RIGHTS OFFENSES

Title XI increases the maximum penalties for serious violent acts in violation of criminal civil rights statutes.

TITLE XII--PUBLIC CORRUPTION

Title XII strengthens the Federal laws against public corruption by increasing the penalties, providing a more adequate basis of Federal jurisdiction to prosecute corruption offenses, prohibiting retaliation against whistleblowers who expose public corruption, and through specific provisions relating to election fraud and drug-related corruption.

TITLE XIII--FUNDING

Section 1301. Reduction in Overhead Costs Incurred in Federally Sponsored Research. This section states that the Congressional Budget Office estimates that capping the overhead payment rate for Federally-funded university research at 90% of the current level will produce savings of \$1.54 billion over five years.

Section 1302. Overhead Expense Reduction. This section reduces the overhead expenses identified and reduced by the President in Executive Order 12837 by an additional 5 percent. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the reduction in overhead expenses required by this section will produce savings of approximately \$6 billion over five years.

Section 1303. Funding of Programs Authorized by this Act. This section provides that the amount of available budget authority resulting from the enactment of sections 1301 and 1302 shall be reallocated as follows:

1. \$300 million for America's Safe Streets Program as authorized by section 102 (\$100 million for FY94, \$125 million for FY95, \$175 million for FY96, \$200 million for FY97, and \$200 million for FY98).
2. \$650 million for the Cops-on-the-Street grants as authorized by section 112 (\$100 million for FY94, \$100 million for FY95, \$150 million for FY96, \$150 million for FY97, and \$150 million for FY98).
3. \$250 million for the Police Corps as authorized by section 130 (\$50 million for FY94, \$100 million for FY95, and \$100 million for FY96).
4. \$300 million for Community Policing grants as authorized by section 141 (\$60 million for FY94, \$60 million for FY95, \$60 million for FY96, \$60 million for FY97, and \$60 million for FY98).
5. \$100 million for Police Automation and Technology as authorized by section 153 (\$100 million for FY94).
6. \$2 billion for the Regional Prisons as authorized by section 165 (\$200 million for FY94, \$400 million for FY95, \$400 million for FY96, \$500 million for FY97, and \$500 million for FY98).
7. \$1 billion for the Prison Construction and Operation grants as authorized by section 177 (\$200 million for FY94, \$200 million for FY95, \$200 million for FY96, \$200 million for FY97, and \$200 million for FY98).
8. \$500 million for America's Safe Schools Program as authorized by section 202 (\$100 million for FY94, \$100 million for FY95, \$100 million for FY96, \$100 million for FY97, and \$100 million for FY98).

for FY98).

9. \$500 million for the Federal Safe School Districts as authorized by section 203 (\$100 million for FY94, \$100 million for FY95, \$100 million for FY96, \$100 million for FY97, and \$100 million for FY98).

10. \$300 million for the hiring of 1,000 additional Border Patrol agents as authorized by section 321 (\$60 million for FY94, \$60 million for FY95, \$60 million for FY96, \$60 million for FY97, and \$60 million for FY98).

11. \$385 million for the hiring of 1,000 additional INS criminal investigators as authorized by section 322 (\$77 million for FY94, \$77 million for FY95, \$77 million for FY96, \$77 million for FY97, and \$77 million for FY98).

12. \$13 million for the operation of a criminal alien tracking center as authorized by section 323 (\$5 million for FY94, \$2 million for FY95, \$2 million for FY96, \$2 million for FY97, and \$2 million for FY98).

13. \$100 million for the hiring of additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violent youth gangs as authorized by section 431 (\$20 million for FY94, \$20 million for FY95, \$20 million for FY96, \$20 million for FY97, and \$20 million for FY98).

14. \$1 million for Gang Investigation Coordination as authorized by section 432 (\$1 million for FY94).

15. \$250 million for Rural Law Enforcement grants as authorized by section 501 (\$50 million for FY94, \$50 million for FY95, \$50 million for FY96, \$50 million for FY97, and \$50 million for FY98).

16. \$5 million for Rural Drug Enforcement Training as authorized by section 504 (\$1 million for FY94, \$1 million for FY95, \$1 million for FY96, \$1 million for FY97 and \$1 million for FY98).

17. \$110 million for Rural Substance Abuse Treatment and Education grants as authorized by section 511 (\$25 million for FY94, \$25 million for FY95, \$20 million for FY96, \$20 million for FY97, and \$20 million for FY98).

18. \$100 million for the hiring of additional DEA agents as authorized by section 551 (\$20 million for FY94, \$20 million for FY95, \$20 million for FY96, \$20 million for FY97, and \$20 million for FY98).

19. \$120 million for Counterterrorism operations as authorized by section 811 (\$60 million for FY94 and \$60 million for FY95).

20. \$40 million for Child Abuse Information grants as authorized by section 916 (\$20 million for FY94, \$10 million for FY95, and \$10 million for FY96).

21. \$1 million for the establishment of the National Commission to Support Law Enforcement as authorized by section 1030 (\$1 million for FY94).

NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1993

SAFE STREETS:

- ◆ **Police:** Provides \$2 Billion over 5 years for programs to place additional police officers on the streets. The money is distributed as follows: \$800 million for defense conversion (placing former military in law enforcement); \$650 for cops on the beat; \$250 for police corps; \$300 million for community policing; and \$100 million for police automation.
- ◆ **Prisons:** Provides \$3 Billion over 5 years for prison construction to remove career criminals from the street. \$2 Billion of the funding will be used to construct ten regional prisons for both federal and state offenders. State participation is conditioned on the state adopting truth in sentencing, mandatory minimums, pretrial detention, and victims' rights. \$1 billion will be used for matching grants to states for prison construction and operation. Also modifies use of prison caps as judicial remedy.

SAFE SCHOOLS:

- ◆ **Safe Schools:** Provides \$1 Billion for safer schools. Allows the federal government to pay the salaries of former military officials who become public school teachers. Allows local communities to elect to become "federal safe school districts" thereby qualifying for federal grants for greater security, including metal detectors and improved police patrols around schools.

TERRORISM PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL ALIEN REFORM:

- ◆ **Prevention of Terrorism:** Establishes penalties for providing material support to terrorists; provides mechanism for removal of terrorist aliens; and establishes tougher entry controls to prevent abuse of asylum system.
- ◆ **Criminal Aliens and Smuggling:** Improves deportation procedures for criminal aliens; enhances penalties for failing to depart or for reentry; enhances penalties for alien smuggling. Provides 1,000 additional border patrol agents and 1,000 additional criminal investigators.

STREET GANGS:

- ◆ **Gangs:** Federalizes serious gang offenses; makes gang use of minors a RICO predicate; extends funding for state anti-gang task forces; creates federal anti-gang task force.

REVITALIZE THE DRUG WAR:

- ◆ **Drug Control and Rural Crime:** Revitalizes federal anti-drug efforts by increasing number of DEA agents, and increasing anti-drug efforts in rural America; insures adequate staffing of drug czar's office; and cracks down on trafficking in precursor chemicals.

PUNISHMENT AND DETERRENCE:

- ◆ Establishes a comprehensive federal death penalty, enhances penalties for firearms offenses and other crimes of violence. Contains several reform measures of import to prosecutors including exclusionary rule reform and racial bias safeguards.
- ◆ Enhances mandatory minimum penalties for criminals who commit violent crimes with firearms. Mandatory life imprisonment for three-time losers.
- ◆ Habeas Corpus Reform: Contains tough, Senate-passed habeas corpus reform and equalizes funding for state attorneys general.
- ◆ Victims' Rights and Child Abuse: Improves access of victims to the criminal justice system; provides for background checks child care workers; and requires convicted child molesters to register their address with law enforcement.

FUNDING:

- ◆ Unlike previous crime bills, the "Neighborhood Security Act" will be paid for.
- ◆ Caps overhead payment rate for federally-funded university research at 90% of current level yielding \$1.54 billion over 5 years.
- ◆ Cuts overhead in the federal government by 5% above the cuts proposed by the Administration, yielding \$6 billion over 5 years.

NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1993--FUNDING

I. SAVINGS (estimated by the Congressional Budget Office)

a. Cutting Overhead in the Federal Government by 5% above the Cuts Proposed in Executive Order 12837

Overhead includes travel and transportation, rental payments, communications, utilities, printing and reproduction, supplies and materials, consulting services, and other services.

FY94--\$1.2 billion
 FY95--\$1.2 billion
 FY96--\$1.2 billion
 FY97--\$1.2 billion
 FY98--\$1.2 billion

Subtotal--\$6 billion

b. Capping the Overhead Payment Rate for Federally-Funded University Research at 90% of Current Levels

FY94--\$150 million
 FY95--\$310 million
 FY96--\$350 million
 FY97--\$360 million
 FY98--\$370 million

Subtotal--\$1.54 billion

c. Total Savings

FY94--\$1.35 billion
 FY95--\$1.51 billion
 FY96--\$1.55 billion
 FY97--\$1.56 billion
 FY98--\$1.57 billion

Five-Year Total--\$7.54 billion

II. ALLOCATIONS

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>
America's Safe Streets	\$100M	\$125M	\$175M	\$200M	\$200M
Cops-on-the-Street	\$100M	\$100M	\$150M	\$150M	\$150M
Police Corps	\$50M	\$100M	\$100M	*	*
Community Policing	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M

News From Congressman Bob Michel



18th District, Illinois

House Republican Leader

August 4, 1993

I am pleased to join today with Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole in introducing our Republican Crime Emergency legislation. I want to also thank Bill McCollum who headed our House Republican Task Force on crime which has so ably crafted the House legislation.

Today what you have in this package is a commitment to a federal/state partnership in battling crime. Together we will work for safe streets, safe schools and safer shores and borders.

We provide funding for putting thousands more uniformed officers back on the beat where their presence can deter crime.

We provide funding for a partnership in building regional prisons to keep those who commit crimes off the streets.

We provide funding to stem the tidal wave of illegal immigration which costs our society billions of dollars and lessens the opportunity for legal immigrants who have waited years to come to our shores.

From the states we ask to see their commitment toward fighting crime. We want to see them committed to keeping criminals in prison for at least 85% of their term and we want States to impose mandatory minimum sentences so that people actually serve time for crimes they commit.

Let me just add that no legislative proposal will end crime. We can and must pass laws that will help. But every citizen has a role to play and it is only with that cooperation and responsibility that we will be effective in the war on crime.

of Regular Importer Status. This section places the focus of control on the U.S. firm that imports a listed chemical. The present focus is on the foreign firm that supplied the chemical.

Section 539. Administrative Inspections and Authority. This section gives the DEA the same inspection authority for listed chemicals as it presently has for controlled substances.

Section 540. Threshold Amounts. This section clarifies the Attorney General's authority to eliminate thresholds for specific chemicals.

Section 541. Management of Listed Chemicals. This section creates an additional felony if an individual violates the Solid Waste Disposal Act in the handling of chemicals used to illegally manufacture a controlled substance.

Section 542. Forfeiture Expansion. This section subjects listed chemicals to the same forfeiture provisions that apply to controlled substances.

Section 543. Attorney General Access to the National Practitioner Data Bank. This section grants the DEA full access to all information in the National Practitioners Data Bank, such as adverse State licensing actions and other reportable data.

Section 544. Regulations and Effective Date.

Subtitle E. Personnel.

Section 551. More Agents for the Drug Enforcement Administration. The section authorizes funding for the hiring of additional DEA agents.

Section 552. Adequate Staffing of the Office of National Drug Policy. This section ensures that the Office of National Drug Policy will be adequately staffed.

TITLE VI--PUNISHMENT AND DETERRENCE

Subtitle A. Death Penalty. This subtitle provides necessary procedural provisions and conforming amendments to enable law enforcement authorities to seek the death penalty for the most heinous federal crimes (47 separate offenses) and it authorizes the death penalty for the District of Columbia. It is identical in most respects to the federal death penalty proposal which passed the House in 1990 and 1991.

In all, this subtitle provides the death penalty for the following offenses: 1) espionage; 2) treason; 3) aircraft destruction where death results; 4) motor vehicle destruction where death results; 5) retaliatory murder against an official's



NEWS RELEASE

Congressman

George W. Gekas

17th District, Pennsylvania

2410 Rayburn House Office Building • Washington, D.C. 20515 • 202-225-4315

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE/August 4, 1993

CONTACT: BRIAN SANSONI

REP. GEKAS: JUSTICE SYSTEM IS BROKEN, IT'S TIME TO FIX IT

WASHINGTON--U.S. Rep. George W. Gekas (R-PA/17th) said today that a new Republican anti-crime initiative "takes major steps in fixing something that is definitely broken: our nation's criminal justice system." Gekas joined Senate Republican Leader Robert Dole (R-KS), House Republican Leader Bob Michel (R-IL), and other members of the Republican Task Force on Crime at a Capitol Hill news conference to introduce the GOP anti-crime package.

"President Clinton made a very clear statement to a joint session of Congress concerning crime legislation," said Gekas. "He said, and I quote, 'I ask you to help to protect our families against the violent crime which terrorizes our people and which tears our communities apart. We must pass a tough crime bill.' Well, Mr. President, we have one here."

"Republicans in Congress are offering an innovative plan that will help put more police on the street and help keep violent criminals where they belong: behind bars. Unfortunately, the major moves on crime made by the Administration thus far have gutted the Drug Czar's office, decreased funding for new prisons, and fired 93 U.S. Attorneys."

Gekas, a former prosecutor, helped craft sections of the bill, including "the death penalty procedures that have in 1990, and again 1991, been adopted by the House. These procedures and conforming amendments will enable law enforcement authorities to seek the death penalty for the most heinous federal crimes."

Other highlights of the package provide funds to localities to put more police on the streets; establish a system of regional prisons; enhance penalties for various crimes against children and crimes in which minors are used; provide tough new penalties for interstate stalking of women and for repeat sex offenders; require life sentences for three-time violent criminal offenders.

"We accomplish many things in our bill, and most of all, we pay for it," said Gekas. "We cut federal administrative overhead expenses across-the-board by five percent. We cap the funding of overhead expenses for university research grants at 90 percent of current levels. Together, this provides \$7.5 billion to build regional prisons, put more police on the street, and pay for new Border Patrol and INS investigators to get a handle on our out of control illegal immigration problem."

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DICK ARMEY

News Release

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 4, 1993

Contact: Pat Shortridge
202/225-7772

ARMEY STATEMENT ON NEWLY UNVEILED REPUBLICAN CRIME PLAN

Basic personal safety is an issue of grave concern for millions of Americans. Our big cities and small towns are plagued by acts of depravity and violence unthinkable even a decade ago. The reason for this crime explosion is that as a society we have come to tolerate higher and higher levels of criminal behavior.

The simple fact of the matter is we need more police to track down and arrest criminals and more prison space to keep them off the streets. We're willing to spend an additional \$5 billion -- offset by other spending cuts of course -- to begin the process of making America safe again. But we're only going to provide this new money to those state and local governments that are serious about fighting crimes.

We're willing to make a deal with states: if you promise to pass tough minimum sentences for violent and repeat criminals, and challenge liberal judges who tell you that each prisoner gets his own cell plus air conditioning and cable tv, we'll send you the resources to finish the job.

It's time to make sure that crime no longer pays, that Americans regardless of race, gender, or income can feel safe in their homes and on the streets of their communities. Crime is our national shame. It's an impediment to the economic progress of millions of our citizens and it costs us billions every year. If we are to extend the promise of America to all our citizens, we must put the needs of honest hard working citizens ahead of the pariahs that plague our nation.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

**BILL McCOLLUM****8th District—Florida**

2266 Rayburn House Office Building

Washington, DC. 20515

202/225-2176

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 4, 1993CONTACT: Scott Brenner
202-225-2176**McCOLLUM, DOLE INTRODUCE REPUBLICAN CRIME BILL**

Washington - Representative Bill McCollum (R-Fla.) and Senator Bob Dole (R-Kan.) introduced the Republican's crime packages in the House and Senate today which they said are designed to make the federal criminal justice system more effective and responsive to the needs of America.

"Our streets and schools are no longer safe, our prisons are overcrowded and terrorists are blowing up famous buildings in our cities," McCollum said. "Every year nearly five million people in the U.S. are victims of violent crime. The crime rate has increased 500 percent since 1960, yet violent criminals are serving shorter sentences. Studies show the expected punishment for committing a serious crime has tumbled by two-thirds since the 1950's. This must be reversed.

In an morning press conference, McCollum, who serves as the Chairman of the House Leadership Task Force on Crime, said the comprehensive crime bill is designed to severely punish those who commit violent crimes as well as to work closely with states in addressing their needs particularly in the area of prison overcrowding.

"The only way to make our streets safe is to put certainty and swiftness of punishment back into our criminal justice system," McCollum said. "We must lock up violent criminals and throw away the keys."

McCollum highlighted one section of the House bill that would set up federal-state partnerships to build and operate regional prisons for the incarceration of state prisoners convicted of violent crimes. In order to participate in such partnerships, states would have to enact truth in sentencing laws that ensure the actual time served by those convicted of crimes of violence and serious drug trafficking is at least 85 percent of the sentence imposed, and 10 year minimum mandatory sentences for two time felons who commit a crime of violence using a firearm or involving sexual assault.

McCollum added that this approach was in stark contrast to the

Democrat leadership's handling of the crime issue. "The Democrat leadership's argument is that we need to catch more criminals. That's a problem, but the real issue is prison overcrowding and we address that issue head on without giving up mandatory sentencing and other policies that keep criminals off the streets."

McCollum also pointed out that the bill provides funds for grants to cities and counties to increase the police presence in various localities, enhances penalties for crimes against children, provides grants for safe school districts, provides tough new penalties for interstate stalking of women and for recidivist sex offenders, increases penalties for terrorists and makes it easier to deport criminal aliens and terrorists.

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Bob Dole



NEWS

U.S. SENATOR FOR KANSAS

FROM:

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1993

CONTACT: Clarkson Hine
(202) 224-5358

ANTI-CRIME BILL

DOLE UNVEILS "NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ACT":
COMPREHENSIVE GOP PLAN TO RESTORE ORDER & COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME

"We have nothing to fear but fear itself." Those words spoken by Franklin Roosevelt over 60 years ago, inspired a nation in a time of crisis.

Today, America faces another crisis. For across the nation -- be it on the streets of our major cities, our suburbs, and even our rural communities -- there is something to fear besides fear.

It is the fear that causes us to lock our doors at all times. It is the fear that makes parents worry when they send their children off to school. And it is the fear that like so many of our friends and neighbors, we, too, will be the victims of violent crime.

Violent Crime Way Up

Since 1960, the rate of violent crime has increased by more than 500%. A staggering eight out of ten Americans can expect to be a victim of violent crime at least once during their lifetimes.

These numbers would be unbelievable, if they were not true.

The bill we are introducing today will not stem the tide of violence overnight, nor does it address what I believe to be one of the "root" causes of crime -- family breakdown and the staggering rise in illegitimate births.

But as we grapple with these longer-term problems, America needs a tourniquet, a short-term plan to stop the bleeding on our streets and restore the order that the American people deserve.

The Neighborhood Security Act seeks to restore order in the following ways:

More Police -- Retrain Military

First, by providing \$2 billion for the hiring of additional police officers, including the reassignment and retraining as police officers of those members of the military who have been discharged as a result of the defense build-down.

More Prisons, Safe Schools

Second, by providing \$3 billion in funding for additional state and federal prison construction and operation.

Third, by establishing federal safe school districts that would be eligible for \$500 million in federal grants to purchase metal detectors, closed-circuit cameras, increased police patrols, and gun hotlines.

Fight Illegal Immigration, Reform Criminal Laws

Fourth, by giving the border patrol and the I.N.S. more resources to stem the flow into this country of criminal aliens, and by providing for a large part of our prison

who today make up an increasingly large part of the prison population.

Fifth, by reforming our criminal laws to stop the seemingly endless appeals that clog up our court system and deny justice to the victims of crime.

Bill is Paid For

Finally, unlike other crime bills, the Neighborhood Security Act pays for itself with offsetting spending cuts -- first, by cutting overhead in the federal government, and second, by reducing the overhead payment rate for federally-funded university research.

Security should not be a partisan issue. Crime affects all Americans. And criminals certainly do not discriminate between Republicans and Democrats.

Today, Republicans have a plan. And we stand ready to work with the President and with our Democrat colleagues to put an end to the violence that has become the unfortunate rule of life in America, rather than the rare exception.

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Neighborhood Security Act--Cosponsors

1. Dole
2. Hatch
3. Thurmond
4. Gramm
5. Mack
6. Helms
7. D'Amato
8. Kassebaum
9. Stevens
10. Simpson
11. Cochran
12. Lott
13. Grassley
14. Domenici
15. Brown
16. Nickles



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
U.S. Congress
Washington, DC 20515

Robert D. Reischauer
Director

July 30, 1993

Honorable Robert Dole
Republican Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Leader:

As you requested, the Congressional Budget Office is pleased to provide additional information about the estimated savings that would result from a ten percent cut in the overhead rate paid to each university that receives federal research funding. This proposal was discussed as part of option DOM-44 in our publication Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options, which was released in February 1993.

We estimate that a ten percent cut in the overhead rate would make possible outlay savings of \$150 million in fiscal year 1994, \$310 million in 1995, \$350 million in 1996, \$360 million in 1997, and \$370 million in 1998. To achieve these savings, the Congress would have to reduce the appropriations for university research by an amount corresponding to the mandated reduction in overhead costs.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Mark Grabowicz, who can be reached at 226-2860.

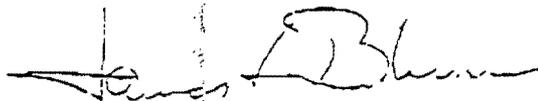
Sincerely,

Robert D. Reischauer

Honorable Robert Dole
Page 2

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.
The CBO staff contact is Mickey Buhl, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,



for

Robert D. Reischauer
Director



July 9, 1993

Honorable Robert Dale
Republican Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Leader:

As you requested, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated the savings that could be obtained by reducing administrative expenses for government agencies.

On February 10, 1993, the President issued Executive Order 12857 requiring agencies to submit budgets incorporating reductions in administrative expenses of 3 percent in 1994, 6 percent in 1995, 9 percent in 1996, and 14 percent in 1997, relative to 1993 spending adjusted for inflation. The Office of Management and Budget has categorized about \$22 billion in 1993 executive branch spending as administrative costs. (These costs include certain categories of overhead expenses, but do not include the costs of any salaries or benefits for personnel.) If appropriations are reduced accordingly, the executive order will result in savings of about \$3.5 billion in 1998 and \$11 billion over the 1994-1998 period, compared to 1993 spending adjusted for inflation.

Cutting administrative costs by an additional 5 percentage points in each year would produce additional savings of about \$1.2 billion a year, or \$6 billion over five years. This would necessitate a reduction from the inflation-adjusted 1993 level of 8 percent in 1994, 11 percent in 1995, 14 percent in 1996, and 19 percent in 1997. If appropriations were reduced accordingly, total savings would be \$17 billion over five years, compared to \$11 billion for the Administration's plan.

The executive order and legislation requiring reductions in administrative costs would not, by themselves, reduce federal spending. Savings would result only if appropriations were correspondingly reduced.

20. \$40 million for Child Abuse Information grants as authorized by section 916 (\$20 million for FY94, \$10 million for FY95, and \$10 million for FY96).

21. \$1 million for the establishment of the National Commission to Support Law Enforcement as authorized by section 1030 (\$1 million for FY94).

for FY98).

9. \$500 million for the Federal Safe School Districts as authorized by section 203 (\$100 million for FY94, \$100 million for FY95, \$100 million for FY96, \$100 million for FY97, and \$100 million for FY98).
10. \$300 million for the hiring of 1,000 additional Border Patrol agents as authorized by section 321 (\$60 million for FY94, \$60 million for FY95, \$60 million for FY96, \$60 million for FY97, and \$60 million for FY98).
11. \$385 million for the hiring of 1,000 additional INS criminal investigators as authorized by section 322 (\$77 million for FY94, \$77 million for FY95, \$77 million for FY96, \$77 million for FY97, and \$77 million for FY98).
12. \$13 million for the operation of a criminal alien tracking center as authorized by section 323 (\$5 million for FY94, \$2 million for FY95, \$2 million for FY96, \$2 million for FY97, and \$2 million for FY98).
13. \$100 million for the hiring of additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violent youth gangs as authorized by section 431 (\$20 million for FY94, \$20 million for FY95, \$20 million for FY96, \$20 million for FY97, and \$20 million for FY98).
14. \$1 million for Gang Investigation Coordination as authorized by section 432 (\$1 million for FY94).
15. \$250 million for Rural Law Enforcement grants as authorized by section 501 (\$50 million for FY94, \$50 million for FY95, \$50 million for FY96, \$50 million for FY97, and \$50 million for FY98).
16. \$5 million for Rural Drug Enforcement Training as authorized by section 504 (\$1 million for FY94, \$1 million for FY95, \$1 million for FY96, \$1 million for FY97 and \$1 million for FY98).
17. \$110 million for Rural Substance Abuse Treatment and Education grants as authorized by section 511 (\$25 million for FY94, \$25 million for FY95, \$20 million for FY96, \$20 million for FY97, and \$20 million for FY98).
18. \$100 million for the hiring of additional DEA agents as authorized by section 551 (\$20 million for FY94, \$20 million for FY95, \$20 million for FY96, \$20 million for FY97, and \$20 million for FY98).
19. \$120 million for Counterterrorism operations as authorized by section 811 (\$60 million for FY94 and \$60 million for FY95).

Section 1301. Reduction in Overhead Costs Incurred in Federally Sponsored Research. This section states that the Congressional Budget Office estimates that capping the overhead payment rate for Federally-funded university research at 90% of the current level will produce savings of \$1.54 billion over five years.

Section 1302. Overhead Expense Reduction. This section reduces the overhead expenses identified and reduced by the President in Executive Order 12837 by an additional 5 percent. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the reduction in overhead expenses required by this section will produce savings of approximately \$6 billion over five years.

Section 1303. Funding of Programs Authorized by this Act. This section provides that the amount of available budget authority resulting from the enactment of sections 1301 and 1302 shall be reallocated as follows:

1. \$300 million for America's Safe Streets Program as authorized by section 102 (\$100 million for FY94, \$125 million for FY95, \$175 million for FY96, \$200 million for FY97, and \$200 million for FY98).
2. \$650 million for the Cops-on-the-Street grants as authorized by section 112 (\$100 million for FY94, \$100 million for FY95, \$150 million for FY96, \$150 million for FY97, and \$150 million for FY98).
3. \$250 million for the Police Corps as authorized by section 130 (\$50 million for FY94, \$100 million for FY95, and \$100 million for FY96).
4. \$300 million for Community Policing grants as authorized by section 141 (\$60 million for FY94, \$60 million for FY95, \$60 million for FY96, \$60 million for FY97, and \$60 million for FY98).
5. \$100 million for Police Automation and Technology as authorized by section 153 (\$100 million for FY94).
6. \$2 billion for the Regional Prisons as authorized by section 165 (\$200 million for FY94, \$400 million for FY95, \$400 million for FY96, \$500 million for FY97, and \$500 million for FY98).
7. \$1 billion for the Prison Construction and Operation grants as authorized by section 177 (\$200 million for FY94, \$200 million for FY95, \$200 million for FY96, \$200 million for FY97, and \$200 million for FY98).
8. \$500 million for America's Safe Schools Program as authorized by section 202 (\$100 million for FY94, \$100 million for FY95, \$100 million for FY96, \$100 million for FY97, and \$100 million

child care organizations may obtain the benefits of a national criminal background check to determine if persons who are current or prospective child care providers have committed child abuse crimes or other serious crimes.

Subtitle C. Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children

Registration Act. Subtitle C directs the Attorney General to establish guidelines for State programs requiring any person who is convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor to register a current address with a designated State law enforcement agency for 10 years after release from prison, being placed on parole, or being placed on supervised release.

TITLE X--VIOLENT CRIMES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT

Subtitle A. Violent Crimes. Subtitle A establishes maximum penalties for certain crimes, including assault, manslaughter, and carjacking. Subtitle A also requires that a person convicted of a third crime of violence shall be sentenced to not less than a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release.

Subtitle B. National Commission to Support Law Enforcement.

Subtitle B establishes a 24-member National Commission to Support Law Enforcement. The Commission is charged with studying and recommending changes regarding law enforcement agencies and law enforcement issues on the Federal, State, and local levels, including the 1) sufficiency of funding, 2) the conditions of law enforcement employment, 3) the effectiveness of information-sharing systems, 4) the status of law enforcement research, 5) the adequacy of equipment, physical resources, and human resources, 6) the cooperation among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, 7) the responsibility of governments and law enforcement agencies in solving the crime problem, and 8) the impact of the criminal justice system, including court scheduling and prison overcrowding, on law enforcement. The Commission must submit a report to Congress within 18 months.

TITLE XI--CIVIL RIGHTS OFFENSES

Title XI increases the maximum penalties for serious violent acts in violation of criminal civil rights statutes.

TITLE XII--PUBLIC CORRUPTION

Title XII strengthens the Federal laws against public corruption by increasing the penalties, providing a more adequate basis of Federal jurisdiction to prosecute corruption offenses, prohibiting retaliation against whistleblowers who expose public corruption, and through specific provisions relating to election fraud and drug-related corruption.

TITLE XIII--FUNDING

Committee" proposal for death penalty litigation. (The States may opt in. If a State opts in, it must provide counsel in state collateral review, and it limits the petitioner to a single habeas petition.) It improves upon the Powell Committee by including the "full and fair" rule of deference for state court adjudications and placing time limits upon the Federal courts.

Subtitle C. Equalization of Capital Habeas Corpus Litigation Funding. Subtitle C ensures that, each year, State Attorneys General shall receive habeas corpus litigation support grants equal in amount given to capital resource centers.

TITLE VII--PREVENTION OF TERRORISM

Subtitle A. Penalties and Offenses. Subtitle A establishes penalties for providing "material support" to terrorists. "Material support" includes, but is not limited to, currency or other financial securities, lodging, training, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation, and other physical assets. Subtitle A also increases the penalties for terrorism offenses and extends to 10 years the statute of limitations for certain terrorism offenses.

Subtitle B. Removal of Alien Terrorists. Subtitle B establishes a mechanism for the removal of alien terrorists that protects certain classified information whose disclosure may be necessary to show that an alien is deportable. In a special removal hearing established by this subtitle, a judge shall authorize the introduction in camera and ex parte of any item of evidence for which the judge determines that public disclosure would pose a risk to the national security of the United States because it would disclose classified information.

Subtitle C. Enhanced Entry Controls. Subtitle C establishes tougher entry controls to prevent the type of abuse of our asylum system that allowed the entry of at least one of the indicted suspects in the World Trade Towers bombing. For example, it would allow an examining immigration officer to exclude, without a hearing, any alien who 1) presents fraudulent documents to the examining immigration officer, 2) does not have any reasonable basis for legal entry into the United States, and 3) does not indicate an intention to apply for political asylum.

TITLE IX--VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND CHILD ABUSE

Subtitle A. Victims' Rights. Subtitle A enhances the access of victims to the criminal justice system and provides victims with mandatory restitution.

Subtitle B. National Child Protection Act. Subtitle B directs the Attorney General to establish a national system through which

identical to the exclusionary rule reform proposal which passed the House of Representatives as an amendment to H.R. 3371 in 1991.

This subtitle adds a new section 3509 to the Federal criminal code. Subsection 3509(a) would provide that evidence shall not be excluded in any Federal proceeding on the ground that the search or seizure was in violation of the Fourth Amendment, if the search or seizure was carried out in circumstances justifying an objectively reasonable belief that it was in conformity with the Fourth Amendment. A police officer's mere subjective belief in the legality of his or her own search is insufficient to support admissibility. This would extend the underlying principle of United States v. Leon, 468 U.S. 897 (1984), so as to bar the exclusion of evidence obtained in cases involving warrantless searches, as well as in cases involving searches made pursuant to a warrant.

This subtitle also provides specifically that the fact that evidence was obtained pursuant to a warrant constitutes prima facie evidence of the existence of circumstances justifying an objectively reasonable belief that a search was in conformity with the Fourth Amendment.

Subsection 3509(b) would bar the exclusion of evidence in Federal proceedings on the basis of non-constitutional violations except as expressly authorized by statute or rule promulgated by the Supreme Court. Subsection 3509(c) makes it clear that the section is not construed as reflecting legislative approval of the exclusion of evidence as a sanction for official misconduct in any circumstances.

Subtitle E. Pre-Trial Interrogation. Subtitle E provides that it is the sense of the Congress that the Attorney General shall instruct all United States Attorneys, and implement policies consistent therewith, that confessions obtained in conformity with Section 3501 of title 18, United States Code, will be offered into evidence.

TITLE VII--ELIMINATION OF DELAYS IN CARRYING OUT SENTENCES

This title curbs the abuse of habeas corpus by state and federal prisoners and is identical to the habeas corpus amendment to the crime bill, which passed the Senate by a vote of 58 to 40 in 1991.

Subtitle A. General Habeas Corpus Reform. Subtitle A proposes general habeas corpus reform.

Subtitle B. Death Penalty Litigation Procedures. Subtitle B contains reforms aimed at addressing the unique problems of abuse and delay in capital cases. It is modelled after the "Powell

before the jury.

Subtitle C. Enhanced Penalties for Criminal Use of Firearms and Explosives.

Section 661. Smuggling Firearms in Aid of Drug Trafficking. This section increases the penalties for smuggling firearms in furtherance of drug trafficking.

Section 662. Prohibition against Theft of Firearms or Explosives. This section imposes a ten-year maximum penalty for the theft of firearms.

Section 663. Increased Penalty for Knowingly False, Material Statement in connection with the Acquisition of a Firearm by a Licensed Dealer. This section increases the maximum penalty for making a knowingly false, material statement in connection with the purchase of a firearm.

Section 664. Summary Destruction of Explosives subject to Forfeiture.

Section 665. Elimination of Outmoded Parole Language.

Section 666. Receipt of Firearms by Nonresident. This section makes it illegal to transfer firearms to a nonresident unless for lawful purposes.

Section 667. Prohibition of Theft of Firearms or Explosives from Licensee.

Section 668. Increased Penalty for Interstate Gun Trafficking. This section increases the maximum penalty for interstate gun trafficking.

Section 669. Prohibition of Transactions involving Stolen Firearms which have Moved in Interstate or Foreign Commerce.

Section 670. Possession of Explosives by Felons and Others. This section makes possession of explosives by felons equivalent to receipt of explosives.

Section 671. Disposition of Forfeited Firearms. This section facilitates the disposition of firearms forfeited to the Federal government. The government may use forfeited weapons or sell firearms which are historic antiques.

Section 672. Definition of Burglary under the Armed Career Criminal Statute. This section defines burglary under the armed career criminal statute.

Subtitle D. Exclusionary Rule Reform. This subtitle is

family; 6) murder of members of Congress or the Cabinet; 7)-9) three explosive offenses where death results; 10) murder in special territorial jurisdictions; 11) murder of Federal judges and court officers; 12) witness tampering where death results; 13) mailing dangerous articles where death results; 14) assassination of the President, 15) wrecking trains where death results; 16) bank robbery where death results; 17) certain drug-related killings; and 18) air piracy where death results.

This subtitle also imposes the death penalty for the following new offenses: 1) violence at international airports where death results; 2) Federal child abuse resulting in death; 3) conspiracy against civil rights where death results; 4) violence against a person exercising Federal rights where death results; 5) firearms murders during Federal crimes of violence; 6) fatal firearms attacks at Federal facilities; 7) drive-by shootings where death results; 8) murder in the furtherance of genocide; 9) murder of local law enforcement officials assisting Federal law enforcement officials; 10) murder of certain foreign officials; 11) murder by prisoner serving life term; 12) murder by escaped federal prisoner; 13) kidnapping where death results; 14) hostage taking where death results; 15) murder of jurors and court officers; 16) retaliatory murder of witnesses; 17) attempted assassination of the President /1/; 18) murder for hire; 19) murder in aid of racketeering; 20) sexual exploitation resulting in death; 21) violence against maritime navigation where death results; 22) violence against maritime platforms where death results; 23) terrorist murders of Americans abroad; 24) use of weapons of mass destruction where death results; 25) torture where death results; 26) drug kingpins currently subject to mandatory life /1/; 27) drug kingpins who attempt to kill to obstruct justice /1/; 28) murder in the course of drug felonies NOTE /1/ No resulting death is required for the death penalty to be considered.

This subtitle also amends title 18 of the United States Code to authorize the death penalty for murders in the District of Columbia. It proposes a separate set of procedures applicable to capital cases brought in the District of Columbia in order to address D.C.'s particular problems as well as the unique federal-District relationship.

Subtitle B. Equal Justice Act. The Equal Justice Act establishes additional safeguards against racial bias in the administration of capital punishment and other penalties. It codifies certain Supreme Court decisions addressing racial discriminatory practices in the imposition of the death penalty. It permits a motion by the defense attorney to examine jurors on the risk of racial prejudice during voir dire (Turner v. Murray (1986)); permits a change of venue where an impartial jury cannot be obtained (Irvin v. Dowd (1967)); and prohibits all appeals to racial prejudice or bias by defense counsel or the prosecutor

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>
Police Automation	\$100M	*	*	*	*
Regional Prisons	\$200M	\$400M	\$400M	\$500M	\$500M
State Prison Grants	\$200M	\$200M	\$200M	\$200M	\$200M
America's Safe Schools	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M
Safe School Districts	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M
Border Patrol Agents (1,000)	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M	\$60M
INS Criminal Investigators (1,000)	\$77M	\$77M	\$77M	\$77M	\$77M
Criminal Alien Tracking Center	\$5M	\$2M	\$2M	\$2M	\$2M
Gang Investigation Coordination	\$1M	*	*	*	*
Law Enforcement Commission	\$1M	*	*	*	*
Assistant U.S. Attorneys	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M
Rural Law Enforcement Training	\$50M	\$50M	\$50M	\$50M	\$50M
Rural Drug Enforcement	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M
Rural Drug Prevention	\$25M	\$25M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M
DEA Agents	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M
Terrorism Prevention	\$60M	\$60M	*	*	*
Child Abuse Info.	\$20M	\$10M	\$10M	*	*
Annual Totals	\$1.35B	\$1.51B	\$1.545B	\$1.56B	\$1.56B
<u>Five-Year Total--\$7.53 billion</u>					



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
400 MICHIGAN AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
Telephone: (202) 225-2400

July 9, 1993

Honorable Robert Dole
Republican Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Leader:

As you requested, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated the savings that could be attained by reducing administrative expenses for government agencies.

On February 10, 1993, the President issued Executive Order 12837 requiring agencies to submit budgets incorporating reductions in administrative expenses of 3 percent in 1994, 6 percent in 1995, 9 percent in 1996, and 14 percent in 1997, relative to 1993 spending adjusted for inflation. The Office of Management and Budget has categorized about \$22 billion in 1993 executive branch spending as administrative costs. (These costs include certain categories of overhead expenses, but do not include the costs of any salaries or benefits for personnel.) If appropriations are reduced accordingly, the executive order will result in savings of about \$3.5 billion in 1998 and \$11 billion over the 1994-1998 period, compared to 1993 spending adjusted for inflation.

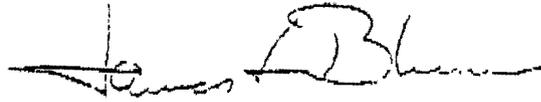
Cutting administrative costs by an additional 5 percentage points in each year would produce additional savings of about \$1.2 billion a year, or \$6 billion over five years. This would necessitate a reduction from the inflation-adjusted 1993 level of 8 percent in 1994, 11 percent in 1995, 14 percent in 1996, and 19 percent in 1997. If appropriations were reduced accordingly, total savings would be \$17 billion over five years, compared to \$11 billion for the Administration's plan.

The executive order and legislation requiring reductions in administrative costs would not, by themselves, reduce federal spending. Savings would result only if appropriations were correspondingly reduced.

Honorable Robert Dole
Page 2

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.
The CBO staff contact is Mickey Buhl, who can be reached at 226-2800.

Sincerely,



for

Robert D. Reischauer
Director



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
U.S. Congress
Washington, DC 20515

Robert D. Reischauer
Director

July 30, 1993

Honorable Robert Dole
Republican Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Leader:

As you requested, the Congressional Budget Office is pleased to provide additional information about the estimated savings that would result from a ten percent cut in the overhead rate paid to each university that receives federal research funding. This proposal was discussed as part of option DOM-44 in our publication Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options, which was released in February 1993.

We estimate that a ten percent cut in the overhead rate would make possible outlay savings of \$150 million in fiscal year 1994, \$310 million in 1995, \$350 million in 1996, \$360 million in 1997, and \$370 million in 1998. To achieve these savings, the Congress would have to reduce the appropriations for university research by an amount corresponding to the mandated reduction in overhead costs.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Mark Grabowicz, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Reischauer', written over a horizontal line.

Robert D. Reischauer

Neighborhood Security Act--Cosponsors

1. Dole
2. Hatch
3. Thurmond
4. Gramm
5. Mack
6. Helms
7. D'Amato
8. Kassebaum
9. Stevens
10. Simpson
11. Cochran
12. Lott
13. Grassley
14. Domenici
15. Brown
16. Nickles

~~DRUGS?~~

DRAFT

THE CLINTON ANTI-CRIME PLAN

We ought to have 100,000 more police on the street. Thirty years ago there were three police officers in this country for every serious crime. Today there are three serious crimes for every police officer 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 comprehensive strategy to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

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

officers

handgun take other measures to on

* Take guns out the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a gun, and an assault weapons ban that will slow down the arms race in our streets.

* Expand early intervention programs such as community boot camps for first-time non-violent offenders, which give young people the discipline, training, treatment, and a second chance to keep from becoming first-class criminals.

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

ies

a

PUTTING 100,000 MORE POLICE ON THE STREET

approach

The centerpiece of the Clinton Administration anti-crime plan is community policing, a revolutionary new idea that has helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to Houston to Los Angeles, police departments are moving toward community policing to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime.

PONS crime event

Aug 11, 1993

The single greatest step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the street. Thirty years ago, there were three officers for every violent crime. Today there are three violent crimes for every officer. <LA figure?>

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put more officers on the street:

PUTTING 100,000 OFFICERS ON THE STREET

<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Officers</u>
FY93 Jobs Bill ^{Supplemental Appropriations}	2,500
Cops-on-the-Beat Crime Bill	50,000
Police Corps	5,000
Safe Schools Initiative	4,000
HUD Comm. Partnership Against Crime	5,000
National Service	25,000
Empowerment Zones	7,000
Troops-to-Cops	1,000
Border Patrol	600

TOTAL	100,100

Supplemental Appropriations: In June, Congress passed and the President signed into law a jobs bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and re-hire police officers. The ~~FY 1993 supplemental appropriations money~~ ^{supp app} will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put an estimated 2,500 new police on the streets over the next three years.

Cop-on-the-Beat Grants: The cornerstone of the President's plan to put 100,000 police on the street is a Cop-on-the-Beat grant program that will be part of this year's crime bill. Based on legislation introduced last year by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will ~~give~~ ^{session} communities that agree to implement community policing by awarding grants to hire or re-hire more police officers and train them in community policing methods. The Cop-on-the-Beat program is authorized at \$3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put 50,000 new officers on the street. (which has been budgeted in Pres's budget request)

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

Education Secy R. Riley

✓ **Safe Schools Initiative:** Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. ~~The Department of Education~~ has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation that will enable local education authorities to hire round-the-clock 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.

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 \$150 million a year to be spent on law enforcement, security personnel, and community policing efforts in public housing.

✓ **National Service:** One-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be reserved for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program will put an estimated 25,000 young people to work for local police departments, crime prevention groups, and other public safety efforts. The President hopes to have the first National Service Officers on the streets 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 community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe.

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 \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to re-train veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

② **Border Patrol:** The President's initiative to crack down on illegal immigration, announced July ~~1994~~ ⁱⁿ calls for an increase of ___ agents to police our borders.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

The Clinton Administration is committed to reducing the wave of gun violence that is taking down police officers and killing children across America. As the President told

Congress in February, "We have a duty to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. If you pass the Brady Bill, I'll sign it."

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

~~Pass~~ **Assault Weapons:** Recent attacks on children at a swimming pool in Washington and a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for ~~a tough ban on~~ semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug- and gang-related crime.

~~Take~~ **Executive Action:** Today, the President will sign ~~executive orders~~ *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. ~~The Administration will also seek legislation to reform licensing procedures so that only legitimate gun dealers can obtain firearms licenses from the federal government.~~

Congress to consider legislation addressing the sale and availability of

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps for first-time non-violent offenders, which provide young people the discipline, education, training, and treatment they need for a second chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will seek to convert closed military bases into a network of 10 joint state-federal boot camps.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

✓ The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that expands the death penalty to approximately 50 new offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and ~~for~~ killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies. *^*

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

✓ Senator Biden has introduced *habeas reform* legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration, *to limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit.* The legislation also assures *that all* capital defendants ~~access to~~ *qualified counsel.*

The legislation for the first time

At the same time,

first-ever unprecedented

who meet specific, experience and rigorous performance standards.

will be represented by

✓

PAYING FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Funding for policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required, the Administration will continue to pursue additional spending cuts as necessary, including those that have not yet been approved by Congress this year: [OMB's List]. Congressional leadership as well as the National Performance Review are expected to recommend additional budget cuts and management savings in September. Community policing programs assume a 25% local or state match

these for this and other Admin. initiatives

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT CLINTON ON
~~INTRODUCTION~~ OF CRIME PLAN
ANNOUNCEMENT

COMPLETE
Some
More

I am proud to stand here 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 the representatives of nation's leading prosecutorial groups, with whom we have worked to fashion our approach to crime. But 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} ~~lack~~ the freedom from fear that is ~~an~~ essential precondition for security and prosperity.

The past four years have seen 90,000 murders. In this city alone, our nation's capitol, twenty four people were ^{murdered} in one week last month. And crime costs not just lives, but dollars. Lawlessness loses our nation ^{an estimated} \$75 billion in productivity every year -- an economic ball and chain holding our cities and citizens back. Firearm injuries alone cost \$16 billion per year. Remarkably, last year we were forced to spend four times as much on law enforcement as on education.

When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school, when

?
our parents are imprisoned 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 and ^{announce} ~~introduce~~ ^{sweeping} ~~comprehensive~~ a 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 keeps the pledge that I made during the campaign to put ^{up to} 100,000 more ^{officers} ~~cops~~ on the beat. ~~Forty~~ ^{Thirty} years ago, there were three cops for every violent crime. Today there are three violent crimes for every police officer. The single greatest contribution we can make is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with their neighbors as partners against crime. ✓

Community policing is both common sense and uncommonly innovative.

When police officers walk the beat, they become part of the fabric of a neighborhood, able to prevent crime before it happens. And the sight of a familiar officer gives citizens the peace of mind to take back their streets.

Like so many of the best ideas, this has been spawned in the laboratories of innovation in our states and cities. Then Commissioner Lee Brown, now my drug policy coordinator, 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.

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 be added ^{what my administration is doing and has already done} to the ~~50,000 officers I have already asked Congress to fund~~. Earlier this year, I ~~signed~~ ^{made a downpayment on my pledge by signing} a jobs bill that will make \$150 million available right away to communities to hire or rehire police officers. ~~We project that one quarter of the people participating in national service will work in law enforcement.~~ ^{Next month, I expect to sign a national service bill that will enable thousands + thousands of young Americans to work in law enforcement.} ~~to pay their college~~ ^{to work in}

~~to borrow money for college, + pay them it back by going home to their communities to serve in law enforcement + public safety.~~

~~What we're working~~
I've got half my Cabinet working to make our schools safer, make public housing safer, and make our streets safer.

POSSIBLE CUT

Second, we must end the insanity where it is ^{often} easier to buy -- or sell -- a handgun than to obtain 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.

~~the~~ ^{directing a review to} ~~be~~ ^{reviewed to} tightened for federal firearms licenses, to make sure that only legitimate gun dealers are in the business of dealing guns.

And I am ordering the Treasury Department to ^{take necessary action} ~~immediately~~ suspend ~~the~~ ^{future} ~~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 ban ~~these~~ assault weapons. ^{We can't let} ~~When~~ roving gangs stalk the streets, ^{armed like a} ~~mercenary army,~~ ^{better} ~~our law enforcement officers and citizens face a new peril that~~ ^{than the cops,} ~~must be stopped. I strongly endorse the legislative efforts that have been~~ ~~proposed~~

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 ~~comprehensive~~ crime bill.

The legislation that will be introduced by Chairmen Biden and Brooks will build on an idea we pioneered in Arkansas, and ~~use closed military bases to create~~] ~~10~~ community boot camps for ~~first-time non-violent~~ ^{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 believe in the death penalty. This legislation will reform procedures so that death row inmates will ~~not~~ ^{only} be able to mount ~~unlimited~~ ^{a single} appeals ^{within a six-month time limit} -- but will be guaranteed a high standard of legal representation. And it will provide the death penalty for nearly 50 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 us and the law enforcement community to ~~stop the talk and act on~~ ~~craft the best response to crime.~~

← STET

Last week, we broke 12 years of gridlock in cutting spending and reducing the deficit. Now let us break gridlock again and pass ^{Brady and} a crime bill. It's time for Washington to stop talking about crime, and start giving communities the help they need in fighting it.

THE CLINTON ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVE

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. . . .

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is announcing the first steps of a comprehensive strategy to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

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

- * Keep guns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a hand gun, and take other measures on assault weapons to slow down the arms race in our streets.

- * Expand programs such as community boot camps which give young people discipline, training, treatment, and a opportunity for a new life.

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

PUTTING 100,000 MORE POLICE 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 Houston 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.

The Downpayment

Police Hiring Supplement: The Congress passed and the President signed into law, on July 2 the FY 1993 supplemental appropriations that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will put more than 2,100 police on the streets over the next three years.

The Crime Bill

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's 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 Representative 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 will be 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 seek full funding for this program.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and training to 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 programs.

Other Initiatives

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. The Department of Education has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation that will enable local education authorities to hire round-the-clock 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.

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 \$150 million a year to be spent on law enforcement, security personnel, and community policing efforts in public housing.

National Service: One-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be reserved for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program will put an estimated 25,000 young people to work for local police departments, crime prevention groups, and other public safety efforts. The President hopes to have the first National Service personnel at 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 funding for community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe.

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 \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to re-train veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

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

The 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 hand gun purchases, and require background checks so that we can help keep guns out of the hands of criminal. 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 a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for the 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

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps which provide young people the discipline, education, training, and treatment they need to avoid a life of crime. The Administration, working with Congress, will seek to convert closed military bases and other appropriate facilities into a system of boot camps.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that expands the death penalty to nearly 50 new 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 legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration. The legislation, for the first time, limits inmates to filing a single federal habeas corpus appeal with a six-month time limit. At the same time, the legislation also ensures that all capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous performance and experience standards.

PAYING FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Funding for policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required, the Administration will continue to pursue additional spending cuts as necessary, including those that have not yet been approved by Congress this year: [OMB's List]. Congressional leadership as well as the National Performance Review are expected to recommend additional budget cuts and management savings in September. Community policing programs assume a 25% local or state match.

8:30
~~From~~ Walk thru w/ Rabbi

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

-- DRAFT --

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} ~~Take~~ guns 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 ~~slow down~~ ^{begin to end} the arms race in our streets.
- * Provide community boot camps ~~for first-time non-violent offenders~~, which give young people discipline, training, and ~~a second chance~~ ^{a better chance} to avoid a life of crime, and require criminal addicts to undergo drug treatment.
- * Pass a ~~comprehensive~~ crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and impose ^(S) federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

PUTTING 100,000 MORE OFFICERS ON THE STREET

INSERT
(A)

The centerpiece of the Clinton Administration anti-crime plan is community policing, an innovative approach that has helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are moving toward community policing to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime.

~~The single greatest step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets. In New York City, Police Commissioner Lee Brown put more than 3,000 new~~

THE CLINTON ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVE

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. . . .

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is announcing the first steps of a comprehensive strategy to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

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

* Keep guns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a hand gun, and take other measures on assault weapons to slow down the arms race in our streets.

* Expand programs such as community boot camps which give young people discipline, training, treatment, and a opportunity for a new life.

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

PUTTING 100,000 MORE POLICE ON THE STREET

(A) 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 Houston to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

St Louis

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

the street.

The Downpayment

Police Hiring Supplement: The Congress passed and the President signed into law, on July 2 the FY 1993 supplemental appropriations that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will put more than 2,100 police on the streets over the next three years.

The Crime Bill

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's 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 Representative 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 will be 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 ~~seek~~ ^{make} full funding for this program a priority.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and training to 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 programs.

Other Initiatives

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. The Department of Education has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation that will enable local education authorities to hire round-the-clock 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.

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 \$150 million a year to be spent on law enforcement, security personnel, and community policing efforts in public housing.

~~The New York~~

L. New York

police on the streets and implemented community policing programs in all 75 precincts -- and for the first time in 36 years, crime went down in every index category.

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put more ^{and public safety personnel} officers on the street: 106,000

on July 2

Supplemental Appropriations: ~~In June~~, Congress passed and the President signed into law an FY93 supplemental appropriations bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and re-hire police officers. ~~These monies~~ ^{These} monies will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put over 2,100 new police on the streets over the next three years. *More than*

Competitive grants program

~~McGraw Hill~~

Policing and Public Safety

~~**Cop-on-the-Beat Grants:**~~

The cornerstone of the President's community policing plan is a Cop-on-the-Beat grant program that will be part of this year's crime bill. Based on legislation introduced last session by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will challenge communities to implement community policing by awarding grants for hiring or re-hiring more police officers and training them in community policing methods. The Cop-on-the-Beat program will seek an authorization of ~~\$2.2 billion~~ ^{up to} 3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put ~~30,000~~ ^{up to} 50,000 new officers on the street. *The Admin will make funding for this program a priority.*

INSERT (B)

as many as

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~~Office of Justice~~

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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} officers for local police departments, ~~or for~~ crime prevention groups and other public safety efforts. The President hopes to ^{put} have the first National Service ~~Officers on the streets by the~~ ^{participants to work} 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~~ 7,000 officers to do community policing in these areas, because ⁶⁻⁷ 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 re-train up to 1,500 veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

➤ INSERT ©

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

^{plaguing} The Clinton Administration is committed to ^{passing the Brady Bill, and} ~~reducing the wave of gun violence that is taking down police officers and killing children across America. As the President told Congress in February, "We have a duty to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. If you pass the Brady Bill, I'll sign it."~~

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 guns 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 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} ~~Executive~~ **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.

YOUNG

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS FOR ~~FIRST-TIME NON-VIOLENT~~ OFFENDERS AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL ADDICTS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps ~~for first-time non-violent offenders~~, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a ~~second~~ ^{better} chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will ~~seek~~ ^{work w/ Congress} to convert closed military bases into a network of ~~10 joint state-federal~~ 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 ~~community boot camps -- and other components of the criminal justice system --~~ ^{to} require criminal addicts to undergo drug treatment.

provide and other approp facilities system with

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

breakthrough
Senator Biden has introduced 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.

©

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. Congressional leadership as well as the National Performance Review are expected to recommend additional budget cuts and management savings in September. Community policing programs assume some state/local match.

EDITS

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

-- 7 pm DRAFT --

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.

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