

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Waves Request for Scully et al. - DOB/SSN [partial] (1 page)	2/10/1995	P6/b(6)
002. email	Waves Request for Vogelsberg - DOB [partial] (1 page)	2/15/1995	P6/b(6)
003. email	Waves Request for Mastalli - DOB [partial] (1 page)	3/3/1995	P6/b(6)
004. email	Cerda to Rasco and Benami, re: ONDCP Press Person [partial] (1 page)	3/10/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
OPD ([Creator: Cerda])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[2/9/1995 - 4/5/1995]

2012-0192-F

wr1033

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-FEB-1995 19:46:59.48

SUBJECT: Block Grant SAP

TO: Ronald E. Jones (JONES_RE) (OMB)

READ: 9-FEB-1995 19:53:36.07

TEXT:

Ron,

My thoughts on the HR 728 SAP:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

The Administration strongly opposes passage of HR 728.

HR 728 would repeal the President's program to put 100,000 more police on the street in community policing, and replace it with an ill-defined block grant that would not guarantee a single new police officer on the beat. Block grant monies would not go directly to law enforcement agencies, and could be used for any purpose that generally reduces crime or improves public safety. While all components of public safety are important, the Administration strongly believes that there is a national interest in increasing police presence and expanding community policing -- and not in supporting any public safety-related expense.

The Administration also strongly opposes HR 728's proposal to indiscriminately eliminate virtually all of the prevention programs included in the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. At a time when our children are as vulnerable to gangs, guns and drugs as ever, HR 728 proposes to eliminate the after-school programs, safe havens and drug prevention initiatives that offer our youth positive alternatives to crime -- and reinforce the difference between right and wrong.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-FEB-1995 19:47:32.26

SUBJECT: Crime SAP

TO: Bruce N. Reed (REED_B) (OPD)

READ:10-FEB-1995 09:43:18.22

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 9-FEB-1995 19:46:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:H

ATT CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III

ATT SUBJECT: Block Grant SAP

ATT TO: Ronald E. Jones (JONES_RE)

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===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-FEB-1995 10:02:49.29

SUBJECT: Terrorism Bill

TO: Ronald E. Jones (JONES_RE) (OMB)

READ: 9-FEB-1995 10:03:22.41

TEXT:

Ron,

I'm fine by it. But I did pass the bill info, right after we spoke, to Steve Warnath in my office. I thought he'd be interested in the criminal alien portion of the bill, and I told it was something you folks were clearing that same night.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-FEB-1995 16:48:37.19

SUBJECT: Drugs

TO: Carol H. Rasco (RASCO_C) (OPD)

READ: 9-FEB-1995 16:50:17.17

CC: Rosalyn A. Miller (MILLER_RA) (WHO)

READ: 9-FEB-1995 16:50:29.53

CC: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J) (OPD)

READ: 9-FEB-1995 18:32:16.66

TEXT:

Carol,

I'll make sure to get something to you by COB Friday, if not sooner, so we can have some time to look it over.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-FEB-1995 10:49:37.84

SUBJECT: X-Rule

TO: Bruce N. Reed (REED_B) (OPD)

READ: 9-FEB-1995 11:30:59.65

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

Q: Mr. President what is your position on HR 666, the bill passed by the House yesterday to allow for a "good faith" exemption to the exclusionary rule -- including cases where no warrant was obtained?

A: First let me say this: this is something I know about and taught as a professor of constitutional law. And I certainly do support a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule in cases where a warrant has been obtained. Where the police officer does his job and obtains a warrant, but the magistrate is later determined to have erred in some way, there is no reason to suppress evidence - and possibly let a guilty person go free.

I also recognize that there are exigent circumstances when an officer may not have time to seek a warrant. And in such cases, we have got to work with law enforcement to help them do their job. That's why my Administration worked with the police and community in Chicago's Robert Taylor homes, so that they could continue conducting certain searches and sweeps after shootings, when there was no time to get a warrant -- without violating anyone's constitutional rights.

But the legislation considered in the House yesterday was not about these difficult issues. It was not about how to support law enforcement and the community at the same time. It was politics pure and simple. They voted down the Fourth Amendment in favor of the Contract. And they tried to curry favor with the special interests -- the NRA -- by not allowing our ATF agents to have the same search authority as the rest of law enforcement. That's a slap in the face to our federal law enforcement officers who are charged with the difficult and life-threatening duty of enforcing our gun laws.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (WAVES REQUEST)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-FEB-1995 21:07:32.82

SUBJECT: Appt. request - Scully, Robert and others

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:
Date Appointment with
11-Feb-1995 CERDA III, JOSE

Room No.	Bldg.	Requested by	Phone #
222	EOB	Jose Cerda, III	456-5568

Comments:
To attend POTUS' radio address tomorrow morning

TIME	VISITOR'S LAST, FIRST NAME		BIRTHDATE	SOC. SEC. #
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09:30am	Scully	Robert
09:30am	Sullivan	Chris



[ovl]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-FEB-1995 10:13:05.04

SUBJECT: Radio Address

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ:13-FEB-1995 11:38:49.92

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1995

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

10:06 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Today I've asked Attorney General Reno and Drug Control Director Lee Brown to join me here at the White House. I want to discuss the crime and drugs that plague almost every community in our country.

I ran for President because I believe it's the responsibility of our generation to work together to preserve the American Dream for all Americans and to ensure that we move into the next century still the strongest country on Earth. The best way for us to do that is by building a new partnership in our country between Americans and their government, and especially between Americans and each other. I call that partnership the New Covenant.

Essentially that means the government's responsibility is to expand opportunity while shrinking bureaucracy; to empower people to make the most of their own lives; and to enhance our security not just abroad, but here at home, too. At the same time, it means we must demand more responsibility from every citizen in return -- responsibility for our country, for communities, for our families and ourselves.

Part of our job here in Washington is to help arm the American people to fight crime and violence. During the presidential campaign I promised the American people that I would cut 100,000 federal bureaucrats in Washington and use those savings to put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets. Last year

Democrats and Republicans joined together to pass the crime bill to keep that promise. We've been working ever since to put that crime bill into effect.

It's been only four months since the crime bill became law, but already we've awarded over 16,000 new officers to half the police departments in America. We're under budget, we're ahead of schedule.

Police departments all around the country are putting this effort to work, hiring, training, and deploying officers as fast as we can give a go-ahead. The last thing your local police department needs is congressmen in Washington playing politics with their safety and yours. But the astonishing thing is, despite the urgent need for more police on our streets, despite our success in getting them there, some Republicans in Congress actually want to repeal this effort. They want to replace an initiative guaranteed to put 100,000 police on the street with a block grant program that has no guarantees at all.

The block grant is basically a blank check that can far too easily be used for things besides police officers. That's why the law enforcement steering committee, representing over 450,000 police officers, is absolutely opposed to this block grant approach,

or to any other change that weakens our commitment to put 100,000 police on the streets.

Undermining this commitment to law enforcement is not acceptable. I didn't fight to cut 100,000 federal bureaucrats so we could trade them in for an old-fashioned pork barrel program. I fought to trade 100,000 bureaucrats for 100,000 police officers. Last year Republicans and Democrats passed the 100,000 cops bill, and I signed it. I made a commitment, a promise to put 100,000 more police on our streets, because there is simply no better crime fighting tool to be found. And I intend to keep that promise. Anyone on Capitol Hill who wants to play partisan politics with police officers for America should listen carefully: I will veto any effort to repeal or undermine the 100,000 police commitment, period.

Of course, as crucial as these 100,000 police officers are, they can't do the job alone. Every citizen in America has to help in this fight, because no amount of police officers can replace people taking responsibility for their own lives and for their communities.

This week, I announced our administration's 1995 Drug Control Strategy. It involves cutting off drugs at the source, stiffer punishment for drug dealers, more education and prevention, and more treatment. But perhaps the most important part of this strategy will be to boost efforts to educate our young people about the dangers and penalties of drug use. Our children need a constant drumbeat reminding them that drugs are not safe, drugs are illegal, drugs can put you in jail, and drugs may cost you your life.

Community-based education programs work. I saw them work in school when my daughter was younger. This morning I've been joined by some police officers who participate in community education programs, and especially in the national drug abuse education and resistance program that you probably know as DARE. Every American should follow their example and accept the responsibility to join the fight against drugs and crime and violence.

Parents must teach their children right from wrong. They must teach that drugs are bad and dangerous. And make no mistake about it, parents must set a good example for their children. Young people must have the courage to do what's right and stand up for what's right. That means not using drugs, staying out of gangs, studying hard, avoiding violence. It also means telling friends that drugs and gangs and guns aren't cool, and children that are involved in those things aren't going to be your real friends.

That's what the New Covenant is all about -- more opportunity, more responsibility. We've got to do our part here. But each and every one of you must take responsibility to join us. We can only win this fight together.

Thanks for listening.

END 10:11 A.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-FEB-1995 18:39:17.13

SUBJECT: OT IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF POLICE HIRING GRANTS

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ:13-FEB-1995 18:39:46.70

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 8, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF POLICE HIRING GRANTS

Room 450
The Old Executive Office Building

11:40 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much, Sheriff Kelly. He spoke so well I hardly want to say anything. (Laughter.) Chief Viverette, thank you very much for your work and for coming here and for what you said. I thank Attorney General Reno and Lee Brown for their outstanding work for our country. I'm very proud that they're a part of our administration. And I thank Chief Brann and John Schmidt for the work they have done on this police program; and, of course, the Vice President for what he said and for what he does, and for clarifying the nature of public spending under the LEAA program. (Laughter.) If they bought me an airplane I'd still be governor. (Laughter.)

I want to thank the members of Congress who are here for what they did on the Crime Bill last year. And I want to thank many who are not here, but I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge Senator Biden, without whom we might never have had this Crime Bill. I thank him especially in his absence. (Applause.)

This is security week at the White House, I think you could say. (Laughter.) We talked about immigration yesterday and the need to protect our borders from illegal immigration. Today we're releasing our Drug Control Strategy and talking about police officers. I'd like to put it briefly in the context of what I have been trying to achieve here.

I ran for this office with a vision that at the end of this century we need to be preserving the American Dream for all of our people and making sure that, as we move into the next century, we're still the strongest country in the world. I think our strategy should be what I have called the New Covenant, creating more opportunity, but insisting on more responsibility; and strengthening our communities at the grass-roots level.

The role of government, and specifically, the role of the federal government at this time, it seems to me, is to do three things: To expand opportunity while shrinking bureaucracy; to empower Americans to make the most of their own lives; and to enhance our security at home and abroad.

In ways that are obvious, the Crime Bill we passed and the drug strategy we pursue furthers all of those objectives. We are working hard to help communities to arm themselves to fight crime and violence. We are working hard to help people to defeat the scourge of drugs both by enforcement, as well as prevention and education and treatment. The Crime Bill makes the most of the resources that we have achieved by shrinking the federal bureaucracy dramatically, to the point where, when we finish, it will be the smallest it's been since President Kennedy was in office.

Now, that leaves a lot up to you; it's up to all of you to hire and train the police officers. It's up to you to deploy them as you see fit. It's up to every citizen in every community in America to take responsibility to join the fight.

I am all for more flexibility for states and localities. This Crime Bill, particularly as it was changed -- and I want to thank some of the Republicans who are here for your contribution for that -- we said, hey, we ought to give the local communities more flexibility in deciding which prevention programs to fund; they know what works and what doesn't. That was the wisdom of the Congress, but there is a national interest in having 100,000 more police officers. There is a national interest in doing that because we know enough to know that when crime triples -- violent crime -- over 30 years, and the size of our police forces only increase by 10 percent, over 30 years, and more police get off the street and into the cars, that becomes a national problem. And when all the police groups in the country come to us and say, this is in the national interest, then we have to respond to that as well.

Today, we are here to award grants to over 7,000 new police officers in over 6,600 small cities, as the Attorney General said. It's an astonishing thing to me that more than half the communities in our country said, we want to be a part of this. If ever there was evidence that there is a national interest here, that is it.

I wish that violence were a stranger to small towns. I wish that this really could have been a problem for big cities where

all the criminals in the country are congregated. But we all know that's not true. Indeed, we all know that most of our big cities have seen a decline in the crime rate in the last couple of years, even though it's still at a horrendously high level. But many of our small communities are dealing with the aftermath. Indeed, I have many law enforcement officers tell me that they are now dealing with the consequences of being near bigger cities that have gotten more effective in combating crime, and some criminals are looking for greener pastures and more poorly armed police forces in smaller communities all across America.

All of you know that I grew up in small towns in my home state. I can still remember when we never locked the car or the house and we never gave any thought to whether we were walking outside in the night or in the daytime. I wish that that were the case for all Americans today, but it isn't. And until it is again, we have to continue to work with you to restore those conditions and to fight the people who are keeping them from occurring.

Police officers on the street are still the best protection we know for not only enforcement, but for prevention; for all the ways that the chief spoke about, and all the ways that all of you know. We also know that police officers on the street need the help of people in their communities. That's why in the State of the Union address, I tried to emphasize the role of citizens.

When I lived at home in Little Rock, we lived in an area that was very mixed in every way -- racially, economically and in terms of the citizens who lived there. And our crime rate went up and down and up and down over the decade I lived in the governor's mansion. And the biggest difference was whether the citizens in our neighborhood were participating in the neighborhood crime watch and helping the police in our neighborhood to do their job.

So we are well aware -- we are well aware -- that we need the help of the citizens. But unless we follow through on our commitment to have 100,000 police officers on the street, the United States government will not be doing its job and exercising its

responsibility to give you the opportunity to make the streets safer. We need 100,000 more badges.

Just before I came out here, someone gave me a police badge from a neighboring state of Arkansas. I save them, along with all the military coins I have from the units I've met. So now I have another one to put back on my desk. I want 100,000 more of these on the street. That's in the national interest, and the Congress and the country should not back away from that. We should stay right with it until we have 100,000. That's what all these people lobbied for and we should stay all the way. (Applause).

I want to thank again all of those, but especially those in the Justice Department who work so hard to create a nonbureaucratic way for these police officers to come out -- and

that's been discussed. And I want to say again, I'm working hard to give more flexibility to state and local governments. I'm working hard to turn more authority back to states and local governments, even to the private sector where that's appropriate. I support the changes that were made in the last Crime Bill, to give more flexibility in the area of prevention. But I will oppose any attempt to undermine the capacity of the Crime Bill to produce the 100,000 police officers that we promised the American people, that you came up here and lobbied for, and that you worked so hard for. We must not do that.

You know, one of the things that I've never read in all these biographies or accounts of my career is I actually once participated in the LEAA programs -- I taught law enforcement officers. I taught constitutional law and criminal procedure. I was proud to do it and it was a good program. But it didn't obscure the fact that we also have problems in the LEAA, as the Vice President outlined. And more importantly, it doesn't obscure the fact that we have a national interest, and now a national solemn responsibility to take the money we save by reducing the federal work force to go forward with 100,000 police.

I also want to emphasize - I saw a lot of you nodding your head out there when Lee Brown was up here talking -- our Crime Bill and our national Drug Control Strategy are intimately related. With the help of the Crime Bill, this year's drug control's budget is the largest in the history of the federal government. Last year, for the first time in 25 years, I submitted to Congress a budget -- and Congress largely adopted it -- which reduced both domestic and defense spending in an attempt to get control of this terrible deficit. For the first time in 25 years. The only things that went up were interest on the debt and the medical costs of the government and the cost of living for Social Security. The aggregate spending, otherwise, went down. And I am proud of that. This year I have submitted to Congress a budget with another \$140 billion in spending cuts.

But remember our objectives here. The federal government's job is to increase the ability of people to make the most of their own lives and to enhance security. So we're spending more on education and training and children and their future in our budget. We're also spending more on security, not only abroad, but at home. More -- more to fight the drug war; more to fight crime; more to do things that will make people more secure in their homes in their schools, on their streets, in their workplaces. That's why this Drug Control Strategy is important. And it's also important to note that it, too, is funded in the Crime Bill. A big part of the prevention section of the Crime Bill is an antidrug strategy, to take this country's commitment to fighting drugs to new heights.

I thank Lee Brown for his leadership, and I am going to do everything I can to implement the 1995 Drug Control Strategy. That has four steps: We propose to work more closely with foreign

governments to cut drugs off at the source. We propose to boost community efforts to educate young people about the dangers and penalties of drug use, something that is very important. We see fresh and disturbing efforts -- evidence -- that a lot of young people are no longer afraid that they will get sick, that they can die, that they can become addicted if they have casual drug use. We will work to break the cycle of crime and drugs by providing treatment to hardcore drug users, who consume most of the drugs and cause much of the crime and health problems. And we will punish people who break the law more severely.

This strategy gives your communities more resources to fight drugs as well, and more flexibility, as I said, in the use of those resources.

I want to work with the new Congress to build on this Crime Bill, but we should not move backwards. We shouldn't undermine our ability to implement the Drug Control Strategy; we shouldn't walk away from our commitment to provide 100,000 police officers. And we shouldn't let this become a partisan, political issue. The Crime Bill passed with bipartisan support; it should be maintained with bipartisan support.

I have no idea what political party the law enforcement officers standing up on this platform belong to, and I don't care. It's enough for me that they're all willing to put on a uniform and put their lives on the line to make the people of this country safer and give the kids of this country a better chance.

We should listen to the experts in law enforcement and do what is right and keep this above politics. Above all, we must keep it above partisan politics. Let us listen to the evidence and do what is right for America. That should be our only test. (Applause.)

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 11:55 A.M. EST

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Clinton Library

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (WAVES REQUEST)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-FEB-1995 20:05:20.19

SUBJECT: Appt. request - Vogelsberg, Sarah

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:
Date Appointment with
16-Feb-1995 CERDA III, JOSE

Room No.	Bldg.	Requested by	Phone #
222	EOB	Jose Cerda, III	456-5568

Comments:

TIME	VISITOR'S LAST, FIRST NAME	BIRTHDATE	SOC. SEC. #
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09:00am	Vogelsberg Sarah	(b)(6)	- - [002]
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-FEB-1995 14:15:47.08

SUBJECT: BR PRESS BRIEFING BY ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO,

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ:16-FEB-1995 17:07:46.05

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1995

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO,
DRUG CONTROL DIRECTOR LEE BROWN
ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN SCHMIDT,
AND CHIEF JOE BRANN

The Briefing Room

11:00 A.M. EST

ATTORNEY GENERAL: This morning President Clinton spoke to the nation about the continuing plague of crime and drugs and violence, and the terrible impact it is having on our families and our children. Every day in the newspaper we see another story, watch television, see a child killed or a child killing, another life cut too short. The public has seen too much of this, and they have demanded that we take dramatic action to do something about it.

President Clinton heard America's call for help. Just over a year ago he challenged Congress to break the partisan gridlock and pass the crime bill -- a crime bill to put 100,000 new police officers on the streets of this nation, to make three strikes and you're out the law, to give law enforcement a fighting chance by banning assault weapons, and to fund effective prevention programs that police supported throughout this country. Thanks to the President's strong leadership and the support of a bipartisan majority of Congress, these proposals are now the law of the land.

Today the administration is moving ahead full-speed to make the promise of the 1994 Crime Act a reality. Our COPS program has awarded grants to over 7,500 communities throughout America. Small towns, large cities have been given authority to hire more than 17,000 police officers. Nineteen types of assault weapons have been

banned from the gun stores of America. And our children, our most important resource, have schools, recreational centers, and mentors to go to instead of street corners and allies and gang leaders. And all of this is being done in a simple, nonpartisan, nonbureaucratic fashion.

Unfortunately, some members of Congress want to go back and undo the progress of the 1994 Crime Act. To those who advocate that course I have one thing to say: Congress should not move backward, must not move backward in the fight to control crime in this country. With so much progress at stake, it would be wrong to renege on the promise of the 1994 Crime Act. To law enforcement professionals, to state and local officials and ordinary citizens who want to be safer in their homes, in their schools and on the streets, we must not turn the clock back on crime and revert to the old ways of political rhetoric, rather than concrete action.

The public should know that several of the crime bills currently being considered by Congress seek to undo the bipartisan successes of the Crime Act. They will scrap the President's 100,000 cops initiative and replace it with a plan that won't guarantee even one new cop on the beat. They'll abolish proven prevention programs that are supported by police across the country. And they'll make prison funds so restrictive that very few states will be able to build new prisons in the foreseeable future.

This is not what America wants, or needs. There is still much to be done to make America's communities safe. Now is the time to put new crime-fighting ideas on the table; ideas that build on the success of the 1994 Act. In these areas, such as speeding up death penalty appeals and ensuring victims' rights, we can work together. But as the President told the country today, we owe it to the American people to move forward, not backward, and build upon the successes of the 1994 Crime Act. And we must not, and we will not, turn back.

I'd now like to ask John Schmidt, the Associate Attorney General who has been responsible for the implementation of the Crime Act in the Justice Department, to say a few words.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL SCHMIDT: The one point I would like to emphasize is the really incredible level of demand from communities all over the country for funding under the community policing program. Under the two initial programs we set up, COPS AHEAD, which is for communities of 50,000 and over; COPS FAST for communities of 50,000 and under, we have in hand, in the office now, applications for about 40,000 new officers. That's two programs, both of which had tight deadlines, both of which were set up on a basis where there would be no waivers of any of the program requirements. That is really an incredible figure.

As the Attorney General indicated, we have been able to fund about 7,500 communities -- about half of all the communities in

this country. However, in most cases, we've not been able to give them all that they asked for. We've been able to fund about 17,000 officers. That is further, faster than I think anyone would have thought we would have ever been able to come. But we still have a long way to go. Everyplace that I go and everyone we hear from around the country in communities is telling us they want this program to continue, they want us to go forward until we reach the goal of 100,000 new officers around the country.

To say just a word about how we are going to go forward from this point on, I want to ask Chief Joe Brann, who is now the Director of the COPS program, to say a couple of words.

CHIEF BRANN: Thank you, John.

As John indicated, the COPS program is working; it's working very effectively across the country. This is not just about hiring police officers, however. There's a lot of flexibility built into the COPS program, the kinds of funding mechanisms that we're addressing here.

Specifically, we're going to be, shortly, dealing with another round of grant applications that deal with, or address our minority or MORE program which relates to making officer redeployment effective. The purpose behind this is to, in fact, address equipment needs, technology needs, overtime needs, civilianization kinds of opportunities that exist in law enforcement organizations to help them take existing police officers who are there currently in these organizations and move them out onto the street where they'll be more effective.

I think another critical aspect of this is -- and that should not be ignored at all -- is that this advances community policing. This is what the public wants. This is what the law enforcement community knows and recognizes as an effective crime-fighting strategy. It has been proven to be effective. We know that. We're trying to advance this nationally.

There's also flexibility here in dealing with the needs of local agencies to come up with the local match requirement. We have waiver processes in place. We were not able to under the COPS

FAST and COPS AHEAD programs, we were not able to provide waivers for those particular programs. It was announced in advance because these were expedited hiring processes. We would not be providing waivers there, but we have under other phases. We will be looking at that in the future. We intend to remain flexible on this and work with the local agencies.

I think most importantly, though, the message that I would want to send is this: I'm a 26-year cop. I've worked the streets. I've been a police chief. And for those of us in the law enforcement community, we are tired of seeing politicians in Washington playing politics with public safety. It's time to bring

this to a halt. This crime bill is working. It's working very effectively. It's got broad support across the country, and we need to maintain it.

Thank you.

Q Just for the record, Attorney General, could you please restate why the principle of giving that money directly to communities, to cities, is such a bad idea?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We think the money should be given directly to police departments, to sheriff's offices, to state highway patrols across the nation because they are the police agency that is most responsible. I mean, they are the agency, the only agency responsible for policing in their jurisdiction. And we think the money should go to funding police officers, but to providing the additional flexibility for grants for automation that will free police officers' time to come to the streets for community policing, that will provide support for overtime for a particular project. All that flexibility is in it. But it is designed primarily to put community police officers on the streets. It's monies that go directly to the police agency. It's working now.

Both mayors and police chiefs have told me that it is one of the most effective federal programs they have seen. Why break it if it's working well?

Q But aren't you saying you don't trust local officials to use this money wisely?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, what we're saying is that we trust police departments --

Q by the block grant program?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: The block grant program you don't know what it's going to do. And what we're trying to do is to say the major effort -- there are other efforts such as with prevention. There are various programs that go both to communities and to counties and in some instances to states. And they can be designed according to the differing needs of prevention. Everyone agrees that there is a need for community police officers. Judged by the grant applications that we have received, the overwhelming demands that I'm getting from mayors and chiefs of police, this gets the money not to the state, not to the county, not to the city, but to the police departments. It cuts out administrative expenses in between. It gives police departments the flexibility to design programs for their community.

I have seen so many different forms of community policing adjusted because police departments had the flexibility to design the program according to their needs. It has flexibility in their for overtime, for equipment, for automation. This is the type of program that goes directly to the source of the -- to the agency

responsible for this function. And I think it can work.

Q General Reno, would the President also veto any attempt to repeal the assault weapons ban?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Yes.

Q Could we ask, in connection with that, you laid out the provisions of the original crime bill. He said he will veto on 100,000 policeman, police officers, assault weapons; what about three strikes you're out and preventive programs -- where does he draw the line?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I haven't heard anything about anybody attempting to repeal three strikes you're out, but the President feels very strongly about that. And he feels equally as strongly about the prevention programs. We will work with all concerned to make sure that the prevention programs spelled out in the bill are carried forward.

Q Attorney General, could I ask a question, please, on abortion and whether or not the Cabinet is solidly behind Mr. Foster still given the new revelations, if you will, that come out every day?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I have not been involved in that process, but from what I have seen, his credentials are very impressive and I support the President.

Q I should know the answer, but over what time period would the 100,000 police be -- with the timetable for --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I'll ask Joe to give you the precise time schedule on it.

CHIEF BRANN: The bill itself provides it will be done over six years. I would say that we're definitely ahead of schedule, by the fact that we've, in a very short period of time, in four to four and half months, have provided the funding for approximately 17,000 officers.

Q Attorney General Reno, could I follow along Jerry's question about the confirmation of the new surgeon general? Could you tell us what the status of the FBI background check on him is right now? Has it been finished?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I can't.

Q General Reno, just another question on another subject, affirmative action. Has the administration come up with its final position on where it stands on affirmative action and attempts to roll some of that back?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I think what we need to do is to continue to focus on each case, look at the case, and do everything possible to end discrimination and the vestiges of discrimination in this country, while at the same time, looking at the broader picture and making sure that we apply the law as it exists in this country.

Q Well, would the administration be open to changing that law?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I think it's important, again -- I've heard so much discussion about changing the law. The basic thrust of affirmative action is to end discrimination. I don't think any American supports discrimination, and I think that's what we're about. And I don't think there's any intent on the part of this administration to change that.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 11:15 A.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-FEB-1995 16:26:46.53

SUBJECT: Comprehensive Crime List

TO: Julie E. Demeo (DEMEO_J) (OPD)

READ:21-FEB-1995 16:29:10.23

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

White House:

Chris Edley - OMB

Cliff Sloan - Counsel's Office

Marcia Hale - Intergovernmental

Steve Hilton/Chris Wayne - Public Liaison

Jennifer O'Connor - Cabinet Affairs

Rahm Emanuel - Communications

Kumiki Gibosn - OVP

Jack Quinn - OVP

Pat Griffin - Leg. Affairs

Justice:

Andy Fois - 514-6909

Kent Markus - 514-3008

John Schmidt - 514-3008

Nancy McFadden - 514-9700

HHS:

Peter Edelman - 690-8157

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-FEB-1995 13:03:18.18

SUBJECT: PRIDE Conference

TO: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J) (OPD)

READ:24-FEB-1995 13:12:58.03

TEXT:

Jeremy,

I don't know what the President's schedule is on March 23 - 25, but there's a good anti-drug event that he's been invited to -- the PRIDE Conference in Indianapolis, IN. PRIDE, which stands for the Parents' Resource Institute on Drug Education, has been very supportive of the President since the campaign days, and the President supported their work as Governor of Arkansas. Some 8,000 parents, kids, and members of neighborhood organizations will be at the conference to discuss substance abuse issues. Also, more than 400 youth teams, peer groups who help kids stay off drugs, and 1,100 parents involved in PRIDE programs will be there.

I know the Drug Office is going to push for this event, and I'll send a copy to Rahm as well. Do you think there's any chance we might do this?

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-FEB-1995 13:07:06.69

SUBJECT: League of Cities

TO: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J) (OPD)

READ:24-FEB-1995 13:13:06.22

TEXT:

Jeremy,

I'm scheduled to be scuba diving on March 13th, the week of the Cities event.

I'll make sure I'm involved in event planning the week before, but can I get

Bruce to cover the anything that needs to be done the actual week of the event.

Thanks,

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-FEB-1995 19:13:47.17

SUBJECT: "brown.mtg"

TO: Elizabeth C. Bowyer (BOWYER_E) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Liz,
How's this?
Jose'

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:27-FEB-1995 19:13:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
February 27, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: JOSE CERDA

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH LEE BROWN

For some time now, Dr. Brown has wanted to visit with you to seek your help in raising the Administration's visibility on the drug issue. Originally, Brown had hoped to suggest to you that speaking out on the drug issue -- and specifically drug use amongst our youth -- was a natural follow-up to the health care debate. More recently, Brown hoped to meet with you before your meeting with the other First Ladies of the hemisphere during the Summit of the Americas. Your meeting on Tuesday is the result of Brown's continued desire to engage you -- and others in the Administration -- in the drug debate.

As you know, Brown's concerns stem from recent drug trends. In 1991, after 6 years of generally declining rates when the number of drug users dropped from 22 million to about 11 million, things began to change. The sharp declines in casual drug use came to an end, and some rates of adolescent drug use (i.e., marijuana use by 8th graders) began to inch upward. Even worse, more and more kids began to view illegal drugs as less dangerous. Now, every major drug survey shows significant increases in the rates of adolescent drug use -- especially for marijuana. Brown

believes that your public voice -- and that of the President -- are necessary to turn these drug trends around.

Here are the specific points we expect Brown to raise tomorrow:

(1) Former First Lady Nancy Reagan will be in Washington next week (3/9/95) to testify in support of drug prevention and education. Brown wants to reach out to her and may seek your help in doing so.

(2) The President has been invited to 2 major anti-drug events this spring -- the national PRIDE (Parents Resource Institute on Drug Education) conference (3/23-25) and the American Cities Against Drugs (5/14-16). Can you participate in these events, particularly if the President cannot?

(3) What other anti-drug events might you be interested in participating? What other suggestions do you have for raising the Administration's profile on the drug issue?

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-FEB-1995 16:09:44.62

SUBJECT: SENTENCING COMMISSION: FEDERAL CRACK COCAINE SENTENCES ...

TO: Patricia M. McMahon (MCMAHON_P) (DON)

READ: 3-MAR-1995 08:22:14.12

TO: Edward H. Jurith (JURITH_E) (DON)

READ:28-FEB-1995 17:28:47.36

TO: Carol A. Bergman (BERGMAN_C) (DON)

READ: 1-MAR-1995 09:35:43.51

TEXT:

Date: 02/28/95 Time: 15:44

Sentencing Commission: Federal Crack Cocaine Sentences Too Severe

WASHINGTON (AP) Crack cocaine offenses should be punished more severely than powder cocaine offenses, but current federal policy goes too far, the U.S. Sentencing Commission said Tuesday.

The panel recommended that Congress change rules requiring a first-time offender to serve five years in prison for selling more than five grams of crack cocaine. A first-time offender would have to sell 100 times more powder cocaine to get the same sentence.

``While some aspects of drug use and distribution may justify a higher penalty for crack than for powder cocaine, the present 100-to-1 quantity ratio is too great," the commission said in a report. ``The factors that suggest a difference between the two forms of cocaine do not approach the level of a 100-to-1 quantity ratio."

``That's a very dramatic difference when it's basically the same drug," commission spokesman Kent Larsen said. ``When it's fairly easy to convert powder cocaine to crack cocaine, it doesn't make much sense to have that wide a disparity."

Larsen also said attitudes about how dangerous crack cocaine is have changed: ``There was a perception it was much more dramatically harmful, and that hasn't been borne out as much as they might have expected it to be."

The commission also recommended that Congress solve the problem by refining federal sentencing guidelines rather than rewriting laws that establish mandatory minimum sentences for various drug crimes.

``The sentencing guidelines, as compared to mandatory minimum penalty statutes, provide a more precise mechanism for tailoring the appropriate sentences to individual offenses and offenders," the report said.

Sentences for federal cocaine offenses are based on mandatory minimum penalties Congress passed in 1986. In writing the law, Congress drew a distinction between two forms of cocaine crack and powder and decided that offenses involving crack deserved

longer punishment.

Two years later, Congress created a five-year mandatory minimum sentence for simple possession of more than five grams of crack cocaine. Simple possession of any amount of any other drug including powder cocaine by a first-time offender is a misdemeanor that carries a maximum penalty of one year in prison.

The 100-to-1 policy for sentences on drug distribution went into effect just after crack captured public attention as a new and dangerous substance quickly sweeping across the nation, the commission's report said.

"In reacting to a very serious problem, the Congress had to make policy without the benefit of the data analysis and research we have today," said Judge Richard P. Conaboy, commission chairman.

The mandatory minimums created unintended results, punishing lower-level retail crack cocaine dealers far more severely than upper-level powder cocaine suppliers, the report said.

When judges impose cocaine sentences, quantity and form are just two factors they should consider, the report said. Other circumstances in individual cases may be equally or more important, commissioners said.

The report also expressed concern about claims that the law punishes blacks more severely and in greater numbers than whites. Blacks accounted for 88.3 percent of federal crack cocaine distribution convictions in 1993. More than 7 percent were Hispanic, and 4.1 percent were white.

"This does not mean, however, that the penalties are racially motivated," the report said. "Nevertheless, the high percentage of blacks convicted of crack cocaine offenses is a matter of concern to the sentencing commission. Penalties clearly must be racially neutral on their face and by design."

Congress created the seven-member sentencing commission in 1984 as part of a wide-ranging reform to reduce sentencing disparities. It began its study after passage of the 1994 crime bill, with directed the commission to take a look at cocaine sentences.

APNP-02-28-95 1546EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-FEB-1995 10:31:00.95

SUBJECT: FLOTUS MEMO

TO: Patricia M. McMahon (MCMAHON_P) (DON)

READ:28-FEB-1995 10:38:24.83

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

February 27, 1994

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FROM: JOSE CERDA

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH LEE BROWN

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American Cities Against Drugs (5/14-16). Can you participate in these events, particularly if the President cannot?

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-MAR-1995 10:06:35.36

SUBJECT: Cities Meeting

TO: Bruce N. Reed (REED_B) (OPD)

READ: 2-MAR-1995 13:10:43.80

TEXT:

Bruce,

Do you want to go to this?

Jose'

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 2-MAR-1995 09:43:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Steven A. Cohen

ATT SUBJECT: meeting

ATT TO: Rahm Emanuel (EMANUEL_R)

ATT TO: Donald A. Baer (BAER_D)

ATT TO: Lorraine McHugh (MCHUGH_L)

ATT TO: Grace A. Garcia (GARCIA_G)

ATT TO: Richard L. Siewert (SIEWERT_R)

ATT TO: Marcia L. Hale (HALE_M)

ATT TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J)

ATT TO: Julia Moffett (MOFFETT_J)

ATT CC: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C)

TEXT:

there is a NLC/Crime meeting today at 3:00p in Mark's office.

please let me know if you can attend.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-MAR-1995 12:04:22.10

SUBJECT: Crime Prevention Letter

TO: James J. Jukes (JUKES_J) (OMB)

READ: 2-MAR-1995 12:08:31.54

TEXT:

Jim,

Yes, this is a letter that has been talked about in Carol Rasco's Wednesday crime meetings. Gaynor McCown from our staff has been working with the agencies on it. Let's get it out.

Thanks,

Jose'

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Waves Request for Mastalli - DOB [partial] (1 page)	3/3/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
OPD ([Creator: Cerda])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[2/9/1995 - 4/5/1995]

2012-0192-F
wr1033

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (WAVES REQUEST)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAR-1995 13:51:20.43

SUBJECT: Appt. request - Mastalli, Grace

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Date	Appointment with
03-Mar-1995	CERDA III, JOSE

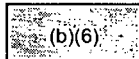
Room No.	Bldg.	Requested by	Phone #
ww	WH	Jose Cerda, III	456-5568

Comments:

Meeting with Rahm Emanuel

TIME	VISITOR'S LAST, FIRST NAME	BIRTHDATE	SOC. SEC. #
------	----------------------------	-----------	-------------

03:00pm	Mastalli	Grace
---------	----------	-------



- - [003]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAR-1995 15:37:35.97

SUBJECT: "PANETTA.PTS"

TO: Jennifer N. Palmieri (PALMIERI_J) (OMB)
READ: 4-MAR-1995 15:43:27.98

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)
READ: 6-MAR-1995 09:31:45.89

TEXT:

Jennifer, Christa:

Suggested talking points for NAPO drop-by. Please let me know if you need anything else.

Jose'

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 4-MAR-1995 15:36:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

Talking Points for NAPO Luncheon Drop-

By

? (Either NAPO President Tom Scotto or NAPO Executive Director Bob Scully introduces the Chief of Staff.)

? Thank you Tom and Bob. And thank you NAPO (the National Association of Police Organizations) for your strong support of the President's crime bill and the ban on assault weapons. With your support, we were able to overcome 6 years of gridlock -- and millions of dollars in special interest lobbying and advertising -- and pass the toughest, smartest crime bill in history.

? It was a hard-fought battle, but it was worth it. When the House pulled a procedural trick and tried to kill the crime bill -- you took and stand and stuck by the crime bill. And the President, who flew out to NAPO's convention in Minnesota, took a stand and stuck by you and all of law enforcement. We turned the tide and won an important victory for all Americans that day.

? There are 2 important reasons why this crime bill is working, and why in the long-run it will help us drive down the crime rate. First, we worked hand-in-hand with law enforcement to draft the crime bill. It reflects your thinking. That's why the bill includes:

- The federal government's biggest commitment -- \$8.8 billion -- to hire and train 100,000 more rank-and-file police officers;
- A ban on cop-killing assault weapons and other reasonable firearms provisions;
- A targeted three-strikes provision for repeat violent offenders, and nearly \$10 billion to keep violent offenders and criminal aliens behind bars;
- A two-pronged strategy for youth violence that (1) cracks down on gangs and allows for hard-core violent youths to be prosecuted as adults, and (2) gives other kids safe places and positive activities to help them stay in school, off drugs and out of trouble;
- And Drug Courts, which will help us close the revolving door on crime-committing addicts.

? And Second, the bill is working because we've tried hard to implement it in a simple, non-bureaucratic and non-political way. For instance, we've cut the red tape and helped half the nation's law enforcement agencies hire nearly 17,000 new police officers. We're under budget and ahead of schedule, and we're going to do the same with all of the crime bill's provisions.

? Unfortunately, some Members of Congress want to take us back to the days of gridlock. They want to replace the concrete actions we've taken together, with the political rhetoric of the past. I hope you won't let them do that.

? Some Members want to trade-in the President's plan to hire 100,000 more police with a public safety block grant. They want to take the funds now going to your departments to hire police and put that money into a block grant for the Mayor.

? Now let me tell you: I know Mayors are very concerned about crime, and that they intend to spend their money wisely. But a block grant won't guarantee a single new cop on the beat, and -- as we learned from the LEAA -- the money's likely to go for gadgets and gizmos that never get used.

? What we need are more police officers. There's a national interest in strengthening society's "thin blue line." A new Harvard study that shows that each new police officer can reduce as many as 10 serious crime and save as much as \$100,000 per year. Based on these numbers, scrapping the President's police plan could mean 1 million more serious crimes and \$10 billion more in crime costs. Congress ought to think about that before they try and undo the President's 100,000 more police plan.

? Let me be clear: We are 100% committed to putting 100,000 more rank-

and-

file police officers on the street to work with our communities to reduce crime. President Clinton will veto any attempt to undermine that commitment.

? Others in Congress also want to go back and repeal the

assault weapons ban, maybe even the Brady Bill. This is also unacceptable. Like our police plan, the ban assault weapons and the Brady Bill are working. Last week, the Treasury Department released a report showing that more than 40,000 fugitives, felons and other prohibited buyers were denied applications to purchase a handgun.

? We can't go back on the important gains we've made for law enforcement over the past 2 years. We need to move forward -- implementing the crime bill in a smart way and putting new ideas on the table.

? Certainly, all Americans want us to do more to reduce crime, violence and drug use -- and we must. But we don't need to undo last year's landmark legislation.

? That's why is so important -- especially this week during your legislative conference -- that you continue to stick by the crime bill NAPO and the President worked so hard to pass. It was the right thing to do then, and it's the right thing to do now. I know the President can count on your continued support.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAR-1995 13:17:45.51

SUBJECT: NAPO Leg. Conference

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ: 6-MAR-1995 14:08:56.40

TEXT:

Rahm/Christa:

Here are the speakers who spoke this morning at the NAPO legislative conference.

You may want to pass this information along to Leon before he heads over.

- Joe Brann, Director of our COPS program, spoke on the how the 100,000 cops plan is coming along.

- Rep. Henry Hyde, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, spoke on the 6 Re

publican crime bills and was reminded that NAPO opposes block grants.

- Rep. Jim Ramstad (R-MN) spoke on miscellaneous public employee tax issues -- as did a staffer from Rep. Matsui's office. Ramstad is very close to NAPO, which represents all Minnesota police officers.

Thanks,

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAR-1995 14:55:26.54

SUBJECT: Crime Meeting

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ: 6-MAR-1995 14:56:15.47

TEXT:

Christa,

Works for me, but I may be 5 minutes late.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAR-1995 14:26:44.63

SUBJECT: PR RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ: 6-MAR-1995 14:30:20.29

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 4, 1995

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

10:06 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. I always like to hear from young people across our country. After all, they're at the heart of our efforts to build America up, to face the demands and the challenges of the 21st century. The responsibility of my generation is to leave those young people a better world, and to make sure that they're prepared to succeed in that world.

I was especially touched by a letter I recently received from a 15-year-old girl named Melissa, who lives in a small town in the Midwest. Even though she's only 15 and she lives in America's heartland, she's a recovering drug addict. She's been drug-free for two years now, but she still sees other children going down the road to drug abuse, and she's very worried.

This is what she wrote to me: "It seems there's just not enough help, and when there is help, there's not enough money to do what needs to be done. Let's help this problem so it's not so big for the next generation." We ought to listen to Melissa. From our smallest towns to our biggest cities, millions of our children face the temptation of illegal drugs everyday in their schools. Surveys show that unfortunately more and more of our adolescents are using illegal drugs. Kids today are somehow not getting the message. They are beginning once again to think that it's all right to use drugs, that they're not really dangerous. But they're wrong. Too often, they're dead wrong.

Now, think about what this means for our communities and for our country, for all the rest of us. Illegal drugs go hand in hand with violence. They foster fear. School children stay home by the thousands every day because they are afraid. And in this kind of

environment, even the best-behaved young people have a tough time learning. That means our standards of education are being undermined by drugs and violence. And that hurts our ability as a nation to compete and win. So we all pay a price.

The first line of defense, of course, has to be in our communities -- with our parents and teachers and our neighbors, other role models in law enforcement and the religious community -- telling our young people in no uncertain terms that drugs and violence are wrong, and helping them to stay away or to get off. I know that.

But we here in Washington have a responsibility, too. All of you know there's a big debate going on in Washington now about what the role of the government ought to be. The Republican Contract says we should cut just about everything to pay for big tax cuts that go mostly to upper income people. Well, I think we should cut government. We have. There are over 150,000 fewer people working here than there were when I took office. I think we ought to reduce the burden of unnecessary regulation, and we are.

But I think we need a government that's lean and not mean, one that offers opportunity and challenges people to be more responsible; one that's a partner in increasing opportunity, empowering people to make the most of their own lives, and providing more security for our people. The fight against drugs and the fight for safe schools does all of that.

After all, leaders of both parties have seen this as a problem that can't be ignored in Washington. President Reagan and President Bush invested in initiatives for drug-free schools. And last year, working with members of Congress of both parties, our administration expanded the Safe and Drug-free Schools Program to include violence prevention and security. We passed legislation that sends \$482 million to the states -- enough for efforts in over 90 percent of our school districts.

Communities are using this money in a lot of different ways. They are using it to pay for police officers and metal detectors to keep our schools safer, to train teachers, staff and students on how to resolve conflicts without violence, to help guide young people in fighting peer pressure to use drugs, to help instruct parents on the warning signs of drug use. All of this is a very good and sound investment for our future. It's Washington being a good partner with people building their communities at the grass-roots level.

The schools taking part wouldn't give up these safeguards. If anything, they want more help. But now, some Republicans in Congress want to completely eliminate our safe schools and anti-drug efforts. Right now, Congress is considering a rescission bill that cuts out the money we passed last year for all these programs.

I am concerned that the Republicans are willing to sacrifice our children's safety and our ability to learn in secure environments to pay for these tax cuts for upper income Americans. That's not a good deal for America's children, for America's future -- it's not a good deal for upper income Americans. It's not putting people first. It won't help to restore the American Dream, to advance the economic interests of the middle class to support mainstream values. They're trying to cut other things that I don't support, either. They're trying to cut the crime bill we passed last year to provide 100,000 police on our streets and to cut other education programs.

Now, I know we've got to reduce the deficit. We've already brought it down by over \$600 billion under the tough plan we passed last year and the year before. And I've given Congress a budget that has another \$140 billion of spending cuts. I'll work with them to find more, but not in education or jobs or the safety of our children. We need to be expanding opportunity up here, not restricting it. We need to be giving our people the tools they need to make the most of their own lives, not taking them away. We need to enhance our security, not undermine it.

And where our children are concerned, we've got to give them the best chance we can to develop their God-given abilities so they can do the rest. They've got to stay in school, stay out of trouble, stay off drugs and off the streets. But young people, given a chance, can overcome great obstacles.

Look at young Melissa. Now she's gotten herself a second chance to become a first-class citizen. We need more young people like her for their strength, their intelligence their humanity. We don't have a one to waste. And our young people need us to have the vision and the strength to do what's best for their futures today.

Thanks for listening.

END

10:12 A.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAR-1995 16:30:39.88

SUBJECT: Crime Meeting

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ: 6-MAR-1995 17:10:55.04

TEXT:

Christa,

I will be there at 4pm. Wait...where's there...in Rahm's office?

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAR-1995 10:29:21.28

SUBJECT: Revised "panetta.pts"

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ: 6-MAR-1995 10:30:18.12

TEXT:

Christa,
Call me if you need me to run over.
Jose'

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 6-MAR-1995 10:28:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
Talking Points for NAPO Luncheon Drop-

By

? (Either NAPO President Tom Scotto or NAPO Executive Director Bob Scully introduces the Chief of Staff.)

? Thank you Tom and Bob. And thank you NAPO (the National Association of Police Organizations) for your strong support of the President's crime bill and the ban on assault weapons. With your support, we were able to overcome 6 years of gridlock -- and millions of dollars in special interest lobbying and advertising -- and pass the toughest, smartest crime bill in history.

? It was a hard-fought battle, but it was worth it. When the House pulled a procedural trick and tried to kill the crime bill -- you took a stand and stuck by the crime bill. And the President, who flew out to NAPO's convention in Minnesota, took a stand and stuck by you and all of law enforcement. We turned the tide and won an important victory for all Americans that day.

? There are 2 important reasons why this crime bill is working, and why in the long-run it will help us drive down the crime rate. First, we worked hand-in-hand with law enforcement to draft the crime bill. It reflects your thinking. That's why the bill includes:

- The federal government's biggest commitment -- \$8.8 billion -- to hire and train 100,000 more rank-and-file police officers;

- A ban on cop-killing assault weapons and other reasonable

firearms provisions;

- A targeted three-strikes provision for repeat violent offenders, and nearly \$10 billion to keep violent offenders and criminal aliens behind bars;

- A two-pronged strategy for youth violence that (1) cracks down on gangs and allows for hard-core violent youths to be prosecuted as adults, and (2) gives other kids safe places and positive activities to help them stay in school, off drugs and out of trouble;

- And Drug Courts, which will help us close the revolving door on crime-committing addicts.

? And Second, the bill is working because we've tried hard to implement it in a simple, non-bureaucratic and non-political way. For instance, we've cut the red tape and helped half the nation's law enforcement agencies hire nearly 17,000 new police officers. We're under budget and ahead of schedule, and we're going to do the same with all of the crime bill's provisions.

? Unfortunately, some Members of Congress want to take us back to the days of gridlock. They want to replace the concrete actions we've taken together, with the political rhetoric of the past. I hope you won't let them do that.

? Some Members want to trade-in the President's plan to hire 100,000 more police with a no strings attached block grant. They want to take the funds now going to your departments to hire police and put that money into a block grant for the Mayor.

? Now let me tell you: I know state and local officials are very concerned about crime, and that they intend to spend their money wisely. But a block grant won't guarantee a single new cop on the beat, and -- as we learned from the LEAA -- the money's likely to go for gadgets and gizmos that never get used.

? What we need are more police officers. There's a national interest in strengthening society's "thin blue line." A new Harvard study that shows that each new police officer can reduce as many as 10 serious crime and save as much as \$100,000 per year. Based on these numbers, scrapping the President's police plan could mean 1 million more serious crimes and \$10 billion more in crime costs. Congress ought to think about that before they try and undo the President's 100,000 more police plan.

? Let me be clear: We are 100% committed to putting 100,000 more rank-

and-

file police officers on the street to work with our communities to reduce crime. President Clinton will veto any attempt to undermine that commitment.

? Others in Congress also want to go back and repeal the assault weapons ban, maybe even the Brady Bill. This is also unacceptable. Like our police plan, the ban assault

weapons and the Brady Bill are working. Last week, the Treasury Department released a report showing that more than 40,000 fugitives, felons and other prohibited buyers were denied applications to purchase a handgun.

? We can't go back on the important gains we've made for law enforcement over the past 2 years. We need to move forward -- implementing the crime bill in a smart way and putting new ideas on the table.

? Certainly, all Americans want us to do more to reduce crime, violence and drug use -- and we must. But we don't need to undo last year's landmark legislation.

? That's why it is so important -- especially this week during your legislative conference -- that you continue to stick by the crime bill NAPO and the President worked so hard to pass.

? As you visit with your Representatives and Senators tomorrow, let them know in no uncertain terms where rank-and-file officers stand on the crime bill: that you're for 100,000 more police, not more pork -- and not 100,000 more criminal justice consultants. Let them know law enforcement needs more help -- not less -- and that you're sticking by last year's crime bill.

? Believe, as a former Member of Congress, I know how important your opinion is to your Representatives and Senators. And I know that one of the primary reasons the Crime Bill passed last year was because law enforcement took a united stand and made its views known to Congress. I know the President can count on you to do the same this year.

? Thank you.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAR-1995 12:27:38.08

SUBJECT: Reed Comments on Food Stamp Views Letter

TO: Christopher J. Mustain (MUSTAIN_C) (OMB)

READ: 7-MAR-1995 12:40:23.17

CC: Bruce N. Reed (REED_B) (OPD)

READ: 7-MAR-1995 15:08:46.10

TEXT:

Chris --

I'm writing you a note on Jose Cerda's computer. My only concern with the USDA Food Stamp Views letter is on page 3 -- the paragraph that begins with "The bill proposes an unworkable work program." I would change the second sentence to read "By denying benefits to any single adult or childless couple who does not work or participate in a workfare program at least 20 hours per week -- without giving states the means or the requirement to provide job placement, training, or work -- the bill could end up costing states far more than it saves, and would hold nutrition benefits hostage to jobs that may not exist."
I would delete the next sentence -- we shouldn't get into the details of how much workfare costs per slot. The less we say about this whole provision, the better.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAR-1995 14:23:30.52

SUBJECT: Parole Commission Letter

TO: Melissa Y. Cook (COOK_MY) (OMB)

READ: 7-MAR-1995 15:03:55.88

TEXT:

Melissa,

No comment on the letter.

Thanks,

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-MAR-1995 22:17:14.04

SUBJECT: Weekly on I drive

TO: Rosalyn A. Miller (MILLER_RA) (WHO)

READ: 9-MAR-1995 09:24:50.11

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-MAR-1995 16:10:31.83

SUBJECT: ADEA

TO: Anna M. Briatico (BRIATICO_A) (OMB)

READ: 8-MAR-1995 16:14:05.69

TEXT:

Anna,

My comment: no letter in opposition to the ADEA legislation should be sent to the Hill. It should be that we (1) support a temporary extension of the ADEAD state and local public safety exemption (silent on whether or not we will ultimately support the bill); (2) support a temporary extension and will ultimately support a bill that goes further; or (3) flat out support the ADEA exemption legislation. My guess is that EEOC won't want to send a letter under any of these circumstances, and I don't believe opposition to the ADEA legislation is consistent with what we've agreed to internally -- or what serves our larger, political interests.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-MAR-1995 14:21:15.24

SUBJECT: Per your request

TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)

READ:10-MAR-1995 15:38:58.76

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:10-MAR-1995 14:20:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Drug Talking Points

? President's Commitment. The President is very committed to the drug issue, and he's especially concerned about the recent increases in adolescent drug, a trend which I would point out began to appear in 1991. Just within the last few months alone he's spoken about the drug issue repeatedly. He's done 2 anti-drug PSAs; talked about drug use in recent radio addresses on our Drug Strategy and on the proposed cut to the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program, and in speeches on the crime bill; and held a White House reception and briefing for people across the country who donate their time and money to drug education and prevention.

? Largest Drug Budget Ever. I would also point out that -- despite our success in reducing the deficit and shrinking government -- for 2 years now we have sent the Congress the largest drug budget ever (13.2 and 14.6 billion), which funds a four part strategy:

-- Crackdown on Hard-

core Drug Use. We've proposed increases in treatment funding for society's heaviest drug users, who consume most of society's illegal drugs and are directly associated with increased crime, health and welfare costs, etc.

-- Send a Strong "No Use" Message on Drugs. We've targeted more funds for drug and crime prevention programs to teach kids that drugs -- as well as gangs and guns -- are not only dangerous, but likely to get you killed.

-- Unprecedented Support State and Local Law Enforcement. While maintaining our support for Federal Drug Enforcement to focus on drug "king pins," money laundering, expanded anti-drug efforts at the border -- we've proposed more than quadrupling (\$.8 to 3.8 billion) direct assistance to state and local law enforcement.

That includes money for more police, state and local drug enforcement task forces and more.

-- Improved International Strategy. Finally, last year, the President signed a Presidential Decision Directive outlining a new 4-pronged strategy to reduce the flow of cocaine from the Andean countries. It includes (1) strengthening the law enforcement and judicial institutions in source countries; (2) destroying narcotrafficking organizations; (3) work to interdict drugs at their source as well as en route to the United States and (4) increased international cooperation on the drug issue.

? Republicans talk about doing more...but vote to do less. Our Republican colleagues say they think we're not doing enough, but they should put their money and votes where the mouths are. Here's what they've really done.

-- They have not funded our proposed treatment for hard-core users
-- and now they propose to rescind the \$29 million enacted last year for Drug Courts. That means that the approximately 200,000 or so crime-committing drug addicts who go through our

criminal justice system's revolving door will be let out on the streets untreated, to commit more crimes.

-- They've tried to kill the crime bill's anti-crime, -drug and -gang prevention programs that are essential to turning around the increases in adolescent drug use and violence in our schools. And even more unbelievable, they've tried to eliminate the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program originally signed into law by President Reagan. This effort gives funds anti-drug programs in 94% of the nation's school districts. It funds the popular DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program taught by police officers and sheriffs. It includes program to train parents on how to see the warning signs of adolescent drug use -- and be prepared to do something about it. And it funds police officers and metal detectors for schools in high-crime areas.

-- They've tried to repeal the President's 100,000 more police plan.

-- And they've not funded our international strategy to cut drugs off at the source.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	Cerda to Rasco and Benami, re: ONDCP Press Person [partial] (1 page)	3/10/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
OPD ([Creator: Cerda])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[2/9/1995 - 4/5/1995]

2012-0192-F

wr1033

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-MAR-1995 12:41:55.83

SUBJECT: ONDCP Press Person

TO: Carol H. Rasco (RASCO_C) (OPD)

READ:10-MAR-1995 13:24:33.54

CC: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J) (OPD)

READ:10-MAR-1995 12:50:37.11

TEXT:

Carol,

ONDCP [REDACTED] (b)(6)

[REDACTED] and is in the process of reviewing the resumes of candidates forwarded by Presidential Personnel. No one has come in for an interview, but they do intend to fill the job ASAP.

Jose'

[004]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-MAR-1995 14:00:13.10

SUBJECT: Monday Activity

TO: Julia Moffett (MOFFETT_J) (WHO)

READ:10-MAR-1995 14:58:56.07

TEXT:

Julia,

Here are my thoughts for Monday/Tuesday:

1 - Get National DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) to do a press conference with uniformed police officers decrying the cuts to the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program. Ricia McMahon (5-6706) at ONDCP is speaking to their national office for me; she's close to them, not me, and was able to get them to do an event on short notice Thursday.

2 - Also, I'm suggesting to DARE (through Ricia) that they reach out to the National Sheriff's Association and, possibly, the International Association of Chiefs of Police to see if they can join forces at the local level for press hits. This suggestion's iffy, but worth pursuing.

3 - We should get some of the national prevention groups to do something on these cuts, too. For instance, supportive groups like PRIDE (Parents Resource Institute on Drug Education) could put out an "impact statement" on the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Cut. Peter Edelman at HHS (690-8157) and Michele Cavataio (401-1000) are the folks closest to these groups.

I've got calls in to everybody to see if we can make these things happen by Monday, but Tuesday may be more realistic -- and more appropriate if that's when we focus on schools more, and if that's the actual day of the rescissions vote.

I'll phone you before I leave town today to let you know what luck I'm having on making these things happen. Also, I have not checked with the Cabinet Affairs to check if this overlaps w/any of their outreach efforts through the agencies; it is conceivable they may be planning like activities already.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-MAR-1995 17:26:08.26

SUBJECT: Attempt at New Letter

TO: Stacey L. Roth (ROTH_S) (WHO)
READ:10-MAR-1995 18:55:53.90

TO: Monica H. Mullens (MULLENS_M) (WHO)
READ:10-MAR-1995 17:27:13.59

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

TO: Stacey Roth
Monica Mullens
FR: Jose' Cerda

Here's my take on a new and improved crime letter. I hope this is helpful. If not, please let me know, and we can try to re-work. I will be out of town all next week, but you can reach me through signal if you need to.

Dear Mr./Mrs/Ms. Doe:

Thank you for writing to me about crime.....

The President firmly believes that crime and violence is one of our nation's most important issues. That's why he worked so hard w/state and local officials, law enforcement and others to pass the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The law includes the President's plan to put 100,000 more police on the street, mandatory life imprisonment for repeat violent offenders, more prisons and boot camps, a ban on deadly assault weapons and targeted prevention programs to keep kids from turning to a life of crime in the first place. It's a smart and tough law, and it represent's the federal government's biggest commitment ever to help communities fight crime.

This new law is working. Already the Justice Department has cut the red tape and helped half the nation's law enforcement agencies hire thousands (nearly 17,000) of new police officers. Career violent offenders are being prosecuted, and handguns and assault weapons are being kept out of the hands of fugitives and felons. The President is determined to implement all of the new law's provision's in an efficient and effective manner.

But the new crime law won't work unless everyone helps out. That means neighborhood residents have to work with the new police officers. And, for prevention programs to work, parents must set a good example and teach their kids right from wrong.

And the new crime law won't work if Washington decides to play partisan politics with crime and undo what it only passed last year. I intend to work with new Congress to build on last

year's crime bill, but I won't let them undermine it.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-MAR-1995 18:15:54.78

SUBJECT: Child Abuse

TO: Janet B. Abrams (ABRAMS_J) (WHO)

READ:20-MAR-1995 18:16:08.12

TEXT:

Janet,

While there are some child abuse-related provisions in the crime bill, I have not focused on this issue generall. i don't know if anyone on staff has.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-MAR-1995 17:10:40.50

SUBJECT: OT TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ:21-MAR-1995 19:23:27.12

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 16, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Hyatt Regency
Washington, D.C.

2:20 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Jane Campbell, and thank you, Senator Lack, and thank you to the other leaders of the NCSL for meeting me outside. And welcome, all of you, to Washington. I know you just heard from Secretary Reich. He actually -- he hasn't been here? (Laughter.) That gives me something else to make fun of my staff about. (Laughter and applause.) Let me try -- what else does it say? (Laughter.) Maybe I should put my glasses on and it will come out differently. (Laughter.)

Let me say, I am delighted to see all of you. I'm about as happy to see you as you acted like you were to see me. (Laughter.) I loved the legislative process when I was governor, and in Arkansas we had an interesting system. We were all there in our old state capitol, and the legislature was on the third floor and I was on the second floor. And when the legislature was in session I just sort of kept open house. If a legislator showed up, I saw him or her. And we'd have morning planning meetings at 7:30 a.m. every morning, and half the time legislators just wandered in and sit at the administration's planning meeting. And I must say, I often think in the course of working here both for the last two years and for the last two months, if we wouldn't be better off as a country if we worked more like that up here.

Yes, you can clap for that. That's all right. That's a pretty good idea. (Applause.)

I've even met half a dozen of my state legislators since I've been gone from Arkansas who said they missed me, which is something I never thought I'd hear. (Laughter.) Warm my heart.

We have a lot of former legislators in this administration, as I'm sure you know. I see the Deputy Secretary of Education out there, Madeleine Kunin, also the former governor of Vermont; and Arthur DeCoursey of SBA was a state legislator in Massachusetts. Patrick McGowan with the SBA was a state legislator in Maine. Thomas Redder with the SBA was a state legislator in Colorado. All the other employees for the SBA were actually in small business at one time or another. (Laughter.)

Of course, Secretary Pena was as well, and Gary Blumenthal, the Executive Director of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. So we're interested in what you're going through and in working with you.

I have said many places, but I'd like to have the privilege of repeating it here today, that I ran for this job because I felt the mission of this country at the end of the 20th century was to get us into the next century with the American Dream alive and

well and with America still the strongest country in the world, the greatest force for peace and freedom and democracy.

Alive and well means that we have to have opportunities for more jobs and higher incomes. Half the American people are living on less money today when you adjust for inflation than they were making 15 years ago. That's one of the reasons a lot of people aren't happy in the recovery. We've got 6.1 million new jobs, and the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation in 25 years, but a lot of folks' incomes are not going up. And they feel uncertain, insecure.

I get letters all the time from people I grew up with in Arkansas who are nearing that magic age of 50 talking about the uncertainty they feel about their future, their children. Are they going to be able to educate their children? Are they going to be caught up in some great downsizing move, the other side of this great churning change and all this opportunity that's out there?

The other part of the American Dream is keeping our values alive -- work, family, community -- values you might put under the general heading of "responsibility" so that we can pull back together. So I think we ought to offer more opportunity and more responsibility. I also think to do it here in Washington, we have to have a dramatic change in the way government has worked. And I have been working hard at that for the last two years.

The old view was that there was kind of a one-size-fits-all -- it drove you nuts in the state houses of the country, I'm sure -- that there was a one, single big government solution for every big

problem in America. And half the time we told you what to do and didn't give you the money to do it with.

The other view that seems to have a lot of energy around here is that, basically, maybe there's nothing for the federal government to do except to give the problem to you and give you less money to deal with it, and that the idea is that this sense of government would mess up a one-car parade; we just ought to walk away from all these problems.

My view is different from that, and I guess it's forged largely on my 12 years of experience as a governor and the fact that before I got this job I actually used to be able to spend large amount of time talking to real people every day. I don't mean that the people I talk to aren't real people; I mean that mostly the people I talk to have business before the government, or work for the President or in some event that I've set up. I don't get to walk the streets the way I used to and just visit with people in a more informal setting.

My view is that what we need is a government that is very different -- that has less bureaucracy, that is lean but not mean, that operates in a more entrepreneurial fashion, that gives more decision to the state and local governments and to the private sector, but that is an active partner in doing three things: promoting economic opportunities through jobs and incomes, empowering people through education and training to make the most of their own lives, and enhancing the security of our people, both in terms of safe streets and our security around the world.

And that's what I have worked to do so that if you believe that, it means that you have to have a smaller government that is still effective, that does what it's supposed to do well and stops doing things that it shouldn't do, and that works more in partnership with you. Since I have been President, we have now given 26 states waivers from federal rules to enact their own welfare reform proposals, and nine states waivers to do major, major health

care reform -- more states than the previous two administrations combined.

We've also done a lot to try to deregulate certain aspect of the private economy from undue federal oversight. And we did a lot more about that today, and I'll say more about that in a minute. We have reduced the size of the federal payroll by more than 100,000. We've reduced the size of the federal deficit by \$600 billion. We're on our way to the smallest government in Washington since Kennedy was President, and three years of deficit reduction in a row for the first time since Truman was President. We are changing the way things operate around here.

Now that the new Congress is here, we're having a huge debate about what the role of government ought to be. And it can be a very healthy thing indeed. I must tell you, as all of you know, I

have real differences, as well as real agreements with this Congress. I have vigorous agreements and vigorous disagreements. I strongly agreed with the bill that applies to Congress the laws Congress imposes on the private sector. I thought it was long overdue and was elated to sign it. I campaigned on it in '92.

We're about to get a bill out of the conference and to my desk which will end unfunded mandates that are unreasonable and sharply reduce the ability of Congress to impose on you and on local governments requirements which we don't give you the money to pay for. And I think that is a very good thing indeed.

But I do not agree with the proposals that undermine our fundamental mission -- more economic opportunity, empowering people through education and training, and increasing our security. Therefore, I don't agree with the proposal that would eliminate the 100,000 police commitment and the crime bill that we worked for six years for, or cut school lunches, or cut our education programs -- the Goals 2000 program for 4,000 schools in America or the proposal for safe and drug free schools.

Some of these proposals are embodied in the so-called rescission bill which was adopted by the House today. Some of them are embodied in their general budget. What they have in common is, in my view, is they cut too much of people and not enough pork.

The proposal passed today would virtually eliminate the AmeriCorps program, our national service program, which is not a bureaucracy, which many of you have worked with, which, as you know, is helping police on the street, helping people to build houses, helping to fight fires in the West, doing work that wouldn't be done otherwise and letting young people earn money to pay for their education. It is a great grass-roots program. It should not be eliminated.

So as we move into the future and as these bills go to the Senate, we're going to have an interesting debate here. And a lot of it will affect you. I wondered when the unfunded mandate bill passed why it wasn't made immediately effective -- because I'm strong for it. I'm for the line-item veto, too, and I hope we get that up here pretty soon. There's a lot of things Republicans want to do that I am strongly in favor of. But I said to myself, why are we making an unfunded mandates bill immediately effective? And I read that rescission bill and I realized you're going to get some "defunded" mandates.

If you look at some of those cuts to the states, the responsibilities are still on you, but the money is being taken back. So I say to you, what kind of government do we want? We knew we had to cut some money out of the Agriculture Department, just for example. You know, the Agriculture Department got real big. And the best line that came out of the 1992 presidential campaign, I'm

embarrassed to say -- I wish it were mine, but it wasn't -- was Ross

Perot's line about the Agriculture Department employee that had to go see a psychiatrist because he lost his farmer. Remember that? I thought it was funnier than you did, apparently. (Laughter.)

But anyway -- so, we knew that we had to cut some money. What did we do? We closed 1,200 offices. What do they do? They propose cuts in the School Lunch Program. They say, well, they're not really cuts in the School Lunch Program. Well, yes, they are.

If this proposal had been law in 1989, this year there would be one million fewer kids getting lunch at school. And a lot of these kids show up at school, and they don't have enough to eat at home. The meals they get at school is the only dad-gum good meal they get all day. There are children going to school in this country that never see a dentist until they are 16, 17, 18 years old. We want them to learn -- everybody rails about the schools. I'm telling you, it's hard for a teacher to teach a poor kid who's hungry.

So I think there's right way to do this and wrong way to do it. And it doesn't have to be a partisan deal. I told you, I'm for a lot of what they're trying to do. We do need to change the way we do business here. But we need to have the ability to bring common sense to bear in judgment, and we need to put our children and our educational system and our future first. We need to keep our eye on what is the mission. The mission to get the country into the 21st century still the strongest country in the world in a place where there's real opportunity.

Today, we had a meeting about regulation. We've got a lot of regulatory legislation here -- freeze all pending regulations for six months or a year or whatever, and a lot of other things. Well, what I've been trying to do is not freeze it, I've been trying to fix it. Today we announced the following things in the regulatory area -- something that I think is very, very important, that should be popular in every state here. We announced some dramatic changes for small business, in the environment and in the area of drugs and medical technology.

We announced first of all, that small businesses who act -- who try to do the right thing but make a mistake, will be given the opportunity not to pay their fine to the government, but to take the money in the fine they would have paid to the government and fix the problem in the first place; and that small businesses who make a mistake, for the first time, can have their fines waived altogether if they have never had a record of bad behavior and who are obviously trying to do the right thing.

We announced today that all government agencies, when it is consistent with the public interest -- that is, public health and well-being -- will cut in half the reporting requirements for small businesses. So whenever possible, if they have to report four times a year, now they can report twice a year. If they have to report twice a year, now they can report once a year. And we think it will make a big difference and so does the Small Business Administration.

We are trying to change things.

In the area of the environment we announced today that we would allow small businesses a grace period of six months to correct violations after they've been identified. We found out that a lot of people wouldn't call the government and find out what the law is because they were afraid that somebody would come see them and fine them. So we had a lot of people who were out of compliance because they were literally afraid to ask how to get in compliance.

We're going to cut environmental paperwork by 25 percent, which will save -- get this -- 20 million hours of work per year for the American people. We are going to launch a pilot program

with 50 businesses which will allow companies to reach a pollution reduction goal however they want. And if they can reach it, they can throw out the EPA rule book. Doesn't matter how they reach it, as long as they reach the production goals.

Same thing we tried to do for the schools, by the way, in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. To give you more flexibility -- here are the national goals, you figure out how to meet them -- in the schools, the principals, the teachers. It's a very important policy change.

In the area of drugs and biotechnology, we have decided to stop doing a full-blown and very expensive review every time a biotech company makes a minor and insignificant change in one of its products. We're going to stop requiring very costly assessments on drugs that obviously don't have any impact on the environment. We're going to eliminate 600 pages of regulation. I'll bet you nobody will ever miss them, and it will save this industry, one of our most productive industries, \$500 billion a year.

So this is the sort of thing we're trying to do. It will make a huge difference in the life of this country. But better to fix the problem than just to freeze it in place. Better to do something real than to do something that sounds good, that's maybe causes more harm than good. We don't -- we all want to have water we can drink, and air we can breathe, and food we can eat and a place to work we can feel safe and secure in. We can do this.

Now you have to decide, without regard to your party or your region what you believe our role is, too -- to make a judgment about this debate that's unfolding here. You have to make up your own mind.

You know, I spent, when I was a governor, I bet I spent more time cussing the federal government than most of you do. And since I've been President, I bet I've spent even more time doing it. (Laughter.) But the fact is that this country has benefitted by 25 years of effort to clean the environment up. This country has benefitted by our common efforts to make people secure at work, to make toys safe for our children. This country has benefitted from

these efforts, but we have forgotten common sense in a lot of the way we do things. So the trick is to put common sense back into this and reestablish a partnership that makes sense between the national government, those of you at the state level, people at the local level, and most importantly, private citizens, so that what we do makes sense, it achieves common goals and doesn't waste taxpayer money.

That is going to be the great debate here. And to make the judgments, you have to move beyond the rhetoric to the reality of each issue here. Everybody is for cutting government, but I think there's a real difference between closing 1,200 offices and cutting back on food stamps. I think there's a real difference between closing the regional offices at HUD and cutting back on a program for homeless veterans at the Department of Labor. I think there's a difference. I think it matters.

I don't think all federal government spending is the same. I think with drug use on the rise and among young people again, there are reasons that are almost impossible to understand, young people thinking that it's no longer really dangerous to fool with drugs again -- not to mention illegal. To cut out all of these programs that would give 94 percent of the schools in this country an opportunity to make their schools safer and more drug-free, whether it's metal detectors and police officers, or more folks in there teaching prevention, is not common sense.

So I believe if we'll work together, check our rhetorical baggage and try to get this country into the 21st century remembering our mission, we can cut a good deal more spending without

cutting our kids and our future. We can absolutely, dramatically reduce the unfair burden of regulation without undermining the quality of our environment or the safety of our lives.

In short, we can do what Americans have always done. We have always been philosophically conservative, pragmatic, operationally progressive people who got the job done and moved the country into the future. That's how we have performed. That's why we're still around after over 200 years. That is the genius of our constitutional system. That's how you pass a budget in your legislature every year.

So, since you're up here in a leadership conference, I would urge you without regard to your party or your region, to urge this course on the Congress. (Applause.) Urge this course on the Congress. You know, I don't need any lectures in the need to cut spending. We reduced the deficit \$600 billion without a lot of help two years ago. And we're going to do it some more. But we cannot walk away from our responsibilities to our children and to our future. We have got to stop a lot of this crazy regulation, but we have got to do it in a way that leaves us not only more prosperous in the short run, but leaves us with a safer and more secure environment and a healthier citizenry over the long run.

We can do this. We don't have to make a bunch of bogus choices. But we've got to act more like most people do at the state level and at the local level. We've got to be committed to solving problems, putting people first, checking the ideological baggage at the door.

I hope you'll help us do that. If you do, we'll help you make America a better place.

Thank you, and God bless you.

END 2:39 P.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAR-1995 10:19:04.67

SUBJECT: NFP Meeting

TO: Karen J. Pittman (PITTMAN_K) (DOJ)

READ:22-MAR-1995 12:39:39.22

TEXT:

Karen,

Thanks for meeting with the NFP. I think it's important that all of us at the WH and in the agencies point to you as the "go to" person on prevention and reinforce the role of the Council. Peter, Gaynor, myself and others will, of course, continue to have relationships and discussions w/some of these folks, but at least we will establish you as the central point of contact. While this means much work for you and the Council, I think you'll agree it's the only way the Administration will finally focus and fully exploit its prevention efforts/energies.

Thanks,

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAR-1995 09:46:47.94

SUBJECT: Drug Memo

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ:22-MAR-1995 10:25:41.32

TEXT:

Christa,

Here's the related memo Carol asked me to do for her just before I left last week. I know Rahm is looking for more, but this at least give him something to start with.

Jose'

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:22-MAR-1995 09:45:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

THROUGH: Robert E. Litan

FROM: Kim Newman

SUBJECT: Discussion Paper - Options for Reinventing
the Economic Development Administration

Purpose:

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide a further refined range of options for "reinventing" the Economic Development Administration (EDA).

Background:

On March 10, the NPR II Steering Committee met to discuss options for reinventing or possibly eliminating the Economic Development Administration. Prior to that meeting, internal OMB/NPR discussions had focussed on a range of options including:

1) total elimination; 2) eliminate all but defense conversion funding; 3) government-wide consolidation of economic development; 4) redefine and narrowly focus EDA on most distressed communities; and, 5) no change.

Immediately prior to the March 10 meeting, Department of Commerce officials indicated that they would offer up two additional options for consideration by the Steering Committee, which they did. Those two options were: 1) reduce appropriations and increase leverage of funding through the use of credit subsidies; and, 2) consolidate economic development programs across government into a quasi-public governmental corporation (a "mega block grant" proposal).

Intrigued by the options put forth by EDA officials, it was understood by the Steering Committee that EDA would further "flesh out" their ideas and submit something more detailed to the NPR and OMB by the following week. It now appears that EDA intends to let their proposal to the Steering Committee on March 10 stand on its merits and that any further "fleshing out" will have to be done by OMB.

The following is a list of options, a few of which have been discussed before although in some cases with a slightly different twist. The options have been structured to address the Steering Committee's and others' stated preference that the possibility of a government cross-cut in the area of community based economic development programs be explored.

Option 1(A): Create a Community Based Economic Development Mega Block Grant Program Administered by a Government Corporation.

#8

Option 1(A)

#9

Programs

#9

FY 1996
Proposed
Funding

#9

Savings (BA
in millions)

\$8

#8

MEGA BLOCK -
Government
Corporation

#9

DoC/EDA

#9

\$439

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

HUD/Economic
Development
Initiative,
Leveraged
Investment for
Tomorrow

#9

0

0

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

SBA/Section 504

#9

\$10

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

DOE/Economic
Development
Community Reuse

#9

\$50

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

EPA/Water
Infrastructure/State Revolving Fund

#9

\$1,865

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

DoD/Office of
Economic

Adjustment

#9

\$59

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

Appalachian
Regional
Commission

#9

\$183

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

Community
Development
Financial
Institutions

#9

\$144

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

TVA/Economic
Development
Program

#9

\$21

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

USDA/FmHA-WWD,
FmHA-CFLP, FmHA-
RTG, BILG, REA-RDG

#9

\$700

#9

0

\$8

#8

ANNUAL TOTAL

#9

#9

\$3,471

#9

0

Discussion: This proposal would consolidate existing economic development programs into a "mega block" grant program to be administered by a quasi-public governmental corporation under the control of EDA, another cabinet agency or operate independently. This proposal would produce no savings for the government and is the DoC/EDA preferred option.

This option would allow for a more concerted, consolidated, and coordinated Federal effort to assist communities in economic development. It also, however, appears to be an attempt by DoC to expand its "competitive communities" concept government-wide. DoC's competitive communities concept, thus far, has met with little enthusiasm on the Hill and is not expected, at this time, to generate much additional support in the coming months.

Virtually identical elements of the competitive communities concept are present in this proposal, (i.e., provide financial assistance to local intermediaries; provide grants and loans to intermediaries for business and infrastructure projects; leverage federal funds with private, state and local matches; award funds under a competitive process; and establish national economic development goals). This proposal purports to fund itself through the imposition of fees and interest income and implies that appropriations would play a "relatively minor part" of the quasi-government corporation's funding portfolio.

It appears, however, that this proposal fails the test of "conventional wisdom on government corporations." Government corporations may provide some latitude in operating in a more "business-like" manner without some of the restrictions and oversight required of Federal agencies performing these same services and operations. Given EDA's past performance, any relaxation of oversight, reporting requirements, practices, policies and regulations is unlikely to produce many supporters of this proposal.

In addition, there are problems with some of the programs proposed for inclusion in this options. For instance, neither of the HUD programs included on the above list are included in the President's FY budget and, therefore, cannot be considered as a source of funding for this proposal. The Agriculture programs included in this option are pending re-authorization in the 1995 farm bill and are already in the REGO II consolidated funding proposal for a new "rural performance partnership program" in the President's FY 1996 budget. EPA's wastewater assistance, which accounts for half the funding under this option, is a pollution control program and not an economic development program. Further, this option conflicts with EPA's NPR proposal to consolidate its wastewater and drinking water assistance program into a performance partnership grant to address unfunded mandates under the Clean Water & Safe Drinking Water Act.

Option 1(B): Create a More Narrowly Defined Community Based
Economic Development Block Grant Program and
Reduce Funding by 20 Percent.

#8

Option 1(B)

#9

Programs

#9

FY 1996
Proposed
Funding

#9

Savings (BA in
millions)

\$8

#8

BLOCK GRANT -
limit programs
included and
reduce by 20
percent.

#9

EDA

#9

\$439

#9

\$88

\$8

#8

#9

ARC

#9

\$183

#9

\$37

\$8

#8

#9

CDBG

#9

\$4,600

#9

\$920

\$8

#8

#9

TVA

#9

\$21

#9

\$4

\$8

#8

#9

DOE/EDCR

#9

\$50

#9

\$10

\$8

#8

#9

CDFI

#9

\$144

#9

\$29

\$8

#8

ANNUAL TOTAL

#9

#9

\$5,437

#9

\$1,088

\$8

Discussion: This option proposes a pared down list of programs for inclusion in a block grant and would produce savings of over \$1 billion. As in the case of Option 1(A), this option would allow for a more concerted, consolidated, and coordinated Federal effort to assist communities in economic development, but would be administered by EDA, as opposed to a government corporation.

Option 1(B) does not include DoD's OEA program because of the generally agreed upon necessity to maintain a separate program specifically designed to mitigate the effects of defense downsizing. This assistance will continue to play an important role as the 1995 round of base closures goes into effect. USDA programs are not included because, as mentioned above, virtually all agriculture economic development programs are included in the farm bill. As such, these programs are currently being reviewed by the Administration's farm bill task force, and are already in the REGO II programs. Other programs not included from Option 1(A) are considered either too politically sensitive or do not meet the definition of a community based economic development program.

A major concern about this option is whether EDA has the capability and capacity to administer a \$4.3 billion economic development program. Up until the last 45 days of FY 1994, for example, EDA had approximately 65 percent or \$475 million of its available balance unobligated. As a result, EDA received

considerable criticism for their inability to obligate funds in a timely manner, make sound financial investment decisions, and adequately manage its direct assistance programs and loan portfolio. This option would increase EDA's program by over four-fold. It is arguable whether EDA's resources and capabilities could increase commensurate with this increase in

programs.

It should be noted that both options 1(A) and 1(B) offer a continuation of EDA's competitive communities concept in which Federal officials fund specific projects. The advantage of this approach is that it allows the Federal government to target specific regions, communities and projects. The disadvantage with this approach is that it requires a significant amount of Federal bureaucratic involvement and does not encourage a community-wide economic development focus.

Option 2(A): Retain Defense Conversion in EDA and transfer all other programs to HUD.

#8

Option 2(A)

#9

Programs

#9

FY 1996
Proposed
Funding

#9

Savings (BA
in millions)

\$8

#8

DEFENSE
CONVERSION at
EDA; and,
other BA
transferred to

HUD

#9

EDA

#9

\$439

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

less \$120 million
in Defense
Conversion

#9

\$319

#9

0

\$8

#8

#9

HUD/CDBG

#9

\$4,600

#9

0

\$8

#8

ANNUAL TOTAL

#9

#9

\$4,919

#9

0

\$8

Discussion: This option would allow EDA to retain defense conversion funding (\$120 million) and transfer all other economic development funding (\$319 million) to HUD. Presumably, HUD would roll the EDA funding into its Community Opportunity Funds (COF) program. This program is funded at \$4.85 billion (including \$4.6 billion in CDBG funds) in the President's FY 1996 Federal budget. Option 2(A) represents no savings to the government.

The FY 1996 President's budget presents a plan for consolidating existing HUD economic development programs into the COF. COF is a performance-based program designed to target distressed communities and provide greater flexibility to states

and localities to structure projects and assistance to meet their specific and individual needs.

It appears reasonable to propose rolling EDA economic development programs into the larger HUD COF program. The associated transfer of EDA BA represents less than one percent of the overall COF program funding amount. HUD is attempting to encourage a comprehensive community-side focus through its performance partnerships proposed in the President's FY 1996 budget. These partnerships provide formula grants to states and localities and require them to choose projects in the context of a broader view, community-wide Consolidated Plan. The plan would seem to permit the Federal government to spend less of its time reviewing the merits of individual project applications and more of its time on providing technical assistance and reviewing performance.

This option does not address whether EDA has done a good job in administering defense conversion funds. In fact, data has shown that EDA has not managed the defense conversion program well. In FY 1994, EDA came dangerously close to allowing \$11.2 million in defense conversion funds to lapse because of their inability to get the funds out. Numerous examples exist where EDA has demonstrated its inability and unwillingness to work with the defense conversion impacted communities to develop and foster innovative projects and assistance packages. EDA itself admits a lack of training and experience in areas of high-tech industries and strategic financing mechanisms.

EDA's expertise, or lack thereof, should be considered when deciding whether or not EDA should continue to administer defense conversion funding, especially in light of the new round of base closures and the close scrutiny these projects receive.

Option 2(B): Create Credit Subsidy Program to Replace Direct Assistance Programs.

#9

Programs

#9

FY 1996
Proposed
Funding

#9

Savings (BA
in millions)

\$8

#8

CREDIT SUBSIDY
PROGRAM

#9

EDA

#9

\$439

#9

\$263

\$8

#8

ANNUAL TOTAL

#9

#9

\$439

#9

\$263

\$8

Discussion: Conceptually, this option allows the government to get the "same bang for less bucks." This options also provides for government savings. Essentially what this proposal does is leverage Federal dollars and require that communities have a

stake (albeit a vested financial interest) in their own economic development.

Unfortunately, EDA has posted a less than stellar performance in the credit subsidy/loan guarantee arena. EDA's loan failure rate is being quoted as high as 45 percent on the Hill and preliminary indications are that any proposal to turn EDA solely into a credit subsidy program can be expected to meet with little Hill encouragement or support. Based upon past performance, EDA would have to undergo significant reform to be able to adequately handle the risk management involved with successful loan and loan guarantee portfolio management. This is not to say it couldn't be done, just that it couldn't be done immediately (or without cost.)

Option 2(C): Retain Defense Conversion; Cancel All Other BA

#8

Option 2(C)

#9

Programs

#9

FY 1996
Proposed
Funding

#9

Savings (BA
in millions)

\$8

#8

DEFENSE
CONVERSION FUNDS
ONLY - CANCEL ALL
OTHER BA

#9

EDA

#9

\$439

#9

\$319

\$8

#8

ANNUAL TOTAL

#9

#9

\$439

#9

\$319

\$8

Discussion: This option would all but eliminate one of the Department of Commerce's poorest performing bureaus. Consistently, EDA has fallen short of expectations and failed to deliver in a timely manner a program which promotes a wide range of economic development projects and initiatives.

This option would allow EDA to significantly downsize it's human resource investment and concentrate remaining staff on defense conversion related projects and initiatives. A considerable amount of staff training and reordering of EDA's field structure and bureaucracy would be necessary.

Again, the same discussion as applies to Option 2(A), including the numerous examples where EDA has demonstrated its inability and unwillingness to work with defense conversion impacted communities to develop and foster innovative projects and assistance packages, and its admitted lack of training and experience in areas of high-tech industries and strategic financing mechanisms also apply to this option. These are significant issues which require resolution prior to proceeding

on this course.

cc: Gordon Adams
T.J. Glauthier
Ken Schwartz
Ron Cogswell
Alan Rhinesmith
Kathy Peroff
Phebe Vickers

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-MAR-1995 10:09:42.74

SUBJECT: Weekly on I drive

TO: Rosalyn A. Miller (MILLER_RA) (WHO)

READ:23-MAR-1995 12:22:35.69

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-MAR-1995 11:58:34.18

SUBJECT: Drug Paragraphs

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ:23-MAR-1995 13:36:01.90

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOL RECOGNITION PROGRAM -- Since the start of the original Drug-Free Schools program in 1988, the Department of Education has worked with outside groups (i.e., The PTA, the National Family Partnership, state educational agencies and others) to recognize successful anti-drug efforts in schools. In fact, 467 schools have been honored to date; 107 of them last year. Generally, these awards are announced in presented in a White House ceremony, but no White House ceremony was held last year (June 2nd). The Department of Education is in the process of evaluating schools that have been nominated for recognition this year, and they anticipate a final announcement in late May or Early June. We strongly suggest that a White House event be held this year to honor these schools.

COMMUNITY POLICING/DRUG TRAFFICKING EVENT -- While we always talk about the 100,000 more police initiative in terms of violence, the truth is that community policing movement was a direct response to the complexities and frustration that law enforcement officials faced with respect to enforcing our drug laws. Simply locking up street-level drug dealers did not suffice, so law enforcement turned to a more creative ways of taking back their communities from local drug dealers. For instance, in a recent speech Senator Biden cited the example of Tampa, FL, which received 30 new police under the COPS program. Through a combination of "buy-bust" operations, new outreach to the community and involvement of other city agencies and the local media, Tampa has taken back targeted areas from the local drug dealers. Another example is Hayward, CA, home of the Administration's COPS Director, Joe Brann. We can ask the Justice Department's COPS office to identify other such examples and try and match them with your schedule.

DOMESTIC ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY -- For a variety of reasons (i.e., talk of repealing mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses, a drop in federal drug prosecutions, REGO proposal to merge the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) with the FBI), the Administration has been criticized for not being sufficiently tough on drug offenders. And ONDCP, with the help of the Treasury and Justice Departments, has been putting together a domestic drug enforcement strategy to help rebut this criticism. No final date has been set for the release of such a strategy, but White House interest could help bring this process to closure and allow us to do an event with the heads of the various federal law enforcement bureaus and representatives from state and local law enforcement.

AMERICAN CITIES AGAINST DRUGS -- Mayor Campbell of Atlanta and

National Families in Action (a national drug prevention group) have been in the process of organizing a major national conference on drugs to be held on May 14 -16. The conference is intended to provide prominent mayors the opportunity to denounce drug legalization and commit to a balanced, mainstream drug policy for the nation. The mayors will sign a "The Atlanta Resolution," a statement of policy consistent with our own Drug Strategy. This is a good event for the Administration to stress both the "police" and "prevention" sides of our crime and drug policy.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAR-1995 10:51:19.98

SUBJECT: President's Physical Fitness Council

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ:24-MAR-1995 10:54:08.20

TEXT:

Christa,

Random e-mail: Do you know who among the West Wing types deals with the Physical Fitness Council (you know, Flo Jo and Tom McMillan) -- if anybody. HUD is trying to get Flo Jo to show up at their Heros of Housing event in a few weeks, and they're having trouble getting through to Flo Jo, who's a former public housing success story.

If you have no idea, please disregard.

Thanks,

Jose'

Also, if you want, send me the draft drug memo and maybe I can contribute some edits and help finalize Rahm's draft.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAR-1995 14:32:02.07

SUBJECT: OT AT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT EVENT

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ:24-MAR-1995 14:36:50.21

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 21, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT EVENT

The East Room

1:11 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Sarah, for your wonderful remarks and for the powerful example of your life. I was watching you speak today, thinking of your story, wondering how many other stories like yours there might have been if our society had responded more properly, and how many more there will be now because we are going to do the right things.

I thank Attorney General Reno and Secretary Shalala, and of course, Senator Biden and Senator Hatch and Senator Boxer, Senator Harkin, Senator Kerry, Senator Moseley-Braun, Senator Wellstone -- we've nearly got a quorum. (Laughter.) Congresswoman DeLauro, Congresswoman Mink, Congresswoman Morella, Congresswoman Blanche Lambert-Lincoln. I thank you all for being here.

This is an important day for me. This is an issue with which I have dealt as President, as a governor, as an attorney general, as a citizen, going for years with my wife to the shelters in our state for battered women and their children, and as a human being. And I have looked forward to this day for a very long time.

We spend a lot of time in Washington, and we are now having a great and fascinating debate about what the role of this government ought to be and how we're going to get into the next century, and how we're going to create opportunity for all the American people. This is a good thing that we're doing. It's exciting. And I'm having a good time. But, you know, let's be honest with each other. If children aren't safe in their homes, if

college women aren't safe in their dorms, if mothers can't raise their children in safety, then the American Dream will never be real for them, no matter what we do in economic policy, no matter how strong we are in standing against the forces that would seek to undermine our values beyond our borders. This is key to everything else we want to do.

So I applaud the members of the Congress, and especially those who have been recognized already -- especially Senator Biden and Senator Hatch -- for recognizing that we had to take responsibility for trying to come to grips with issues that we ordinarily would think of as issues that belong to local law enforcement or local social agencies, or even to the privacy of the home.

When we were fighting so hard last year to pass the crime bill, with the emphasis on more police and more punishment and more prisons and more prevention, one of the things that almost got lost was the Violence Against Women Act. I think it almost got lost for a very regrettable reason in this day and time -- the Republicans and the Democrats weren't fighting about it. We really had a national consensus that we had to do something. And because we knew we had to do something and it passed, it was almost unnoticed.

But, you know, domestic violence is now the number one health risk for women between the ages of 15 and 44 in our country. If you think about it, it's a bigger threat than cancer or car accidents. The incidents of rape is rising at three times the rate of the crime rate. The FBI estimates that a woman is beaten in this country once every 12 seconds. And we know, too, that often when a spouse is beaten, the children as beaten as well.

For too long, domestic violence has been considered purely a private matter. From now on, it is a problem we all share. (Applause.) What are we going to do about it? The first thing we have to do is do what we can to prevent violence. One part of the crime bill I am proudest of will help in our efforts to stop repeat offenses against women. It will prohibit individuals with a restraining order against them from purchasing or possessing a gun. No ifs, ands or buts. (Applause.)

When crimes do occur, we must restore the rights of victims to their proper place. That means giving them the right to speak at sentencing hearings. And above all, it means helping victims rebuild their lives. We'll require sexual offenders to pay restitution to their victims. We must help people who suffer violence put their lives back on track and put the burdens on the criminals where they belong.

To help in prevention and in assisting victims, the crime bill establishes a Violence Against Women Office at the Department of Justice. Today I am pleased to announce that Bonnie Campbell of Iowa will be the first director of that office. As

Iowa's first female attorney general, Bonnie Campbell helped to enact strong domestic violence and anti-stalking laws in that state. She worked with counties and college campuses to raise awareness about domestic violence. And she endorsed a victims rights amendment to the state constitution. A big part of her new job will be helping states and communities to deal with domestic violence.

Today we are making available \$26 million to help the states open rape crisis centers, to staff domestic violence hotlines, to provide victims advocates, to pay for more officers and more training. This is the first down payment on a six-year commitment of \$800 million for this purpose. (Applause.)

This is part of a report I should make at least to these members of Congress who are here about the crime bill. The work has already begun. In just four months we have awarded more than 16,000 police officers to half the police departments in America. We're taking guns and criminals off the streets. The three-strikes-and-you're-out law is being enforced in Iowa and in many other states throughout the country. In short, we are under budget and ahead of schedule. And I want more of that from our government.

We passed this crime bill with bipartisan support. And I'd be the last person to say that it's the end-all and be-all, the ultimate answer to all the problems of crime in America. But I will not permit the crime bill to be undercut. It is just starting to make a difference in the lives of America. We have to keep going. We have to make a difference in the lives of everyone, but especially the women and the children we are called here today to pledge our allegiance to protect.

Let me begin this introduction of Bonnie Campbell and end it with a simple thank you. It's hard to get anybody with good sense to leave Iowa to come to Washington. (Laughter.) And I thank her for doing it and for the shining example she has set in public service and for the excellent work I am confident she will do in this important position.

Bonnie. (Applause.)

END

1:20 P.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAR-1995 14:33:29.27

SUBJECT: OT TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ:24-MAR-1995 14:37:03.07

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 16, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Hyatt Regency
Washington, D.C.

2:20 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Jane Campbell, and thank you, Senator Lack, and thank you to the other leaders of the NCSL for meeting me outside. And welcome, all of you, to Washington. I know you just heard from Secretary Reich. He actually -- he hasn't been here? (Laughter.) That gives me something else to make fun of my staff about. (Laughter and applause.) Let me try -- what else does it say? (Laughter.) Maybe I should put my glasses on and it will come out differently. (Laughter.)

Let me say, I am delighted to see all of you. I'm about as happy to see you as you acted like you were to see me. (Laughter.) I loved the legislative process when I was governor, and in Arkansas we had an interesting system. We were all there in our old state capitol, and the legislature was on the third floor and I was on the second floor. And when the legislature was in session I just sort of kept open house. If a legislator showed up, I saw him or her. And we'd have morning planning meetings at 7:30 a.m. every morning, and half the time legislators just wandered in and sit at the administration's planning meeting. And I must say, I often think in the course of working here both for the last two years and for the last two months, if we wouldn't be better off as a country if we worked more like that up here.

Yes, you can clap for that. That's all right. That's a pretty good idea. (Applause.)

I've even met half a dozen of my state legislators since I've been gone from Arkansas who said they missed me, which is something I never thought I'd hear. (Laughter.) Warm my heart.

We have a lot of former legislators in this administration, as I'm sure you know. I see the Deputy Secretary of Education out there, Madeleine Kunin, also the former governor of Vermont; and Arthur DeCoursey of SBA was a state legislator in Massachusetts. Patrick McGowan with the SBA was a state legislator in Maine. Thomas Redder with the SBA was a state legislator in Colorado. All the other employees for the SBA were actually in small business at one time or another. (Laughter.)

Of course, Secretary Pena was as well, and Gary Blumenthal, the Executive Director of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. So we're interested in what you're going through and in working with you.

I have said many places, but I'd like to have the privilege of repeating it here today, that I ran for this job because I felt the mission of this country at the end of the 20th century was to get us into the next century with the American Dream alive and

well and with America still the strongest country in the world, the greatest force for peace and freedom and democracy.

Alive and well means that we have to have opportunities for more jobs and higher incomes. Half the American people are living on less money today when you adjust for inflation than they were making 15 years ago. That's one of the reasons a lot of people aren't happy in the recovery. We've got 6.1 million new jobs, and the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation in 25 years, but a lot of folks' incomes are not going up. And they feel uncertain, insecure.

I get letters all the time from people I grew up with in Arkansas who are nearing that magic age of 50 talking about the uncertainty they feel about their future, their children. Are they going to be able to educate their children? Are they going to be caught up in some great downsizing move, the other side of this great churning change and all this opportunity that's out there?

The other part of the American Dream is keeping our values alive -- work, family, community -- values you might put under the general heading of "responsibility" so that we can pull back together. So I think we ought to offer more opportunity and more responsibility. I also think to do it here in Washington, we have to have a dramatic change in the way government has worked. And I have been working hard at that for the last two years.

The old view was that there was kind of a one-size-fits-all -- it drove you nuts in the state houses of the country, I'm sure -- that there was a one, single big government solution for every big

problem in America. And half the time we told you what to do and didn't give you the money to do it with.

The other view that seems to have a lot of energy around here is that, basically, maybe there's nothing for the federal government to do except to give the problem to you and give you less money to deal with it, and that the idea is that this sense of government would mess up a one-car parade; we just ought to walk away from all these problems.

My view is different from that, and I guess it's forged largely on my 12 years of experience as a governor and the fact that before I got this job I actually used to be able to spend large amount of time talking to real people every day. I don't mean that the people I talk to aren't real people; I mean that mostly the people I talk to have business before the government, or work for the President or in some event that I've set up. I don't get to walk the streets the way I used to and just visit with people in a more informal setting.

My view is that what we need is a government that is very different -- that has less bureaucracy, that is lean but not mean, that operates in a more entrepreneurial fashion, that gives more decision to the state and local governments and to the private sector, but that is an active partner in doing three things: promoting economic opportunities through jobs and incomes, empowering people through education and training to make the most of their own lives, and enhancing the security of our people, both in terms of safe streets and our security around the world.

And that's what I have worked to do so that if you believe that, it means that you have to have a smaller government that is still effective, that does what it's supposed to do well and stops doing things that it shouldn't do, and that works more in partnership with you. Since I have been President, we have now given 26 states waivers from federal rules to enact their own welfare reform proposals, and nine states waivers to do major, major health

care reform -- more states than the previous two administrations combined.

We've also done a lot to try to deregulate certain aspect of the private economy from undue federal oversight. And we did a lot more about that today, and I'll say more about that in a minute. We have reduced the size of the federal payroll by more than 100,000. We've reduced the size of the federal deficit by \$600 billion. We're on our way to the smallest government in Washington since Kennedy was President, and three years of deficit reduction in a row for the first time since Truman was President. We are changing the way things operate around here.

Now that the new Congress is here, we're having a huge debate about what the role of government ought to be. And it can be a very healthy thing indeed. I must tell you, as all of you know, I

have real differences, as well as real agreements with this Congress. I have vigorous agreements and vigorous disagreements. I strongly agreed with the bill that applies to Congress the laws Congress imposes on the private sector. I thought it was long overdue and was elated to sign it. I campaigned on it in '92.

We're about to get a bill out of the conference and to my desk which will end unfunded mandates that are unreasonable and sharply reduce the ability of Congress to impose on you and on local governments requirements which we don't give you the money to pay for. And I think that is a very good thing indeed.

But I do not agree with the proposals that undermine our fundamental mission -- more economic opportunity, empowering people through education and training, and increasing our security. Therefore, I don't agree with the proposal that would eliminate the 100,000 police commitment and the crime bill that we worked for six years for, or cut school lunches, or cut our education programs -- the Goals 2000 program for 4,000 schools in America or the proposal for safe and drug free schools.

Some of these proposals are embodied in the so-called rescission bill which was adopted by the House today. Some of them are embodied in their general budget. What they have in common is, in my view, is they cut too much of people and not enough pork.

The proposal passed today would virtually eliminate the AmeriCorps program, our national service program, which is not a bureaucracy, which many of you have worked with, which, as you know, is helping police on the street, helping people to build houses, helping to fight fires in the West, doing work that wouldn't be done otherwise and letting young people earn money to pay for their education. It is a great grass-roots program. It should not be eliminated.

So as we move into the future and as these bills go to the Senate, we're going to have an interesting debate here. And a lot of it will affect you. I wondered when the unfunded mandate bill passed why it wasn't made immediately effective -- because I'm strong for it. I'm for the line-item veto, too, and I hope we get that up here pretty soon. There's a lot of things Republicans want to do that I am strongly in favor of. But I said to myself, why are we making an unfunded mandates bill immediately effective? And I read that rescission bill and I realized you're going to get some "defunded" mandates.

If you look at some of those cuts to the states, the responsibilities are still on you, but the money is being taken back. So I say to you, what kind of government do we want? We knew we had to cut some money out of the Agriculture Department, just for example. You know, the Agriculture Department got real big. And the best line that came out of the 1992 presidential campaign, I'm

embarrassed to say -- I wish it were mine, but it wasn't -- was Ross

Perot's line about the Agriculture Department employee that had to go see a psychiatrist because he lost his farmer. Remember that? I thought it was funnier than you did, apparently. (Laughter.)

But anyway -- so, we knew that we had to cut some money. What did we do? We closed 1,200 offices. What do they do? They propose cuts in the School Lunch Program. They say, well, they're not really cuts in the School Lunch Program. Well, yes, they are.

If this proposal had been law in 1989, this year there would be one million fewer kids getting lunch at school. And a lot of these kids show up at school, and they don't have enough to eat at home. The meals they get at school is the only dad-gum good meal they get all day. There are children going to school in this country that never see a dentist until they are 16, 17, 18 years old. We want them to learn -- everybody rails about the schools. I'm telling you, it's hard for a teacher to teach a poor kid who's hungry.

So I think there's right way to do this and wrong way to do it. And it doesn't have to be a partisan deal. I told you, I'm for a lot of what they're trying to do. We do need to change the way we do business here. But we need to have the ability to bring common sense to bear in judgment, and we need to put our children and our educational system and our future first. We need to keep our eye on what is the mission. The mission to get the country into the 21st century still the strongest country in the world in a place where there's real opportunity.

Today, we had a meeting about regulation. We've got a lot of regulatory legislation here -- freeze all pending regulations for six months or a year or whatever, and a lot of other things. Well, what I've been trying to do is not freeze it, I've been trying to fix it. Today we announced the following things in the regulatory area -- something that I think is very, very important, that should be popular in every state here. We announced some dramatic changes for small business, in the environment and in the area of drugs and medical technology.

We announced first of all, that small businesses who act -- who try to do the right thing but make a mistake, will be given the opportunity not to pay their fine to the government, but to take the money in the fine they would have paid to the government and fix the problem in the first place; and that small businesses who make a mistake, for the first time, can have their fines waived altogether if they have never had a record of bad behavior and who are obviously trying to do the right thing.

We announced today that all government agencies, when it is consistent with the public interest -- that is, public health and well-being -- will cut in half the reporting requirements for small businesses. So whenever possible, if they have to report four times a year, now they can report twice a year. If they have to report twice a year, now they can report once a year. And we think it will make a big difference and so does the Small Business Administration.

We are trying to change things.

In the area of the environment we announced today that we would allow small businesses a grace period of six months to correct violations after they've been identified. We found out that a lot of people wouldn't call the government and find out what the law is because they were afraid that somebody would come see them and fine them. So we had a lot of people who were out of compliance because they were literally afraid to ask how to get in compliance.

We're going to cut environmental paperwork by 25 percent, which will save -- get this -- 20 million hours of work per year for the American people. We are going to launch a pilot program

with 50 businesses which will allow companies to reach a pollution reduction goal however they want. And if they can reach it, they can throw out the EPA rule book. Doesn't matter how they reach it, as long as they reach the production goals.

Same thing we tried to do for the schools, by the way, in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. To give you more flexibility -- here are the national goals, you figure out how to meet them -- in the schools, the principals, the teachers. It's a very important policy change.

In the area of drugs and biotechnology, we have decided to stop doing a full-blown and very expensive review every time a biotech company makes a minor and insignificant change in one of its products. We're going to stop requiring very costly assessments on drugs that obviously don't have any impact on the environment. We're going to eliminate 600 pages of regulation. I'll bet you nobody will ever miss them, and it will save this industry, one of our most productive industries, \$500 billion a year.

So this is the sort of thing we're trying to do. It will make a huge difference in the life of this country. But better to fix the problem than just to freeze it in place. Better to do something real than to do something that sounds good, that's maybe causes more harm than good. We don't -- we all want to have water we can drink, and air we can breath, and food we can and a place to work we can feel safe and secure in. We can do this.

Now you have to decide, without regard to your party or your region what you believe our role is, too -- to make a judgment about this debate that's unfolding here. You have to make up your own mind.

You know, I spent, when I was a governor, I bet I spent more time cussing the federal government than most of you do. And since I've been President, I bet I've spent even more time doing it. (Laughter.) But the fact is that this country has benefitted by 25 years of effort to clean the environment up. This country has benefitted by our common efforts to make people secure at work, to make toys safe for our children. This country has benefitted from

these efforts, but we have forgotten common sense in a lot of the way we do things. So the trick is to put common sense back into this and reestablish a partnership that makes sense between the national government, those of you at the state level, people at the local level, and most importantly, private citizens, so that what we do makes sense, it achieves common goals and doesn't waste taxpayer money.

That is going to be the great debate here. And to make the judgments, you have to move beyond the rhetoric to the reality of each issue here. Everybody is for cutting government, but I think there's a real difference between closing 1,200 offices and cutting back on food stamps. I think there's a real difference between closing the regional offices at HUD and cutting back on a program for homeless veterans at the Department of Labor. I think there's a difference. I think it matters.

I don't think all federal government spending is the same. I think with drug use on the rise and among young people again, there are reasons that are almost impossible to understand, young people thinking that it's no longer really dangerous to fool with drugs again -- not to mention illegal. To cut out all of these programs that would give 94 percent of the schools in this country an opportunity to make their schools safer and more drug-free, whether it's metal detectors and police officers, or more folks in there teaching prevention, is not common sense.

So I believe if we'll work together, check our rhetorical baggage and try to get this country into the 21st century remembering our mission, we can cut a good deal more spending without cutting our kids and our future. We can absolutely, dramatically reduce the unfair burden of regulation without undermining the quality of our environment or the safety of our lives.

In short, we can do what Americans have always done. We have always been philosophically conservative, pragmatic, operationally progressive people who got the job done and moved the country into the future. That's how we have performed. That's why we're still around after over 200 years. That is the genius of our constitutional system. That's how you pass a budget in your legislature every year.

So, since you're up here in a leadership conference, I would urge you without regard to your party or your region, to urge this course on the Congress. (Applause.) Urge this course on the Congress. You know, I don't need any lectures in the need to cut spending. We reduced the deficit \$600 billion without a lot of help two years ago. And we're going to do it some more. But we cannot walk away from our responsibilities to our children and to our future. We have got to stop a lot of this crazy regulation, but we have got to do it in a way that leaves us not only more prosperous in the short run, but leaves us with a safer and more secure environment and a healthier citizenry over the long run.

We can do this. We don't have to make a bunch of bogus choices. But we've got to act more like most people do at the state level and at the local level. We've got to be committed to solving problems, putting people first, checking the ideological baggage at the door.

I hope you'll help us do that. If you do, we'll help you make America a better place.

Thank you, and God bless you.

END 2:39 P.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-I MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAR-1995 16:43:00.16

SUBJECT: Immig/Alien Stuff

TO: Stephen C. Warnath (WARNATH_S) (OPD)

READ:24-MAR-1995 16:43:22.26

TEXT:

Stevo,

Crime info on I drive as "Title_2" and "Title_13"...

Mirthmaker

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAR-1995 14:14:31.64

SUBJECT: New Law Enforcement Liaison at Justice

TO: Steven M. Hilton (HILTON_S) (WHO)

READ:28-MAR-1995 18:41:27.37

TO: Christopher T. Wayne (WAYNE_C) (WHO)

READ:29-MAR-1995 09:08:51.41

TEXT:

Steve/Chris,

I don't recall if I mentioned to you that Chris Sullivan from IBPO is being considered for a liaison job over at Justice. In fact, I spoke with him today, and he told me that Justice had already sent over the paperwork on him. I'm going to call Personnel myself to see where things are and say a few good words about Chris. I think Chris will be an important resource to us.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAR-1995 13:55:24.24

SUBJECT: CLINTON TELLS ATTORNEYS GENERAL: FIGHT TO KEEP CRIME ...

TO: Gaynor R. McCown (MCCOWN_G) (OPD)

READ:29-MAR-1995 21:02:37.29

TO: Karen J. Pittman (PITTMAN_K) (DOJ)

READ:29-MAR-1995 09:44:35.52

TO: Kumiki S. Gibson (Kumiki S. Gibson@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Date: 03/27/95 Time: 17:04

Clinton Tells Attorneys General: Fight To Keep Crime Prevention

WASHINGTON State attorneys general should urge their members of Congress to preserve the nearly \$4 billion earmarked for crime prevention when rewriting the 1994 crime law, President Clinton said Monday.

Many of the law enforcement officials meeting at the White House with the president and Attorney General Janet Reno agreed with Clinton, said Michigan Attorney General Frank J. Kelley.

"He's afraid there's too much emphasis now in the wrong place punishment and prisons rather than putting officers on the streets and engaging the community to prevent crime," Kelley said.

However, Attorney General James Gilmore III of Virginia said there was no consensus among the state officials about maintaining the prevention funds in the \$30 billion law rather than channeling more money into prison construction.

"The president made a strong pitch for the prevention side," said Gilmore. "I don't believe there's a consensus in this group for that."

The House has passed a six-bill crime package authorizing \$10 billion in block grants that would give states and local authorities the choice of spending the money on law enforcement or crime prevention.

The House bills also would provide \$10.5 billion to states over five years for prison construction.

The legislation package would replace the crime law's specific authorization of \$8.8 billion for hiring up to 100,000 police officers over six years and \$3.9 billion for crime-prevention programs, including school programs, job and substance abuse programs, midnight basketball and gang prevention.

The 1994 law authorizes \$7.9 billion for prisons and has less requirements than the House legislation for states receiving the money to put more violent criminals behind bars and keep them there longer.

Clinton has threatened to use his veto if the final bill passing

Congress yanks the funding earmarked to hire the new officers.

This year, \$1.3 billion was appropriated to put 17,000 more officers on the beat.

Democrats have charged the GOP's block grants would create a political pork barrel for mayors and other local officials who could spend money on public safety items such as street lights rather than police or prevention programs. Republicans have said block grants allow local officials to use the funds where needed.

APNP-03-27-95 1709EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAR-1995 14:39:26.81

SUBJECT: Justice Law Enforcement Liaison

TO: Peggy A. Clark (CLARK_PA) (WHO)

READ:29-MAR-1995 12:14:14.97

TEXT:

Peg,

I heard that DOJ sent over the paperwork on one "Chris Sullivan," who they want to hire as a law enforcement liaison in the Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Office. I just wanted to let you know that -- not only is he a long-time friend and colleague of mine -- but he's worked hard to build support for the Administration in the law enforcement community. He'll be a great asset to the Administration, and I'd be happy to do whatever I can to help get sign-off on him. Also, I think you'll find that our own public liaison shop, Steven Hilton especially, will be excited about his coming on staff.

Thanks,

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-MAR-1995 14:04:31.84

SUBJECT: Miscellany

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ:29-MAR-1995 15:08:19.60

TEXT:

Christa,

1. Editing letter; talked to Dorskind about future cops letters.

2. Talk w/Ricia at ONDCP (5-6706). She's close to the DARE guy. I think his name is Bill Aulden. They should be happy with a National Dare Day Radio Address.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-MAR-1995 20:01:32.52

SUBJECT: Weekly on I Drive

TO: Rosalyn A. Miller (MILLER_RA) (WHO)

READ:30-MAR-1995 08:58:19.46

TEXT:

Roz,

Not too much to report this week.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-MAR-1995 16:55:59.17

SUBJECT: Draft Message

TO: Lori E. Abrams (ABRAMS_L) (WHO)

READ:30-MAR-1995 17:38:24.04

TEXT:

Lori,
How's this?
Jose'

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:30-MAR-1995 16:55:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

Greetings and congratulations to the staff, volunteers, and friends of the Maryland Med-Evac program as you celebrate 25 years of devoted service.

Your long-standing dedication has helped to save countless lives and give comfort to many. All of those who are responsible for the success of the Maryland Med-Evac program -- concerned citizens, fire department personnel, rescue squad members, law enforcement officers, doctors and nurses -- have earned the respect and trust of a grateful community.

As we continue to work toward making our communities safer and healthier, your work is essential to both of these goals. I am pleased to commend citizens like you who contribute every day to improving the well-being of your fellow Americans.

Congratulations for 25 years of saving lives, and best wishes for continued success in the years to come.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAR-1995 15:42:29.66

SUBJECT: Draft Letter

TO: James A. Dorskind (DORSKIND_J) (WHO)

READ:31-MAR-1995 17:15:26.49

TEXT:

Jim,

I've attached a draft of the cops graduation letter. Let me know what you think. (I can't stare at it any longer...).

Jose'

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:31-MAR-1995 15:41:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Draft President Letter for

Cops Graduation

Dear Academy Graduates:

Congratulations on completing a rigorous and challenging training program. You have arrived at a day that you and your families have eagerly anticipated. Today you join the ranks of the Nation's law enforcement officers, and you have every reason to take pride in that accomplishment.

Preserving the public peace is an awesome responsibility. Everyday you will be called on to put the safety and well-being of others above your own. You will be asked to maintain the "thin blue line" that separates and protects law-abiding citizens from those who would break the law. Your resolve, patience and courage will all be tested in your new profession. But I am sure you will find that the rewards of policing far outweigh the sacrifices you may be asked to make.

(Some/All/Number) of you were funded by a grant from the Department of Justice as part of my Administration's effort to put 100,000 more police officers on America's streets, and to put these new officers into community policing. As you know, that is a solemn commitment that I have made to the American people, and I will not let it be undermined. I pledge to you today to continue to support you and your communities in the fight against crime and violence.

But law enforcement officers cannot do the job alone. Every American must do his or her part and commit themselves to the fight against crime. Families must take responsibility for their children. Individuals must take personal responsibility for their own actions.

And communities need to challenge their citizens to stand for common decency and refuse to accept the unacceptable anymore.

Congratulations to each and everyone of you. I urge you to make the most of your training and thank you, on behalf of the American people, for the commitment you make today to serve and protect all Americans.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAR-1995 16:20:06.30

SUBJECT: SAP

TO: Ronald E. Jones (JONES_RE) (OMB)

READ:31-MAR-1995 16:50:28.75

TEXT:

Ron,

Looks fine to me.

Thanks,

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAR-1995 13:11:54.43

SUBJECT: Crime Bullet...sort of...

TO: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J) (OPD)

READ:31-MAR-1995 13:16:09.17

TEXT:

Jeremy,

Not much to report on crime, but how about this?

Today, the day after the 14th anniversary of President Reagan's assassination attempt that left Jim Brady partially paralyzed, House Republicans initiated the first of several hearings to revisit the gun control debate. Eight witnesses are scheduled to testify on the need for firearms for self defense, including -- a grandmother from Michigan who used a handgun to foil a robbery attempt and gun merchant who defended himself with firearms during the 1992 LA riots.

Well....I tried.....Jose

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-APR-1995 15:39:04.66

SUBJECT: Thoughts on your Document

TO: Gaynor R. McCown (MCCOWN_G) (OPD)

READ: 3-APR-1995 16:10:19.76

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

Gaynor,

Here are my edits to your document:

1. Use sub-headers with your stats. For instance: "School violence widespread; Guns increasingly a problem; and Drug Use on the Rise." Also, you may want to consider citing sources.

2. Add drug bullet. "Recent drug surveys have indicated that adolescent drug use is on the rise, especially for Marijuana. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who used marijuana increased significantly."

2. Put a line in each of your programmatic bullets to say what we've done to date. I don't know what you'd do for Goals 2000 and some of the other non-crime bullets, but here's what I'd do on the others --

SAFE SCHOOLS - Add at the end: On January __, 1995, the Department of Education awarded these grants (\$18 million) to 18? schools in high-crime areas.

SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES -- Replace with: The Administration worked with Congress to expand the Drug-Free Schools program to include violence prevention and security. Now schools can take a comprehensive, integrated approach to drug and violence prevention.

THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994 -- The 1994 Crime Law embraced a tough, smart strategy on youth crime that balanced policing, prevention and punishment. For example:

100,000 more police in community policing -- The President's 100,000 more police initiative has already helped more than half the nation's law enforcement agencies fund nearly 17,000 new police. Many of these officers will be involved in school violence and drug programs or otherwise focused on youth violence.

Tough new penalties and punishment -- The Crime Law sent a strong no gangs, guns and drugs message to the 6% of young criminals who commit a majority of serious crimes. It bans handguns for juveniles; creates stiff penalties for crime-committing gang members; establishes Boot Camps and Drug Courts to discipline first-time, non-violent and drug offenders; and provides for hardened young criminals -- as young as 13-years-old -- to be tried as adults.

Smart Prevention Programs -- The Crime Law also reinforces the difference between right and wrong by giving at-risk

kids positive alternatives to say "yes" to. It invests \$__ billion for after-school, weekend and summer programs for at risk youth; prevention block grants; and other efforts that

provide kids with safe havens and teach them the dangers of drugs, gangs and guns.

Community Schools/FACES. Maybe add language on announcement of grants available this year.

Prevention Council. Add sentence on Karen's appointment, or what council has done or intends to do in the near future.

...I would delete the 3 remaining bullets, domestic violence (different topic), drug courts and boot camps (mentioned in more general crime bill bullet).

Finally, I would add a sentence to the Gun-Free schools on where we are with the enforcement of the juvenile handgun ban. However, I have to find out what we can say to toughen this up here.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-APR-1995 17:14:08.85

SUBJECT: PR REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE JOINT SESSION OF THE FLO

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ: 4-APR-1995 17:16:51.56

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Tampa, Florida)

For Immediate Release

March 30, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE JOINT SESSION OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

House Chamber
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

10:45 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) I may stay all day. (Laughter.) But not here behind the podium. (Laughter.)

Mr. Speaker, thank you. And, Mr. President, thank you. Mr. Speaker Pro Tem, Governor Chiles, Lt. Governor McKay, distinguished state officials and members of the Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Florida Legislature, ladies and gentlemen: I am very pleased to be here. I've had a wonderful, brief stay in Tallahassee already -- ran around Lake Ella this morning and the local park, and met a lot of your fellow citizens and enjoyed that very much.

I have enjoyed nothing so much in a long time as listening to Elizabeth Martinez play the National Anthem. I was watching on the Speaker's closed circuit television. It was very moving. I was moved by the letters I received from friends and supporters of hers when she was playing the National Anthem in Guantanamo, and I just told her that, under the program which the Attorney General has supervised so ably, all the children from Guantanamo should be resettled in the very near future. And we thank you, young lady, for what you have done. (Applause.)

Elizabeth gave me a beautiful little angel, and I told her I was going to put it on my table in the Oval Office and I wanted her to come see it. I think she ought to play that in the White House. And I hope she will. (Applause.)

I'm delighted to be here, along with Attorney General Reno and EPA Administrator Carol Browner, here in the

Florida Legislature on the 150th anniversary of your statehood. This is the first state legislature I've had the privilege of addressing since I have actually been in office. And as a former governor and as a governor who had the privilege of being governor during the 150th anniversary of our state's statehood, I am especially happy to be here today.

When I ran for President I was determined to make a new partnership with the states and to be a good partner. We have worked hard on those things with Florida. And goodness knows we've had lots of opportunities -- some of the positive and some of them just the problems that life brings. We've worked hard to turn FEMA around, and to help you with the last of the hurricane relief, which occurred, of course, before I was elected, but a lot of the work remained to be done when I took office. And we worked hard in the aftermath of the recent flooding. And I was pleased when I arrived at the Tallahassee Airport last night -- three different people told me they thought FEMA had done a good job handling the floods, which made me feel very good about that.

Attorney General Reno and the INS have worked hard to improve immigration laws and the custom service has worked hard at the Port of Miami to clear the ships faster and step up our antidrug efforts at the same time. We've gone for more public-private partnerships, like the National Magnetic Lab here in Florida, and Carol Browner has worked very hard with many of you in this room and people throughout the state on a responsible plan to save the Everglades.

The Summit of the Americas was hosted in Florida, and it was a triumph and we are still feeling the vibrations of it throughout the hemisphere.

And I thank all of you who had something to do with that. Many of you worked hard with us to help to save the space station project. And I think now we have firmly anchored it as a part of America's future. And it's very important, and I can tell you that -- I see Bill Nelson nodding his head -- he's ready to go. (Laughter.) I cannot tell you what an important part of our foreign policy it has become. It's given us a way of cooperating with the Russians in ways that cut through political differences and other problems, and involve all of our other partners in the space station.

And, of course, yesterday I had the privilege of announcing the Department of Defense had selected Florida as the new headquarters for our Southern Command when it moves out of Panama to the state of Florida. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.)

One thing I tried hard on that I wasn't so successful on to be a good partner with you was to get baseball started up again in time for a full spring training. But I can say that, as you know, there's a case in the courts now, and if the judge does uphold the injunction and the players do manifest their willingness to return to work as they have said they will, then I certainly hope there will not be a lockout. I hope we can have baseball this year, and I think all of you hope that as

well. (Applause.)

Let me say to you that the experience that I had as a governor in the '70s, the '80s and the '90s -- I served for 12 years in all three decades -- directly affected the decision I made to seek the presidency and to do the things I have tried to do. I ran for President largely because I thought our country at the dawn of this new century was facing a whole set of challenges which did not fall easily into the political patterns into which Washington seemed to be frozen. The constant partisan battles, the constant attempt to divide every issue between whether it was liberal or conservative or left or right instead of determining whether it would move our country forward.

Most of the southern states, and Florida most especially, did pretty well in the 1980s by following a different sort of southern strategy: focusing on educating all of our children and more and more of our adults, focusing on getting more jobs and economic opportunity into our states, focusing on getting people together across racial and other lines, and focusing on real partnerships between the public and private sector. That's what works in real life. It seemed to be a very small part of the political life of our Nation's Capital. And I ran because I wanted to change that. I wanted to try to break out of all the false choices that cloud the rhetoric we hear for years and years and years out of Washington, to try to move this country forward.

I really believe the great question facing our country on the eve of a new century, which will be characterized by breathtaking change brought on by the information revolution -- the globalization of the economy, in all of its manifestations -- the end of Cold War and, therefore, the end of the need for people to sort of hunker down behind their barriers into two

world camps -- the great question is whether we can seize the opportunities this new time presents us without being undone by the problems that we confront; whether we can literally preserve the American idea that if you work hard and play by the rules you can live up to your God-given abilities; that you can provide for your children and know they'll have a limitless future; that you can rely on your country being the strongest force in the world for peace and freedom and democracy in ways that help you at home. That is the great question.

And the answer to the question -- indeed, the many answers to the question, in my judgment, do not fall easily within the sharp ideological partisan battles that have dominated our Nation's Capital for too long. Governors and legislators tend to be more practical people. Not that we don't have passion, not that we don't have principles, not that we don't have convictions, but we know what works in the end is people working together, not finding ways to drive us apart.

And so I ask you today to spend a few minutes with me thinking about where we are, what we're going to do, what you expect your national government to do, and how you expect it to relate to you as a citizen, as well as a member of the state government of Florida.

I believe that the role of the national government in 1995 should be not to be a savior, not to be a government knows best, a one-size-fits-all government. Nobody believes that anymore. But I also don't believe in the new rage that government is the source of all of our problems and if we didn't have it we wouldn't have any problems. That is contradicted by the experience of every country in the world today and every country the world has known since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

I believe the role of government is to do the following things: Number one, to create opportunity with a minimum of bureaucracy; number two, to empower people to make the most of their own lives -- not to solve their problems for them, but to give them the tools to take care of themselves; number three, to enhance our security not just abroad, but at home on our streets and in our schools, in our families, as well; and number four, to wage a relentless assault to change the government that was appropriate for the Industrial Age but is too bureaucratic, too big and too cumbersome for the Information Age and the 21st century.

Now we've worked hard on that for two years. We had an economic strategy to create opportunity, reduce the deficit -- and we did, by \$600 billion. Indeed, the government budget today, for the first time in 30 years, is actually in surplus in its operating costs. That is, except for interest on the debt, we have a surplus today. Except for interest on the debt. (Applause.)

Now, of course, the bad news is that 28 percent of personal income tax receipts are required to pay the interest on the debt accumulated between 1981 and 1993. So that doesn't mean we can stop working on it, we have to do more. But we have done a very great deal, indeed.

We have expanded trade in ways that have clearly benefited Florida -- NAFTA, GATT, the Summit of the Americas, reaching out to the Asian-Pacific region. We have increased our investment in infrastructure and technology. And we have done right well. We have sought to empower people from everything from expanding Head Start to providing more help to states to help them with people who don't go to college, but do need some training after high school and apprenticeship programs, to providing more affordable college loans to millions and millions of students in every state in this country. (Applause.)

We have sought to enhance our security by doing a better job of protecting our borders, by fighting against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, by reaching agreements with the Russians and other states of the former Soviet Union to dismantle nuclear weapons. And for the first time since the dawn of the Nuclear Age, there are no nuclear weapons pointed at the children of the United States today. That is a good thing. (Applause.)

But we have also sought to enhance our security through the crime bill's attempt to put 100,000 more police on our street through the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act, through

the Family and Medical Leave Act, through giving tax relief to low-income working families so no one who works full-time with children in the home will still live in poverty. Those things relate to our security, as well.

And finally, we have sought to change the government; to make it smaller, less bureaucratic, less of a problem and more of a partner in the American adventure. The government is now over 100,000 people smaller than it was when I became President. We are on our way to reducing it by 270,000 over six years. If no new actions are taken, that will give us the smallest federal establishment since John Kennedy was President.

We are cutting programs. We have already eliminated or reduced 300 programs. And in my new budget, I've asked Congress to eliminate or consolidate 400 more. We are deregulating important segments of our economy and trying to reduce the burden of regulation. I'll say more about that in a moment. And we are committed to giving more responsibility to the states -- in very important ways that we've also been a good partner with Florida, that I didn't mention earlier -- the waiver you got from restricted federal rules to pursue health care reform, which has enabled small businesses in Florida that could not afford health insurance before finally to voluntarily insure their own employees. (Applause.)

And I'll say a little about this in a moment, but Florida was also one of now 25 states to receive a waiver from the cumbersome federal rules governing the welfare system to try to help you move people from welfare to work. We've given more of these waivers in two years than the previous administrations combined in 12. I believe in shifting power back to the states to make their decisions to build the future of the people of the states, where you can do a better job. (Applause.)

Now, the preliminary results are hopeful. In the last two years, we've had sustained economic growth, over six million new jobs, a big drop in the unemployment rate, about a three-percent drop in the unemployment rate here in Florida; the job growth rate here in the private sector about four times what it was in the previous four years. We are moving forward as a country. We have the lowest combined rates of unemployment inflation in 25 years. That is the good news. But there are still many challenges -- challenges that you confront every day, challenges in economics, challenges in the fabric of our social life, challenges in the way government works.

We know, still, that in spite of this big recovery, most wage-earners are working harder for the same or lower wages than they were making 10 or 15 years ago. We know that within the great American middle class the great challenge of our time is that we have more inequality, people splitting apart by income, mostly related to their own educational levels, something that we never faced before.

From the end of World War II until the end of the 1970s, this country rose together. Almost every income group rose about 100 percent, just about double their income. The bottom 20 percent actually increased their income from the end of

World War II until 1978 by about 140 percent. We were going up and we were going together.

Now, since 1979, we have the bottom 60 percent of our country actually losing ground economically in real terms. The next 20 percent having a modest five percent gain, and only those of us in the upper 20 percent of the income brackets actually doing quite well. This is something you see in a lot of other countries, but it presents a special threat to the American idea that anybody -- anybody who will work hard and play by the rules -- can live up to the fullest of their ability. And it is a challenge we must face together. It is a new challenge; it has no simple partisan ideological solution.

We know, still, we have too many social problems. We are divided with too much crime and violence and drug abuse, too many of our children born out of wedlock, still too many things that are taking apart the fabric of our society. And we know that for all the changes we've made in government, we sure have a long way to go there.

I know that Governor Chiles sent all of you a copy of the book, "The Death of Common Sense." What you may not know is that he sent me one, too. (Laughter and applause.) In fact, he put it in my hot hand, and I read it within 48 hours. And we called Philip Howard and we got him to come to Washington and we asked him to work with us as he has worked with you.

So when we talk about cutting government, I guess I'm singing to the choir and looking at the lead singer over here on my left. But I'd like to give you a report about what we are doing and what we propose to do. And I need your help and your involvement, without regard to your party, from your perspective at the state level about what the next steps are going to be. And so does the Congress.

Let me just tell you some of the things we've done already. We announced the other day that we're going to cut reports we require from the American people in half, unless there's some compelling public interest reason not to, so that people who have to file reports four times a year will go to twice a year; twice a year, once a year and so on. (Applause.)

We took the small business loan form from being an inch thick to a page long. Last year, we gave twice as many loans at lower cost to taxpayers than the year before I took office. We gave in Florida 1,200 loans, worth over \$250 million, and under the leadership of our Vice President and the new head of SBA, we are now going to cut the SBA budget by 32 percent and increase the number of loans by 12,000 next year. That's what we ought to be doing for this government -- more performance, lower cost. (Applause.)

Under the able leadership of your former staffer, Carol Browner, the Environmental Protection Agency is working through complicated problems from Florida to California that were mired in the courts for years. But she is doing it, and at the same time, cutting paperwork from the EPA by 25 percent; that will save 20 million hours of work for the American people every single year. (Applause.)

The Environmental Protection Agency is also opening compliance centers and telling people, if you wonder whether you're in or out of compliance, come to our center, and if you're out of compliance and you show up voluntarily, we will waive the fine for six months while you get in compliance. No more punishment for people who are trying to do the right thing.

We have changes in the Food and Drug Administration, where we've heard a lot of complaints about things taking too long. We've reduced the time lag and the cost for permitting drugs that have absolutely no possible danger to health or to the

environment, for moving antibiotics on line, for moving medical devices on line that plainly present no problem. It will put another half a billion dollars a year into the American economy, just speeding up the 140 medical devices and getting rid of 600 page of regulation, and I'll bet you right now \$100 that a year from now, there will not be a single American who will come up to the President and say, what did you do with those 600 pages of regulation. I miss them so much, I can't stand them.

(Laughter.) We are moving in the right direction.

We have changed our approach to small businesses. If a small business violates a federal rule for the first time now, every regulator is going to be given the authority to waive the fine altogether. And if any business violates a rule but does not do so flagrantly, instead of taking a fine away from the business, the business will be given the option of taking the fine and keeping it, and spending it on correcting whatever the problem was instead of giving the money to the government. This is the kind of common-sense direction I think we ought to follow. (Applause.)

We've changed rules for procurement in the Defense Department. It's going to save you billions of dollars a year as taxpayers. There's going to be no more \$500 hammers and \$50 ashtrays, and there won't be \$50 on every transaction. The rules and regulations on procurement added \$50 to the cost of everything the Defense Department bought that cost under \$2,500.

We had Defense Department rules that required people in our military to buy computers at twice the cost with half the capacity that you could buy them off the shelf in a store in Tallahassee. All that's been scrapped. We're moving in the right direction. (Applause.)

The new Congress and I have worked together on three things that I campaigned for President on that I think probably has wide support among members of both parties here that I'm very encouraged about. They passed a law that I was proud to sign that applies to Congress -- all the laws they impose on the private sector. High time. They passed a law that I signed last week that reduces the ability of Congress to impose upon states and local governments unfunded mandates to require you to raise taxes and change your priorities. (Applause.)

And both Houses of Congress have passed different versions now of the line-item veto, which I strongly support, and I believe we will reconcile them and come out with something that works, and I assure you I will do my dead level best to use that

line-item veto in a way that restrains unnecessary government spending. (Applause.)

Now, here's where you come in, because we need to move to the next area where we're still having a big debate. Because I think there is a right way and a wrong way to cut government spending, a right way and a wrong way to relax regulation. And I want you to be a part of this process.

For example, we wanted to cut spending in the Agriculture Department. We closed 1,200 offices we didn't need. We think that's a better approach than reducing the School Lunch Program. (Applause.) We realized we had to cut some spending in the housing area. We got rid of the regional offices of HUD, and we consolidated a lot of old bureaucratic programs. We think that's a better approach than any efforts to help homeless veterans, many of whom are still deeply troubled, because of the experiences that they've had to come to grips with in their lives.

We had the EPA cut regulation by 25 percent. We think that's a better approach than this bill before Congress, which 20 states in referendums have rejected because it undermines the ability of governments even to do basic zoning and

could bankrupt the budget of any government that tried to implement it. So there are ways to do this that I think are right and wrong. (Applause.)

And let me just say one thing about the block grant proposal. When I was a governor, I loved block grants, and I still think they're a pretty good idea in many areas. I haven't changed just because I've become President. I like the community development block grant, and I used it effectively. But I want to remind you it's worth about half, or maybe less than half of what it was when it was given in the early '80s in the Reagan administration.

The Congress gives block grants primarily to save money. And now we're talking about block grants in areas that could be really painful to the high-growth states. So I ask you, think about what's attractive about it, but look at the details. Don't get caught in the rhetoric; look at the reality. It is not fair for the federal government to adopt a block-grant system which flat-funds big things that are very important to the quality of life, indeed, the ability to live a decent life for millions of our people -- that may be just wonderful for states with no growth or declining population; they might even make money out of the deal. But for the growth states of the country, it can be a trap. So watch it, read it, look at the fine print and stick up for your interests. (Applause.) Thank you.

Now, I'd like to give you three examples of where I think we have done the right thing to reduce spending and help you and help your people. And again, let me say that we need to move beyond the labels of the past. We need to put the people of this country first, and we need to keep our eye on the future. And I'd like to give you three examples with three groups of people from Florida who are up there -- and I'll recognize them each in turn -- that, to me, symbolize the right way to cut

government, to make college loans more affordable, to end welfare as we know it, and to make our streets safer.

One of the most important things that our administration has accomplished is to make college loans more affordable for millions of Americans by eliminating the middle man in the old college loan system, lowering the cost and offering better repayment terms. Believe it or not, we've actually reduced the deficit, made loans more affordable to young people all across the country, and cut the hassle to the colleges and universities involved.

We've also been very strict in enforcement. No opportunity without responsibility. It was costing you in 1991 \$2.8 billion a year as taxpayers in delinquent loans -- people who borrowed the money and wouldn't pay it back. We have cut that rate from \$2.8 billion a year down to \$1 billion a year -- by cracking down on people who won't pay their loans. People who borrow the money ought to pay it back. (Applause.)

But let me say again, we have found a way to lower the cost of the college loan program to the taxpayers, give out more loans at lower cost to the students, and cut the hassle to the colleges and universities in between.

I want to introduce some of the people that are up there. Michelle Bellamy, of Orlando, is a senior criminal justice major at Florida A&M here in Tallahassee. And Rebecca and Craig Cummins, husband and wife, are fourth-year medical students at the University of Florida. I'd like to ask them to stand up there. (Applause.)

Now, yesterday, I held a regional economic conference in Atlanta, and Rebecca and Craig came and testified. Rebecca said that when they got out of medical school they'd have combined debts of \$140,000; that under the old student loan program it would have taken half of their income to pay their

loan obligations when they went into residency at very low pay. Under the new student loan program, they can have their choice of ways to repay the loan. And one of their choices is to pay the loan off over a longer period of time as a percentage of their income.

This means that young people will never be discouraged from borrowing money to go to college because they know they'll never be bankrupted by paying it back, even though we're going to be tougher on requiring it to be paid back.

Their loan administrator said that she thought she had died and gone to heaven when she got into this program -- literally, that's what she said -- because there was no hassle. They didn't have to wait weeks and weeks and weeks to get the money. There was less paperwork. And I will say again, because we took out the middle man, it lowers costs to the taxpayer.

There are 502,000 Florida students and former students who now can take advantage of this direct college loan program. They and others are using this program today. There are some other students up there with them, and I'd like to ask them to stand. All the students that are up there, would you all stand together and be recognized. (Applause.)

So here's decision number one for you. I made a proposal to reduce the cost of education in the federal budget, and there's another proposal in the Congress to reduce the cost of education in the budget. You decide which one you think is best. Right now we can make only 40 percent of our schools eligible to participate in this program. My proposal is, over the next five years let 100 percent of America's schools decide if they want to participate in the program. It will cut the deficit by \$12 billion over six years and get a lot more people into college loans, get a lot more people into college, and people will be able to pay them back.

The other proposal is to cap the program right where it is, which will add \$6 billion to the deficit over the next five years -- by taking that money and giving it to the middle men who are making the loans now and making a much bigger bureaucratic hassle -- and to save that money, that \$6 billion, by making the loans that young people get now more expensive, by charging them interest on the loans while they're already in college and adding \$2 billion a year to the cost of the loans.

Now, I think common sense says that my way of saving money, which gets you more students at lower cost and better repayment terms, is better than the alternative proposal, which gives more money to the banks in the middle, runs the deficit up, gives you fewer students and gives them more headaches at the colleges administering the program, and far more heartache to the students in repaying it. I think it's a clear choice.

But you need to be heard on it. It's not a partisan issue, it's a special interest against a public interest issue. It's an old Washington way of doing things against a new way of doing things issue. This is a big deal -- and it's a clear choice. Both parties propose to reduce the deficit from education costs, but the choices are different.

Let me give you another example. Everybody in America wants to reform the welfare system. And good for them -- because we know that some people on welfare, a significant percentage, are there because they're young, they have young children, they have no education, they don't have a particularly bright future if all they do is get a check from the government to stay in the fix they're in. That the system for too many people does not promote responsible parenting, good work, or independence.

Most people also know that the system we have today is worse than it would be because we don't enforce our child support enforcement the way we ought to, and that it's complicated for you because more than a third of the child support cases in America today cross state lines, so your ability to do it is limited.

Now, last year I worked with members of the Congress in both parties and sent a sweeping welfare reform proposal to the Congress. It was not passed. They didn't get to it, and I wish they had. This year we're going to get a welfare reform bill, and it's a good thing. It will give the states far more flexibility, no matter which system is passed.

One of the things that I think is that since we've now given 25 states, including Florida, waivers from all these federal rules, I think every state in America ought to do anything that any state's already got the right to do. Why should you have to keep coming back to the federal government asking for permission to try innovative ways to change your welfare system? I don't think you should. (Applause.)

But I think what you've done here shows what works. And again, it's a choice we have to make. And this one is a little harder for you than the last one. But I want you to make a choice and I want you to be heard.

In January of 1994, Florida received one of our first waivers to implement a family transition program, to accelerate the pace of moving people from welfare to work -- in Alachua County and Escambia County. The program reflects what we're trying to do, and I thought it was a good proposal. And, apparently, it's working. It requires people to move from work to independence within two years. And it creates additional opportunities for people to do that by investing in education and training and child care.

And I might say, every time you interview a bunch of people on welfare, they'll always tell you if we had health care for our kids and child care and some way to get to work, we'll go to work. And the Florida program does that.

Now, what we want to do in the Congress is to pass a bill that will promote work, responsible parenting and tough child support. The bill that passed the House of Representatives, I want to compliment it, does promote tough child support. We know today if we were collecting all the child support that is owed and could be paid, we could move 800,000 families off welfare today -- if we were just collecting child support. And I compliment the House on passing that bill.

But the rest of the program, in my opinion, is deficient. I think it's weak on work and tough on kids. I don't think it does as much as -- it certainly doesn't do as much as the Florida Project does to move people from welfare to work. The attractiveness of it is it gives you a block grant. It says, you do what you want, and what do you care what they do in Utah or Idaho or Maine. The problem is the block grant also has some strings attached and requires, for example, states to deny benefits to teenagers who have babies and to their babies until they reach the age of their majority -- the mothers. And gives people the option to deny it altogether.

Now, it just seems to me that the better course is to give the states a great deal of flexibility, but to say, number one, if you have a growing caseload we shouldn't block-grant you. You can't help it if Florida is growing faster than some other state. And number two, we shouldn't punish children for the mistakes of their parents. And number three, what we really want is for people to go to work and be good parents, and we ought to have certain baseline requirements to do that.

Now, that's what I believe. And I'll tell you why I believe that. There are reasons up there, again, in the

audience. Irene Marry is ending welfare as we know it. She is the mother of six from Escambia County. She participated in your program. Since joining the Family Transition Program a year ago, she received her GED, she enrolled in training for a high-wage job for a heating and air-condition technician. She will earn a paycheck, not a welfare check.

And I met some other ladies who are with her who are doing the same thing. This is your program. I think this is what America ought to do. I'd like to ask them to stand up. Please stand up, all three of you. (Applause.)

Last example: the choice you have to make. No state in the country knows any more about crime and violence than Florida. We know that there are many reasons that -- for crime. There are many causes of crime, and there are many proposed solutions to crime. After six years of partisan gridlock, last year we broke gridlock and passed the crime bill.

The crime bill had three major components: A lot of money for prisons for states that had tough sentencing provisions -- you had to have certain tough sentencing provisions to get the federal money to help build the prisons. A substantial but smaller amount of money for prevention programs. There were certain categories specified, but essentially states and local communities got to decide what worked best in prevention. And a substantial amount of money to help local communities and county jurisdictions and, to some extent, states, hire law enforcement officials.

There was a total flexibility on the part of the states, virtually, in the prevention money; nearly none in the prison money; and some in the police money, but basically the money had to be used to hire police on the street and not behind desks.

Now, this bill was put together in complete cooperation with the law enforcement community. There were 11 major law enforcement groups that worked on this, along with the state attorneys general -- General Butterworth knows he was very active in this -- the Prosecutors Association, all the law enforcement folks around the country. They told us, among other things, you've got to have some prevention money in here; we can't jail our way out of this problem. People in law enforcement said that. (Applause.)

And it was interesting. I mean, a lot of these folks were Republicans, and some were Democrats. But they said this is not a partisan deal, we live on the streets, our badges are on every day, we cannot jail our way out of this; we have got to have some prevention money, as well.

The argument for the police was plain: Violent crime has tripled in the last 30 years in America. The number of police on the street has increased by only 10 percent. This is not high math. (Laughter.) So we proposed to, in effect, increase by another 20 percent the number of police officers on the street.

Why? Because one of the little known success stories in America in the last several years is that in community after community after community that has adopted an aggressive --

an aggressive -- community policing system, the crime rate has gone down. Not just because more criminals are being caught, but because more crime is being prevented. There is evidence here. This is not some theory, there is evidence -- city after city after city with crime rates declining where they have been able to implement aggressive community policing programs.

In Florida -- and the Attorney General -- I want to compliment the Attorney General on this. She set up -- it used to be that law enforcement groups hated dealing with the federal government because they had to hire a consultant to figure out how to get through the web of the Justice Department. Janet Reno instituted for smaller communities a one-page, eight-question form to get a police officer. One page, eight questions. (Applause.)

And since October -- you know, the people who are attacking this approach say, communities don't really want this, they can't afford to match it, they don't like it. All I know is, since October, over half of the communities in America have asked for police grants from the Justice Department, on their one-page, eight-question form. And since October, we have already awarded over 16,000 new police officers to over half of the police departments in America. Almost 1,000 new officers in Florida. The Escambia Sheriff's Office is putting 20 new officers on the street, and 14 of them are with us today. I'd like to ask them to stand because that's what you got for your money. (Applause.)

Again, you have a choice to make. There they are. My proposal is -- and let me say what the -- the crime bill was paid for by a trust fund. No tax increases, no money from anything else. The 272,000 people we're going to take out of the federal bureaucracy, all of those savings go into a trust fund to pay for this crime bill. That's how it's paid for.

Now, the House bill says that, no, no, we don't like this; we want to spend more money on prisons, but only if you comply with our sentencing requirements. No state flexibility there. We know how you should sentence people. And if you do it our way you can have this money. And we want to spend less money on police and prevention, but, here's the deal -- we'll put it in a block grant for you and you can do what you want to with it. You won't get as much, but you can do what you want to.

It's very seductive and very attractive. You have to ask yourselves from your perspective: Should there be less on prevention? Should there be less on police? Should we really walk away from this commitment to 100,000 police officers when violent crime has tripled, only a 10-percent increase in police, and every law enforcement group in America tells us we ought to do it?

I think the answer is clear. You may disagree, but you should know -- again, on the block grants, you're a growth state and your opportunities are exploding. But your problems will grow, too. So I ask you to think about it and to make your voice heard. And for goodness sakes, do your best to talk about it in terms of what puts your people first, what gets us into the

future. No partisan political rhetoric. Let's look at what is right for the country. (Applause.) And what is right for our state. (Applause.)

I think this is a very exciting time to be alive and to be in public service. This debate we are having about the role of government is a good thing to have. But in the end our mission has got to be to keep the American Dream alive. The idea that this is a special country, where little girls who can play the violin can come and breathe the air of freedom and fight for it for all of those who are like her who don't enjoy it.

This is a special country. And there is never going to be a time -- I thought about this when the minister was praying at the beginning of the session here -- the Scriptures tell us there will never be a time when human existence is free of difficulties. They are endemic to our nature and to the condition of things on this Earth.

So we have vast new opportunities and profound new challenges. And the real question is, how are we going to meet them. With all my heart, I believe that the best days of this

country lie ahead of us -- if we make the right decisions. In a new time, the right decisions cannot be made with old rhetoric that divides us when we need to be united.

Thank you and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END 11:31 P.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-APR-1995 17:12:07.16

SUBJECT: PR REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN ADDRESS TO THE FACULTY AND S

TO: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

READ: 4-APR-1995 17:14:26.03

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Tampa, Florida)

For Immediate Release March 30, 1995
REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS
OF HILLSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Gymnasium
Hillsborough Community College
Tampa, Florida

2:34 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Bill Lanthrop, for that introduction. Thank you, President Poloumpis and thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for making me feel so very, very welcome here today. (Applause.) I also want to thank those of you who brought the little children here; it's wonderful to see them -- that little girl back there in her green dress, and that little girl there, this young man there; he looks great -- thank you. (Applause.)

I want to thank some of my partners in trying to make your future better who are here with me -- your Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Lawton Chiles and Buddy McKay -- (applause) -- I thank my friend, Congressman Gibbons, for being here. The Speaker of the House, Peter Wallace, and your representative, the Majority Leader of the House, Jim Davis. I thank them all for being here. (Applause.)

I also want to say that I almost got here in time, I got here a day ahead of the new mayor's inauguration, so I want to thank on the next to the last day of her tenure, my longtime friend, your Mayor, Sandy Friedman, for doing such a good job for Tampa. (Applause.) And I want to wish your new Mayor, Dick Greco, all the best, and I look forward to working with you. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, if I could start on a more serious note, I just had the opportunity to meet at the airport with the families of the two Tampa police officers, Mike Vigil and Kevin Howell, who were shot and wounded last week. (Applause.) I also had the opportunity to meet an HCC student, Mike Meyer, who saved one of those officer's lives, because he's a certified emergency medical technician. (Applause.) He told the police he was a paramedic, and

they brought him there, he grabbed his bag and rushed to the fallen officers, and he did a very fine job. And I had a chance to thank him for that, and it's an encouragement to all of us to learn some of the skills that he knows. You never can tell when you will need them.

I understand that Officer Vigil remains in critical but stable condition, but I was just informed by his family that the doctors say his chances are now better than 50-50 that he's going to make a good recovery. (Applause.)

I am delighted to be back in Florida. I had the opportunity to spend the night at the Governor's Mansion last night and to address the Florida Legislature today about the challenges facing our country and what we're going to do about it. Today, I want to talk to you about your future. I spend a lot of time in community colleges like this one, because I think in many ways, this

is the most important institution in American society as we move toward the next century. (Applause.)

With all of the challenges we face, we basically know what works. What works is, educating all of our people; what works is doing what it takes to generate more jobs; what works is bringing people together across racial and income and other lines. What works is a commitment to give more people a shot at the American Dream, to grow the middle class and to shrink the under class, and to prepare for the future. And that's what community colleges do. (Applause.)

In a very real sense, what I have been trying to do as President is to bring that spirit and those ideas into the national government. I've worked for a dozen years as a governor, in which time I had the honor and privilege to spend countless hours in educational institutions, from elementary schools to community colleges, to vocational training schools, to our four-year universities. And I found when I went to Washington that every reason that I worried about the country when I ran for president turned out to be true.

I ran because I thought this country was on the verge of a new century, dominated by the end of the Cold War, the emergence of the global economy, wealth tied more to knowledge than ever before, when we had new opportunities, but new challenges, and that Washington was in the grip of old-fashioned partisan political rhetoric, dividing us when we needed to be united, holding us back when we needed to go forward. (Applause.)

Now, we are now all engaged in a great debate which you hear every day on the news as you watch events unfold about what your government should be doing at this moment. The old view was that there was a government solution in Washington for every big problem in the country, and that government could actually help people with big problems. Well, we know that that's not exactly right; they're not one-size-fits-all, government knows best, out of Washington. And we know that there are great limits on how much government can help people to fulfill their abilities.

The new rage is to say that the government is the cause of all of our problems, and if only we had no government, we'd have no problems. I can tell you, that contradicts evidence, history and common sense. (Applause.) Now, the truth is -- so the question is,

what are we going to do? I can tell you what my view is, and it is different from either extreme. I believe we need a government that doesn't pretend to be a savior, but that doesn't sit on the sidelines. I believe in a partnership. I believe that the national government's mission at the end of this century is as follows: Number one, we ought to be creating opportunity and demanding responsibility. (Applause.)

Number two, I think we ought to be doing everything we can to empower the American people through education for a lifetime to make the most of their own lives. (Applause.) Number three, I believe we ought to be enhancing the security of the American people, not only by making the world a safer place, but by making our streets and our schools and our homes and our work places safer places. (Applause.)

And, number four, I think we have got to dramatically change the national government to make it smaller, less bureaucratic, less meddlesome, but still helpful to move this country forward. (Applause.) Now, if you look at the record in creating opportunity, we have brought down the deficit, we have expanded trade, we have increased our investments in new technology, and in the last two years our nation has produced over six million new jobs, the unemployment rate in Florida has dropped three percent from 7.4 to

4.3 percent. (Applause.) We are clearly moving forward and creating more opportunity.

If you look at the empowerment issue, we have increased investments in education, everything from expanding Head Start to expanding the efforts of states to make apprenticeships for people that don't go to college to dramatically -- and I mean dramatically -- increasing the availability of scholarship for middle class people to get a higher education. (Applause.)

If you ask: Well, what have we done on security? Well, look around the world. We are making progress in troublesome areas of the world, like the Middle East, in bringing peace in Northern Ireland. We have made agreements with Russia and with other countries in the former Soviet Union to drastically reduce the number of nuclear weapons. And for the first time since the dawn of the Nuclear Age, there are no nuclear missiles pointed at the children of the United States of America. (Applause.)

Now, if you ask what have we done to reduce the size of government -- and I want to compliment Governor Chiles for his leadership in this -- Florida is one of the -- really, the ground-breaking state in America, I think, in slashing unnecessary regulation. And I congratulate him on that. (Applause.)

What are we doing in Washington? Well, we've reduced the size of the federal bureaucracy by 100,000. We're going to reduce it by 270,000 over five years. It'll be the smallest federal government since John Kennedy was President of the United States. (Applause.)

We have reduced the government deficit so much that if it weren't for interest on the debt, incurred in the 12 years before I showed up, we'd have a surplus today, not a deficit, in the government account. (Applause.) We're paying our operating bills. We're now giving government regulators the authority not to fine

people the first time they make a mistake.

And Carol Browner, from Florida, who's the head of the EPA, has opened up an office in which people -- good, honest business people can go, and say look, I'm afraid I'm in violation of some environmental law. And instead of getting a fine, they'll get six months to fix it.

We have changed the rules so that now if somebody makes a mistake in good faith, our federal agencies have the right not to fine people, but to say, you keep the fine if you'll spend it in fixing the problem. Making the work place safer. Making the environment cleaner. (Applause.)

So we are moving forward. With this new Congress, we are finding some areas of agreement that are quite important. I signed a law that I campaigned for President to support that applies to Congress -- all the laws they put on the private sector -- I think it's high time. (Applause.)

I signed a law the other day which limits the ability of the Congress to impose on state governments and local governments, so-called "unfunded mandates," requiring them to raise your taxes because of -- some people in Washington want, instead of what you decided the mayor should do, or the governor and the state legislature should do. And it's high time. (Applause.)

And we're about to get agreement -- we passed a line-item veto, which most governors have, which allows a president to go into a big bill where a lot of pork barrel spending might be hidden with a lot of good things, so you can't afford to veto the bill and

find the pork. And we're going to get that passed soon. And that's a good thing. (Applause.)

But there still are some disagreements. And the American people, without regard to their party, will have to be heard on these disagreements. Because you have to decide what you think the main mission of our country is. Is the main mission to make sure there is no federal government, or is the main mission to grow the middle class, shrink the underclass and support family and community and the future of this country. I think that -- (applause) -- is what the main mission of this country is. (Applause.)

And let me give you some ideas. With all the cutting of the budget we have done -- and last year, I gave the Congress the first budget in 25 years that cut defense and domestic spending together. Only medical costs went up because of inflation. Everything else was cut. But I did not cut within that education. We increased our investment in education. Why? Because -- look around you. It is the future of America. (Applause.)

So are we going to grow the middle class, shrink the underclass and be a safer country if more poor little kids go through Head Start? I think we are. (Applause.) Are we going to grow the middle class if more kids who get out of high school but don't want to go college, at least get two years of some kind of training afterward in a community college -- that type of thing? I think we are. (Applause.) Will we be growing the middle class and shrinking the underclass if every person who wants to go to college can get a college loan at a lower cost and a better repayment schedule? (Applause.) I think we are. (Applause.)

So this is a big decision we have to make in Washington. Let me give you a clear, explicit example. I recommended that we could save some money and do a better job by our young people, if we changed the college loan program because it was a big bureaucracy. You know it was a guarantee, so the government would guarantee a loan a bank would give you. The bank charges a fee, then if somebody doesn't pay it back, the bank gets 90 percent of the money from the government. So they never sue, because the lawyer fee would cost more than 10 percent. Right? We were spending, when I became President, \$1.8 -- \$2.8 billion a year of your money for delinquent loans, because people weren't paying their student loans.

Colleges and universities were complaining all over America that the paperwork was driving them bananas -- to process the student loans. The students were complaining that they couldn't get the loans in a hurry. And then when they had to repay them on a 10-year schedule, if you borrowed a whole bunch of money, you couldn't take a job that you might want if it has a salary so low you could never make your loan repayment. And it didn't just apply to people in what you call public service jobs.

Yesterday in Atlanta, I had an economic forum and I had two married medical students -- a husband and wife from the University of Florida, come and testify. They are fourth-year medical students. They will owe \$140,000 when they get out of medical school. You say well, doctors make a lot of money. They do, but not when they're residents. Right? They were going to literally have to spend one-half of their income, combined, paying off their students loans, while they're residents working 60-70-80 hours a week. Under our plan, they can pay it off as a percentage of their income. So when they start making money, they pay more. But now they get to make a living and work and become doctors. (Applause.) It's a better system. (Applause.)

So how does this affect you? Today, 40 percent of American institutions are eligible to participate in that. What I said is, let's let everybody participate. We'll cut the fraud

rate -- we've already taken it from \$2.8 billion down to \$1 billion a year. We've cut the fraud by nearly two-thirds. We'll cut the cost of the program. We'll loan more money to more students. We'll be less trouble to the institutions of higher education, and the deficit will go down because we'll save \$6 billion. That was my proposal. (Applause.)

Now, here is the other proposal in the Congress. The other proposal is leave the banks with the money, cap the number of colleges that can participate at 40 percent and instead, make students start paying interest on their loans while they're in college -- add \$2 billion a year to the cost of college.

AUDIENCE: Nooooo.

THE PRESIDENT: To me, I don't think you have to be Einstein to conclude that does not make sense. Let's stay with our program, let's save money and educate people and not go back to charging people more for student loans. (Applause.)

Let me tell you something else. There's a lot of talk about tax cuts in Washington today. There is a limit to how much we can cut taxes because the deficit's big. We need to keep bringing

the deficit down. But I believe we should have a modest tax cut for middle class people targeted to raising incomes and increasing the wealth of the country over the long run. Don't just write people a check, give people who are playing by the rules some incentives to do more. That's why my bill says let's give people a tax deduction for the cost of education after high school. Get more people to get educated and do that. Why? (Applause.) Why? Because it's just like the G.I. Bill after World War II -- everybody who goes to school is going to make a higher income and pay more taxes and run the deficit down and run the wealth of the country up. And if we keep it disciplined and small, we can afford it.

But we can't afford just to go out here with these tax cuts with a deficit of the country as big as it is. The reason the Florida economy dropped in unemployment by three percent is that we brought the deficit down and increased our investment and expanded trade. So we got interest rates down and business opportunities up and generated more jobs. The most important thing is to keep the American people working and get their incomes up. And that's what we have to do. (Applause.)

Now, you will see these debates over and over and over again. I want to mention two more, because they affect you. We're having a big argument about what to do about crime. Well, we finally passed a tough Crime Bill last year; your Mayor helped us pass it, your Governor, your Attorney General, your law enforcement official helped us pass it. (Applause.)

And what that Crime Bill does is to -- it says, first of all, it was virtually written by law enforcement officials. It says that we should have the national government do three things to help bring the crime rate down. Help the states build more prisons so we don't let dangerous criminals out too soon -- (applause) -- help local communities give kids something to say yes to and not just something to say no to, so we prevent crime and keep people out of trouble. (Applause.) And have a 20 percent increase in the police forces of the country so we can catch criminals and prevent crime. Those are the three things we did.

Now, the Congress has proposed to reduce the amount of money we're spending on the Crime Bill, but require the states to spend more on prisons and spend less on police and prevention, and tell the communities do whatever you want to with the money. And I'm opposed to that, and I want you to know why. Violent crime has tripled in the last 30 years, and we have to do something about it.

All kinds of violent crime. I just announced last week that the former Attorney General of Iowa, Bonnie Campbell, is going to head the first-ever division of the Justice Department on Domestic Violence -- violence against parents and children. We have to do something about this.

Now, in 30 years, violent crime triples, but the police forces of the country increased by only 10 percent. You don't have to be a genius to figure out that there's some connection between a huge increase in crime and nearly no increase in the police force. How are they supposed to do what they're doing? Not to mention how much better armed the criminals have become. Right? Which is part of the problem with these fine police officers.

Now, we know, also, that one of the good news stories that often does not get told in this country is -- I have seen this with my own eyes -- there's city after city after city where the crime rate has gone down because of strategies that have been adopted like some of the strategies adopted right here in Tampa. When you put people out and you deploy police in the proper way, and they work with people in the community, they not only catch criminals quicker, but they also deter crime. I have seen it all across America. This is a good deal. Florida has already been awarded funds for more than 960 police officers, 18 of them right here in Tampa. We don't need to tamper with the Crime Bill; we ought to stay with it and implement it. (Applause.)

I'm just going to give you one last example, because we have to decide what kind of country we're going to be and what we're going to do together. These young people that were introduced over here, the AmeriCorps volunteers -- and they clapped and I was glad to see them -- they're part of our national service program. It's a program basically to bring the idea of the Peace Corps to the streets of America. It's a program designed to say, if you will work, essentially, for minimum wage for a year, we'll give you about the equivalent college education benefit of the G.I. Bill, if you'll help us to deal with our security problems here at home, help to volunteer and to rebuild America here at home. (Applause.)

Now, there are those who say, well, we can't afford this, it's too expensive. We have 20,000 young Americans in AmeriCorps today, thousands of more who want to get in, who want to work for minimum wage and earn this education credit and build up our country. There are more people in AmeriCorps today than ever served in the Peace Corps in any single year in its history since President Kennedy started it -- (applause) -- because the American people are dying to get out there and do something to lift this country up.

Let me just give you a couple of examples. Two years ago, just 89 of our volunteers immunized 104,000 infants in poor areas in Texas. Believe me, they paid for the whole program in that one year. (Applause.) Here in Florida after the hurricane, our volunteers, working with Habitat for Humanity, built 75 homes, and they built them quicker and better because of that. (Applause.)

These AmeriCorps volunteers are from Pinellas County. They're members of three local law enforcement agencies involved in community police departments -- the Clearwater Department, the St. Petersburg Department and the County Sheriff's Office. They're working together to make what I just talked to you about, community policing, a reality, to make the streets safer. They're out there doing things that uniformed officers don't have to do that lower the crime rate and make people safer. That is what we ought to be doing. I think it is worth the investment.

I'm cutting spending as quick as I can. We've cut more spending in the last two years than had been cut in a month of Sundays, and I will cut more and I will work with the Congress to cut

more. But it is not right to cut out AmeriCorps. We should be lifting up young people like this and giving them a chance to serve. (Applause.)

I want you to be a part of this. America needs to work

like the community colleges work. People get in and they're just judged based on their merit, and everybody gets a fair shot. And you know if you conclude the course, you've got a good chance to get a job and a better chance to live out your dreams. That's the way this country ought to work. It ought to be flexible, unbureaucratic, changing to meet the needs of a changing society. But it requires a partnership between the public sector and the private sector. Your government in Washington -- I am doing my best to change it to make it more like this.

But we are creating opportunity. We are empowering people. We are enhancing our security. And we are downsizing this government. We are making America a better place together. And I urge you to enter this debate and tell everybody that you can. We do not need more of the old-fashioned, hot air, partisan political rhetoric. We need a strategy to move this country forward. (Applause.)

Just let me say this in closing. I got a letter the other day from a guy I went to grade school with. And he said, you know, Bill, one of the problems that you're having as President is that you're living out your dream. But too many people our age are living with broken dreams.

I ran for this job because I wanted all the people my age to be able to live their dreams. And because I want you younger people here to be able to look forward to a life that is as full and rich as the one I've enjoyed. And those of you who are young and don't have any children yet, I want you to think about having children with an atmosphere of excitement and hope and conviction that your kids will see America's best days.

And I'm telling you, if we will keep our heads on straight and think about how we can pull together, instead of how we can be driven apart, we will do that. (Applause.)

God bless you and thank you. (Applause.)

END 3:00 P.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda, III (CERDA_J) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-APR-1995 17:39:34.48

SUBJECT: ADEA SAP

TO: Lydia Muniz (MUNIZ_L) (OMB)

READ: 5-APR-1995 17:57:39.01

TEXT:

Lydia,

Do you have a final copy of the ADEA SAP? Can I get one? I can pick it up, or you can fax me at 6-7028.

Thanks,

Jose'