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2	Address By
3	U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno
4	to the
5	National Law Enforcement Council
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8	Monday, October 18, 1993
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181	(Transcribed from a provided tape.)
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1	VOICE: October the 18th, 1993. We are at the
2	Metropolitan Club. Our guest today is the Hon. Janet Reno,
3	Attorney General of the United States.
4	Following will be an introduction of the Attorney
5	General by council chairman Ordway P. Burdan. Mr. Burdan's
6	remarks will be followed by a brief talk by the Attorney
7	General, and then the usual question-and-answer period. The
8	following is Ordway Burdan's introduction of the Attorney
9	General of the United States.
10	(Tape is edited.)
11	(Pause.)
12	MR. BURDAN: Introduction for Attorney General
13	Janet Reno:
14	We are highly honored today to have as our guest
15	the Attorney General of the United States.
:16	She was born and raised in Miami, and attended
:L 7	public school in Dade County. Our guest received her
18	undergraduate degree from Cornell University and her law
:.9	degree from Harvard Law School.
210	Prior to being named by President Clinton to
2:1	become Attorney General, she served for the past 15 years
22	as State attorney for Dade County, Florida. Before becoming
23	Dade County prosecutor, our guest practiced law with the
24	firm of Steele, Hector & Davis in Miami. She also served
25	as assistant State attorney and a staff director of the

- 2 She is a past president of the Florida Prosecuting
- 3 Attorneys Association, was a member of the Special Committee
- 4 on Criminal Justice in a Free Society of the American Bar
- 5 Association, and was a member of the ABA's task force on
- 6 minorities and the justice system.
- 7 Please join me in giving a warm welcome to the
- 8 Attorney General of the United States, Janet Reno.
- 9 (Applause.)
- 10 ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Thank you very much.
- And I think it is probably appropriate -- there
- 12 are a number of people here who I met first on a cold
- 13 February day in the Old Executive Office Building right down
- 14 the street, and I just want you to know how much I
- 15 appreciate your encouragement over these months, as I have
- 16 gotten started, and your initial support. And I look
- 17 forward to continuing to work with you in every way
- 18 possible.
- 19 People ask me as I was nominated, what do you know
- 20 about being Attorney General? What do you know about
- 21 Federal law? And I did not want to be presumptuous as to
- 22 suggest that an experience of 15 years as a prosecutor in
- Dade County might stand me in good stead, but I can tell you
- 24 now that it does. And it prepares you for a lot of what you
- 25 are going to see.

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I think it is important to look back and to learn from communities and from people who are doing the crime fighting on the front end, at the front of the line, on the streets, where the going is so terribly difficult.

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I have prosecuted cases. I have seen us ask for the death penalty. We have secured the death penalty. I have seen it carried out. I have seen our career criminal program do remarkable things, in terms of getting enhanced sentences. I have cooperated with the United States Attorney in the Southern District of Florida in what I hope will be a model of cooperation between State and Federal prosecutors. I have talked with victims, served on victims groups and have watched the whole process unfold.

One of the things that is puzzling to me right now is to watch the media reaction, as if the media has suddenly discovered that America is sick and fed up with violence. I do not know where they were a year ago or two years ago or three years ago, or over the last 15 years, but the American people are outraged at violence. They have been. In many of our jurisdictions, violence is down, but they are still outraged and they still consider it unacceptable.

But I think, for too long now, they have been troubled by promises that were never carried out, and by political rhetoric that really did not mean what it said, and that they are very leery of promises about what we

intend to do about crime, because they never really see that it is carried out. They see, too often, sentences that do not mean what they say, threats that do not mean what they say.

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And I think it is extraordinarily important for all of us at every level of government and every part of the criminal justice system to work together to develop a truly comprehensive, properly funded program that addresses crime; that we look at what works and does not work; that we approach it from a nonpartisan point of view. Neither Democrats nor Republicans like crime or violence. We all want to end it. And we have the best chance of ending it if we put aside political rhetoric and get to the heart of it, and try to figure out a program that makes sense.

I approach it from a very common sense point of view. If you have got punishment, you have got to mean what you say. The threat of punishment not carried out is one of the worst things imaginable, in terms of giving confidence and credibility to the criminal justice system. But, at the same time, just as we must engage in punishment and make sure that it is carried out, I think it is imperative that we do everything we can to prevent crime.

And we have enough case histories now, where we can see intervention points along the way where we could have prevented crime. There is not a crime victim I know

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1 that would have preferred not to have the crime prevented.

And I think, working together, we can do so much, both in

3 punishment and prevention.

I think, first in our efforts, we have got to make sure that we have truth in sentencing for the dangerous offenders, the violent offenders, the career criminals, the major traffickers, the major distributors. Nothing, nothing so frustrates a prosecutor like me, a citizen, a victim than to see somebody sentenced after a trial, no plea bargain, nothing, sentenced to 15 years in State prison, and then, turn around in three years, and find them out in 20 to 30 percent of the sentence.

And that was what was happening in Florida. The average sentence being served was only 20 to 30 percent of the sentence because of prison overcrowding. Because people had promised minimum mandatories, but never put the jail cells with the minimum mandatories. They had promised that there would be punishment through the sentencing guidelines, but they never matched their promises.

I wondered whether that was just a Florida phenomenon. I came to Washington. This recent spate of violence in Washington is allegedly attributed to the same thing -- people getting out early. I travel across the country and I hear from sheriffs and State correctional officers the problem is the same.

L	I thought, well, I will have authority over the
2	Bureau of Prisons that will not have such overcrowding
3	issues. But at the rate we are sending people to prison
4	now, we are not going to have enough prison cells, and, if
5	we have the prison cells, through conversion of military
6	bases and the like, we will not have the operating expenses
7	to manage those prison cells.

It is an extraordinarily frustrating phenomenon. And what I think we have got to do, regardless of the money, is make sure that we have enough prison cells in State and Federal systems to house people for the length of time the judges are sentencing them when they are dangerous offenders and major traffickers and major distributors.

How do we do that?

We are adding 36 prisons, with a total of about 40,000 new beds over the next several years -- an increase of about 50 percent. But there is much that we can do, in terms of State and Federal use of prisons. It is very frustrating to me to see a nonviolent first offender, who did not possess a weapon and was a low-level participant in a drug deal, in prison for a minimum mandatory sentence of 10 years, when armed robbers are getting out of the State system in 20 to 30 percent of the sentence.

I would like to join forces to make sure that for the dangerous people we keep them off the streets for the

rest of their crime-producing life if we can do it, or at least for the length of their sentences.

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One of the things that troubles me is that I find that 26 percent of the people in Federal prisons today are illegal aliens or aliens. I am told, in New York, California, certainly, it was the case in Florida, a substantial portion of the prisoners in those States in the State prison system are likewise aliens. It has always been my posture that we should try to devise a way that the Federal Government assume responsibility for those who commit crimes who are here illegally. And we are trying to work on that to see what can be done.

Many of these people are nonviolent offenders, who could be returned to their country at a lot less cost to the American people, if we could do it the right way. And we had conversations with the President of Mexico last week to try to devise such a system for the nonviolent people that could be returned.

One of the most wonderful tools that I had as a local prosecutor was the use of trigger law. Because we were not getting sufficient time in State prison for armed career criminals, we had a marvelous working relationship with our local sheriff and the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau, where we worked together from the beginning of a

the U.S. Attorney's Office needed them. But we had such a smooth working system, between the local police, the Federal prosecutor's office, ATF, and ours, that we were prepared and ready to go, and we were getting 15 years minimum mandatory as we took them to Federal court. And I do not expect those people to be out for a long time.

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I think we can do the same thing with respect to gang violence and other types of crimes that cut across State lines and Federal jurisdictions. I am amazed, as I travel through the country -- I went out to the National Sheriffs Association meeting in Salt Lake City -- and talking with the local officials there, they begin to feel the impact of gang influence sweeping up from Los Angeles. It then sweeps across through Denver. Or you go to Kansas City, and there may be a drug gang coming up from the Southeast.

If we exchanged information and coordinated our efforts, I think we could do ever so much more, in terms of focusing on these offenders, where the appropriate Federal jurisdiction existed, making sure that these people were prosecuted, while the State courts focused on those that were purely local problems.

We must focus and continue to focus on the high-level drug trafficker. People keep asking me to spell out what our drug policy is. Our drug policy is to go after the major organizations, to try to put the organizations out of business, to try to look at the whole picture, recognizing that to put one person behind bars, only to have that vacuum filled by another, is not going to do the trick.

We have got to do far more in terms of local street efforts, in supporting local law enforcement wherever possible. And we must do far more in terms of prevention.

But one of the best ways to put those traffickers out of business is to really focus on the highest-level people in the organization, and try to get the maximum time, making sure that we have adequate prison cells to house them, and that, where possible, we use Federal prison space, where there is appropriate Federal jurisdiction.

One of the major efforts that I have seen that struck me as so rewarding and which gave me such a hopeful sign as an example of how people can prosecute together, work together, ignore turf issues, and really come together as an effective effort is the violent trafficking project that has been underway in Philadelphia for some time. I met with the representatives of that project this past Thursday. I was so impressed.

Here was the local prosecutor and the U.S.

Attorney, the commissioner of police, the SAC from ATF, FBI,

DEA -- it was one of the troopers, it was one of the most

1 effective organizations I have seen. And I thought, well,

2 maybe they are doing it just for show, so I sat in the

3 meeting for a long time. There was a give and take. I

4 asked them how come they got along so well. And they said,

5 well, we do not have any egos.

6 Well, when Lynn Abraham tells you she does not

7 have an ego, you kind of step back a little bit and wonder.

8 But what you realize is that there were people of great good

sense who were committed to doing it the right way and to

using their resources. And what they had been able to do,

in terms of focusing on the violent traffickers and putting

those people out of business, was again a classic example.

13 What they were getting in terms of prison time in Federal

prison was again an example of how we can assist local

15 government in taking these major traffickers, particularly

the violent traffickers, out of the system and keeping them

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other resources we have to focus on as well. I think the major crime problem in America today is youth violence. You get a 13- or 14-year-old -- and we have got to send a message to that 13- or 14-year-old that there is no excuse for putting a gun up beside somebody's head and hurting them. They have got to be punished. And police officer after police officer in Miami used to ring his hands with

1 me and say, Janet, what are we going to do? The judges just

2 keep turning them out so that the kids say, hey, man,

3 nothing is going to happen to me; nothing ever happens to

4 anybody in the juvenile justice system.

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5 We were trying to turn that around and convince

6 the judges, and we had some real success. We had some

success because police officers worked with community

leaders who went to the judge and said, this kid deserves

9 to be punished, and you cannot continue to let him out.

10 But we need appropriate facilities for these kids.

11 And we need to get the boot camps spelled out in the crime

bill funded so that we can have some alternatives for these

13 kids so that they know they are going to be punished, and

they will not argue that their past life, their broken home,

15 their poverty is an excuse for doing what they have done.

They have got to know there is a punishment.

At the same time, we have got to understand that

18 they are coming back into the community and that, through

the boot camp process, we can give them a fair chance of

succeeding if we only work together with the community in

21 the right way. But so many of our people are coming back

-- not just the youth -- they are coming back sooner, rather

than later. And I have had police officer after police

officer say, Janet, it is fine for me to arrest him. It is

25 fine for you to prosecute them. And we try to do something

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about them. But we have got to get them back into the community with a chance of succeeding.

And he says, I know the guy. He has been a crack addict. I get him arrested, you get him into a treatment program. And unless you provide followup and supervision along the way, all my effort is going to be for naught.

7 That is how we devised the drug court in Dade County, that 8 provided a program for first-time offenders charged with

9 possession of a small amount of cocaine.

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And we tried to provide a year's worth of supervision and treatment by the court that included the threat of prosecution and punishment. When the guy came back with a positive drug test, he knew that he was going to be facing that judge and he was going to be facing some sanction.

I have always been a little bit leery about touting the programs that I have been involved in, because I wanted somebody who was objective to come down and check it out. And I think that program has been checked out enough now to be touted as successful and as an example of what we can do.

It makes no sense to prosecute somebody, know that they have a drug problem, put them in prison, put them in a program, and then dump them back into the community without having treated them or having a followup and a chance to leverage them into a successful program.

2 All of this becomes important because we have got 3 to do everything we can to make sure that these resources

4 are provided.

Next, I came to Washington expecting that I would come into that conference room in the Attorney General's office and that there would be regular meetings of law enforcement, that there would be regular information and current information on crime trends in the United States, on drug trends, patterns of drug usage, gang activity, organized crime activity, and that I would have what you might call a monthly report that was current, that was not based on an analysis of data that was a year or two old, but that was current, so that we could plan a national crime strategy.

I also assumed that people would then gather around the table and we would discuss what a national crime strategy should be, so that we would tailor it then from region to region, but that there would be an overall strategy that drove the U.S. Attorneys' efforts, the DEA, the FBI, and that we would share it with agencies outside the Department of Justice.

That was not the case.

24 It has been very difficult to pull from all the 25 pieces, from UCR, from BJS, from DEA, from local drug

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forecasting units, all this information together so that you

2 can understand what is happening. And it is interesting,

when you go into a community, you ask the local sheriff or

4 the local police chief, what is your crime situation? And

5 you get such confused information.

In one jurisdiction, I asked what percentage of

7 illegal aliens were in State prison. I was told 20 percent

8 and I nearly died, because it was the central United States

and I knew we had a problem, but I did not dream the problem

was of that magnitude. Two hours later they came back

sheepishly, telling me it was probably less than 2 percent.

But it is that type of lack of information, it is

that situation with respect to lack of information that I

14 think presents a critical problem.

So, as soon as Director Freeh came on board, we

pulled everybody together, and we will be meeting this week

17 to see the first report on what they have been able to

develop in terms of a solid base of information that we can

begin to share with local law enforcement around the

20 country.

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It would be my hope that, working together amongst

the Federal agencies, with local participation, we can

define a strategy that will help all the agencies involved

24 direct their efforts, recognizing that we must then tailor

25 it locally. And it would be our hope that the U.S.

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16 Attorney, working with DEA, the FBI and the other Federal 1 law enforcement agencies, would adapt national strategies 2 to local problems and local situations, so that everybody 3 knew that they were on the same page. 4 I think we can do so much. I am so encouraged by 5 the experience that I had in Philadelphia with the violent 6 trafficking project and with the willingness of people to 7 work together. But not only must we have a coordinated 8 9 Federal effort, as I have told so many of you, the time has come for us to develop a real partnership between the 10 Federal and local government. 11 Nothing frustrates me as much, nothing, as to have 12 people continue to talk to me about the one-way street that 13 too often exists between Federal law enforcement and the 14 State and local law enforcement agencies. Police agency 15 16 after police agency has said, Janet, I give them all the 17 information, and I expect at least a little bit coming back. 18 19

I think we can exchange information on a far more comprehensive level than we have before. I think we have developed some lines of trust and communication that can ensure that. But we have a long way to go. Because for too long there has been a mentality that it is a one-way street.

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I think we can change that, and we can develop a real partnership that supports local law enforcement. And, most of all, I want to get out of claiming credit for

- 1 things. I have local law enforcement tell me, Janet, they
- just want to take that case so they can get credit for it.
- 3 We are not interested in credit any more in the Department
- 4 of Justice. We are interested in getting the job done no
- 5 matter who does it, but getting it done right as soon as
- 6 possible.
- Now, I went to a meeting of the executive working
- 8 group that has State and local prosecutors there, and they
- 9 said, Janet, you are talking great, but what happens when
- we do not get that cooperation?
- I had my home telephone number listed at home.
- 12 I did not have a public information officer. I returned all
- my calls. I met with anybody that wanted to meet with me.
- 14 except unrepresented defendants. I cannot do that in a
- 15 Nation this big. But I can return law enforcement
- leadership's calls when they do not get cooperation. I can
- 17 return U.S. Attorney and local prosecutor calls when they
- 18 do not get cooperation.
- It is going to take time to develop these lines
- 20 of communication, but I just want you to know that I am
- 21 committed to that effort in every way possible. And if you
- have problems along the way or if your members have problems
- 23 along the way, I really hope that they will call me as we
- 24 try to develop a great partnership in this effort.
- The first summer job I ever had was with the

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sheriff's department in Dade County. I was in the identification bureau. And then the second summer job I had was in the same bureau, but with expanded duties. I

never thought that I would be in law enforcement, but it has

5 certainly been an extraordinary experience.

It has been a wonderful experience for me to ride with law enforcement over these past 15 years on the streets of the community that I love, and understand the terrible problems that law enforcement faces -- to see an officer hollered at, to see an officer treated with disrespect, and now, to hear reports of officers being intentionally flagged and shot at.

I think a police officer has the single most difficult job of anybody I know. They have to make hard legal decisions without going to law school, without being able to prop their feet up on their desk and look at the law books. They have got to do it while at the same time trying to quell, in many instances, an angry crowd, render medical assistance. And the great police officer, the police officer that can be firm, fair and yet sensitive when necessary is probably the single greatest public servant there is. It is a difficult job, but it is one of the most rewarding jobs.

And I think it is imperative that we support our police.

1 It has been interesting in these last several weeks to work with communities around the country in the 2 application for grants under the \$150 million supplemental 3 4 community policing program. I again dictated to the rest of the Department that we were not going to try to be 5 telling local police what to do. We wanted to try to answer 6 7 their inquiries. We wanted to answer them as quickly as possible. We wanted to try to give them the information 8 9 that they needed to succeed in getting an appropriate response from the Federal Government. LO.

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I did not want it to take forever, so we developed a phone bank system. We trained people in how to respond. We provided quality checks by calling back to make sure that their questions had been answered. And I am so gratified by the response that I have gotten back, indicating that people were satisfied, that they had not had such assistance, in terms of getting their questions answered in Washington. And I want to continue that effort.

We have, I think, at the end of the deadline this past Friday -- the Fed-Ex apparently was blocking the doorways into the basement of the Justice building -- we have, I believe, over a thousand applications from both large and small departments. And we want to make sure that we review those as fairly as possible, again, getting the questions answered.

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1	But it was clear to me that one of the things we
2	have got to do is get police to the streets to support our
3	police officers. I even went over to the phone bank and
4	took a call one day. And when I answered the phone, he
5	says, you have got to be kidding.
6	(Laughter.)
7	ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I said, no.
8	(Laughter.)
9	ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: But I said, I had better
10	let you have somebody else answer the question so I do not
11	confuse you.
12	(Laughter.)
13	ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: It was interesting to hear
14	his response, and the response of so many others through the
15	people who had been handling the calls. We need to get that
15	crime bill passed. We need to put aside partisan rivalries
1'7	and just get it done in the right way. We have got
18	disagreements about a variety of issues. Let's sit down and
19	talk them out.
20	But it has never been as clear to me that we need
21.	to get support for police to our streets in programs and
22	fashions that the police and the communities want. And I
23	think we have shown by the number of applications that we
24	have gotten that the communities want this support.

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One of the things that touched me was the number

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of calls and expressions of need that we got from rural

2 communities throughout this Nation. We have seen a

3 significant pattern, where more urban police have done their

4 job so well that the problem is moving into the country,

5 into the rural areas, who oftentimes do not have the

6 infrastructure to deal with it. We can do so much.

that response around the Nation.

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I also wondered what the reaction to community policing would be as I came to Washington, because we had had a remarkable success with it in Miami. And I am just encouraged by reports I get from police officers around the Nation, both from chiefs and from line officers, telling me how effective it can be when it is done right, when you involve people, when you target problems in the community. They can and are working, and it is really gratifying to see

I just ask all of you to join with me. Let's get the crime bill passed. One of the things that I have said is I do not want to campaign for a crime bill that does not have actual dollars associated with it to make sure that those dollars are there for police officers on the streets. I do not want to be involved in phony promises. I want to be involved in getting up to 50,000 police officers on the streets in community policing programs over the next five years that can truly help the police departments and local police of America. And I am dedicated to working with you

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1 in that effort.

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2 The next point I think we have got to address, and it again becomes so important. Everywhere I go in the 3 United States now, people are asking about guns. They have 4 5 become horrified by what guns do. We have got to get Brady We have got to get the ban on assault weapons 6 And we have got to get laws prohibiting our kids 7 passed. 8 from having guns except in supervised situations. Now, everybody says, well, Janet is against guns. 9 I am against guns in the hands of people who do not ought 10 to have them. And one of the interesting things I would be 11 12 called on to do as a prosecutor in Dade County was to debate the NRA. And I began to chuckle when everybody -- crime and 13

I discovered that there were two branches to the NRA, those that were against any regulation, and they never showed up at the debates, and the others who understood that you should not put a handgun in the hands of somebody who did not know how to use them and were not trained.

the newspapers would say, Janet Reno is going to debate the

NRA, because it never turned into a debate.

And I think that there is a basic approach in America that understands that assault weapons that have no sporting purpose whatsoever do not belong in the hands of people on our streets; that we ought to be able to check to make sure that people are qualified to have guns, and that

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guns do not belong in the hands of our children unless they

2 are properly supervised in terms of training them about

3 weapons.

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Working together, I think we can make a difference

5 in that regard. And we have got to get that package passed.

One of the points that I do not want America to

7 forget, because victims taught me more than anybody else,

8 I think, in terms of the whole process -- not even a police

9 officer could come as close as a victim to telling me what

it was like to have been the victim of a crime, to sometimes

be victimized again a second time as they came through the

12 processes of the courts.

There are so many wonderful victims programs throughout the Nation, Mothers Against Drunk Drivers and others, who have taught me so much about what the system needs to do. And the Department is dedicated to trying to provide that support and technical assistance that will make

sure that America never ever forgets its victims again.

But, finally, and I wondered how this would sell, and I think Bud can tell you, it was police officers, more than anybody else, who said, Janet, you have got to start doing something about children. I see the children that I come in contact with. I see them at 12 or 13. I go to school in response to a call of the school, here is a kid whose world has fallen away from him. You have got to do

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1	something	about it.
2		I went out to Salt Lake City, and I started
3		(End of side A of tape.)
4		(Side B of tape blank.)
5		(End of transcript.)
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