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Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 17161

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime Accomplishments [2]

Stack:

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Row:

96

Section:

4

Shelf:

8

Position:

1

Idea Vetting/Development Requests from R, D, and/or B

(date sent ^{up} by)

— 1) Prohibit all Domestic Violence Offenders from Owning Guns

— 2) Ban on Cop Killer Bullets

3) Ban Guns in Schools (Lopez fix)

— 4) Prohibit Federal Felons from Owning Guns (or Violence & Drug Federal Felons)

5) Enhance Penalty for Carrying a Gun while Committing a Federal Felony (Bailey fix)

6) Prohibit Adults Who, As Juveniles, Committed "Felony-equivalent" Offenses (or Violent and/or Drug Felony-equivalent Offenses) from Owning Guns

Do already supportive - we haven't taken a position

7) Criminalize Failure to Safely Store Guns and Ammunition

8) Create Federal Civil Strict Liability for Failure to Safely Store Guns and Ammunition

9) Raise Age of those Prohibited from Owning Handguns from 18 - 21

memo from Schmidt

10) Change Penalty for Underage Handgun Possession from a Misdemeanor to a Felony

11) Create a Mandatory Minimum Sentence for Underage Handgun Possession 1yr → 5yr.

12) Condition Prison Grants on Existence of State Law Guaranteeing Victim's Rights

13) Condition Prison Grants on Existence of State Law Requiring Drug Testing of Prisoners and Others in the Custody of the State Criminal Justice System (and Treatment?)

14) Condition Prison Grants on Existence of State Law Requiring Prohibition on State Felons Owning Guns (without individualized finding that gun ownership would be consistent with public safety).

15) Condition Prison Grant on Existence of Program to Reduce/Minimize Gangs, Drugs and Illegal Behavior in State's Prison

16) Permit Prison Grants to Be Used for Drug Testing (and Treatment?) Programs for Those in State Criminal Justice System Custody

* 17) Encourage More Use (and/or Praise Past Use) of RICO as Tool for Fighting Gangs

*Yvette -
can't
do*

*(could be
Thurs.)
Prisons
Sept. 13
Arriv. of
Crime Bill*

18) Announce New COPS/Drugs Program (similar to COPS/Gangs, COPS/Domestic Violence, etc.)

19) Announce New COPS/Juvenile Crime Program

20) Unveil New Study About Smart Guns

21) Announce Policy Requiring Point In Time When All Federal Law Enforcement Agents Will Be Equipped with Smart Guns

22) Place Moratorium on Federal Gun Excise Taxes on Smart Guns When They Become Available (to encourage purchase of them)

23) Require Federal Grant Money Used to Buy Guns to be Used to Buy Smart Guns

~~24)~~ Federally Prohibit the Purchase of More the One Gun Per Month

25) Impose Federal Criminal or Civil Liability on the Parents of Juvenile Offenders (or use grant fund quid pro quo to require states to do so; or encourage states to do so)

26) Direct Creation of System for Tracking Guns Confiscated in Schools (and/or system to assist schools in collecting and reporting data concerning school gun and violence activity)

27) Announce Federal Policy regarding Application of "Official Use" Gun Ban Exemption to Federal Law Enforcement Agents

28) Direct ATF to Issue Guidance to Local Law Enforcement Officials About How to Secure Guns Held in Violation of Domestic Violence Restraining Order Gun Prohibition

29) Ask All State Judges to Inform All Those Upon Whom They Impose Domestic Violence Restraining Orders That Gun Possession is Illegal

30) Announce New Strategy for Dealing with Youth Drug Use

31) Announce "Big Idea" Proposal -- 2nd Term Equivalent of "100,000 cops on the street"

F-Accomplishment



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: _____

TO: Christa

FACSIMILE NO. 456 - 6218

TELEPHONE NO. _____

FROM: Ensl

FACSIMILE NO. (202) 514-1724

TELEPHONE NO. (202) 514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 6

COMMENTS: _____

DEFENDANTS SENTENCED FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES

YEAR	TOTAL DEFENDANTS SENTENCED	DEFENDANTS RECEIVING IMPRISONMENT	% OF DEFENDANTS RECEIVING IMPRISONMENT	MEAN SENTENCE (MONTHS)
1989	1,232	1,180	95.8%	88.2
1990	1,592	1,492	93.7%	91.9
1991	1,987	1,907	96.0%	95.2
1992	2,391	2,301	96.2%	98.9
1993	2,424	2,311	95.3%	105.7
1994	2,742	2,644	96.4%	101.7
1995	2,450	2,327	95.0%	103.4

NOTES:

- (1) Violent Crimes include Murder, Manslaughter, Kidnapping/Hostage-Taking, Sexual Abuse, Assault, Robbery, and Arson.
[Arson cases are not included in the 1989 and 1990 data.]
- (2) The 1995 data are preliminary. The Sentencing Commission expects to publish its 1995 annual report within the next few weeks.
- (3) In 1989, only 54.5% of all criminal defendants were sentenced under the Guidelines. Since 1992, nearly all defendants have been sentenced under the Guidelines.

DEFENDANTS SENTENCED FOR FIREARMS OFFENSES

YEAR	TOTAL DEFENDANTS SENTENCED	DEFENDANTS RECEIVING IMPRISONMENT	% OF DEFENDANTS RECEIVING IMPRISONMENT	MEAN SENTENCE (MONTHS)	MEDIAN SENTENCE (MONTHS)
1989	1,139	949	83.3%	43	N/A
1990	1,678	1,374	81.9%	45	N/A
1991	2,458	2,095	85.2%	46.8	21
1992	3,112	2,685	86.3%	60.8	27
1993	3,116	2,759	88.5%	72.2	37
1994	2,747	2,473	90.0%	74.8	41
1995	2,566	2,352	91.7%	80.3	46

NOTES: (1) The 1995 data are preliminary. The Sentencing Commission expects to publish its 1995 annual report within the next few weeks.
 (2) In 1989, only 54.5% of all criminal defendants were sentenced under the Guidelines. Since 1992, nearly all defendants have been sentenced under the Guidelines.

DEFENDANTS SENTENCED FOR VIOLENT AND FIREARMS OFFENSES

YEAR	TOTAL DEFENDANTS SENTENCED	DEFENDANTS RECEIVING IMPRISONMENT	% OF DEFENDANTS RECEIVING IMPRISONMENT	MEAN SENTENCE (MONTHS)
1989	2,371	2,129	89.8%	68.1
1990	3,270	2,866	87.6%	69.9
1991	4,445	4,002	90.0%	70.8
1992	5,503	4,986	90.6%	79.5
1993	5,540	5,070	91.5%	88.3
1994	5,489	5,117	93.2%	89.3
1995	5,016	4,679	93.3%	92.2

NOTES:

- (1) Violent Offenses include Murder, Manslaughter, Kidnapping/Hostage-Taking, Sexual Abuse, Assault, Robbery, Firearms, and Arson. [Arson cases are not included in the 1989 and 1990 data.]
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RECENT VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS

J. Sentencing
②

- The average prison sentence imposed on the most serious violent criminals increased substantially in the past two years.
- The average sentence for the serious violent criminals in 1993 and 1994 -- cases involving murder, manslaughter, armed robbery, sexual assault, gun crimes and similar offenses -- was more than 13 months longer than in 1991 and 1992. 1/
- The 13-month jump represents a 17% increase in the average prison sentence -- from 75.6 months in 1991-92 to 88.8 months in 1993-94.
- Average prison sentences increased in virtually every major category of violent crime: 2/3/

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Increase in Avg. Sentence (91-92 vs. 93-94)</u>	<u>Percentage increase</u>
Murder	22 months	9%
Manslaughter	18 months	57%
Sexual abuse	1.7 months	2%
Assault	0.5 months	1%
Robbery	4.9 months	5%
Arson	8.9 months	15%
Firearms	19 months	35%

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission Annual Reports (1991-94) 4/

Notes and Caveats:

- 1/ The data above are based on fiscal years. Using 1993 data is problematic in that a substantial proportion (perhaps a majority) of sentences imposed in fiscal 1993 involved cases filed during the prior administration in 1992. Much of the increase in 1993-94 occurred in 1993; if you compare 1991-92 with 1994, the average sentenced decreased in many categories.
- 2/ Average prison sentences in 1993 and 1994 show little or no change for drug cases, white collar cases, and for federal offenses overall.
- 3/ Average prison sentences for one category of violent crime -- kidnapping/hostage taking -- dropped substantially from 1991-92 to 1993-94 (from 170.6 months to 130 months). However, the average prison sentence for all violent crimes (all the categories in the table above plus kidnapping/hostage taking) did increase as outlined in the first "bullet".
- 4/ According to preliminary data that is still embargoed, the 1995 data will show

8

increases in some categories and decreases in others, including slight decreases in drug sentences.

THE CLINTON RECORD ON CRIME

THE FACTS: Over the past three years, the Clinton Administration has made tremendous progress in bringing crime and drug abuse under control. The violent crime and murder rates across the country are falling, tens of thousands of criminals have been prevented from buying guns, and nearly 20,000 new police are on the street. President Clinton is committed to stopping any attempts to roll back the progress we have made in reducing crime and will continue in his efforts to put more cops on the beat and take guns, drugs, and gangs off the streets.

- **The Toughest, Smartest Crime Bill Ever.** After six years of gridlock, President Clinton passed the toughest, most comprehensive Crime Bill in the nation's history. It passed with the strong support of every major law enforcement organization in the country, including the Fraternal Order of Police and the National Sheriff's Association, as well as prosecutors, mayors, and state and local officials. [Source: Department of Justice]
- **More Police Are on the Street.** The President's plan to put 100,000 more police on the streets is working. Already, almost 20,000 new police are on the streets of America's communities and more than 44,000 additional officers have been funded. This represents the federal government's largest commitment ever to local law enforcement. Every major law enforcement organization has expressed support for the Crime Bill's COPS program. [Source: Dept. of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 7/96]
- **Taking Deadly Assault Weapons off the Streets.** The Crime Bill banned the manufacture and importation of 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons. Already, in just one year since the ban took effect, the number of assault weapons traced has dropped 18%. [Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Firearms Traced for the Period September Through September for Years 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995]
- **Keeping Guns Out of the Hands of Criminals.** President Clinton stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the Brady Bill which provides for a 5-day waiting period and background checks of prospective handgun buyers. In the two years since its enactment, the Brady Law has stopped more than 60,000 fugitives and felons and other criminals from purchasing handguns. [Source: Secretary Rubin and Attorney General Reno, Statement on Second Anniversary of Brady Bill, 2/28/96]
- **Tougher Laws and More Prisons.** The Crime Bill provides for:
 - A targeted "Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out" provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life.
 - An expanded death penalty for drug kingpins, murderers of federal law enforcement officers and nearly 60 additional categories of violent crime.
 - Funding for 100,000 more prison cells to help states to ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences. [The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994]
 - Increased penalties for sex offenders and a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders. [Source: The Attorney General's Report to the President: The First Year of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, 9/13/95]
- **Fighting to End Domestic Violence.** The Clinton Administration has done more than any other Administration in history to fight violence against women, domestic violence and sexual abuse. The Crime Bill's Violence Against Women Act combines tough new penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and help women victims. [Department of Justice, Violence Against Women Office]

THE FACTS: The President's tough action to fight crime is working. Violent crime rates across the country are down after four years of increases before President Clinton took office. The rate of reported violent crimes has fallen each year of the Clinton Administration -- the first three-year consecutive decrease since 1982. [Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 11/19/95]

Crime is Down Across the Country -- This is No Time to Turn Back

- The number of murders fell 8% in 1995 -- one of the largest decreases in more than 30 years. [Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation Release, May 5, 1996]
- The nation's largest cities saw their overall crime fall 6% during the same period. [Source: FBI Release, May 5, 1996]
- The number of crimes reported to police has fallen 5% since 1992. [Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics]
- The number of violent crimes reported to police has fallen 7.4% since 1992. [Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics]
- The number of murders fell 25% in New York City, 11% in Chicago, and 19% in San Diego in 1995. [Source: FBI, Uniformed Crime Report, May 5, 1996]

MAYORS, POLICE CHIEFS AND COPS ON THE FRONT LINES ARE STANDING UP FOR PRESIDENT'S CRIME FIGHTING POLICIES

- ★ Dewey Stokes, National President of Fraternal Order of Police, 2/6/95: *"...In the interest of public safety and officer safety, we strongly support the assault weapons ban contained in the Crime Bill which you signed on September 13, 1994."*
- ★ Mayor Victor Ashe, President, U.S. Conference of Mayors, 2/1/95: *"I would like to congratulate you on the outstanding job which the Department of Justice has done in implementing the 1994 crime act ... We strongly support the COPS Program."*
- ★ Charles Meeks, National Sheriffs' Association: *"I am writing in support of the continuation of the COPS Program enacted in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 ... This program of policing, will go a long way in helping to reduce crime in our counties."*
- ★ Patrolman John Greg says that his neighborhood in Sharon, PA, *"has quieted down immensely" and "that the biggest measure [of the precinct's] success is you have the kids out playing again and you have people sitting on their front porches again."* [Source: Herald, 7/15/95]
- ★ Police Commissioner Michael Carpentieri of the village of Pawling says, *"I was not only impressed at the speed, but happy with the way they handled it. No bureaucracy, and it was quick and decisive. This is the first time money flowed from a bill so quickly."* [Poughkeepsie Journal, 2/9/95]

THE FACTS: That simply is not true. The Crime Bill includes:

- **100,000 New Police.** Putting 100,000 new police on America's streets ahead of schedule, which is already helping reduce crime across the country.
- **Expanded death penalty.** Includes the death penalty for drug kingpins and murderers of law enforcement officers.
- **Tougher Punishment.** It increased penalties for sex offenders and imposed a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders.
- **"Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out."** Targeted career violent offenders with a "Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out" policy that keep them behind bars for life after the third offense. Since its enactment, 16 career criminals in thirteen states [check] have either been sentenced to life in prison under the Three Strikes provision, or are awaiting sentencing or trial. [Source: Department of Justice]
- **More Prison Cells.** Provides funding for 100,000 prison cells to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences. [The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994]
- **Most Comprehensive Provisions to Fight Violence Against Women.** Included a first-ever Violence Against Women Act which triples funding for battered women's shelters and already has provided \$26 million in state grants to bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims services. [Source: Department of Justice, Violence Against Women Office]

* The Crime Bill is giving states and cities the resources they need to fight crime. But it is also giving children hope before they enter into a life of crime. So while Republicans tried to dramatically cut funding for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act, the Crime Bill:

- **Community Schools Program.** Created the Community Schools Program, which promotes constructive alternatives for young people after school, in the evening, on weekends, and during the summer to prevent involvement in and the victimization of crime.
- **Boys and Girls Clubs of America.** Providing resources to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to establish and enhance more than 300 new clubs this year throughout the United States. These Clubs are situated in at-risk communities and are expected to reach 100,000 kids through violence prevention and reduction, educational and health programs and youth leadership development. [Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance Fact Sheet, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, 10/95, updated 7/30/95]
- **D.A.R.E.** Supported the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program which is equipping elementary, middle and high school students with the skills to resist drugs, violence and gangs. More than 27,000 community-oriented police officers from 7,000 communities have taught the D.A.R.E. curriculum to more than 25 million elementary school students. [Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Fact Sheet, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), 9/95]
- **National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.** Supported the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign which is helping residents of urban and rural communities to fight crime, violence and drug use by allowing law enforcement authorities and residents across the nation to share information about effective crime prevention methods. One component of the campaign includes public service announcements, with the campaign's symbol, McGruff the Crime Dog. Efforts like these are providing information that generates both a community and an individual sense of responsibility for preventing crime. [Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Fact Sheet, National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, 11/95]
- **National Night Out.** Supported community-based, law-enforcement affiliated crime prevention activities, like National Night Out, which creates community support for

anti-crime and anti-drug abuse prevention activities, as well as a high level of community participation. In 1995, a record 28 million people representing 8,800 communities in all 50 states participated in the National Night Out. This year, 9,000 communities across America are expected to participate. [Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance Fact, National Night Out: A Community-Police Partnership Program, 11/95, updated 7/30/95]

FALSE CLAIM: The Clinton Administration does not deserve any credit for crime rate reductions. Crime rates have fallen because incarceration rates are increasing. The total estimated correctional population (probation, jail, parole, etc.) has risen 7.8% since 1992.

THE FACTS: Violent crime across the country has fallen in each and every year since President Clinton took office -- the first time the violent crime rate has fallen three years in a row since 1982. Yet, for four years before the President took office, the violent crime rate increased. The Crime Bill and the Brady Bill are two major reasons why we are finally seeing crime fall across the country.

[Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 11/19/95]

- **Community Policing is Working.** In city after city across America, crime is down.
 - ★ *"Backed by residents, community policing has cut crime in some of Americas toughest neighborhoods, such as Englewood in Chicago and the Bronx in New York, as well as among the most crime-prone age groups."* [Source: Christian Science Monitor, 7/20/95]
 - ★ *"Community Policing works, and promoting it is one small thing Washington can do right in the fight against crime."* [Source: Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal, 9/13/95]
 - ★ *"The decline [in crime] can be explained in part by policy-driven law enforcement effort that capitalize on community crime-fighting initiatives and take the bad guys off the streets."* [Source: John Dilulio Jr., Princeton University, in Wall Street Journal, 9/6/95]
- **Tougher Laws are Putting More Criminals Behind Bars.** With the passage of the Crime Bill, tough action replaced tough talk, giving communities the tools to prosecute and punish more criminals than ever before.
 - * **Three Strikes-And-You're Out.** The Crime Bill made "Three-Strikes" the law of the land. Prosecutors are using this provision to target the small number of violent, repeat offenders who commit a great deal of the crime in this country.

Taking Violent Criminals Off of America's Streets and into Prison for Good

- ★ *Thomas Farmer was sentenced to a mandatory life sentence without possibility of parole under the President's "Three Strikes" law for his part in the armed robbery of an Iowa supermarket. Farmer had urged his accomplices to kill a store employee who was unable to open the store's safe. He had previously been convicted in 1971 of second degree murder; in 1979 of robbery, which he committed while on parole; and in, 1983 of murdering a fellow inmate. Had Farmer been prosecuted in state court, he might have been eligible for parole in just two and one-half years.*
- ★ *Clayton James Phillips was sentenced to two concurrent life sentences without parole for the armed robbery of two St. Mary Parish, Louisiana post offices under "Three Strikes." Phillips had been convicted in state court in 1978 of armed robbery and again in 1989 of attempted first degree murder. Phillips also was sentenced to an additional, consecutive 25 year sentence for being a convicted felon in possession of a firearm.*

- **Keeping Guns Out of the Hands of Criminals.** The President stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the Brady Bill which has already stopped more than 60,000 fugitives, felons and other criminals from buying handguns. [Source: Secretary Rubin and Attorney General Reno, Statement on Second Anniversary of Brady Bill, 2/28/96]

The Brady Law is Making a Difference

- ★ In February 1996, a Brady background check prevented Randy Eddy, under a restraining order for murder threats made against his estranged wife, from buying a handgun from a Wichita County, Kansas gun dealer.
- ★ In October 1995, a Brady background check prevented Edward Johnson, a convicted murderer, from purchasing a handgun in Dekalb County, Georgia.
- ★ In April 1995, a Brady background check helped law enforcement officers apprehend Rodney Wharton, a convicted heroin trafficker and fugitive, as he attempted to buy a handgun in Blair County, Pennsylvania. It was later determined that before the Brady Law, Wharton had successfully purchased at least seven other guns without being challenged and traded them to support his crack addiction.

THE FACTS: The President vetoed the Republican attempt to gut proven crime fighting programs because it represented an unacceptable retreat in the fight against crime and drugs. That bill was a step back, not a step forward.

- **No New Police on Our Streets.** It tried to eliminate the plan to put 100,000 new police on the street. Instead, the bill's block grant would not have guaranteed a single new police officer on America's streets. [Source: President's Veto Message Re: Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 12/19/95]
- **It abolished the Drug Court Program.** Drug Courts are a proven success in breaking the cycle of crime and drugs by stripping drug users of their addiction to controlled substances and thereby ending their addiction to crime. [Source: President's Veto Message Re: Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 12/19/95]
- **It Cut Funding for the Federal Drug Enforcement Efforts.** The Republican bill cut \$5 million from the President's request for the Drug Enforcement Agency and also cut federal law enforcement task forces (OCEDTF) of FBI, DEA, and Treasury agents who are busting drug traffickers. This bill also cut funds for the FBI, U.S. Marshals, drug prosecutors, Bureau of Prisons and other drug fighting resources. [Source: President's Veto Message Re: Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 12/19/95]

THE FACTS: Under President Clinton's leadership, we passed the toughest, most comprehensive Crime Bill ever after six years of gridlock. The President stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the Brady Bill, which has prevented over 60,000 fugitives, felons and other criminals from purchasing guns. We've enacted an Assault Weapons Ban, which is taking 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies off of America's streets. This Administration has also provided:

- **Unprecedented Federal Support.** Directed more federal resources to the state and local level to help them fight crime than any other administration in history. [FY95, FY96 and FY97 Budgets, Department of Justice funded]
- **First-Ever National Police Program.** Created the Community Oriented Policing Program which is putting 100,000 new police on America's streets ahead of schedule and is already helping to reduce crime across the country. The COPS program represents a 20% increase in the nations' police force levels. [Source: Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 7/96]
- **First-Ever Violence Against Women Act.** Won passage of the Violence Against Women Act which tripled funding for battered women's shelters; bolstered local law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services to better address violence against women through \$26 million in state grants; created National Domestic Violent Hotline. The Act also established the first Violence Against Women office at the Department of Justice. [Source: Department of Justice, Violence Against Women Office]
- **First-Ever Prison State Grant Program.** Authorized nearly \$8 billion to states to build and expand prisons. In FY96, the Justice Department will give out approximately \$400 million for prison construction grants to states. [Source: Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994]
- **First-Ever State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.** Directed more funding to states to help them incarcerate dangerous undocumented criminal aliens than any other administration. [Source: Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994]
- **First-Ever Drug Court Program.** Providing nonviolent, substance-abusing adult and juvenile offenders with sanctions and services necessary to change their destructive behaviors and keep them from cycling through our courts, jails, and probations systems. Drug Courts are a tough, effective and popular alternative to incarceration for non-violent offenders. The Justice Department has already granted 64 grants in 34 states to design, implement and enhance their own Drug Courts. [Source: Department of Justice, Drug Courts Program Office Fact Sheet, 5/96]
- **First-Ever Boot Camp Program.** Providing prosecutors and the courts with a viable sentencing solution for youthful offenders by placing them in a military-style atmosphere that instills self-discipline and provides physical conditioning that was lacking in their lives, while freeing up conventional prison, jail and juvenile corrections space for violent offenders. The Justice Department has already awarded 43 grants to 27 states and three territories to plan and build Boot Camps. [Source: Department of Justice]

THE FACTS: Juvenile crime is down under President Clinton. The juvenile crime arrest rate decreased 2.9% in 1995 -- the first decline in seven years. The juvenile murder arrest rate declined 15.2% last year -- the largest one year decrease in more than 10 years. Since 1993, the juvenile murder rate has dropped an incredible 22.8%. [Department of Justice, 1995 Uniform Crime Report, 8/8/96]

These are positive signs -- but we still have a long way to go in our efforts to reduce youth violence. This President is working hard to get children off the streets and into the classroom or home. We can reach kids before they turn to a life of crime. But while working to keep kids off the streets and out of a life of crime, the President is calling for the prosecution of juvenile offenders as adults -- juveniles who commit adult crimes should face adult consequences.

Keeping Kids In School and Out of Harms Way

- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act.** Strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free School Act, which provides school security, drug prevention and education programs in 97% of America's school districts. The President successfully fought off an attempt by Congressional Republicans to dramatically cut the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program.
[Source: Based on House-passed FY96 Labor/HHS Appropriations Bill; Department of Education release 2/9/96]
- **School Uniforms.** Encouraged school to adopt school uniform policies, which promote discipline and respect, and developed a manual to be distributed to 16,000 school districts to assist them in establishing these policies.
- **Curfews.** Encouraged cities across the country to adopt curfew programs to decrease juvenile delinquency and victimization. Curfews, when backed up by a community of support and are part of a larger plan to help fight juvenile crime, can play an important role in keeping our children safe.
- **Truancy Programs.** Providing \$10 million in grants to schools and community groups to design and operate their own truancy programs to keep our children in school and off the streets -- out of harms way.
- **Youth Crime Interdiction.** Working with 17 cities and their police chiefs, local prosecutors, and federal investigators and prosecutors to trace firearms found on youths back to the crime gun traffickers. For the first time, every time a gun is used in a crime and seized by law enforcement, it will be tracked through a national tracing system. Law enforcement will use that trace information to help identify and local illegal gun traffickers who, especially, peddle guns to kids.

Getting Tough on Juvenile Offenders Who Continue to Test the System

- **"Zero Tolerance" Gun Policy.** Keeping dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms by enforcing a "Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools.
- **National Gang Tracking Network.** Announced funding for the first step of a National Gang Tracking Network. This computerized network will provide federal, state, local and municipal law enforcement agencies with the ability to share and exchange gang information quickly and efficiently.
- **Juvenile Violence and Anti-Drug Legislative Package.** President Clinton has sent legislative proposals to Congress to help stop the rise of youth violence and drug use, including: [Anti-Gang and Youth Crime Control Act of 1996]
 - * Trying juvenile offenders as adults for violent and drug crimes
 - * A first-ever national strategy to stop the spread of methamphetamine
 - * Reinstating the ban on guns in schools
 - * A \$75 million grant program for juvenile drug and gun courts
 - * Increasing the penalties for drug dealers who sell drugs to children, or use children to sell drugs

100,000 POLICE

THE FACTS: We are keeping our promise to add 100,000 new police on the street. This increase will represent an almost 20% increase in the nation's police force levels when fully implemented. Critics said the Clinton Administration would never fund even 20,000 cops in six years. Yet, in just two years, nearly 20,000 new police are on the beat in America's communities and funding for more than 44,000 additional police has been approved. This is unprecedented federal, state and local cooperation to give communities the crime-fighting resources they need. [Source: Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 7/96]

- **We're Ahead of Schedule.** The funding of 44,000 additional police by July 1996 is actually ahead of schedule as originally mandated by the Crime Bill which was passed by a bipartisan majority in Congress. [Source: Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 7/96]
- **We're Working Hard to Put the Most Qualified and Well-Trained Police on the Street.** Some conveniently forget that it does take time to find qualified professionals to be community policing officers, to engage in necessary background checks and to rigorously train these crime-fighters.

The COPS Program is Already Making a Difference in America's Communities

- ★ Charles Meeks, National Sheriffs' Association: *"I am writing in support of the continuation of the COPS Program enacted in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 ... This program of policing, will go a long way in helping to reduce crime in our counties."*
- ★ *"Backed by residents, community policing has cut crime in some of Americas toughest neighborhoods, such as Englewood in Chicago and the Bronx in New York, as well as among the most crime-prone age groups."* [Source: Christian Science Monitor, 7/20/95]
- ★ *"Community Policing works, and promoting it is one small thing Washington can do right in the fight against crime."* [Source: Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal, 9/13/95]

THE FACTS: The widespread impact of the COPS program is obvious to almost everyone. In less than two years, COPS grants have been awarded to more than half the policing agencies in the United States. As a result, the over 44,000 officers already funded will be serving 87% of the American public. Furthermore, the COPS office has outstanding requests for more than 4,000 law enforcement agencies for over 20,000 additional community policing officers. [Source: Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 5/24/96]

This is not an unfunded mandate. Localities have the option of participating in the COPS program. The federal government does not force them to apply. But over half of all law enforcement agencies in the country did choose to apply and now have new police on their streets. [Source: Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 5/24/96]

THE FACTS: Not one tax dollar was raised to pay for putting 100,000 police on the street or for any other program or initiative in the Crime Bill. In fact, every new officer on the street is paid through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund -- money saved by the President's efforts to cut the federal workforce by over 230,000. [Source: Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 5/24/96]

- **No New Cops.** The Republican's so-called crime bill eliminates the President's plan to put 100,000 new police on the street. Instead, the bill's block grant would not have guaranteed a single new police officer. The last time block grants were made available to states, some funds were misused and wasted to purchase goods and materials which were dubiously related to fighting crime, such as consultants, cars and tanks. [President's Veto Message Re: Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 12/19/95] [need misuse cite]

★ Chief Steve Olson, Cottage Grove, Wisconsin Police Department: *This is the first time in my 17-year career that I have seen the federal government put together a program that helped small police agencies that did not bury the department in paperwork and had a reasonable turn around period.* [Source: The Attorney General's Report to the President: The First Year of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, 9/13/95]

★ Robert Scully, Executive Director, National Association of Police Organizations: *"Our members find the COPS office to be one of the most efficient government programs in existence. One example of the COPS office's unprecedented proficiency can be found in the application for law enforcement agencies with jurisdictions under 50,000 residents and no resources to fill out bureaucratic documents -- the application was just one page."* [Source: Letter to Rep. Bill McCollum, House Subcommittee on Crime, 12/4/95]

* The Clinton Administration has directed more resources at the state and local level to help cities fight crime than any other Administration in history. [Source: FY 95, FY96 and FY97 Budgets, Department of Justice Funded]

THE FACTS: Less than two-tenths of one percent of the number of new police funded through the Crime Bill patrol parks. And, the few that do patrol camps are protecting campers, hikers, boaters and families simply enjoying a day at the park. These are sworn law enforcement officers who have full arrest authority. They are serving a vital function. [Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services]

- **Unfortunately, Violent Crime Does Occur in our Parks.** In 1993, a young child was brutally killed at a campsite in a Florida park. Recently, two women were murdered in Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. It is these types of violence that Park Patrol guards against, as it seeks to ensure that state parks are safe and secure.
 - * Senator Dole recently visited Redondo Beach, CA to praise community policing efforts in ridding Perry Park of criminals and drug dealers.
 - * The 1996 Florida State Law Enforcement Officer of the Year was a marine patrol officer who was involved in a shooting outside Miami.

BRADY LAW

THE FACTS: If it wasn't for the Brady Law, an additional 60,000 fugitives, felons and other criminals would be walking the streets of America with handguns. [Source: Secretary Rubin and Attorney General Reno, Statement on Second Anniversary of Brady Bill, 2/28/96]

- **Brady Law Moves Towards Instant Check.** Right now, the Brady Law provides for a 5-day waiting period and background check on prospective handgun buyers, it requires that a National Instant Criminal Background Check System be established by November 1988. The Crime Bill authorized \$200 million to help states upgrade their criminal history records. Before this funding, few states had the resources to develop their own instant check system.

- ★ In February 1996, a Brady background check prevented Randy Eddy, under a restraining order for murder threats made against his estranged wife, from buying a handgun from a Wichita County, Kansas gun dealer.
- ★ In October 1995, a Brady background check prevented Edward Johnson, a convicted murderer, from purchasing a handgun in Dekalb County, Georgia.
- ★ In April 1995, a Brady background check helped law enforcement officers apprehend Rodney Wharton, a convicted heroin trafficker and fugitive, as he attempted to buy a handgun in Blair County, Pennsylvania. It was later determined that before the Brady Law, Wharton had successfully purchased at least seven other guns without being challenged and traded them to support his crack addiction.

- **Law Enforcement Leaders Support the Brady Law.**
 - ★ Gilbert Gallegos, National President of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP): *"It is clear on this second anniversary of the Brady Act that the waiting period has prevented thousands of criminals from obtaining firearms and has saved lives. Members of the FOP continue to be impressed with the cooperation between the ATF and local law enforcement in implementing the Brady Act."*
 - ★ David Walchak, President, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP): *"The IACP strongly pushed for Congress to pass legislation allowing for a five-day waiting period to conduct thorough background checks on all prospective handgun purchasers. The IACP continues to strongly support the Brady Act."*
 - ★ J. Tom Morgan, District Attorney, DeKalb County, GA: *"I believe the Brady Bill has reduced the number of crimes those felons would have committed. It shows criminals do go to stores to buy guns, and they obviously don't buy handguns to go duck hunting."* [Source: New York Times, 3/12/95]

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

THE FACTS: In fewer than two years since the President signed the Assault Weapons Ban into law, the number of assault weapons traced has dropped a full 18%. [Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Firearms Traced for the Period September Through September for Years 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995]

- **Supported by Every Major Police Organization.** The Assault Weapons Ban is supported by every major law enforcement organization in the country. They know that assault weapons are the guns of choice for gangs, drug dealers and murderers, not sportsmen or hunters. Between January 1994 and September 1995, 36% of law enforcement officers who were killed with firearms that could be identified, were killed by assault weapons or guns sold with magazines affected by the assault weapons ban. [Handgun Control, Inc., "Cops Under Fire," 11/29/95]
 - ★ Dewey Stokes, National President, Fraternal Order of Police, 2/6/95. *"No position taken by the FOP is more strongly rooted in conviction than that taken on semi-automatic assault weapons. While it is true that these weapons do not differ in terms of function and capability from other semi-automatic weapons, it is equally true that semi-automatic weapons are eight times more likely to be used in crime than conventional weapons. Therefore, in the interest of public safety and officer safety, we strongly support the assault weapons ban contained in the Crime Bill..."*
- **Assault Weapons Need to be Banned, Not Run Through Background Checks.** Assault weapons are the guns of choice for drug dealers and gang members, not sportsmen or hunters. They are designed for one reason only: close-quarter, rapid-fire killing. Too many police officers have lost their lives outgunned by violent criminals armed with assault weapons. Too many children have been killed by violent criminals spraying a rain of bullets from these weapons.

THE FACTS: Not one sportsmen or hunter has lost their rifle because of the Assault Weapons Ban. The Ban specifically exempts more than 650 types of hunting and sporting weapons so that the rights of law abiding citizens to own guns for legitimate purposes is protected. Cop killing assault weapons, like the Uzi, are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs -- not hunters and sportsmen.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

THE FACTS: The vast majority of violence against women cases are already brought at the state and local levels. That's why the Administration provided \$26 million in FY95 and \$120 million more in FY96 in state grants to support state and local law enforcement. [Source: Department of Justice, Violence Against Women Office]

- **Without the Law, Some Criminals Would Go Unprosecuted.** In some instances, criminals travel across state lines and the federal government has an obligation to use its jurisdiction to bring that criminal to justice. Already under the Act, a domestic abuser was sentenced to life in prison for interstate domestic violence and kidnapping. Without the Act, this case would have likely gone unprosecuted. [Source: Statement of Janet Reno, Attorney General Before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate Concerning the Violence Against Women Act, May 15, 1996; Violence Against Women Act News, Vol. 1: July 1996, Violence Against Women Office]

The Violence Against Women Act -- Working with States to Put Abusers Behind Bars

- ★ In California, Ricky Steele was prosecuted for savagely beating his girlfriend in Oregon and then forcing her to drive with him to Las Vegas. While driving through California, a witness saw the girlfriend try to escape and called 911. California Highway Patrol officers made the arrest. California officials were worried about their ability to prosecute Steele successfully, as there was no clear assault in California. Officials in Oregon indicated that Steele was not likely to get more than a year in prison if found guilty under its state law for assaults. Both states consulted federal officials and it was decided to prosecute Steele in federal court under the Violence Against Women Act. Steele was sentenced to over seven years in jail.
- ★ In Ohio, Derek Page was arrested after severely beating his former girlfriend, stabbing her with claw end of a hammer several times, breaking her femur bone, punching her with his fists until her eyes were shut and injuring her feet so that she could not walk. After the beating, Page took his victim, who was close to death, 150 miles to a hospital in Pennsylvania in order to avoid prosecution in Ohio. Local prosecutors in Ohio faced difficult evidentiary problems and in Pennsylvania, authorities could not proceed because no criminal conduct had occurred in the state. Officials in Ohio turned to federal prosecutors who prosecuted the case and obtained a conviction. Page has been held in custody without bond since his arrest nine months ago and is awaiting sentencing.

The Violence Against Women Act Will Continue to Make a Difference

- **Helping States Fight Domestic Violence.** In 1995, \$26 million went directly to the states through STOP grants. Every state has been awarded funds to develop and strengthen law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies and improve victims services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Approximately \$120 more will be sent to states in FY96.
- **Giving Women in Need the Help They Need.** Established the National Domestic Violence Hotline -- 1-800-799-SAFE -- to reach every community in the nation. This national toll-free hotline will serve as a lifeline to victims of domestic violence across the country, providing referral information to victims in need. In its first three months, the hotline responded to over 20,000 calls from women across the country. [Source: Department of Justice, Violence Against Women Office]

THE FACTS:

- **Drug Prosecutions Are Up.** During the past three years, there has been a 9.4% increase in prosecutions of the toughest, most complex drug cases and federal prosecutors have achieved an 84% conviction rate in all drug cases in 1995. Drug prosecutions are also up 13% from 1994. [Source: Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney's Office]
- **Record Number of Drug Dealers in Prison.** There are now about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons --the highest in history. [Source: Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney's Office; Bureau of Prisons]

Judges

- **Mainstream Judges.** President Clinton believes that the public interest is best served by the appointment of federal judges with a commitment to the rule of law and a respect for the limited role of the federal courts in our constitutional system. He looks for judges with the temperament and integrity to apply the law fairly and impartially to the facts of each case. The President has not applied ideological litmus tests to the appointment of federal judges nor has he insisted on adherence to a rigid ideological orthodoxy. He has appointed only those men and women who have proven that they will apply the law as they find it and leave policy choices to the legislative and executive branches.

The President's appointments to the federal bench have been widely praised as "well-qualified, mainstream lawyers" (Prof. Sheldon Goldman, *US News* 2/12/96) *US News* itself said that "centrism is carrying the day."

- The *Legal Times* says of President Clinton's judges: "From the beginning, his philosophy toward judicial selection has differed from that of his two immediate predecessors [who] engaged in a crusade to put committed conservatives on the bench. President Clinton's criteria, by contrast, seem less ideological. He has primarily sought two attributes in his judicial candidates -- undisputed legal qualifications, and gender and ethnic diversity." (9/11/95)
- A recent report by the Knight-Ridder Newspapers states flatly that objective studies of the voting records of President Clinton's appoints "contradict[] Republican Bob Dole's charge that Clinton has filled the federal bench with lenient, liberal judges who are soft on crime" and instead show that the Clinton judges "exhibit moderate decisional tendencies."
- *Insight Magazine* came to the identical conclusion in an extensive article about the Clinton record of judicial appointments finding that "there is slender evidence that Clinton appointees are outrageously protective of the rights of the accused." (4/29/96).
- The *USA Today* likewise found that Senator Dole's attacks are "out of order." Tony Mauro wrote that all objective analysis points to the conclusion that President Clinton's appointments "are markedly moderate" -- slightly more liberal than President Reagan's choices but much "more conservative than those appointed by President Carter. Overall, Clinton's judges are about as liberal as Gerald Ford's." (5/7/96)
- Al Hunt of the *Wall Street Journal* noted that prior to the advent of the election year even Republicans had acknowledged that the President had nominated "mainstream

appointees." (5/9/96)

- Linda Greenhouse of the *New York Times* recently noted that while conservatives have been screaming incessantly about activists run amok, "liberal Democrats have spent much of the last three years complaining that liberals need not apply for Clinton judgeships." Ms. Greenhouse noted that "40 percent of the 53 judges named by the Administration during 1995 are former prosecutors. The Clinton nominees comprise a moderate, mainstream group. . . . All but a handful received strong bipartisan support in the Senate." (3/23/96)
- And the audience for Senator Dole's first major address on this issue -- the nation's newspaper editors -- overwhelmingly rejected the critique. In the weeks that followed his speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, editorial board articles ran 14 to 1 against the Senator's unfounded attack on the President's record. The editors accused Senator Dole of raising "phony issue" while distorting the President's record and that of his appointees. (editorials available)
- In a comprehensive report at the mid-point of President Clinton's first term, the *New York Times* reported, "Political scientists, legal scholars and nonpartisan groups like the American Bar Association who have studied the new judges' records also said Mr. Clinton's choices were better qualified than those of Mr. Reagan or President George Bush."

"The new judges were deliberately chosen to fit squarely in the judicial mainstream and were, by and large, replacing liberal Democrats." (10/17/94)
- **Over two-thirds of the President's judicial appointments have been rated "well qualified" by the ABA**, a higher percentage than any of his three predecessors. These high marks have been won at the same time the President has succeeded in diversifying the federal bench to an unprecedented degree.

Attacked by Liberals

- But it's the beginning of an election year and Republicans are criticizing President Clinton for appointing "soft-headed, bleeding heart" judges. At the very same time, the liberal Alliance for Justice has issued a report critical of the President for "pursu[ing] consensus" and failing to nominate ideological liberals. Prominent liberal federal judge Stephen Reinhardt recently complained that "President Clinton doesn't care much about what the philosophy of the judiciary is." (*Wall Street Journal*, 3/15/96) Judge Reinhardt also said earlier that "[t]hose of us who waited for three decades for a Democrat to be appointing liberal judges, especially to the Supreme Court, have been deeply disappointed." (*New York Times*, 10/17/94)
- "Left and right both gripe about Clinton's taste in judges," says *US News* (2/12/96).

Clinton Judges' Record on Crime

- **Tough on Crime.** Other than obviously isolated and unrepresentative cases, Republicans have produced no credible evidence that Clinton judges are any less tough on crime than appointees of Presidents Reagan or Bush.

- Professor Robert Carp of the University of Houston has studied *all* decisions by Clinton appointees in criminal cases and compared them to *all* criminal law decisions by judges appointed by Presidents Bush, Reagan, Carter, Ford and Nixon. His conclusion? **"There is no empirical evidence that [Clinton judges] are inordinately disposed toward criminal defendants."** (CNN Inside Politics 4/1/96) In a paper delivered last month, Carp stated that President Clinton's judicial appointees "exhibit moderate decisional tendencies."
- That's the conclusion of someone who looked at all the cases, instead of scanning them for a handful that will make headlines.
- Many of the President's appointees come to the bench with prosecutorial backgrounds -- almost 40% of the men and women Clinton put on the bench had served as federal or state prosecutors.
- **Death Penalty.** Clinton judges have upheld the death penalty against constitutional challenges.
- **And sentences for those convicted of violent and firearms offenses in the first 2 fiscal years since President Clinton took office are up dramatically --** increasing from 74.5 months to over 88 months. (U.S. Sentencing Commission annual reports).

Clinton's Record on Crime

- The very fact that Republicans are reaching for unfair and unrepresentative cases reflects their frustration that more Americans trust President Clinton on the crime issue than they do Congressional Republicans. (*Wall Street Journal*/NBC News poll January 12-16, 1996)
- **A Record of Accomplishment.** The President won passage of a comprehensive crime bill that is helping to put 100,000 new cops on the beat. His bill also expanded the death penalty and put three-time violent felons in prison for life without parole. The President has stood with the police on every major crime issue -- from the Brady Bill limiting handguns to the ban on assault weapons. And the President has pushed for adoption of the toughest anti-terrorism bill in history, which many Congressional Republicans tried to gut even as they attacked a few isolated decisions by Clinton judges.
- **Congressional Republicans voted against** putting more police on the beat, against __ new death penalty crimes, against three-strikes-and-you're-out, against bans on cop-killer bullets, against the introduction of taggants into explosive materials, and against gun laws that are saving the lives of police men and women across the country. The President wanted to step up surveillance of terrorists. Congressional Republicans only want to conduct inquisitions of the police and other law enforcement officers.
- Now these same Congressional Republicans -- who have been on the wrong side of every vote important to cops -- are resorting to the phony issue of whose judges are tougher on crime.

The Congressional Record Doesn't Lie

- **Almost all Clinton judges were confirmed unanimously** by the Judiciary Committee and the Senate.
- In fact, only three of the 185 lower court federal judges whom President Clinton has

The Clinton Administration Anti-Drug Record

Under President Clinton, overall drug use has dramatically declined. The number of cocaine users has dropped by 30% since 1992. The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined by 23%. Every year, he has sought the largest drug budgets ever and his 1994 Crime Bill is the toughest and smartest crime bill ever -- it will put 100,000 new police officers on the streets, provide the death penalty for drug king pins and "three strikes and you're out" for career criminals, break the cycle of crime and drugs through Drug Courts and Boot Camps. Internationally, he has dismantled the Cali Drug Cartel and on our borders he has provided more resources than ever before. He has developed a program to drug test all federal arrestees and supported drug testing of high school athletes. And he has fought Republican efforts to eliminate prevention programs that address adolescent drug use, which has been on the rise since 1991.

FALSE CLAIM: President Clinton has decimated our country's anti-drug efforts by cutting interdiction funds by 25%, eliminating 227 DEA positions, and cutting the Drug Czar's office by 80%.

THE FACTS:

- **Drug Use is Down.** Overall drug use in the United States has declined under the Clinton Administration. During this Administration the number of cocaine users have dropped by 30%. The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined by 23%. [Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, The National Drug Control Strategy, April 1996]
- **The Largest Anti-Drug Budgets Ever.** Year-in and Year-out, President Clinton has proposed the largest Anti-Drug Budgets of any President ever. Indeed, under the Clinton Budget now before Congress, the DEA would grow by 18% in one year and 116 new DEA agents would be added. [Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, The National Drug Control Strategy, April 1996; Department of Justice, FY96 Budget Request]

He is the **first** President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position. He is also the **first** President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background.

Before Bill Clinton came to office, the Drug Czar's office was a dumping ground for political appointees and its effectiveness was roundly criticized in the press. The last Republican Drug Czar was a dethroned Governor with no experience other than to watch drugs escalate out of control in his home state. [Source: Orlando Sentinel, 6/28/92]

Republicans Rhetoric Doesn't Match Their Action. In taking control of Congress in 1994, the Republicans began to conduct their own war -- against effective anti-drug programs. They voted to eliminate funding for Drug Courts, to drastically cut the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program by more than 50%, to cut by more than 50% drug programs targeted at at-risk youth, to cut funding for the DEA by \$5 million, and tried to eliminate the President's 100,000 Community Police Officer Program. [Source: President's Veto Message Re: Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 12/19/95; House-passed FY96 Labor/HHS Appropriations Bill]

NATIONAL NARCOTIC OFFICERS' ASSOCIATIONS COALITION

- ★ "You have given State and local law enforcement officers an opportunity to participate -- at the highest level -- in the development of national law enforcement policy -- and for that we thank you."

"In past Administrations, the opinions of State and local law enforcement officers were ignored by policy makers in Washington." [NNOAC letter to President Clinton, 7/12/96]

FALSE CLAIM: President Clinton has been silent on the drug issue. He never mentions drugs in any of his speeches and his Administration has ignored this issue.

THE FACTS:

- **President Clinton has Matched his Words with Action.** President Clinton has been very active and outspoken on the issue of drugs. In his 1996 State of the Union, he challenged parents to talk openly and firmly to their children about the harm of drugs and announced General Barry McCaffrey as the Nation's New Drug Czar. He used international drug control policy as the centerpiece of an annual address to the United Nations. He convened a White House Leadership Conference that specifically addressed the issues of rising adolescent drug use and violence.
 - * *While some are nostalgic for the days when saying "Just Say No," represented government action, President Clinton is taking unprecedented action to take drugs out of our communities and schools.*
- **But unlike Republicans, President Clinton has matched his words with action.**
 - ★ He is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position.
 - ★ He is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries blocking them from receiving international loans and most U.S. foreign aid if they do not cooperate with U.S. anti-drug measures.
 - ★ He is the first President to use international drug control policy as the centerpiece of an annual address to the U.N.
 - ★ He is the first President to propose restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.
 - ★ He is the first President to convene a White House Conference that specifically addressed the issues of rising adolescent drug use and violence.
 - ★ He is the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background.

- **Unprecedented International Drug-Fighting Efforts.** In addition, President Clinton has also continued to propose the largest drug budgets to Congress of any Administration while the Republican-led Congress has attempted to cut international efforts. [Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, The National Drug Control Strategy, April 1996; President's Veto Message Re: Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 12/19/95]

* **Fortifying our Borders.** The President has strengthened U.S. borders by increasing the number of Border Patrol Agents by nearly 40% on the Southwest Border. Seventy percent of the cocaine that enters the United States comes across the U.S.-Mexican border. And the Clinton Administration has provided more resources to the Southwest Border than any prior Administration. [Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, The National Drug Control Strategy, April 1996; INS Budget Office, 7/96]

* **Increasing Drug Seizures.** In the last three years, the Border Patrol has seized over \$4.7 billion in drugs -- a 38% increase over the three prior years. The \$4.7 billion represents nearly 20,000 drug seizures -- an increase of 22%.
[Source: Department of Justice, U.S. Border Patrol, Total Drug Seizures; Narcotics; Dollar Value of Drugs seized, 1995]

3

FALSE CLAIM: The White House is staffed with numerous former drug users who have given a clear message to America's youth that drugs are acceptable.

THE FACTS: This is another Republican falsehood. No one has ever tested positive for drug use while working in this White House. The Clinton White House has a comprehensive drug testing program for its employees. The specific drug testing program that was set up to monitor White House employees whose background checks showed recent or extensive drug use covered only 21 employees, nine of whom are still subject to testing. None of these nine employees are among the 130 most senior White House employees, at the level of Assistant to the President, Deputy Assistant or Special Assistant.

- **Republicans Should Look in Their Own Backyard.** The Republican Congress has absolutely no drug testing policy for any staff position regardless of their access to classified documents, including the Senate and House Intelligence Committees, Armed Service Committees, and other Committees that handle sensitive issues and classified documents.

FALSE CLAIM: Drug Use has skyrocketed during the Clinton Administration, especially adolescent marijuana use.

THE FACTS: Drug Use is Down. Overall drug use in the United States has declined under the Clinton Administration. During this Administration the number of cocaine users have dropped by 30%. In addition, The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined by 23%. [Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, The National Drug Control Strategy, April 1996]

- **Increase in Marijuana Use is Not a Recent Development.** While adolescent marijuana use is on the rise, it actually began going up markedly in 1991 -- two years before Bill Clinton came to office. [Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, The Monitoring the Future Study, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan]

- * **Restricting Kid's Access to Tobacco Will Have an Effect on Drug Use.** According to a study conducted by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, a consistent statistical relationship exists between adolescents' tobacco and alcohol use and their subsequent use of marijuana and other illicit drugs. President Clinton is the first President to propose restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons. Why aren't Republicans talking about the connection between marijuana and tobacco?

★ *Joseph Califano, President of the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare: "The President has his public health sights on precisely the right target. Virtually all individuals addicted to cigarettes and illegal drugs begin smoking nicotine or marijuana cigarettes or using drugs before they are 21. The way to reduce adult disease and death from smoking, alcohol and illegal drugs is to persuade children and teen-agers not to start."* [Source: New York Times, September 16, 1995]

- * **Getting Tough with Kids Who Drive Drunk.** He also signed the 1995 Highway Act, which requires States to adopt a "Zero Tolerance" standard for drivers under the age of 21. The result -- alcohol related crashes involving teenage drivers are down as much as 20 percent in those States which have a Zero Tolerance law on their books.
- * **When it Comes to Talking About Solutions to Combatting Drugs, Republicans "Just Say Nothing."** Newt Gingrich's Contract with America never mentions the word "drugs" once. Bob Dole, given an opportunity to address the Nation after the State of the Union, never mentions the word "drugs" once.
- * **And When They Aren't Saying Anything -- Republicans "Just Do Nothing."** Earlier this year, the President forwarded to the Congress a request to fund various counter-drug programs totalling \$250 million. In addition to including funding for domestic law enforcement programs to address methamphetamine and other drugs, this funding included a \$15 million Youth Drug Awareness mass media campaign. The overall goal of the initiative is to increase youth awareness of the health, social and economic costs of drug abuse. The Republican Congress rejected this proposal in whole. [Source:]
- * **Republicans Cut Drug Prevention and Treatment.** The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) are the lead federal agencies whose sole and specific mandate is drug abuse prevention and treatment. Six of the 12 programs under CSAP specifically are directed at drug abuse by at-risk youth. The Republican Congress cut these programs by 62% and 58% respectively in FY 96 and currently is proposing more cuts to the programs for FY 97 -- thereby eliminating numerous substance abuse programs focused on adolescents across the country. [Source: Department of Health and Human Services]

★ *Joseph Califano, President of the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare:* "The answer to recent increases in teen drug use is renewed prevention efforts that have at their core a no-use message; such programs cut drug use in half in the 1980s. We need expanded and more effective treatment and an investment in substance abuse research comparable to that in cancer, heart disease and AIDS. Retired general Barry McCaffrey's demonstrated leadership and familiarity with the Army's success in combatting soldiers' drug use after Vietnam make him just the man to coordinate America's anti-drug efforts." [Source: *The Washington Post*, May 26, 1996]

- * **Republicans Should Stop Playing Political Games with the Drug Issue.** Republicans politically brag about increase adolescent marijuana use which actually started going up half-way through the Bush Administration, and then cut the exact programs that will help bring these numbers down -- For no logical reason, one of the first budget acts by the new Republican Congress was an attempt to cut by more than 50% the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, which provides drug and violence prevention education to 40 million students in over 97 percent of the nation's school districts. President Clinton vetoed this misguided effort. [Based on House-passed FY96 Labor/HHS Appropriations Bill; Department of Education Release, 2/9/96]

FALSE CLAIM: President Clinton has done nothing to address the problem of drug use -- it's no wonder it's getting worse.

THE FACTS:

- * **Drug Testing for Federal Arrestees.** The President has developed a plan to drug test people arrested on federal criminal charges. These tests will help federal judges determine whether a defendant should be granted bail.
- * **Drug testing for High School Athletes.** In January of 1995, the Clinton Administration supported high school athlete drug testing in an amicus brief to the Supreme Court, sending the message to parents and students that drug use will not be tolerated in our schools. [Vernonia School District 47J vs. Acton]
- * **Working to end teen tobacco use.** President Clinton has proposed restricting youth access to tobacco products, and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young people.
- * **Zero-tolerance on underage drinking.** The Clinton Administration has encouraged states to adopt a "zero tolerance" standard for drivers under the age of 21 who drive while intoxicated.
- * **Safe and Drug-Free Schools.** President Clinton expanded the Drug Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act in 1994, making violence prevention a key part of that program. The President has fought throughout his term for full funding of the program, fighting back a \$266 million cut by the House in 1996. Forty million students in over 97% of the school districts in the country use these funds to keep violence and drugs away from students and our schools.
- * **Combatting youth drug use.** The number one goal of President Clinton's 1996 National Drug Control strategy is to motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse. The first ever White House Conference on Youth, Drug Use and Violence in March 1996 launched a national media literacy and drug deglamorization campaign aimed at youth.

★ President Clinton has announced a 5-part strategy to combat drugs:

THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY: 1996

1. Motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.
=> *President Clinton has expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program.*
2. Enhance the safety of American's by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.
=> *President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill is putting 100,000 new police on the street.*
3. Reduce health, welfare and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use.
=> *The Administration has expanded drug treatment for hard-core users and developed a drug testing program for all federal arrestees to help end the cycle of violence and drug abuse.*
4. Shield America's air, land and sea frontiers from the drug threat.
=> *Initiatives such as U.S. Customs' "Operation Hard Line," and increasing the number of border patrols have helped to close down the border to drug traffickers.*
5. Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.
=> *The Administration refused full certification to Andean source countries, pressure which resulted in the arrest of six of the Cali Cartel's top leaders and the dismantling of the cartel.*

FALSE CLAIM: Under the Clinton Administration, drug prosecutions are down and his Attorney General has ordered federal prosecutors not to seek mandatory minimums for drug pushers.

THE FACTS: Drug prosecutions are up 13% from 1994 and federal prosecutors have achieved an 84% conviction rate in all drug cases in 1995. During the past three years, there has been a 9.4% increase in prosecutions of the toughest, most complex drug cases. There are now 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- the highest number in history.

[Source: Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney's Office]

We Passed a Crime Bill with Tougher Penalties for Drug-Related Crimes. The 1994 Clinton Crime Bill, which was supported by every major law enforcement organization in America, provided for:

- **Expanded Death Penalty.** Included the death penalty for drug kingpins and for a murder committed during a drug crime.
- **Three-Strikes-You're Out.** A tough "Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out" sentence to lock up the most dangerous career criminals for life.
- **Drug Courts and Drug Testing.** Provided for Drug Courts and drug testing and treatment for state prisoners to help break the cycle of crimes and drugs.

- **100,000 New Police.** 95% of all arrests occur at the State and local level. President Clinton's COPs program will hire 100,000 new state and local police officers -- increasing the number of cops on our streets by almost 20% -- and putting them where they count.

The President Has Introduced Even Tougher Measures -- But Congress Has Failed to Act. Earlier this year, President Clinton submitted to Congress legislation that would:

- **Tougher Penalties.** Increase the mandatory penalties for drug dealers who either sell drugs to children or use children to sell drugs. Announced May 13, 1996
- **First-Ever Meth Strategy.** Implement the legislative aspects of the President's Methamphetamine strategy by increasing the penalties for trafficking in this drug and expand the Attorney General's ability to control the chemicals used to make it. Announced April 29, 1996
- **Faster Response to New Drugs.** Give the Attorney General the emergency power to increase the penalties for emerging drugs that greatly impact adolescents, such as the "date-rape" drug -- Rohypnol.

-- This legislation was sent to Congress in May; Yet The
Congress has yet to act on this legislation --

Republican

FALSE CLAIM: President Clinton's Surgeon General endorsed legalization of drugs reflecting this Administration's true position on this issue.

THE FACTS: President Clinton official position on legalization has never changed one iota -- he is adamantly opposed to the legalization of drugs. He has consistently spoken forcefully about the harm and destruction that drugs cause our society and his National Drug Control Strategy reaffirms this steadfast position against legalization.

In addition, President Clinton's National Drug Control Office cosponsored the 1995 "American Cities Against Drugs" conference in Atlanta, Georgia, where officials representing dozens of American cities signed a declaration of resolute opposition to the legalization of illicit drugs.

FALSE CLAIM: The President has been missing in action in the fight against drugs.

THE FACTS:

- **Drug Testing for High School Athletes.** Supported school athlete drug testing before the Supreme Court, sending the message to parents and students that drug use will not be tolerated in our schools.
- **Drug Testing for Federal Arrestees.** Issued a Presidential Directive to develop a comprehensive drug testing program for the Federal criminal justice system and urged states and localities to adopt a similar program.

- **First-Ever National Meth Strategy.** Developed a National Methamphetamine Strategy that provides an action plan for future efforts to avert the spread of this dangerous drug.
- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools.** Strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act which enables schools and school districts to develop and implement violence and drug programs; over 97 percent of the school districts in the country utilize these funds to keep violence and drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools. President Clinton vetoed an effort by Republicans to cut the program by more than 50%.
- **Fighting Tobacco Use by Children.** Proposed restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.
- **Drug Courts and Drug Testing.** Provided states and localities resources to help break the cycle of crime and drugs through drug courts and enhanced drug testing and treatment for state prisoners.
- **Full Cabinet Status.** Made the National Drug Policy Director a full Cabinet level position.
- **Drug Treatment.** Expanded drug treatment for hard-core users to help end the cycle of violence and drug abuse.
- **Anti-Drug Education.** Initiated a National Drug Media Literacy Campaign for parents, youth and communities.
- **First-Ever Heroin Strategy.** Issued first Heroin Strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin.
- **Challenging the World Community to Continue the Fight Against Drugs.** Dedicated a United Nations address to solving the international drug crisis; announced a freeze on assets of companies cooperating with the Cali drug cartel, and called for worldwide cooperation in stopping money laundering and narcotics flow.

Unlike his predecessor, President Clinton refused full certification to Andean source countries, which resulted in the arrest of six of the Cali Cartel's top leaders.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE TO TAKE OUR STREETS BACK FROM CRIME, GANGS AND DRUGS

"At last we have begun to find a way to reduce crime, forming community partnerships with local police forces to catch criminals and prevent crime. This strategy, called community policing, is clearly working. Violent crime is coming down all across America. In New York City, murders are down 25 percent; in St. Louis, 18 percent; in Seattle, 32 percent. But we still have a long way to go before our streets are safe and our people are free from fear."

-- President Clinton, January 23, 1996, State of the Union

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Won Passage of the Most Comprehensive Crime Bill Ever

In 1994, after more than six years of gridlock, a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in the nation's history. It passed with the strong support of every major law enforcement organization in the country, as well as prosecutors, mayors, and state and local officials. The new law now provides:

- A targeted "**Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out**" provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life.
- An expanded **death penalty** for drug kingpins and murderers of federal law enforcement officers, and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons.
- Funding for **100,000 more prison cells** to help states make sure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.
- Increased penalties for **sex offenders** and a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders.

More Police and Community Policing

- The President's plan to put **100,000 more police** officers on the street through community policing represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement. The funding of **\$8.8 billion** will result in an almost **20%** increase in the nation's police force levels. This program is **ahead of schedule**. In less than two years, **44,000** more officers have been funded.
- Crime has gone **down for four years** in a row. The number of **murders** fell **8%** in 1995 -- one of the largest decreases in more than 30 years. The nation's largest cities saw their overall **crime rate fall 6%** during the same period.

Keeping Guns Out of the Hands of Criminals

- Stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the **Brady Bill** which provides for a **5-day waiting period** and background check of prospective handgun buyers. In two years, the Brady Law has stopped more than **60,000 fugitives, felons** and other criminals from purchasing handguns.
- Banned the manufacture and importation of **19 of the deadliest assault weapons** while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons. Cop-killing assault weapons, like the Uzi, are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs -- not hunters and sportsmen.

- Developed a comprehensive **National Drug Control Strategy** that will reduce illegal drug use through law enforcement, prevention, treatment and interdiction.
- Breaking the cycle of drugs and crime through **universal drug testing** in the criminal justice system and by providing funding for **drug courts**.
- The number of Americans who use cocaine has **declined 30% since 1992**.

Fighting to End the Scourge of Domestic Violence

- Tripled funding for **battered women's shelters**.
- Bolstered local **law enforcement, prosecution** and **victims services** to better address violence against women through \$26 million in state grants last year and \$130 million more this year. (Violence Against Women Act)
- Improved the responses of police, prosecutors and judges to **domestic violence** and other violence against women; forced sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims.
- Established nationwide 24-hour **domestic violence hotline** providing immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for those in need.

Making our Schools and Communities Safer

- Keeping dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms by enforcing a **"Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools**.
- Reducing **violence and drug abuse in our schools** by investing in school security, drug prevention programs and counseling. (Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act)
- Encouraged schools to adopt **school uniforms policies** to help reduce violence, while promoting discipline and respect.
- Helped protect families and children who live in **public housing** from gangs, drugs and violent crime by instituting a **"One-Strike and You're Out"** policy for residents who engage in criminal activity.

Working to Reduce Juvenile Crime

- **Juvenile crime is down** under President Clinton. The juvenile crime arrest rate decreased 2.9% in 1995 -- the **first decline in seven years**. The juvenile murder arrest rate declined 15.2% last year -- the **largest one year decrease** in more than 10 years. Since 1993, the juvenile murder rate has dropped an incredible 22.8%. These are positive signs -- but we still have a long way to go in our efforts to reduce youth violence.

Securing America's Borders

- Stood firm against illegal immigration and deported a record **51,600 illegal and criminal aliens** in 1995 -- a 15% increase over 1994.
- Increasing the number of **Border Patrol agents** along the Southwestern U.S. border by 50% to stem the flow of illegal aliens into the country.

While juvenile crime is dropping, it is still too high. Too many of America's youth are the perpetrators -- and the victims -- of some of our country's most violent crimes. That is why reducing juvenile crime is a key component of President Clinton's crime-fighting agenda. The President is getting tougher with **juvenile criminals** by:

- Urging Congress to pass legislation providing **tougher sentences** for gun-wielding **drug dealers and gang members** (Armed Dangerous Felons Act).
- Submitting to Congress legislation that gives prosecutors the discretion to prosecute **juvenile offenders as adults** -- juveniles who commit adult crimes should face adult consequences.
- Calling on states to ensure that prisoners serve at least **85%** of their **sentences**, and to follow the federal lead in requiring all those arrested to be **drug-tested** as they enter the criminal justice system.