

ISSUE BRIEFING: RURAL CRIME
Rural Crime Provisions in the Crime Bill Conference Report
Monday, August 8, 1994

One of the principal objectives of the President's anti-crime strategy reflected in the Crime Bill Conference Report is an effort to combat rural crime. Through equitable distribution formulas and targeted programs for rural areas, the strategy ensures that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to crime-fighting resources.

Half of the 100,000 New Officers Go to Small Cities and Rural Counties

- More than 50,000 of the 100,000 new community police officers will be hired in cities and counties with populations of less than 150,000 residents.
- While urban areas may increase their police forces by 20%, some rural areas may request and be awarded as many as 50% more police officers.
- Each state will be eligible for a minimum of 500 new police officers (or equivalent-sized grants).

Special Funds to Combat Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas

- The problem of drug trafficking is no longer limited to large metropolitan areas and the Crime Bill Conference Report provides a comprehensive response to this crisis by:
 - * Authorizing \$250 million for rural law enforcement agencies;
 - * Creating rural crime and drug enforcement task forces; and
 - * Providing specialized drug enforcement training for rural law enforcement officers.

Other Crime Bill Provisions Also Address Rural Crime

- The Crime Bill adds \$1 billion in additional funding to the Byrne Grant Program, which is so critical to rural states and their law enforcement efforts.
- Domestic violence in rural areas is specifically targeted in the Bill's Violence Against Women provision, with separate funds set aside to combat domestic violence and child abuse in rural areas.
- Most major prevention programs -- such as the Local Partnership Act and the Model Intensive Grant program -- include express language ensuring "fair funding" for rural areas.
- The Crime Bill's Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants contain specially targeted funds for grants to combat drug and gang-related activity in rural areas.

Crime Bill's Policy on Rural Crime Funding

- The Crime Bill includes directives stipulating that:
 - * The Attorney General should ensure that Crime Bill funding programs are distributed so that rural areas continue to receive comparable support for their broad-based crime fighting initiatives;
 - * Rural communities should not receive less funding than they received in fiscal year 1994 for anti-crime initiatives; and
 - * To the maximum extent possible, funding for the Byrne Formula Grant Program should be maintained at its fiscal year 1994 level.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, August 5, 1994

CRIME BILL STATISTICS: FACT AND FICTION

- Many recent "studies" and articles about the Crime Bill include statistical claims that are either intentionally misleading, or carelessly wrong. In particular, The Heritage Foundation's recent "Issue Bulletin" regarding the Crime Bill contained a number of particularly irresponsible statements and innuendos, including:

Fiction: "The Crime Bill will put two new social workers on the street for every new cop it fully funds."

Fact: ▶ The Crime Bill earmarks no funds for the hiring of social workers. The Crime Bill does earmark almost \$9 billion for hiring or rehiring of community policing officers and/or for increases in community policing programs. That money will help put 100,000 additional cops on the street.

▶ Typical of the inappropriate use of statistics throughout the Heritage Foundation report, the report's author acknowledges that he "assumed" that all funds in the Crime Bill dedicated to crime prevention programs would be spent to hire social workers in order to make the assertion above.

▶ In fact, included in the money which the Heritage Foundation "assumed" would be used to hire social workers is money to build domestic violence shelters, to hire prosecutors, to train judges and police officers, to fund special agents tracking gun-running to gangs, to set up DNA labs, to improve criminal history records, and for dozens and dozens of crime preventing functions not carried on by social workers.

Fiction: The Crime Bill will produce the equivalent of only one new police officer for every police department in the country.

Fact: ▶ The Crime Bill will add 100,000 police officers to America's police forces. The new officers will account for one of every six police officers in the United States.

▶ Small cities, like Paducah, KY, which currently has a 70 person police force, would be eligible for funding for up to 15 additional police officers under the Crime Bill.

▶ Medium size cities, like Columbus, OH, which currently has a 1,400 person police force, would be eligible for funding for up to 300 additional police officers under the Crime Bill.

▶ Large cities, like Philadelphia and Los Angeles, with current police forces of over 6000 police officers would be eligible for more than 1000 additional police officers under the Crime Bill.

- Crime Bill critics, particularly those with hidden agendas, will stretch the truth and fudge the numbers. We must not lose sight of the balanced nature of this bill, providing a sensible allocation of resources towards police, punishment and prevention.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 27, 1994

CRIME BILL CONFEREES REACH HOME STRETCH

- House and Senate conferees made substantial progress yesterday in their efforts to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill, and they are meeting again today in anticipation of finalizing the comprehensive anti-crime legislation.
- Yesterday, the conferees formally adopted many of the measures that are central to the President's tough and sensible approach to combatting the crime and violence that plague our communities -- an approach that strikes a balance between more police, swift and certain punishment, and effective prevention.
- The Senate conferees approved President Clinton's plan to put 100,000 new community police officers on America's streets, and House conferees made progress toward its adoption. The program, which is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy, will have an enormous impact, representing an almost twenty percent increase in the current number of local police officers nationwide.
- The Senate conferees also voted to include in the Conference Report a ban on semi-automatic assault weapons -- weapons of destruction which are increasingly used by drug dealers, gangs and terrorists to out-gun and kill police officers. The House conferees will consider this critical provision today.
- Final action on the Conference Report should be achieved later week, and in the coming days the full House and Senate will have the opportunity to pass balanced and effective anti-crime legislation.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, July 26, 1994

CRIME BILL CONFERENCE MOVES TOWARD CONCLUSION

- This afternoon, House and Senate conferees will resume meetings to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill -- to give final approval to the Administration's comprehensive anti-crime legislation. The Crime Bill is a tough, effective and sensible approach that will keep our neighborhoods, our homes and our families and friends safe from criminal activity.
- President Clinton's anti-crime strategy offers America a balance between more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- The President's plan has already gained broad, bipartisan support from elected officials, law enforcement officers, and ordinary American citizens. The conferees should include in the final Crime Bill these measures of police, punishment and prevention:

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| 100,000 Cops | Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets, in communities of all sizes -- an almost <u>twenty percent increase</u> in the current number local police officers patrolling our neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting violent criminals off of our streets and away from our young people; |
| Three Strikes, You're Out | A "Three Strikes, You're Out" measure aimed at career offenders who repeatedly terrorize our citizens; |
| Prisons | A grant program to help states put and keep violent criminals behind bars for a long time by giving them resources to create much needed prison space and by encouraging them to adopt "truth in sentencing" reforms; |
| Drug Courts | Drug Courts for those substance-addicted offenders who can, through mandatory court-supervised treatment, lead productive lives; |
| Assault Weapons | A ban on semiautomatic assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists who use these weapons of destruction to out-gun and kill police officers; |
| Prevention | A balanced crime prevention agenda which steers young people away from criminal activity by giving them "something to say 'yes'" to, such as the President's Youth Employment and Skills ("YES") program, which targets job training and job creation efforts for youth and young adults in high crime, economically distressed neighborhoods, and the Midnight Sports League, which gives young people a safe, healthy place to go in the evenings. |

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, July 22, 1994

MAYORS ACROSS AMERICA: "PASS THE CRIME BILL"

- Republican and Democratic mayors, representing communities of all sizes and in all regions, have spoken out: America's cities need the Crime Bill.
- Several provisions of the Crime Bill are particularly critical to mayors' efforts to work with law enforcement agencies and their communities to combat crime and violence, including:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 new community police officers on the streets -- an almost 20 percent increase in the number of local police officers nationwide. The President's program is a flexible approach aimed at meeting the different crime control needs of individual cities;
 - * The Local Partnership Act, which authorizes direct payments to qualifying units of local government to fund crime prevention programs;
 - * The Model Intensive Grant Program, to fund comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas; and
 - * Byrne Grants for existing multi-jurisdictional crime and drug control efforts.
- Letters to the conferees on Capitol Hill have come from mayors across the country and across ideological lines, including prominent Republicans such as: Rudolph Giuliani of New York City; Richard Riordan of Los Angeles; Gregory Lashutka of Columbus, OH (President of the National Conference of Republican Mayors and Municipal Elected Officials); and Victor Ashe of Knoxville, TN (President of the United States Conference of Mayors).
- A group of African-American mayors -- from cities such as Seattle, Atlanta, Detroit and Newark -- joined to write a letter arguing that we must pass the Crime Bill now: "It includes too many important provisions: funding that will increase the availability of drug treatment, a ban on semi-automatic weapons, a range of crime prevention programs that will provide alternatives and real hope to our young people, and the ability to hire additional police officers. It also includes provisions that could prevent people from turning to crime in the first place and having to face stiff penalties, including the death sentence. We cannot afford to lose the opportunities this bill provides to the people of our cities."

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 20, 1994

PASS THE CRIME BILL FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN

- Across the country, tragic stories abound of crimes committed by and against young people -- in our schools, on the streets and in children's own homes. The Department of Justice issued a study this week showing an alarming increase in violent crimes that claim juveniles as victims.
- In 1992, one of every 13 juveniles was a victim of violent crime, compared to one of every 72 adults. These kids, aged 12 through 17 were raped, robbed or assaulted five times as frequently as adults 35 and older -- and at a rate 23 percent higher than five years earlier.
- Attorney General Janet Reno called these statistics disturbing and said "they are compelling proof that we must get the Crime Bill to President Clinton's desk. One out of thirteen young people is a victim of violent crime. For America's children and for America's future, we need the Crime Bill."
- Yesterday, President Clinton reminded us of children behind the statistics: Polly Klaas, who was murdered by a career criminal who kidnapped her from her home in Petaluma, California; and nine-year-old James Darby of New Orleans, who was gunned down nine days after sending a letter to the President pleading, "I think somebody might kill me, and I'm asking you nicely to do something about it." The President said, "The names of Polly Klaas and James Darby and all the others we're going to lose if we don't act -- it's time to put all our differences aside, to work out the problems we have to work out and pass that crime bill."
- The Crime Bill would help combat violence against children, with provisions including:
 - * Putting 100,000 new community police officers on the streets, working with citizens to prevent and solve crimes;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who do the most harm to society;
 - * Grants for victims' services, aggressive prosecutions and the establishment of a national domestic violence hotline;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses; and
 - * Measures to keep guns out of the hands of kids, such as the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which bans the possession of firearms by minors except in limited circumstances.
- We can also steer young people away from crime and gangs by giving them "something to say yes to": after-school programs, summer youth activities, and employment, sports and recreation opportunities. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials and struggling young Americans together in an effort to direct kids off the dangerous streets and away from a life of crime.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, July 19, 1994

CURBING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- Outside the U.S. Capitol this afternoon, Attorney General Janet Reno was joined by Members of Congress committed to swift passage of the Crime Bill and to curbing the sexual and domestic violence that threatens women across America. Speakers included Senator Joseph Biden, who is the Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the author of the Violence Against Women Act, as well as Representatives Charles Schumer, Pat Schroeder and Louise Slaughter, and Senator Barbara Boxer.
- The Violence Against Women Act will increase the federal resources available to combat violence against women, including:
 - * Improved law enforcement training in the area of violent crimes against women;
 - * Dedicated police and prosecution units targeting sexual and domestic violence;
 - * Aggressive enforcement and prosecution in domestic violence cases;
 - * Support for anti-stalking programs;
 - * Establishment of a national domestic violence hotline;
 - * Improved victim assistance services; and
 - * State grant programs to educate college students about rape and violence prevention.
- Other protections of the Violence Against Women Act include more effective federal laws relating to sexual violence, such as higher penalties for perpetrators, strengthened restitution for victims, and extension of the "rape shield law" which protects victims from abusive inquiries concerning their private sexual conduct.
- Such victim-protection measures are both fair and smart. They're fair because they address those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allow victims improved access to federal courts. They're smart because they review the defendant's motives in each case, and do not clog federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, July 18, 1994

WORKING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT TO COMBAT CRIME

- Attorney General Janet Reno met yesterday in Richmond, Virginia with representatives of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) to discuss a shared anti-crime strategy of tougher punishment, more police, and effective prevention. She stressed the need for real cooperation among community leaders, elected officials, federal, state and local law enforcement officers, and ordinary citizens.
- Earlier in the day, the Attorney General, Congressman Bobby Scott and other community leaders toured Richmond's Gilpin Court housing project, a community where such a partnership is succeeding in the fight against crime. A police substation and cops on the beat have cut the crime rate since their introduction to the complex six years ago.
- The Crime Bill will substantially increase the ranks and the capabilities of police officers across the nation. The Attorney General discussed provisions that will help law enforcement work with the community to solve and prevent crimes, including:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 more police officers on America's streets, ensuring that every community that needs police can receive assistance;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision, aimed at career criminals who do the most harm to society;
 - * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists who use these weapons of destruction to out-gun and kill police officers;
 - * Law Enforcement Scholarships and the Police Corps program to provide police departments with a diverse pool of officers who have the education and skills necessary to maximize their ability to fight crime; and
 - * Grants for computerized automation and other technological improvements in law enforcement, as well as for an expansion of training programs for state and local law enforcement officers.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, July 15, 1994

THE TRUTH ABOUT HONG KONG POLICE

- Contrary to some reports, the President's Crime Bill does not order the hiring of the Hong Kong police force by the Federal, state or local governments to carry out law enforcement functions in the United States.
- This claim is a piece of fiction. Neither the Senate nor House versions of the crime bill would require the hiring of Hong Kong police officers, and the Administration has never supported or endorsed such a provision.
- The facts are:
 - * Republican Senator Bill Roth of Delaware has sponsored a Crime Bill provision that would direct the Attorney General to prepare a report examining the feasibility of and problems related to recruiting and hiring former Hong Kong police as Federal law enforcement agents. The provision is based on the view that the officers' language skills, cultural knowledge, and investigative experience may help to combat Asian-American organized crime and drug trafficking.
 - * This provision requires a report, but it does not mandate any hiring.
 - * If Congress adopts the provision, the Administration will fully explore the potential costs and benefits of hiring former Hong Kong police officers and the challenges of conducting necessary background investigations.
- The President's Crime Bill contains critical proposals to combat criminal activity -- including putting 100,000 more police officers on the street, helping states to incarcerate more violent offenders more effectively, and introducing crime prevention initiatives. The American public should not be fooled by the efforts of opponents to divert attention from the real issues, including the false claim that the President's proposal would mandate the hiring of foreign police officers in Federal law enforcement.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, July 14, 1994

100,000 NEW COPS ON THE BEAT WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- As Attorney General Janet Reno said during a press conference this morning, putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets, engaged in community policing, is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy. It demonstrates that crime fighting is about punishment and prevention -- and the plan will have an enormous impact.
- The Attorney General explained that an additional 100,000 cops represents a nearly twenty percent increase in the current 504,000 local police officers nationwide. The almost \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to help every community in the country that needs and wants assistance to strengthen its police force to improve public safety.
- Under the President's plan, jurisdictions will be able to request the amount of support for whatever number of additional police officers they actually need to control crime effectively -- some may need a 20% increase, some more, some less, depending upon their individual circumstances. The President's plan, therefore, is a flexible approach aimed at meeting the different crime control needs of individual jurisdictions.
- The plan protects small states by guaranteeing each state a significant minimum-level of community policing funding. It also benefits rural areas and cities of all sizes. For example, a 20% increase would mean for:
 - * Cities like Provo, Utah; Paducah, Kentucky; Florence, South Carolina; and Bay City, Michigan, which now each have about 70 police officers, an additional 15 or more officers each.
 - * Medium to large cities, like St. Louis, Missouri; Atlanta, Georgia; Columbus, Ohio; and Las Vegas, Nevada, which now each have about 1,500 police officers, an increase of approximately 300 police officers each.
 - * Our nation's largest cities, more than 1,000 new police officers. Philadelphia might gain an additional 1,200 officers; Los Angeles, 1,600; and Chicago, more than 2,400.
- Thousands of Mayors and Police Chiefs have already applied for community policing grants under the Administration's Policing Hiring Supplement Program, and 250 communities received grants for 2023 new police officers. But the demand is so great that the Justice Department could not accommodate 9 out of 10 applications due to the Supplemental Program's limited funds of \$150 million. Passing the Crime Bill can change that -- every community that needs police can receive help.
- As the conference is working to resolve a number of tough issues, it is important to remember the critical elements of the bill about which everyone agrees. The deployment of 100,000 new community police officers will impact crime and life in our neighborhoods for many years to come.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 13, 1994

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF CRIME VICTIMS

- Today, Attorney General Janet Reno met with Victim-Witness Coordinators from U.S. Attorneys Offices across the nation, gathered in Arlington, Virginia to discuss how the Crime Bill will improve the protection of crime victims' rights.
- The Crime Bill encourages states to offer victims the right to be heard in sentencing -- so that victims of violent crime will have the same right afforded offenders in sentencing and parole hearings.
- Victims would gain greatly expanded restitution rights and increased access to victim counseling and other assistance. The Administration-supported Chairman's Mark provides such assistance: victims of sexual assault will be able to recover lost income, and the cost of child care, transportation and other expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenses.
- Victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse are further protected under Administration-supported Crime Bill provisions that include:
 - * Creation of a Federal remedy for interstate domestic abuse and a requirement that protective orders issued in one state be recognized and enforced in other states;
 - * Extension of the Victim Shield Law and other prohibitions against the introduction of evidence used to show provocation or invitation by a victim of sexual assault; and
 - * Coverage of the cost of HIV testing and counseling for victims of serious sexual assault.
- The Crime Bill would extend the Crime Victims' Fund, doubling the fee criminals must pay to cover victims' expenses.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Monday, July 11, 1994

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT FOR THE CRIME BILL

- Today in New York City, Attorney General Janet Reno was joined by Republicans and Democrats supporting swift passage of the Crime Bill. The Attorney General -- along with Governor Mario Cuomo, House Crime Subcommittee Chairman Charles Schumer, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, Police Commissioner William Bratton, District Attorney Robert Morgenthau, U.S. Attorney Mary Jo White, and U.S. Representatives Benjamin Gilman and Carolyn Maloney -- discussed the impact that the bill will make on crime fighting in New York and cities across the country, and they praised the efforts of a New York City policeman committed to improving his community.
- The Attorney General presented Officer Scott Kimmins with a plaque commending for his successful efforts combatting narcotics and crime at the Kenmore Hotel in Manhattan. Officer Kimmins proves that community policing can and does work: by forming a partnership with concerned citizens within his beat, Officer Kimmins was able to fight rampant criminal activity.
- The Crime Bill will enable the hiring of many more cops like Officer Kimmins -- dedicated to working with communities to prevent and solve crimes. Nearly \$9 billion is earmarked to add 100,000 new police officers to America's streets -- that's a twenty percent increase in the number of cops patrolling neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting criminals off of the streets.
- Adding 100,000 more officers to the nation's police forces will impact cities large and small. For example a 20% increase in:
 - a city like New York with a police force of 30,000 could add as many as 6,000 officers;
 - a mid-size city like Salt Lake City, Utah which currently employs 353 officers, could hire up to 70 new cops;
 - a small city like Smyrna, Georgia with a total police force of 78 could receive 15 more officers under the program.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 6, 1994

CARRYING THE ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-CRIME MESSAGE TO AMERICA: ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TRAVELS THE COUNTRY IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIME BILL

- Carrying a message of less crime and violence through more cops, tough measures and real hope for America's youth, Attorney General Janet Reno takes to the road today to build support for the Administration's Crime Bill. Traveling coast-to-coast and visiting communities in several states, the Attorney General's trip is part of a national dialogue with the American people about how we can reclaim our neighborhoods, parks, streets, and schools from crime and violence.
- The Attorney General begins her trip with a stop today in Columbus, Ohio, where she will join local residents, community leaders, law enforcement officers and elected officials in a show of support for swift passage of the Crime Bill.
- Later this week and early next week, Attorney General Reno will travel to Texas, Louisiana, California, New York, and Virginia, and will participate in events emphasizing the President's three-pronged approach to fighting crime -- police, punishment and prevention.
- The trip gives the Attorney General an opportunity to leave the Beltway and interact with citizens who are dealing day-to-day with the problem of crime, and to hear first-hand why localities around the country need prompt, immediate and certain action on the Crime Bill.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, July 5, 1994

**HELPING AMERICANS TO LIVE "FREE FROM FEAR":
THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-CRIME STRATEGY**

- As the problem of crime continues to occupy our national attention, a consensus is emerging about how best to keep our neighborhoods, our homes and our families and friends safe from criminal activity. That consensus recognizes that old single-minded approaches aimed at suppressing crime won't work.
- What America needs is an anti-crime strategy that strikes a balance between more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- President Clinton's anti-crime legislation now before Congress offers America just such a strategy. Comprised of three key components -- police, punishment, and prevention -- the President's Crime Bill is a tough, effective, and sensible approach to reducing crime in America.

Protecting Our Communities: 100,000 Additional Police Officers on America's Streets.

- Putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy. The plan represents a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers nationwide. The nearly \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to help every community in the country that needs and wants assistance to strengthen its police force to improve public safety.
- The Republican Crime Conference Report Alternative, on the other hand, offers *less* money for community policing. That means fewer police officers catching criminals, fewer patrolling neighborhoods, fewer building partnerships based on trust with communities, and fewer keeping our streets safe.

Protecting Our Law Enforcement Officers Against Police-Killing Assault Weapons.

- The Clinton Administration anti-crime strategy includes a ban on semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which kill law enforcement officers out-gunned by the firepower such weapons produce. It's a measure that law enforcement officials around the nation overwhelmingly support.
- But don't look for a ban on assault weapons in the Republican Alternative. It has **NO** ban, even though the assault weapons ban has previously passed both the House and the Senate.

Swift and Certain Punishment for Violent Crimes.

- The Administration supports measures that swiftly punish violent criminals, particularly repeat violent offenders. To keep those who would prey upon our communities off of the streets, the Administration-backed Chairman's Mark includes:

- A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who do the most harm to society;
- Reinstatement of the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer;
- A state prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders more quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting reasonable "truth in sentencing" provisions;
- Boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime; and
- Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses.

Prevention Programs That Work

- An essential ingredient of the President's plan is crime prevention. Old approaches to fighting crime offered the American people a false choice between punishment or prevention. This Administration, however, takes a different view. While more police and swift and certain punishment are critical to our fight against violence and crime, we must also create sensible and effective prevention programs that offer the country long-term solutions which help break the criminal cycle -- programs that increase youth employment, recreational and educational opportunities.
- Some of the key prevention programs in the Administration's Crime Bill include:
 - The President's Youth Employment Skills program "Y.E.S.", contained in the House Crime Bill, which will provide young people with job training and opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, which helps kids fight the allure of gang membership through education;
 - The Midnight Sports Program which will provide grants to programs designed to prevent youth violence by teaching sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution; and
 - Programs to place Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects -- which are all too often located in high-crime areas -- where they can provide young people with a meaningful alternative to gangs, drugs, crime and violence.
- The Republican Alternative, by contrast, allocates *less* for crime prevention -- much less. The Republican Alternative gives up on young people, giving them no hope and few opportunities to turn away from the criminal path.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

REDUCING DRUG-RELATED CRIME AND VIOLENCE THROUGH THE CRIME BILL

- Drug-related crime and violence is spreading in our cities, towns, schools, and neighborhoods. We must act decisively to reclaim our communities from the tragedy that drug trafficking brings.
- President Clinton's anti-crime strategy recognizes the link between drug use and criminal activity. That's why the Administration's Crime Bill contains effective anti-drug programs.
- Various Administration-supported proposals in the Crime Bill offer drug-dependent criminal offenders an opportunity to beat their addiction and turn away from the criminal path. They include:
 - * Drug Court programs to intensively supervise and treat drug offenders and get them turned around before they commit more serious crimes. Such programs include the integrated administration of drug testing, substance abuse treatment, potential prosecution or incarceration for non-compliance with program requirements, and related programmatic and aftercare services;
 - * Drug testing of Federal offenders on post-conviction release;
 - * Expanded drug treatment for Federal prisoners and increased support for state correctional drug treatment programs; and
 - * Proven and extensive drug prevention and crime prevention programs, such as those that will be administered through the Ounce of Prevention Council, that target young people and give them something to say "yes" to.
- The Crime Bill also includes Administration-backed provisions which will assist law enforcement in their efforts at fighting drug trafficking, including:
 - * Additional funding to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration agents to curb drug trafficking on our streets;
 - * \$250 million targeted for rural law enforcement grants to reduce drug trafficking in rural areas; and
 - * Increased penalties for drug trafficking in or near schools and public housing.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, June 28, 1994

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TRAVELS TO REP. DAVID PRICE'S NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIME BILL

- Yesterday, Attorney General Janet Reno travelled to Raleigh, North Carolina to promote swift Conference action on the Crime Bill. Her visit took her to Chavis Heights, where a successful community policing program is in full swing, as well as a juvenile restitution program which helps steer young people away from the criminal path by enlisting them in neighborhood beautification projects.
- Governor James Hunt, who joined the Attorney General for her brief visit, has already initiated a successful, comprehensive youth anti-crime effort which includes a model after-school crime prevention program for students. It's the kind of local program that the Crime Bill can bring to communities around the country.
- At the Chavis Heights Housing Community, Attorney General Reno heard first-hand from Congressman David E. Price and Police Chief Mitchell Brown how community policing is making a positive difference in the lives of residents. Officers build one-on-one relationships with residents by walking in the community, talking with neighbors, handing out business cards and carrying pagers so that they may be accessible at any time.
- Through the community policing effort, Chavis Heights residents feel as if they have their own personal police officer. Moreover, officers attend community meetings and work with citizens to solve neighborhood problems, and citizens are encouraged to help the officers enforce the law. One officer has already solved two homicides using tips she received through her pager -- tips provided by residents eager to take their community back from crime.
- Passage of the Crime Bill will help other communities like Chavis Heights to build partnerships between law enforcement and local citizens by providing the nation with 100,000 new police officers on the beat -- an indispensable part of the President's balanced anti-crime strategy.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, June 23, 1994

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS CRIME BILL PROVISIONS PROTECTING WOMEN FROM VIOLENCE

- Curbing sexual and domestic violence is a fundamental part of President Clinton's balanced strategy to reduce crime in America. That's why the Administration strongly supports the Violence Against Women Act, a critical component of the Crime Bill that will protect women from crimes of violence and help the victims of such crimes.
- The Violence Against Women Act will increase the federal resources available to combat violence against women, including improved law enforcement training in the area of violent crimes against women, dedicated police and prosecution units targeting sexual and domestic violence, aggressive enforcement and prosecution in domestic violence cases, support for anti-stalking programs, support for a national domestic violence hotline, and improved victim assistance services.
- The Violence Against Women Act will also fund state grant programs which educate students about rape and violence prevention on college campuses.
- Other protections of the Violence Against Women Act include more effective federal laws relating to sexual violence, such as higher penalties for perpetrators, strengthening restitution for victims, and extension of the "rape shield law" which protects victims from abusive inquiries concerning their private sexual conduct.
- Such victim-protection measures are both fair and smart. They're fair because they address those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allow victims improved access to federal courts. They're smart because they do not clog federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated; proof of the perpetrator's animus is a prerequisite to recovery.

**Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Monday, June 20, 1994**

**HELPING AMERICANS LIVE "FREE FROM FEAR":
PRESIDENT CLINTON AND ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO
URGE CONFEREES TO PASS THE CRIME BILL**

- In an effort to help the American people reclaim their communities from the plague of violence, drugs and crime, the President and the Attorney General both spent time this weekend urging Congressional conferees to take swift action and pass President Clinton's comprehensive Crime Bill. Passage of the President's anti-crime legislation is crucial to an effective offensive against crime.
- On Saturday, President Clinton travelled to Chicago where he visited a gang-ridden housing project and underscored the need for Congressional action on the Crime Bill. The President's balanced anti-crime plan will give children the chance to grow up safe and free from fear, give young people "something to say 'yes' to," and give families the "chance to live in safety."
- Reiterating the President's message, the Attorney General on Sunday spoke to a morning congregation at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Arlington, Virginia. As Attorney General Reno noted, the focus of the President's Crime Bill is helping communities, both large and small, all across the nation.
- Safer streets, safer schools, real partnerships between local citizens and local law enforcement, job opportunities for young, tough punishment for career offenders -- these can be the reality for America's communities. But only with Congress' help. Congressional conferees must act swiftly and Congress must pass President Clinton's Crime Bill if America is truly to be "free from fear."

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, June 16, 1994

HOUSE AND SENATE CONFEREES BEGIN WORK ON THE CRIME BILL

- Today, House and Senate conferees begin meetings to reconcile both the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill and to craft the most comprehensive anti-crime legislation in history. Facing the Congressional conferees is a special opportunity and responsibility: To create a Crime Bill that adopts the national consensus now developing about how best to keep our neighborhoods, our homes and our families and friends safe from criminal activity.
- That consensus recognizes that old single-minded approaches aimed at suppressing crime won't work. Instead, we need a Crime Bill that strikes a balance between more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- President Clinton's anti-crime strategy offers America just such a Crime Bill. Comprised of three key components -- police, punishment, and prevention -- the President's Crime Bill is a tough, effective, and sensible approach to reducing crime in America.
- As the conferees hammer out the details Crime Bill, they should be sure to include those elements of the President's plan which has already gained broad, bipartisan support from elected officials, law enforcement officers, and ordinary American citizens. These measures include:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 new police officers on to America's streets, in communities both large and small -- that's a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers patrolling our neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting drug dealers and violent criminals off of our streets and away from our young people;
 - * A "Three Strikes You're Out" measure aimed at career offenders who repeatedly terrorize our citizens;
 - * A grant program which helps states put and keep violent criminals behind bars for a long time by giving them resources to create much needed prison space and by encouraging them to adopt "truth in sentencing" reforms;
 - * Reinstating the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of offenses, including the killing of Federal law enforcement officers;
 - * Drug Courts for those substance-addicted offenders who can, through mandatory court-supervised treatment, lead productive lives;
 - * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which continue to kill police officers out-gunned by the firepower such

weapons produce; and

* A balanced crime prevention agenda which steers young people away from criminal activity by giving them something to say "yes" to, such as the President's Youth Employment and Skills ("YES") program, which targets job training and job creation efforts for youth and young adults in high crime, economically distressed neighborhoods, and the Midnight Sports League, which gives young people a safe, healthy place to go in the evenings.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, June 13, 1994

WHAT THE CRIME BILL REALLY DOES

- Today's Wall Street Journal editorial, "What the Crime Bill Does", tries desperately to minimize the bipartisan, comprehensive, well-supported crime bill by ignoring critical provisions of the bill and distorting others. Here are the editorial's fictions contrasted with facts about the President's Crime Bill.
- **Fiction:** The editorial argues that the bill is primarily an expansion of "our social welfare programs."
- **FACT:** The vast majority of money in the President's Crime Bill is spent on two anti-crime approaches: 1) putting more police on our streets, and 2) ensuring swift and certain punishment of criminal acts. The third approach -- prevention programs that we already know work to help prevent crime in the long-term -- make up roughly a third of the total spending. The President's plan is smart, tough, and effective anti-crime legislation, pure and simple.
- **Fiction:** The Crime Bill will do little to get "muggers, drug kingpins, and murderers off the street."
- **FACT:** On the contrary, most of President Clinton's comprehensive Crime Bill is aimed at curbing violent crime on the streets now. That's one reason why law enforcement officials across the nation support the Administration's Crime Bill so enthusiastically. Some of the short-term crimefighting efforts implemented by the Crime Bill include:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion earmarked to add 100,000 new police officers to America's streets -- that's a twenty percent increase in the number of cops patrolling neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting criminals off of the streets;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who do the most harm to society;
 - * Additional funds to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents to remove drug kingpins and drug dealers from our communities;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and older, as adults for serious violent offenses; and

- * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which continue to kill police officers out-gunned by the firepower such weapons produce.
- **Fiction:** The Crime Bill makes it difficult for states to build more prison space by "steal[ing] money from the states and then hand[ing] it back . . . with a host of strings attached."
- **FACT:** The President's Crime Bill doesn't steal money from the states. Rather, it takes the savings from a reduction in the Federal workforce of over 250,000 employees and uses it to fight crime, pure and simple. Many of those saved dollars will help states lock up violent criminals quickly through a state prison grant program. The Administration's plan will provide states with the resources they need to create additional prison space, as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting reasonable and flexible "truth in sentencing" provisions which ensure that violent criminals do their time behind bars.
- **Fiction:** While stating that the death penalty is "a good thing," the editorial argues that \$30 billion is "a steep price to pay to get it."
- **FACT:** Reinstating a workable death penalty is only one component of a comprehensive, bipartisan plan attacking crime on a number of critical fronts. We already know that old, single-minded approaches don't work. Simply reinstating the death penalty without doing anything else won't reduce crime. We have to do other things that work -- such as increase the number of cops on the streets, help states build more prison space, and add funds for more prosecutors -- things that will be paid for by the funds saved from reducing the Federal workforce over the next five years.
- The President's anti-crime strategy is a plan America needs and supports. It strikes an effective balance among more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path. All of these things are crucial to our efforts to reduce crime in our country.

62467 - Mark Middleton (176)

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, June 8, 1994

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF CRIME

- Just as the President's comprehensive anti-crime program ensures the punishment of those who commit crimes, it also remembers crime's victims. Strong, pro-victim measures are one of the hallmarks of the Administration-supported Crime Bill.
- The Crime Bill encourages states to empower victims by giving them the right to be heard in sentencing; a victim of a violent crime or sexual abuse would have as much voice as an offender in sentencing and parole hearings.
- Victims would gain greatly expanded restitution rights and increased access to victim counseling and other assistance. Under Administration-supported provisions of the Senate Crime Bill, restitution for victims of sexual assault includes the cost of lost income, child care, transportation and other expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenses.
- In addition, victims of gender-motivated violent crimes may seek redress under a new Federal civil rights remedy in the Senate Crime Bill. Victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse are protected under several other Administration-supported Senate Crime Bill provisions, including:
 - * Creation of a Federal remedy for interstate domestic abuse and a requirement that protective orders issued in one state are recognized and enforced in other states;
 - * Extension of the Victim Shield Law and other prohibitions against the introduction of evidence to show provocation or invitation by a victim of sexual assault; and
 - * Coverage of the cost of HIV testing and counseling for victims of serious sexual assault.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, June 2, 1994

CURBING YOUTH VIOLENCE

- One of the most disturbing trends in recent years is the increasing incidence of crime committed by young Americans. Often, that crime involves young people victimizing each other.
- The President's comprehensive anti-crime plan addresses the particular challenge that youthful offenders face by combining swift and certain punishment with crime prevention programs that work.
- The Administration's strenuous efforts to divert young people from travelling down the criminal path include smart incarceration programs and tough alternative approaches, such as:
 - * Boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses; and
 - * Measures to keep guns out of the hands of kids, such as the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which bans selling handguns to minors or the possession of firearms by minors except in limited, authorized circumstances.
- The Administration's anti-crime plan also challenges House and Senate conferees to create a Crime Bill that will help steer young people away from crime and drugs and give them instead something to say "yes" to -- programs that give our youth real opportunities for employment, education and recreation.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, June 1, 1994

FIGHTING DRUGS THROUGH THE CRIME BILL

- The President's anti-crime strategy recognizes that there is a clear link between drug use and criminal activity. A major component of the Administration's anti-crime effort, therefore, is devoted to breaking the chain between drugs and crime.
- Various Administration-supported proposals in the Crime Bill offer drug-dependent criminal offenders an opportunity to beat their addiction. They include:
 - * Drug Court programs to intensively supervise and treat drug offenders and get them turned around before they commit more serious crimes, including the integrated administration of drug testing, substance abuse treatment, potential prosecution or incarceration for non-compliance with program requirements, and related programmatic and aftercare services;
 - * Drug testing of Federal offenders on post-conviction release;
 - * Expanded drug treatment for Federal prisoners and increased support for state correctional drug treatment programs; and
 - * Proven and extensive drug prevention and crime prevention programs, such as those administered through the Ounce of Prevention Council, that target young people and give them something to say "yes" to.
- In addition, the Crime Bill also includes Administration-backed provisions which assist law enforcement in their efforts at fighting drug traffic. Among these proposals are:
 - * Additional funding to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration agents to curb drug trafficking on our streets;
 - * \$250 million targeted for rural law enforcement grants to reduce drug trafficking in rural areas; and
 - * Increased penalties for drug trafficking in or near schools and public housing.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, May 31, 1994

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN TO FIGHT RURAL CRIME

- As part of its comprehensive attack on crime in America, the Administration-backed Crime Bill ensures that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to anti-crime efforts.
- Several elements of the Administration's Crime Bill increase the resources available to reduce rural crime. They include:
 - * Putting 100,000 police officers into Community Policing efforts, developing partnerships with rural and small towns to create safer communities. Special provisions in the House Crime Bill target up to 50% of resource allocations for rural areas.
 - * Reducing the amount of drug trafficking in rural areas by authorizing additional funds for drug enforcement assistance to rural state and local law enforcement.
 - * Developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related and violent crime through the Administration's new Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, which combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.
 - * Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas in the Senate Crime Bill, which enhance the penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of a truck stop or roadside rest area.
 - * Senate Crime Bill provisions redoubling efforts to reduce rural domestic violence and child abuse through state and local government grants expanding the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases, providing treatment and counseling to victims, and developing education and prevention strategies.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

May 26, 1994

ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS IN THE CRIME BILL: AN AGENDA FOR CHANGE

- The Administration has a fair and forceful immigration policy. Our plan will regain control of our borders, revitalize and modernize the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and encourage legal immigrants to turn in their green cards in exchange for United States Citizenship. To accomplish these goals, the Administration needs to improve the tools we use to enforce our immigration laws.
- The Crime Bill contains a number of key provisions to strengthen immigration enforcement measures and to provide the funding necessary to meet the unique law enforcement challenges illegal immigration poses.
- It is essential that we have adequate resources to enforce our immigration laws. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has watched its resources dwindle and its equipment grow old at the same time that the number of illegal immigrants crossing our borders has multiplied. The House and Senate Crime bills will help change that. Both bills authorize appropriations to improve border controls, reform our asylum system, expeditiously deporting criminal aliens and to effectively track and identify criminal aliens.
- The Crime Bill also contains a number of provisions that assist states particularly burdened by the problem of illegal immigration and strengthen our immigration laws to assure that violators will be punished and will be promptly deported from the U.S. These include the following:
 - * Funding to reimburse states for the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens;
 - * Increases in the criminal penalties for visa and passport document fraud and for alien smuggling;
 - * Streamlined deportation for aliens who commit serious crimes; and
 - * Self-Petitioning for Abused Alien Spouses, which allows certain battered alien spouses to obtain legal immigration status in the U.S.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

WHY LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME BILL

- President Clinton's comprehensive anti-crime strategy is not only supported by citizens nationwide; it also enjoys the backing of law enforcement. Why? Because the President's Crime Bill gives law enforcement officials the tools they need to do their job effectively.
- It's up to Congressional conferees to adopt the President's plan and ensure that the Crime Bill emerging from Conference contains provisions which give law enforcement the assistance they need and deserve. Among the provisions supported by the Administration which help law enforcement the most are:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 more police officers on America's streets, ensuring that every community that needs police can receive assistance;
 - * Additional funding to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents to curb drug trafficking on our streets;
 - * Restoration of a workable, constitutional death penalty for the most heinous crimes, such as killing a federal law enforcement officer;
 - * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which continue to kill police officers out-gunned by the firepower such weapons produce;
 - * Funds to hire more prosecutors for gang prosecutions, as well as the support staff and resources new prosecutors require;
 - * Additional funds for law enforcement components and functions of the Treasury Department to help meet their increased law enforcement responsibilities;
 - * Law Enforcement Scholarships and the Police Corps program to provide police departments with officers who have the education and skills necessary to maximize their ability to fight crime; and
 - * Grants for computerized automation and other technological improvements in law enforcement, as well as for an expansion of federal training programs for state and local law enforcement officers.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

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TALKING POINTS

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Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, May 24, 1994

PROTECTING AGAINST GENDER-MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

- Protecting women against gender-motivated violence and improving restitution to victims of such crime is part of the President's overall, anti-crime strategy. Conferees from both Houses have the opportunity to ensure that the Crime Bill includes a strong Violence Against Women provision, one which creates a federal cause of action for violence perpetrated against an individual because of their gender.
- Under the Administration-backed Violence Against Women proposal currently in the Senate bill, victims of a felony crime of violence may bring a civil suit for damages or equitable relief in federal or state court, provided that the crime they suffered was committed because of gender and due, at least in part, to animus based on the victim's gender.
- The proposal would also create new federal offenses which protect victims of gender-motivated violence, such as fleeing across state lines in violation of a stay away or protection order.
- Such victim-protection measures are both fair and smart. They're fair because they address those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allow victims improved access to federal courts. They're smart because they do not clog federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated; proof of the perpetrator's animus is a prerequisite to recovery.
- Also supported by the Administration are Violence Against Women grant programs aimed at reducing and preventing violence against women through state grants expanding and strengthening victim services and programs, funds to train law enforcement officers to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, and resources to prevent rape and violence on college campuses through education.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, May 23, 1994

CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES PREPARE TO HAMMER OUT DETAILS OF THE CRIME BILL

- Now that both Houses of Congress have passed versions of the Crime Bill, House and Senate conferees prepare to work out the details. Facing the Congressional conferees is a special opportunity and responsibility: To create a Crime Bill that adopts the national consensus now developing about how best to keep our neighborhoods, our homes and our families and friends safe from criminal activity.
- That consensus recognizes that old single-minded approaches aimed at suppressing crime won't work. Instead, we need a Crime Bill that strikes a balance between more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- President Clinton's anti-crime strategy offers America just such a Crime Bill. Comprised of three key components — police, punishment, and prevention — the President's Crime Bill is a tough, effective, and sensible approach to reducing crime in America.
- The Crime Bill emerging from the Conference should include these key elements of the President's plan:
 - * Efforts to put 100,000 police officers onto America's streets, a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers nationwide. The nearly \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to help every community in the country that needs and wants assistance to strengthen its police force to improve public safety;
 - * A "Three Strikes You're Out" measure aimed at repeat offenders;
 - * A grant program which helps states put and keep violent criminals behind bars for a long time by giving them resources to create much needed prison space and by encouraging them to adopt "truth in sentencing" reforms;
 - * Restoration of an enforceable federal death penalty for the most heinous of offenses, including the killing of federal law enforcement officers;
 - * A balanced crime prevention agenda which gives young people something to say "yes" to, such as the Youth Employment and Skills program, after school community youth services, Boys and Girls clubs, Midnight Sports, Police Corps and Law Enforcement Scholarships, and other crime prevention programs that enhance the employment, educational and recreational opportunities of youth;
 - * Measures aimed at stopping violence against women.

**Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Friday, May 20, 1994**

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO VISITS
NEW YORK CITY BEACON SCHOOL**

- Emphasizing the difference that school-based community centers can make in young lives, Attorney General Reno joined scores of young people last night and kicked-off the "Peace Makers Tournament." A four-week, 3-on-3 midnight basketball tournament, the program is designed to prevent youth violence by teaching sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.
- The "Peace Makers Tournament" will involve approximately 120 young people between ages of 12 and 18 and will be held at P.S. 194, a Beacon school facility located in an area plagued with violent and drug-related crime. By offering evening activities to young people in the community, P.S. 194 is a safe haven for many kids, helping them to stay off the streets and out of trouble.
- The Attorney General's visit underscores the challenge now facing Congressional conferees: To pass a Crime Bill which fights crime and saves lives by funding prevention programs for at-risk youth. Such programs are an essential ingredient of the President's balanced anti-crime legislation.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Thursday, May 19, 1994

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TRAVELS TO PHILADELPHIA
IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIME BILL**

- Today, Attorney General Janet Reno travels to Philadelphia to promote swift Conference action on the Crime Bill. She will visit a southwest Philadelphia neighborhood and a police mini-station to talk with residents and law enforcement officials about local community policing efforts.
- The Philadelphia Police Department is implementing a community policing strategy with 14 additional officers, hired with a \$1 million grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Police mini-stations in various neighborhoods and business districts around the southwest area have already enjoyed community support. Such mini-stations -- now staffed with more officers -- will continue to help local citizens protect and revitalize their neighborhoods.
- Passage of the Crime Bill will help other jurisdictions around the country build partnerships between law enforcement and local citizens by providing the nation with 100,000 new police officers. These officers will help departments establish effective community policing programs -- an indispensable part of the President's balanced anti-crime strategy.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, May 18, 1994

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO VISITS AFTERSCHOOL PREVENTION PROGRAM

- Highlighting the difference afterschool prevention programs can make in the lives of young Americans, Attorney General Reno yesterday visited a local Boys and Girls Club at the Montana Terrace Public Housing Project.
- Joined by young program participants, the Attorney General heard first-hand how the Boys and Girls Club serves the more than 500 kids who live in the housing development, as well as young people living in adjacent public housing and low-income communities of Northeast Washington, D.C.
- Montana Terrace is one of the District's most high-risk areas due to the violent and drug-related crime plaguing the neighborhood. The Boys and Girls Club at Montana Terrace offers young people an afterschool haven by providing them with a variety of programs from tutoring to dance to classes about abstinence from drugs and sex. Through these and other activities, young people are given an alternative to life on the streets -- an alternative which can save lives.
- Providing much-needed funds for programs like Montana Terrace's Boys and Girls Club is part of the President's sensible and balanced approach to fighting crime. It's a strategy that recognizes that in addition to enhanced law enforcement and certain, swift punishment, real crime reduction requires strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- The Crime Bill now in Conference offers the Congress an opportunity to help steer young people away from crime and drugs and give them instead, as the President often says, "something to say 'yes' to." Congress must not lose this chance.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, May 17, 1994

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TESTIFIES BEFORE THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE ON CRIME BILL PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- Today, Attorney Janet Reno will testify before members of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee on one of the key elements in the President's anti-crime strategy: workable and effective prevention programs.
- The Attorney General's testimony draws upon her own experience of the last few months, when she travelled across the country and spoke with private citizens, public officials, and members of law enforcement. She has witnessed the development of a broad consensus on the problem of crime -- one which says that any successful anti-crime effort requires a sensible balance between law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- The key components of the President's anti-crime program are police, punishment, and prevention. Yet, as Attorney General Reno points out in her testimony, there is a special opportunity -- and responsibility -- facing Congressional Conferees: to create a Crime Bill that will help steer young people away from crime and drugs and give them instead, as the President often says, "something to say 'yes' to."
- Through this Crime Bill, Congress can break the cycle of violence by developing crime prevention programs for young Americans that work -- programs that increase youth employment, recreational and educational opportunities.
- Some of the key prevention programs in the Crime Bill that the Attorney General will highlight include:
 - * The President's Youth Employment Skills program "Y.E.S.", contained in the House Crime Bill, which will provide young people with job training and work opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - * The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs, in both the House and Senate bills; which, with some adjustment, can provide the vehicle for effectively coordinating and integrating the delivery of the federal government's new youth development and youth oriented crime prevention initiatives;

- * The Police Partnerships for Children program, in both versions of the Crime Bill, which will encourage police officers to become involved with children and family services agencies to divert at risk children;
- * Drug Court programs which will support intensive court supervision of drug dependent defendants to provide the carrot-and-stick approach that can help them beat their addiction; and
- * The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, which will help kids fight the allure of gang membership.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, May 16, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON MOVES CLOSER TO PUTTING 100,000 POLICE OFFICERS ON AMERICA'S STREETS

- President Clinton last week made another important downpayment on his promise to deliver 100,000 police officers to the communities of America. Last Thursday, the President announced the final round of Police Hiring Supplement grants to communities around the country. The 142 law enforcement grants, distributed through a competitive program, comprise about \$74 million and will put 1,001 cops on our streets.
- Overall, 250 police departments, sheriffs' departments, and other law enforcement agencies received police hiring grants totalling \$150 million. These grants are being used to hire over 2,000 police officers and will enable the American people to become partners with law enforcement to help end the crime and violent plaguing their neighborhoods.
- Across the nation, city and county officials, law enforcement officers, and ordinary citizens recognize the need to hire more police officers. As a result, the response to the Police Hiring Supplement program has been overwhelming. Unfortunately, this grant program has only enough money to fund fewer than one in ten of the nearly 3,000 applicants who applied.
- Passing the Crime Bill can change that, because with nearly \$9 billion appropriated for hiring new police officers, every community that needs police can receive help.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, May 13, 1994

WHY REGIONAL PRISONS WON'T WORK

- Around the country, states are being forced to prematurely release violent criminals from prison due to lack of space. The Clinton Administration is committed to halting this trend by making it easier for states to get violent offenders off the streets quickly and efficiently and to keep such criminals locked up for a long time. The Administration-backed state prison grant program would accomplish these objectives by providing assistance directly to states, enabling them to expand their correctional capacity.
- By contrast, the Regional Prisons proposal in the Senate Crime Bill sounds tough on crime but really isn't. For example:
 - * Building and opening ten, federally-administered regional prisons would take a long time. As a result, states would not be able to benefit from additional prison space for at least several years. That means more violent criminals on our streets for a longer period of time. On the other hand, the prison grant program supported by the Administration would facilitate states' ability to bring new prison space on-line quickly, because it allows both for the new construction and the expansion of existing correctional facilities.
 - * Moreover, many states have existing prison space that can be immediately activated, but are unable to fill this space because of sparse resources. Over 15,000 state prison beds cannot be filled because states lack the necessary operating capital. The Regional Prisons proposal does nothing to help those states fill their existing space, while the Administration-supported state prison grant program will assist such states in meeting their operational needs.
 - * In addition, the Regional Prisons proposal is inefficient. It involves a massive and uncontrolled expenditure of precious crime-fighting dollars. The state prison grant program, however, will lock up more violent criminals much more quickly and at a much lower cost. Allowing states to administer their own correctional systems for their own prisoners is far more efficient than deeply involving the federal government in a cumbersome, costly, time-consuming and marginally beneficial venture of building and running big regional prisons.
 - * Finally, operating a federally-administered regional prisons system is fraught with difficulties. Differences in state correctional policies and the difficulties and risks of transporting inmates to and from centralized federal facilities make the administration and safe operation of a regional prison system extraordinarily difficult and expensive.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, May 12, 1994

ENHANCING LAW ENFORCEMENT'S ABILITY TO FIGHT CRIME

The Clinton Administration's Crime Bill is a blueprint for the effective reduction of crime in both the short- and long-term. Part and parcel to the bill are specific authorization requests that will give law enforcement the resources it needs to successfully implement the President's comprehensive anti-crime plan. Crime Bill authorizations supported by the Administration include:

- * Nearly \$9 billion to put an additional 100,000 local police officers on the nation's street -- a twenty percent increase in the current number of local cops nationwide;
- * Funds to hire more prosecutors for gang prosecutions, as well as the support staff and resources new prosecutors require;
- * Additional funding to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents to curb drug trafficking on our streets;
- * Additional funds for law enforcement components and functions of the Treasury Department to help meet their increased law enforcement responsibilities;
- * \$250 million targeted for rural law enforcement grants to reduce drug trafficking in rural areas;
- * A comprehensive grant program with increased funding for criminal justice and law enforcement assistance in sexual and domestic violence cases;
- * \$300 million in increased judiciary funding for effective crime bill implementation;
- * Grants administered through the Gangs and Juveniles programs to local prosecutors who are trying to deal with the serious and growing problem of juvenile violence;
- * \$3 billion for state grants to construct prisons, build boot camps, and otherwise expand their capacity to ensure that criminals do their time;
- * Authority necessary to increase the number of Border Patrol agents by 6,000 over the next five years; and
- * Grants for computerized automation and other technological improvements in law enforcement, as well as for an expansion of federal training programs for state and local law enforcement officers.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, May 11, 1994

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CRIME BILL: TOUGH AND SMART PUNISHMENT OF VIOLENT CRIME

- Critical to the effectiveness of the President's anti-crime strategy is a Crime Bill complete with punishment provisions aimed at curbing violent crime on the streets right now. The Administration-supported Crime Bill contains an array of effective punishment solutions which will aid in reducing crime in the short term.

- **Swift and Certain Punishment for Violent Crimes.**

The Administration supports measures that swiftly punish violent criminals, particularly repeat violent offenders. To keep those who would prey upon our communities off of the streets, the Crime Bill that emerges from Conference should include:

- * The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision, which is aimed at those career violent offenders who do the most harm to society; and
- * Reinstatement of the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer.

- **Helping States Keep Violent Criminals Behind Bars.**

The President is committed to helping states keep violent criminals behind bars by providing them with the resources they need to create additional prison space. The final version of the Crime Bill should include the Administration-backed prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting reasonable "truth in sentencing" provisions.

- **Smart and Tough Approaches to Youth Crime and Violence.**

The increasing incidence of crime committed by juveniles has led the President to propose proven and extensive drug and crime prevention programs, giving young people something to say "yes" to. In addition, the Administration supports smart incarceration programs and tough alternative approaches, such as:

- * Boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime; and
- * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, May 10, 1994

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS HELPING STATES KEEP VIOLENT CRIMINALS BEHIND BARS

- The Administration is committed to helping states that are struggling to keep violent criminals and criminal aliens from being released prematurely because of overcrowding. While the Federal Government builds enough prisons and detention facilities to insure that federal inmates are not released early for lack of space, many states are forced to release criminals routinely due to space limitations.
- States must also contend with severely shrinking resources. There are currently over 15,000 state prison beds which cannot be filled because states lack the necessary operating capital. The safety of our citizens depends upon states being able to keep violent criminals behind bars to do their time.
- Both the Senate and House versions of the Crime Bill provide funds to help states lock up violent offenders quickly and efficiently. The best way to accomplish this objective and make our streets safer is by providing assistance to state correctional and detention systems at a level which approximates that contained in the Senate Crime Bill -- \$6.5 billion. Such funding, when made available to the states on a discretionary basis, will allow states to build and operate appropriate facilities for housing serious drug and violent offenders -- including boot camps, prisons, jails, and community detention facilities.
- Moreover, the Administration believes that the prison grant program should also be used to encourage states to adopt "truth in sentencing" policies and other criminal justice system improvements to insure that violent criminals remain locked up for a long time.
- Towards that end, the Administration supports the concept behind Congressman Chapman's (D-TX) "truth in sentencing" provision in the House Crime Bill, which aims to restore the credibility of our criminal sentencing system by ensuring that violent inmates serve their time. This approach is more effective than the Senate Crime Bill's Regional Prisons alternative -- a proposal that is inefficient, unduly expensive, and will fail to get violent criminals off of the streets quickly.
- Locking up the largest number of violent offenders and criminal aliens, as quickly as possible, at the lowest possible cost: this is the Administration's objective in seeking a Crime Bill that combines the best of both the Senate and House proposals -- the prison grant programs authored by Senator Biden (D-DE) and Congressman Hughes (D-NJ), coupled with reasonable "truth in sentencing" provisions.

**Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Friday, May 6, 1994**

**PRESIDENT CLINTON VICTORIOUS AS
HOUSE PASSES ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN**

- Standing with the law enforcement community, the vast majority of American citizens, and the national interest, the House of Representatives yesterday voted 216 to 214 to pass Administration-backed legislation banning the future manufacture of semiautomatic assault weapons.
- Led by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), House supporters of the ban were able to reverse momentum against the legislation and produce a victory.
- Also instrumental in persuading House members to support the legislative ban was the persistent leadership of President Clinton and members of his Cabinet, led by Attorney General Reno and Treasury Secretary Bentsen.
- The bipartisan anti-crime vote is a triumph for every American who desires safe streets, and particularly for those who know first-hand the tragedy that semiautomatic assault weapons can cause. Parents who've lost children, individuals who've lost spouses, police officers who've lost partners -- all know that taking assault weapons off of the streets and out of the hands of violent criminals means saving lives.
- The House members who supported this legislation, as President Clinton noted right after the historic vote, "demonstrated extraordinary courage in the face of extraordinary political pressure to walk away."
- As part of a larger, comprehensive Administration anti-crime strategy, the House's action brings the nation closer towards controlling violent crime on America's streets.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, May 5, 1994

HOUSE TO VOTE ON CRITICAL ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION

- Today, the House votes on a crucial piece of crime control legislation: a ban on semiautomatic assault weapons. A victory in the House today will mean safer streets and saved lives.
- Every year, semiautomatic assault weapons kill children, spouses, parents, and police officers. They are the weapons of choice for violent criminals. Designed for battlefield combat, assault weapons have no place on our streets, in our neighborhoods or on our schoolyards.
- Among the ban's staunchest supporters are law enforcement officials -- men and women who put their lives on the line day in and day out to keep our communities safe. Opponents of the ban cannot expect these brave individuals to risk their lives in the fight against crime, yet deny them the help they desperately need.
- The legislative ban supported by the Administration is carefully crafted to specifically safeguard hunter's rights. In fact, over 650 hunting and recreational guns -- including 60 semiautomatic rifles -- are explicitly exempted from the ban.
- Moreover, not all semiautomatic firearms are covered by the ban; only semiautomatic assault weapons -- weapons designed for military combat -- are prohibited.
- House members must decide today whether to stand with the overwhelming majority of their constituents and the law enforcement community, or to vote the way the gun lobby wants them to vote. Those who choose to stand with the American people and with law enforcement will be making their voices heard in the fight against crime.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN: A VOTE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, A VOTE AGAINST CRIME

- Thursday's House of Representatives vote on legislation to ban semiautomatic assault weapons is not about controlling guns; it's about controlling crime.
- Semiautomatic assault weapons are the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists. While they represent only one percent of privately-owned firearms in this country, assault weapons account for eight percent of the firearms traced to crime -- a disproportionately high number which has been rising in recent years.
- And every year, these weapons kill police officers -- men and women who put their lives on the line everyday to keep our communities safe. They are the ones who are out-gunned by the firepower that street criminals now wield with assault weapons.
- This was tragically demonstrated last week in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, when a police officer was murdered -- the first officer in ten years to be killed in the line of duty in Waukesha -- during a gun battle involving a Springfield M1A1 assault rifle.
- As a result of this and too many incidents like it, law enforcement officials have been unified in their support of taking these weapons off of the streets and out of criminal hands. We cannot ask them to risk their lives in the fight against crime -- and then deny them the help they need.
- Today, Attorney General Reno carries that message of support for the nation's law enforcement community to Capitol Hill. She, along with Congressman Chuck Schumer (D-NY), Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Senator Metzenbaum (D-OH), will reiterate the Administration's support for a legislative ban on semiautomatic assault weapons.
- The Administration-supported legislative ban prohibits weapons designed for military combat, but specifically safeguards hunters' rights by explicitly exempting over 650 hunting and recreational guns. Moreover, not all semiautomatic firearms are covered by the ban; only semiautomatic assault weapons -- weapons designed for the battlefields of war -- are prohibited.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, May 3, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON SEEKS SUPPORT OF HUNTERS IN BATTLE TO FIGHT CRIME

- In an open letter to hunters reprinted in Roll Call yesterday, President Clinton sought to enlist the help of hunters to control crime by taking weapons designed for military combat off of the streets and out of the hands of violent criminals. Semiautomatic assault weapons are the "weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists," wrote the President, "[a]nd every year they kill children and police officers, mothers and fathers."
- As the President has repeatedly noted, the battle to ban semiautomatic assault weapons is not about gun control; it's about crime control.
- "I know the difference between a firearm used for hunting and target shooting and a weapon designed to kill people," the President wrote, who himself has been a hunter since he was 12 years old. Semiautomatic assault weapons "have no place on a deer hunt, in a duck blind, or on a target range -- and they certainly don't belong on our streets, in our neighborhoods or on our schoolyards."
- The Administration-supported legislative ban specifically safeguards hunters' rights. Over 650 hunting and recreational guns are explicitly exempted from the ban.
- Moreover, not all semiautomatic firearms are covered by the ban; only semiautomatic assault weapons -- weapons designed for military combat on the battlefields of war -- are prohibited. Hunters, wrote President Clinton, "know the difference between a hunting rifle and weapon that was designed for the battlefield," and he urged hunters to make that difference known to members of Congress.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Monday, May 2, 1994

THE MESSAGE FROM AMERICA: BANNING SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS MEANS SAVING LIVES

- The overwhelming majority of Americans supports a legislative ban on semiautomatic assault weapons. Why? Because a ban will save lives, pure and simple. It will take weapons designed for military combat off the streets and out of the hands of violent criminals. In nearly every part of America, the evidence is clear:
 - * A legislative ban would prohibit the Springfield M1-A1 assault rifle -- one of the weapons used by two men last Thursday in a gun battle following a bank robbery in Wisconsin. The gun battle resulted in the murder of a Waukesha, Wisconsin police officer.
 - * The ban would also outlaw the AK-47 -- the weapon chosen by four drug traffickers who engaged in a gun battle with Federal agents outside their drug manufacturing site in Pushmaraha County, Oklahoma in 1990.
 - * Also prohibited would be the Intratec TEC-22 and semiautomatic assault pistols manufactured by Norinco -- weapons used by six young men last year to rob seven Ohio banks in six months.
 - * Had a legislative ban been in place in December, 1992, it might have saved the life of a teacher at Atlantic Shores Christian School. There, a student, using a Cobray M-11/9 semiautomatic assault pistol, went on a killing spree, murdering one of his teachers and seriously wounding another.
- Critics are quick to argue that semiautomatic assault weapons represent less than 1 percent of privately-owned firearms. Yet these same assault weapons account for 8 percent of the firearms traced to criminal activities -- a number which has been on the rise in recent years. As the weapon of choice for violent criminals, assault weapons make up a disproportionately high number of crime-related firearms.
- We already know that when the Bush Administration banned the importation of certain assault weapons, the number of imported assault weapons traced to crime declined by 45% in the first year, while the number of domestic assault weapons traced to crime remained the same. We can achieve the same dramatic impact on the number of domestically manufactured assault weapons traced to criminal activity by passing the legislative ban.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, April 29, 1994

ADMINISTRATION-BACKED ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN PASSES HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

- The momentum behind the Administration-backed effort to ban semiautomatic assault weapons continued to build yesterday as the House Judiciary Committee approved Rep. Charles Schumer's (D-NY) and Rep. Mike Synar's (D-OK) bill to remove assault weapons from our streets.
- The Assault Weapons Ban Bill, which currently has 59 co-sponsors, was passed on a 20 to 15 bipartisan vote, which included the support of Congressman Henry Hyde (R-IL).
- The Schumer bill, identical to the Feinstein amendment to the Senate Crime Bill which passed the Senate last year, effectively bans the future manufacture and importation of semiautomatic assault weapons. Hunting and sporting weapons, however, are specifically exempted.
 - * Although the bill bans the future manufacture and importation of semiautomatic assault weapons, currently-owned guns are grandfathered.
 - * Moreover, the bill uses very specific criteria in defining which semiautomatic rifles, pistols and shotguns would be prohibited.
 - * 650 types of hunting and sporting rifles and shotguns are explicitly exempt from the ban.
 - * The bill also contains explicit exceptions for experimental or governmental use.
- In addition, the Assault Weapons Ban Bill prohibits the manufacture and importation of large-capacity magazines and requires private sellers and buyers of assault weapons to keep a record of the transaction.
- The bill's provisions also contain penalties for those who violate the ban: Up to five years in jail, except for those who violate of the record-keeping provision, who face up to six months in jail.
- The Assault Weapons Ban will save lives by taking weapons intended for military combat off of the streets and out of the hands of violent criminals. Although they represent less than 1 percent of privately-owned firearms, assault weapons account for 8 percent of the firearms traced to criminal activities -- a number which has been on the rise in recent years.
- The Assault Weapons Ban now moves to the full House of Representatives where a vote on final passage is expected soon.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, April 28, 1994

THE REALITY BEHIND THE STATISTICS: BANNING ASSAULT WEAPONS WILL SAVE LIVES

- Critics of a ban on assault weapons continually attempt to cloud the real issues behind the debate by throwing out statistics that reveal only part of the assault weapons picture.
- For example, critics are quick to point to statistics showing that assault weapons make up less than 1 percent of the privately owned guns in America. But the critics won't tell you that these same weapons account for 8 percent of the firearms traced to criminal activities. That means that as one of the weapons of choice for violent criminals, assault weapons make up a disproportionately high number of crime-related firearms.
- Additionally, critics try to minimize the terror that assault weapons cause by arguing that assault weapons were used in about 1 percent of murders nationwide. But behind these numbers are real stories of human tragedy:
 - * Stories such as Steven Sposato's, whose wife, Jody, was among eight killed when a gunman armed with two assault pistols opened fire in a San Francisco law firm last year.
 - * Or the stories of five elementary school children who died, or the 29 others who were wounded, when a man fired 106 rounds in less than 2 minutes into a Stockton, California schoolyard where the kids were playing.
 - * Nor do the numbers tell Ken Brondell's story, whose sister, Los Angeles Police Officer Christy Brondell Hamilton, was killed last February 18 when a teenager fired an assault weapon through the door of her squad car. "If it would save one life . . . obviously the law is worth it," says Mr. Brondell.
- **The Statistics the Critics Don't Like to Cite**
 - * When the Bush Administration banned the importation of certain assault weapons, the number of imported assault weapons traced to crime declined by 45%, while the number of domestic assault weapons traced to crime remained the same.
 - * There are no current restrictions on the sale of 30, 50 or even 100 round ammunition magazines. They can be legally sold to anyone, yet have no conceivable sporting purpose. They are intended for military weapons designed for combat, not for hunting firearms.

**Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, April 26, 1994**

Answering the Call

- Yesterday, the New York Times called on the Administration to "stake a legitimate claim to leadership" in the development of the final version of Congress' crime bill. The fact is, the President, the Attorney General, and other cabinet members have staked out dozens of tough positions during debate on the crime bill and have already had a substantial impact on the bill.
- The President and his Administration vigorously supported a balanced approach to the bill, working hard to make sure that the money spent was not just on police, not just on punishment, and not just on prevention, but on all three. Without the President's insistence on this balanced approach, a skewed crime bill might have resulted.
- The President and his Administration helped reign in and fight back the ill-conceived "regional prisons" notion which would have wasted time and money in the effort to lock up violent criminals. With strong support from the Administration, prison funding in the House bill is to be made available in grants to the states for use in the ways most appropriate in each individual circumstance. And the Administration will continue to work to encourage conferees to adopt this approach.
- The President and his Administration designed a more focused "three-strikes-and-you're out" provision, which the Administration will continue to encourage the conferees to adopt. And the Administration has supported a "safety valve" provision, taking low level, non-violent, first time offenders out of the rubric of mandatory minimum sentencing, returning those matters to sentencing under the sentencing guidelines.
- The President and his Administration also continue to fight for the passage of an assault weapons ban, whether adopted as part of the crime bill or adopted as a separate piece of legislation. And, despite the urgings of the Times, the Administration will continue to support "truth in sentencing" provisions so that criminals recognize that there are consequences for their actions.
- The President and the Administration will continue to play the most important role possible in this debate — keeping it balanced, on course, and moving forward. While even we may not like certain provisions adopted by the Congress, the basic structure of the crime bill is sound. The Congress should not delay in drafting and passing a conference report.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, April 22, 1994

HOUSE PASSES THE CRIME BILL

- By an overwhelming margin of 285 to 141, the House of Representatives yesterday voted to pass the Crime Bill. The win is a big victory for Americans around the country who value smart action over mere tough talk on the issue of crime in America.
- The House's action brings the nation a step closer towards fully realizing the President's comprehensive anti-crime program -- a plan which has won broad praise from ordinary citizens to law enforcement officials alike.
- The next task is for House and Senate conferees to hammer out a joint Crime Bill which includes the best measures from both the House and Senate bills and reflects the Administration's balanced approach to fighting crime -- police, punishment, and prevention.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, April 21, 1994

HOUSE POISED TO PASS CRIME BILL

- After making significant progress in their deliberations over the Crime Bill, the House is now on the verge of passing comprehensive anti-crime legislation by week's end.
- The House's work over the last two weeks answers the call echoed around the nation that the nation desperately needs the Crime Bill and wants its passage now.
- The package emerging from the House includes several key crimefighting elements, such as:
 - * A substantial start towards putting an additional 100,000 police officers on our streets, engaged in community policing in both large cities and rural areas;
 - * A "Three Strikes You're Out" measure aimed at repeat offenders;
 - * A program which helps states put and keep violent criminals behind bars for a long time by giving them grants to create much needed prison space and by encouraging them to adopt "truth in sentencing" reforms;
 - * Restoration of an enforceable federal death penalty for the most heinous of offenses, including the killing of federal law enforcement officers;
 - * A balanced crime prevention agenda which gives young people something to say "yes" to, such as after school community youth services, Boys and Girls clubs, Midnight Sports, and other programs which enhance the educational opportunities of youth, such as Police Corps and Law Enforcement Scholarships; and
 - * Measures aimed at stopping violence against women.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS POLICE CORPS

- The President has repeatedly indicated that he wants crime legislation which is both tough and smart. That is why the Administration supports the McCurdy Amendment to the House Crime Bill, a proposal which ensures that we are smart about the way we fight crime by establishing a Police Corps program and funding Law Enforcement Scholarships.
- We must do all we can to ensure that our law enforcement officials are equipped not only with the weaponry and technology they need, but also with the education and skills necessary to maximize their ability to fight crime. By providing educational funds for individuals committed to joining police departments after graduation, we can develop well-educated police officers who have focused for years on training for that job.
- The McCurdy Amendment creates a Law Enforcement Scholarships matching grant program for current law enforcement personnel and young people interested in a career in law enforcement.
- Law Enforcement Scholarships would provide educational opportunities for in-service officers seeking to improve their skills and abilities, as well as law enforcement related summer and part-time employment for high school students.
- The McCurdy Amendment also establishes a Police Corps program through which state and local law enforcement agencies can recruit young people to serve with local police while simultaneously earning financial aid for a college education.
- The police corps, frequently analogized to the ROTC, would require program participants to participate in police training activities during the summer months of their college education.
- The police corps will develop a new group of well-educated police officers annually available for recruitment into police departments around the country.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, April 19, 1994

HELPING STATES TO LOCK UP VIOLENT CRIMINALS FAST

- The Administration is committed to helping states lock up violent offenders. The federal prison system, with over 80,000 inmates, does not release prisoners early because of overcrowding. By contrast, many states are forced to do so routinely. We want to help states expand their prison capacity so that in the future, violent criminals will not be returned to the streets because of lack of prison space.
- The Crime Bill provides funds to help states lock up violent offenders quickly and efficiently. Currently, there are 13,000 state prison beds which cannot be filled because states lack the necessary operating capital.
- The Crime Bill's prison grant program also aims to strengthen state sentencing schemes. In order to participate in the grant program, states should adopt improved criminal justice policies to protect the public from violent criminals, including "truth in sentencing" reforms. But the conditions of state participation must be reasonable, realistic and practical.
- "Truth in sentencing" provisions contained in both the Chapman and Hughes Amendments will encourage states to move in the right direction -- restoring the credibility of our criminal sentencing system by ensuring that violent inmates serve their time behind bars.
- We must be tough on crime, but we must also be smart. The McCollum Amendment, which requires states to adopt burdensome sentencing policies in order to be eligible for prison grant funds, looks tough but really isn't. The requirements are so costly to meet that few states, if any, would actually participate in the grant program, meaning more violent offenders on our streets.
- The President's anti-crime plan represents a comprehensive, balanced approach to reducing crime in both the short-term and long-term. While the Administration supports increased assistance to states for the incarceration of criminals, spending on prisons alone is not enough. The Administration supports the availability of adequate funding for all components of the President's anti-crime program -- police, punishment and prevention.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, April 18, 1994

AMERICANS WANT THE CRIME BILL NOW!

- Across the nation, from Trenton to Los Angeles, the American people have spoken with one voice: We need the Crime Bill and we need it now!
- Americans want Congress to act swiftly and pass the President's comprehensive anti-crime package. The Administration's balanced approach to fighting crime -- police, punishment, and prevention -- has won broad praise, from everyday citizens to law enforcement officials alike. In fact, community policing -- an integral part of the Administration's overall crimefighting strategy -- has already created success stories around the country.
- Americans are looking for a long-term solution to crime, not quick-fix, feel good answers. The Crime Bill offers a plan which is both tough and smart, a plan that means quick action to reduce crime today and steps taken to avoid its occurrence in the future. The Crime Bill will provide the critical resources necessary to effectively fight crime in both the short- and long-term.
- This week, the House of Representatives continues consideration of the Crime Bill. There should be no delay in getting it passed. The President has repeatedly said that as soon as Congress passes his comprehensive anti-crime package, he will sign it immediately.
- Everyday we fail to pass the Crime Bill is an opportunity to fight crime is lost because of inaction. We *can* reduce crime and make America safer, and we can do it by ensuring that the Crime Bill becomes law. We must pass the Crime Bill.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Friday, April 15, 1994

CRIME BILL MOVES IN THE HOUSE

- The full House today began consideration of the President's Crime Bill and made substantial progress, disposing of 42 of the 67 amendments made in order under the rule.
- After general debate on the bill, the House considered and passed a range of amendments which further improved the bill.
- Included among the amendments adopted were:
 - Increased funding for Treasury Department law enforcers -- ATF, Customs, and Secret Service agents -- to make our streets and borders safer. (\$210 million) (Hoyer)
 - Authorization and support for full funding for the Byrne Grant program, so vital to many local communities. (Rangel; Wise; Fazio)
 - A new rural crime initiative, to provide additional efforts to fight crime and drugs in rural areas. Also, special funding to combat domestic violence in rural areas. (\$385 million) (Long/Baesler/Ewing)
 - Funding for Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects. (\$12 million) (Rostenkowski)
 - New penalties for criminals who use explosives to commit crimes, and measures to make it harder for criminals to obtain explosives. (Slaughter)
 - Increased border controls, expedited deportation for those denied asylum, and expanded special deportation proceedings. (Becerra)
 - Tougher penalties for visa and passport fraud, which contribute to immigration abuse. (Gilman)
- Among the amendments adopted was an "en bloc" group of 35 amendments, which were approved on a bipartisan 395 to 25 vote.
- Consideration of the Crime Bill will begin again in the House on Tuesday, April 19, with a vote on final passage expected next week.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, April 14, 1994

RULE ON CRIME BILL APPROVED -- HOUSE CLEARS WAY FOR DEBATE AND VOTE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

- The President's anti-crime program continues to pick-up speed as the full House today begins consideration of the Crime Bill.
- Yesterday, the House signalled its readiness to consider the most comprehensive anti-crime package in history by approving the Rule on the Crime Bill by a big margin of 244 to 176.
- Some key crime-reduction elements in the House bill include:
 - * **More Police and Community Policing:** The bill funds 50,000 new police officers, evenly-divided between large and small cities and deployed in community policing programs.
 - * **Swift and Certain Punishment for Violent Crimes:** Among the bill's tough provisions are:
 - Tough but smart "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment legislation based upon the Administration's proposal;
 - Restoration of an enforceable federal death penalty for the most heinous of federal offenses, another element of the President's comprehensive anti-crime program; and
 - A prison grant program encouraging states to take appropriate measures to ensure that the most serious violent offenders are put behind bars for a long time.
 - * **A Balanced Crime Prevention Agenda:** The Administration's prevention package includes programs such as Y.E.S. (Youth Employment Skills), Ounce of Prevention, after-school Community Youth Services, and Midnight Sports, which all underscore the President's dual punishment-and-prevention approach to reduce crime.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, April 13, 1994

*** UPDATE ***

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN TO PUT 100,000 ADDITIONAL COPS ON AMERICA'S STREETS

- **National Impact**

- * Putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy. It is not just a "drop in the bucket" as some have suggested. The plan represents a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers nationwide. The nearly \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to help every community in the country that needs and wants assistance to strengthen its police force to improve public safety.

- **How 100,000 Additional Police Stacks-Up Against Current Resources**

- * Currently, there are 504,000 sworn local police officers nationally. Adding 100,000 new cops is a 20% increase.
- * Of the 504,000, up to 380,000 work at the street-level. 100,000 new community police officers increases the number of street-level cops by more than 25%.

- **Typical Impact On Cities**

- * Adding 100,000 more officers to the nation's police forces will make very significant difference to individual areas. For example, a 20% increase in a city like New York with a police force of 30,000 would add 6,000 officers. That's 6,000 more officers patrolling neighborhoods, building partnerships based on trust with communities, and keeping our streets safer for law-abiding citizens.
- * Likewise, in a mid-size city like Salt Lake City, Utah which currently employs 353 officers, the 100,000 cops program could mean over 70 new cops.
- * And a small city like Smyrna, Georgia with a total police force of 78 could receive 15 more officers under the program.

- **America Needs and Wants More Police Officers on the Streets**

- * There's no question that demand for more police officers is high and continues to rise all across the country. Thousands of Mayors and Police Chiefs have already applied for community policing grants under the Administration's Policing Hiring Supplement Program. In fact, the demand is so great that the Justice Department will have to turn down 9 out of 10 applications due to the Supplemental Program's limited funds of \$150 million. Passing the Crime Bill can change that, because with nearly \$9 billion for 100,000 new officers, every community that needs police can receive help.

- **Additional Cops Where They Are Needed Most**

- * The President's plan is a competitive discretionary program, which means that jurisdictions will be able to request the amount of support for whatever number of additional police officers they actually need to effectively control crime -- some may need a 20% increase, some more, some less, depending upon their individual circumstances. The President's plan, therefore, is a flexible approach aimed at meeting the different crime control needs of individual jurisdictions.
- * The plan's flexibility provides the Attorney General with sufficient authority to waive or modify requirements which might otherwise preclude participation by cities which have been hit hard by both crime and economic dislocation and are struggling financially. For example:
 - The requirement that local jurisdictions match the federal contribution by at least 25% in matching funds may be waived; and
 - The cap on the federal level of funding for salary and benefits per officer may also be waived.
- * The key to the President's plan is flexibility: the 100,000 police program aims to deploy officers in a way that meets the specific needs of local communities.

- **Small States Protected**

- * Moreover, both the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill guarantee each state a minimum-level of community policing funding. Therefore, every state will receive at least \$20 million dollars under the House version or \$48 million under the Senate version for new police officers.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Monday, April 11, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON COMES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO HEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO'S REPORT ON HER CRIME BILL TRIP

- Today, the President comes to the Justice Department to welcome Attorney General Reno home after her nationwide tour and to rally support for the Crime Bill. This event kicks off a week during which public officials from all over the nation will come to Washington with the same message: Pass the Crime Bill now.
- Over two hundred uniformed officers representing more than a dozen national law enforcement organizations will join the President in welcoming Attorney General Reno home and will show their enthusiastic support for the Crime Bill. The Attorney General will talk about the people she met during her trip and will be joined on stage by individuals whose lives prove that the community policing can make a real difference in neighborhoods across the country. In addition to President Clinton, others giving brief remarks include:
 - * Eddie Cutanda, a Dorchester, Massachusetts teenager whose life has been changed by a community policing program in Boston. Three years ago Eddie was a member of street gang; today, he's participating in local performances for his community, thanks to a community policing program that works with a local youth group to get kids like Eddie off the streets. That kind of hope is what the Crime Bill can bring to communities all around the country.
 - * Earline Williams, a senior citizen whom the Attorney General met while in Trenton last week. Mrs. Williams is a volunteer at her local police mini-station. She's proud of the difference her efforts make, but her message is simple: Her community needs more police officers on the beat. The Crime Bill has an answer for her.
 - * Lt. Ernest Williams, a 14-year veteran of the Albany, Georgia, who knows first-hand the difference a community-oriented policing program like the President's can make in a neighborhood where there once was no partnership between residents and law enforcement.
- In addition, the Attorney General will be joined by 12 police officers -- all cops on the streets of Albany, Georgia as part of the city's new Community-Oriented Policing Program ("C.O.P."). These officers were hired with the funds provided by the Justice Department's first round community policing grants. They are the results of the President's "downpayment" on his promise of 100,000 new cops on the street. Passing the Crime Bill will give hundreds of communities the opportunity Albany has had.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, April 6, 1994

ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED CRIME BILL ASSISTS VICTIMS OF CRIME

- The President's comprehensive anti-crime program does not only ensure punishment to the perpetrator of crime; it also remembers crime's victims. Strong, pro-victim measures are one of the hallmarks of the Administration-supported Crime Bill.
- The Crime Bill empowers victims of crime by greatly expanding restitution rights, creating a victim's right of allocution in sentencing, and providing for victim counseling and other assistance. Under the Senate Crime Bill, restitution for victims of sexual assault includes the cost of lost income, child care, transportation and other expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenses.
- In addition, victims of gender-motivated violent crimes may seek redress under a new federal civil rights remedy in the Senate Crime Bill. Victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse are protected under several other Senate Crime Bill provisions, as well, including:
 - * Creation of a federal remedy for interstate domestic abuse and a requirement that protective orders issued in one state are recognized and enforced in other states;
 - * Extension of the Victim Shield Law and other prohibitions against the introduction of evidence to show provocation or invitation by a victim of sexual assault; and
 - * Coverage of the cost of HIV testing and counseling for victims of serious sexual assault.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, April 5, 1994

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TRAVELS THE COUNTRY IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIME BILL

- Today, Attorney General Janet Reno takes to build support for the Crime Bill. Traveling coast-to-coast on a five-day tour through several states, the Attorney General will engage in a dialogue with the American people about how swift passage of the Crime Bill will help the nation's communities reduce crime.
- The Attorney General will travel to Philadelphia, Trenton, Los Angeles, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Nashville, and Detroit, and will participate in several town hall meetings and community policing neighborhood walks.
- The town hall meetings will include citizens from the host and surrounding cities, the host mayor, the local police chief, other local law enforcement officers, community leaders, and local branches of state and federal law enforcement, and will focus on the benefit that passing the Crime Bill will have in local jurisdictions around the nation.
- The trip will give the Attorney General an opportunity to interact with citizens who are dealing day-to-day with the problem of crime, and to hear first-hand why localities around the country need prompt, immediate and certain action on the Crime Bill.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, April 1, 1994

CURBING HATE CRIMES: ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS ANTI-HATE CRIME LEGISLATION

- The Administration's strong support for legislative efforts aimed at curbing hate crimes sends the clear message that discriminatory bias must never be tolerated and will be punished when innocent citizens are harmed.
- The incidence of hate crimes around the country is of growing concern to the Administration. In 1992, for example, over 8,000 hate crimes were reported to the FBI. Of those, nearly 63% were motivated by racial bias. Approximately two of every ten hate crimes were motivated by religious bias, and ethnic and sexual-orientation bias each accounted for one of every ten such crimes.
- However, these statistics paint only a partial picture. The reporting of hate crime data is voluntary, and in 1992 only a quarter of all law enforcement agencies that submit data to the FBI actually supplied information on hate crimes. The actual incidence of hate violence, therefore, is undoubtedly higher than the numbers reveal.
- The types of hate crimes reported in 1992 include intimidation, vandalism and other destruction of property, simple and aggravated assault, robbery, murder, rape, and arson.
- In response, the Administration has backed efforts to significantly enhance the penalties of those guilty of committing hate crimes.
- In addition, the Administration supports provisions in the Senate Crime Bill which expand the collection of hate crime data. In addition to race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, disability would be added as a hate crime bias motivation category.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, March 31, 1994

THE CRIME BILL: FIGHTING CRIME IN SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS

- Through its support of the Crime Bill, the Administration is taking a balanced approach to fighting crime, ensuring that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to crime punishment and prevention efforts.
- Several elements of the Administration's anti-crime plan directly benefit rural areas and small towns by increasing the resources available to reduce crime. They include:
 - * Putting 100,000 police officers into Community Policing efforts, developing partnerships with rural and smaller localities to create safer communities. Special set-asides in the House Crime Bill target up to 50% of resource allocations for rural areas.
 - * Developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related and violent crime through the Administration's new Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, which combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.
 - * Reducing the amount of drug trafficking in rural areas by authorizing additional funds for drug enforcement assistance to rural state and local law enforcement.
 - * Senate Crime Bill provisions which create Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas by enhancing the penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of a truck stop or roadside rest area.
 - * Provisions in the Senate Crime Bill which redouble efforts to reduce rural domestic violence and child abuse through state and local government grants expanding the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases, providing treatment and counseling to victims, and developing education and prevention strategies.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, March 30, 1994

Drug Courts -- An Innovative Crime-Fighting Approach

- The crime bill provides funding for one of the most effective new crime-fighting approaches developed in recent years: Drug Courts.
- Adequately funded and administered drug treatment and coerced abstinence programs are critical to breaking the drug and violent crime cycle that has so heavily burdened our criminal justice system.
- When we can strip hard core drug users of their addiction to controlled substances we can also end their virtual addiction to crime. Substance abuse treatment must be central to our crime fighting effort.
- Drug courts have proven promising and successful in a number of jurisdictions. The Attorney General, who has been a pioneer in developing alternative methods for dealing with drug offenders within the criminal justice system, has led the way in the adoption of these kinds of programs.
- The Attorney General's experience in Florida -- augmented by data from approximately 20 other cities -- reveals that drug courts are successful in preventing drug offenders from becoming more dangerous criminal and can help them turn toward productive lives in society.
- The Administration supports a basic program which includes an intensive supervision of the participants by the court, drug testing and treatment, and the prompt application of a series of graduated sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of the program. The program can be administered on a pre-trial diversion basis, as a post-conviction probation program, or in combination.
- Funding should be provided to assist state and local governments establish and run drug court and other non-incarcerative drug treatment programs.
- Drug court funding is another good reason for the Congress to pass the crime bill as soon as possible.

**Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Friday, March 25, 1994**

USA Today's "View" vs. "Our View"

- The criticism of the House crime bill in yesterday's "Our View" column in USA Today ignores critical provisions which work in tandem with objected to portions of the bill.
- **Fiction:** First, the column argues that the Administration's "three strikes and you're out" proposal will create to prison overcrowding, forcing the release violent rapists and murders.
- **Fact:** The federal prison system has never released one of its 60,000 inmates because of overcrowding -- and the additional 200 - 300 "three strikes" convicts each year will not change this. Also, the column fails to mention that the bill makes available \$3 billion dollars for the construction of new prisons to help alleviate state prison overcrowding or prevent the early release of violent criminals.
- **Fiction:** The column decries \$3 billion in spending on "boot camps of dubious worth."
- **Fact:** The \$3 billion dollars is for prisons, boot camps and a wide range of other innovative punishment approaches. By providing an intermediate sanction between probation and traditional incarceration, young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment at the initial stages of a criminal career. The early data suggests that boot camps are more effective than prison in reducing both recidivism and the cost of incarceration.
- **Fiction:** The column complains that the bill provides funding for 100,000 new police officers, but "no one knows where the salaries of these cops will come from . . . in five years."
- **Fact:** The provisions providing funding for new police officers require communities to demonstrate how they will fund the police hires in the long run. There is a genuine federal-state partnership, with the federal government providing the money to prime the police hiring pump.
- **Fiction:** The column declares that there are "concerns" about whether the funding for the bill will really come from a "trust fund" rather than from cuts to other important programs.
- **Fact:** The Administration has indicated time and again that the crime bill will be paid for with funds, placed in a Violent Crime Trust Fund, generated by a 250,000 person reduction in the federal payroll.
- The House crime bill provides a balanced approach -- focusing on police, punishment and prevention. There is no reason for further delay. The crime bill should be passed.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, March 11, 1994

ADMINISTRATION ANTI-CRIME PROPOSALS IN SCHUMER SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

- Today, the House Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice chaired by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY) meets to markup several important parts of the President's anti-crime proposal. They include the following:
 - * The Administration's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal. This provision sends a strong message that violent crime will not be tolerated by targeting truly dangerous criminals and taking them off our streets for good. It has been hailed by Congressman Schumer as a "very carefully drawn" provision which deals with the problems of other proposals "that would have included all kinds of low-level drug dealers."
 - * A broad range of new preventive policies, which underscore the Administration's dual anti-crime approach of punishment and prevention. Among the prevention programs in markup garnering Administration support is the "Ounce of Prevention" program, providing \$600 million over the next three years to state and local governments, educational institutions, community-based organizations, and other public and private entities for youth-oriented recreational and educational programs (Midnight Sports League, after-school programs, etc.) and youth services (mentoring, job placement, substance abuse and treatment, etc.).
 - * Drug Courts and other Supervised Release Programs for drug-abusing offenders. The Attorney General, who has been a pioneer in developing alternative methods for dealing with drug offenders within the criminal justice system, has led the national debate on adopting such programs. Her experience in Florida -- augmented by data from approximately 20 other cities -- reveals that Drug Courts can be successful in preventing drug offenders from becoming more dangerous criminals and can help them turn toward productive lives in society.
 - * Restoration of an enforceable death penalty for the most heinous of federal offenses. As the President has stated, this provision is an important element of a comprehensive legislative anti-crime program.
 - * Police Corps and Law Enforcement Scholarships, which provide higher education assistance to students who make a commitment to work in law enforcement following graduation, as well as scholarships for in-service officers and summer and part-time employment for high school students in law enforcement agencies.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, March 28, 1994

Byrne Grant Funding To Be Returned

- Last week, the Attorney General announced a change in the initial plan to completely eliminate the Byrne Memorial Fund formula allocations. She proposed a new plan, one which restores \$125 million in Byrne Grant Funding -- enough to pay for all existing multi-jurisdictional task forces.
- The elimination of the Byrne Formula Grants would have resulted in the elimination of the extremely effective multi-jurisdictional drug task forces which have been developed across the country. So, reallocations were made and funds were moved to provide the funding, under the Byrne Grant program, sufficient to keep their multi-jurisdictional task forces going.
- Of course, the crime bill's contribution to state and local anti-crime efforts goes much farther than the Byrne Grants.
- The total commitment of federal funds for state and local crime-fighting and crime prevention exceeds \$2.4 billion for next year -- with billions more to come over the next five years.
- The crime bill is a balanced bill, providing money for police, punishment and prevention. Restoring funding which will allow for the continued vitality of the multi-jurisdictional task forces has made the crime bill a better bill.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, March 23, 1994 (update)

Pass The Crime Bill - Now!

- The U.S. House of Representatives begins consideration of the crime bill on the floor today. Final passage is expected on Friday. There should be no delay in getting a bill passed and signed into law!
- While violent criminals are terrorizing Americans every day, some are still saying "let's wait and work on this some more and think about it some more."
- The fact is, almost all of the provisions of this crime bill have been pending in House Committees in similar or identical form for months, if not years. **It's time for action!**
- There is no good reason for delay. House members must adopt the rule and move immediately to consideration of the bill.
- House deliberations must not get bogged down or stalled. **Every day we delay in passing the crime bill is a day that we could have had an impact on crime, and didn't.**
- Given the seriousness of the crime problem in America and the months during which Members have had to formulate and propose their solutions, it is hard to understand why the House should delay consideration of this important piece of legislation
- We must pass a balanced crime bill -- featuring police, punishment and prevention -- now!

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Pass The Crime Bill - Now!

- The U.S. House of Representatives begins consideration of the crime bill on the floor today. Final passage is expected on Friday.
- Put simply, there is no time for delay. House members must adopt the rule and move immediately to consideration of the bill.
- House deliberations must not get bogged down or stalled. **Every day we delay in passing the crime bill is a day that we could have had an impact on crime, and didn't.**
- The House bill contains the essential features of a good crime bill:
 - * More Police and Community Policing
 - * A "Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime
 - * Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime
 - * A Substantial Crime Prevention Agenda
- And as another reminder of the importance of acting quickly to pass the crime bill, the Justice Department released new statistics today regarding crime and seniors. A few notable items included in the report are:
 - * When compared to younger crime victims, elderly victims are about twice as likely to suffer broken bones, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness at the hands of an assailant
 - * More than 1 out of 3 violent crimes against those 65 and over is a robbery - a rate 50% higher than the portion of forcible or threatened force thefts from younger people
- We must pass a balanced crime bill -- featuring police, punishment and prevention -- now!

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, March 22, 1994

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF KEY ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED
PROVISIONS IN THE HOUSE CRIME BILL**

- More Police and Community Policing: The bill funds 50,000 new police officers -- evenly-divided between large and small cities -- deployed in community policing programs.
- "Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime and Violence: The bill focuses on youthful violence in numerous ways:
 - With proven and extensive crime prevention programs (as discussed below);
 - With boot camps for youthful offenders, as a second-chance for kids who get off-track;
 - With drug courts to get young drug users turned around before it is too late;
 - With a ban on juvenile gun possession;
 - And, for hardened young criminals, the authority to try 13-olds as adults.
- Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime: The bill includes several steps, including:
 - The President's "three strikes and you're out" proposal for repeat violent offenders;
 - The death penalty for the most heinous of murders, including killing a federal law enforcement officer;
 - A \$3 billion plan for grants to state and local governments to expand prisons to hold 30,000 more violent offenders and criminal aliens.
- A Substantial Crime Prevention Agenda: The bill includes almost \$6 billion in crime prevention programs, including:
 - The President's "YES" program (Youth Employment Skills), to get job training and opportunities to kids in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - Ounce of prevention programs to keep schools open after hours, and to expand after-school activities like Boys and Girls clubs, that keep kids off the streets;
 - Innovative alternatives, like Midnight Sports and Police Partnerships with youths;
- Attack on Violence Against Women: The bill includes increased penalties and prevention efforts aimed at domestic violence and sexual assaults.
- Much, Much More: Among the many other administrative-backed provisions are laws to promote victims rights; to prevent child abuse; to provide a mandatory minimum "safety-valve" for non-violent offenders; and to increase penalties for hate crimes.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, March 21, 1994

SOMETHING TO SAY "YES" TO: THE PRESIDENT'S YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM

- A major factor underlying the nation's crime problem has been the growing concentration of poverty and sharp erosion in the economic position of disadvantaged youth and young adults. The President's Y.E.S. initiative is a highly targeted program to prevent crime by improving the labor market prospects of at-risk youth in high crime and economically distressed areas.
- By improving the employment and long-term career prospects of youth and young adults, the poverty-crime-violence cycle can be broken. As the President said in the State of the Union address, young people must have something to say "yes" to.
- Unanimously adopted last week by the House Judiciary Committee as part of the Crime Bill's prevention package, Y.E.S. includes a highly leveraged but flexible direct job creation component providing employment opportunities primarily for youth and young adults ages 16-25. Key program features include:
 - * Careful targeting to disadvantaged youth living in high crime, high poverty neighborhoods, including public housing;
 - * Neighborhood-wide interventions, intensive programming and a wide range of services to address the employment related needs of participants;
 - * Tying participation to good behavior, such as completing school, paying child support and avoiding involvement in criminal activity or substance abuse;
 - * Emphasizing private sector job placement, while also supporting some public sector employment linked to placing participants in private sector positions; and
 - * Leveraging other federal, state, local, and private sector resources with matching commitments from the community.
- Proposals for ten renewable (up to four years) grant awards will be evaluated on the basis creativity in leveraging resources; ability to effectively link the program to permanent private sector placements for participants; evidence of need based upon the incidence of crime, poverty rate and other factors; and program design and implementation plan quality.
- Rigorous evaluation will track and assess the effectiveness of the programs, including the extent to which they reduce crime, enhance employment and earnings, promote entrepreneurship, reduce drop out rates, and increase educational attainment.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Friday, March 18, 1994

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S CRIME PACKAGE PASS HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

- The momentum behind the President's comprehensive crime package continued to build yesterday as the House Judiciary Committee approved additional elements of the plan. Key among the passed anti-crime measures were:
 - * Tough but smart "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment legislation based upon the Administration's proposal.
 - * A promising anti-crime prevention package, including key prevention programs such as Y.E.S. (Youth Employment Skills), Ounce of Prevention, after-school Community Youth Services, and Midnight Sports, which underscore the President's dual punishment-and-prevention approach to reduce crime.
 - * A prison grant program encouraging states to take appropriate measures to ensure that the most serious violent offenders are put behind bars for a long time.
 - * Administration-supported provisions which protect children by strengthening laws against child exploitation.
 - * Restoration of an enforceable federal death penalty for the most heinous of federal offenses, another element of the President's comprehensive anti-crime program.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Thursday, March 17, 1994

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE APPROVES KEY ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME PLAN

- The President's comprehensive crime package continued to pick up speed on Capitol Hill last night as the House Judiciary Committee passed key elements of the plan. Among the provisions approved are:
 - * Several elements aimed at respecting the needs and rights of crime victims in our criminal justice system which are backed by the Administration.
 - * Administration-supported provisions strengthening laws against child exploitation and increasing maximum penalties for certain assaults against children.
 - * Specific mandatory minimum sentencing reforms. The President has clearly stated that mandatory minimum sentences for certain drug trafficking offenses are an important law enforcement tool which should be maintained. Certain "safety valve" or "carve out" provisions, however, are necessary for particular cases involving low-level, non-violent, first-time drug offenders for whom mandatory minimum sentences are inappropriate.
- Today, the Committee considers the President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, March 16, 1994

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TAKES UP PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME PLAN

- On the heels of victories in last week's House subcommittees, the President's comprehensive crime package today moves to the House Judiciary Committee for consideration. Among the numerous elements designed to curb violent crime in America as effectively, efficiently and quickly as possible are:
 - * The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal, which passed the Crime Subcommittee with bipartisan support.
 - * A broad range of key crime prevention programs, including the Ounce of Prevention program, the after-school Community Youth Services program, and Midnight Sports, which underscore the President's dual punishment-and-prevention approach to reduce crime.
 - * Drug Courts and other Supervised Release Programs for drug-abusing offenders, which offer a sensible and successful alternative to incarceration for drug offenders within the criminal justice system.
 - * Prison grants to states that take appropriate measures to ensure that the most serious violent offenders are put behind bars for a long time.
 - * Restoration of an enforceable death penalty for the most heinous of federal offenses. As the President has stated, this provision, which has garnered clear bipartisan support, is an important element of a comprehensive legislative anti-crime program.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, March 15, 1994

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- As part of the President's overall anti-crime strategy, the Administration supports new federal efforts aimed at curbing gender-motivated violence and improving restitution to victims of such crime. The Crime Bill's Violence Against Women provision creates a federal cause of action for violence perpetrated against an individual because of their gender.
- Under the Violence Against Women proposal, victims of a felony crime of violence may bring a civil suit for damages or equitable relief in federal or state court, provided that the crime they suffered was committed because of gender and due, at least in part, to animus based on the victim's gender.
- The Violence Against Women provision is both fair and smart. It's fair because it addresses those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allows victims improved access to federal courts. The proposal is smart because it does not clog federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated; proof of the perpetrator's animus is a prerequisite to recovery.
- The proposal also creates new federal offenses, such as fleeing across state lines in violation of a stay away or protection order.
- The Violence Against Women provision funds grant programs aimed at reducing and preventing violence against women, as well. Programs provided for include:
 - * State grants (\$870 million over three years) to: expand and strengthen victim services and programs, such as rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, and rape and family violence programs; train law enforcement officers to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women; and expand law enforcement units specifically to target violent crimes against women.
 - * Victim Counselors (\$1.5 million) to help victims and witnesses in sex and domestic violence cases.
 - * Safe Colleges, targeting \$20 million to rape and violence prevention and education on college campuses.
 - * Help for the Homeless and Runaways, which provides \$10 million to help alleviate the problem of homeless and runaway women and girls through street-based education and outreach programs and counseling and treatment for runaway, homeless and street youth who are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, March 14, 1994

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEES APPROVE KEY ELEMENTS OF PRESIDENT'S CRIME PLAN

- The momentum behind the President's crime proposals is steadily building on Capitol Hill. Markups in House subcommittees last week saw passage of a number of key Administration anti-crime provisions.
 - * The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" mandatory life imprisonment proposal, strongly backed by Rep. Charles Schumer, sailed through Schumer's Crime and Criminal Justice subcommittee on a 10 to 3 bipartisan vote. The message being sent is loud and clear: this Administration will not tolerate violent crime.
 - * Several crime prevention elements supported by the President were also approved by Rep. Schumer's subcommittee, including the Ounce of Prevention program, the after-school Community Youth Services program, and Midnight Sports.
 - * The President's proposals for Drug Courts and other Supervised Release Programs for substance-abusing offenders, which offer creative and successful method for dealing with drug offenders within the criminal justice system, were likewise ratified by the Schumer subcommittee.
 - * A major state prison grant program, which allows states to efficiently lock up more violent criminals more quickly and for a longer period of time than through a federal regional prison system, found bipartisan support in and was passed by Rep. William Hughes's Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration.
 - * The death penalty, an important component of the President's comprehensive anti-crime package, was overwhelmingly passed by the Crime and Criminal Justice subcommittee in a bipartisan vote of 10 to 3.
 - * Also approved by the same subcommittee was the Administration's Police Corps proposal, providing higher education assistance to students who make a commitment to work in law enforcement following graduation.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation March 10, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON ADDRESSES FORUM ON CRIME AND NATIONAL SERVICE

- Bringing people together in their communities and encouraging them to assume some responsibility in dealing with violence are the themes of President Clinton's address today to the Forum on Crime and National Service in New York.
- In his remarks, the President remembers Kitty Genovese, a young woman who was stabbed to death outside of her apartment building 30 years ago this week. Her story reveals the cost violence exacts from the psyche of our nation. Although 38 witness watched or listened as Kitty Genovese's attacker stabbed her several times, not one called the police or came to the woman's aid. No one wanted to get involved. On that night thirty years ago, it seemed as if the value of responsibility meant only being responsible for yourself.
- Today, we often seem to face that same indifference. When we see the tragedy that violent crime perpetrates, our reaction all too often is to hunker down inside, turn our backs, raise the drawbridge and leave the problem to others. We are a nation seized by fear--fear of getting involved, fear of reaching out to one another, fear of walking the streets of our neighborhoods, our city streets and our public parks. And no nation is free when it must hide behind locked doors, imprisoned by its own fear.
- We must change the basic attitudes of our nation. We must learn how to be neighbors once again. Each of us has a serious responsibility to do our part; Government cannot do the job alone.
- The American people can take back their communities, and one of the best ways is through the Administration's national service program, AmeriCorps. Involving 20,000 service workers of all ages and backgrounds, AmeriCorps offers young people an opportunity to serve our country by helping their communities. AmeriCorps service workers engage in substantive, skill-building work, from immunizing our babies, tutoring our children, and cleaning up our parks, to helping make our schools and streets safer. Making a difference by reconnecting with our communities -- that's what AmeriCorps is all about.
- This summer, we will also make a difference by giving our citizens something to say "yes" to. Through this year's Summer of Safety, 6,000 individuals will come together across generations, ethnicities, and income levels to engage in direct, locally-based service to strengthen the ability of communities to respond to problems of crime, violence and fear. Participants will help police monitor victim assistance hotlines, clean up dangerous parks and alleys, provide crime prevention workshops to families, and help organize neighborhood watch programs.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation March 9, 1994

CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

- All too often, young offenders learn that the consequence for committing a crime is to be put on probation. That's it. In other circumstances, young non-violent offenders are thrown in with our most hardened criminals where they learn the "right way" to commit crimes.
- By providing alternative sanctions to probation or hard-core, long-term incarceration, young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment at the initial stages of a criminal career. That lesson learned my nip a new criminal career in the bud. Some alternative sanctions include: shock incarceration, electronic monitoring, weekend incarceration, home incarceration, restitution programs, vocational programs, community service, intensive supervised probation and other innovative and non-traditional options which ensure swift and certain punishment.
- "Boot Camps" are one such alternative which provide penal authorities with a viable sentencing solution for young offenders. Frequently called "shock incarceration" programs, boot camps place young offenders in a quasi-military program similar to a military basic training program that instills discipline, routine, and respect for authority.
- The rationale behind boot camps is four-fold: First, a substantial number of youthful first-time offenders now incarcerated will respond to a short but intensive period of confinement followed by a longer period of intensive community supervision. Second, these offenders will benefit from a military-style atmosphere that instills a sense of self-discipline and physical conditioning that was lacking in their lives. Third, these same youths need exposure to relevant educational and vocational training, drug treatment, and general counseling services to develop more positive and law-abiding values and become better prepared to secure legitimate future employment. Finally, the costs involved will be less than a traditional criminal justice sanction that imprisons the offender for a substantially longer period of time.
- Typically, boot camps target offenders who otherwise would have been sentenced to prison for at least one year. To date, 28 state prison systems are operating 43 boot camp programs with more states planning to follow. While they have their critics, the early data suggests that boot camps are better than prison in terms of recidivism and cost.
- A critical component of boot camps and other alternative sanctions is the intensive post-release monitoring that occurs to ensure that those motivated have every opportunity to get their lives on the right track.

Crime -
Talking Pt

October 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID GERGEN
 DEE DEE MYERS
 MARK GEARAN

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: COPS ON THE BEAT IN THE CRIME BILL

Since Attorney General Reno's appearance on Meet the Press, some reporters have questioned the credibility of the 50,000 cops in the crime bill. Here are the facts.

1. We already have the money to pay for 50,000 cops. The Justice Department has already set aside the \$3.4 billion in its planning baseline to fund the cops program through FY99. The President has committed to fully funding this provision, no matter what.

2. Our \$3.4 billion program is enough to put 50,000 cops on the street. Our program will pay up to \$25,000 a year in salary and benefits (not \$12,000, as David Broder said) for three years -- for a total of \$75,000 for each new police officer hired. The program requires a local match of between 25% and 50%. We want cities to be bought into this program: the grants only go to cities that are moving toward community policing, and we expect them to take over paying these cops after their grants run out. Our program will pay at least half the cost of a new cop in a big city for three years. The average annual cost of salary and benefits for a new cop in major cities is \$50,000. In smaller towns and cities, the range is \$25-35,000. The Attorney General has waiver authority to waive the local match.

3. Cities are more than willing to share the cost of more cops. Since we passed our \$150 million community policing program in the FY93 supplemental in June, the Justice Department has received applications from more than 1,000 cities and towns -- for a program that has money for just over 2,000 cops. Mayoral candidates in Atlanta, Detroit, Boston, Seattle, and other 1993 races have made more cops on the street their #1 issue (as it was last year for Los Angeles Mayor Richard Reardon, who promised 3,000 new cops). If our crime bill doesn't pass, those mayors and others are committed to finding a way to pay for more cops all on their own. We can make those local dollars go further, and ensure they go toward community policing.

4. The President has said that if Congress passes his procurement bill, he will commit up to \$5 billion more to fighting crime. If Congress passes those savings, he will support Congressional efforts to increase the number of cops in the crime bill (and perhaps increase the federal contribution), and intensify other anti-crime initiatives, like boot camps and drug courts. The NPR report says passage of procurement reform could save over \$5 billion in the first year alone. OMB Director Panetta said Tuesday that we expect CBO to score these savings at \$3-5 billion, and that the Administration wants that money to go to fighting crime. The President also said Tuesday that if Congress doesn't pass these cuts, he will keep coming back with more cuts until we have all we need to make America safe.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE

"Violent crime and the fear it provokes are crippling our society, limiting personal freedom and fraying the ties that bind us. The crime bill before Congress gives you a chance to do something about it -- a chance to be tough and smart."

President Clinton
State of the Union Address
January 25, 1994

IT'S TIME TO PASS A CRIME BILL. AMERICANS HAVE WAITED LONG ENOUGH.

* Personal security has become the most pressing concern in the everyday lives of millions of Americans and their families. People have a right to feel safe, and the first duty of government is to keep them safe.

* We are in the midst of an epidemic of violence in this country. It is time to put politics and ideology aside and start providing real answers to the real fears of real people. We need more police, more drug courts, more boot camps, and a criminal justice system that keeps violent criminals off the streets. We also need stronger families, better schools, and more work in our communities.

FIGHTING CRIME IS A CENTERPIECE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S DOMESTIC AGENDA.

* President Clinton made crime a centerpiece of his State of the Union Address, and challenged Congress to move quickly to pass a crime bill that will reduce and prevent crime and violence.

* The Administration is seeking action on all fronts:

Put 100,000 More Police Officers on the Street in Community Policing. Putting more police on the beat will do more than anything else to catch criminals and prevent crime from occurring in the first place. In December, the Administration awarded grants to 74 cities and towns to expand community policing.

Put Violent, Repeat Offenders Away for Life. Most violent crimes are committed by a small percentage of criminals. We need a criminal justice system that makes sure those who commit crimes serve their sentences, and says to repeat offenders: When you commit a third violent crime, you will be put away, and put away for good -- three strikes and you're out. The Senate crime bill includes more money for prisons.

Pass an Assault Weapons Ban. No other nation allows teenagers to roam the streets with assault weapons, better armed than the police. The President has challenged sportsmen and others to join in this effort to build on the Brady Bill and keep guns out of the hands of criminals. The Senate crime bill includes a ban on the manufacture and sale of assault weapons, the gun of choice for drug dealers and gangs.

Expand Drug Treatment. Drugs are a factor in an enormous percentage of crimes. Recent studies indicate that drug use is on the rise again among young people. The crime bill contains more money for drug treatment for criminal addicts and boot camps for youthful offenders, and the Administration FY95 budget will contain a large increase in funding for drug treatment and drug education.

Give Young People Something to Say Yes to. In America's toughest neighborhoods, meanest streets, and poorest rural areas, we have seen a stunning breakdown of community, family and work -- the heart and soul of civilized society. This has created a vast vacuum into which violence, drugs and gangs have moved. So, even as we say no to crime, we must give people -- especially our young people -- something to say yes to. The Administration has undertaken many initiatives to help rebuild distressed communities, strengthen families, and provide work, including: job training, welfare reform, health reform, Empowerment Zones, reform of the Community Reinvestment Act, and legislation to launch a national network of community development banks.