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Crime - Talking Points [1]

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**Crime Meeting
Agenda**

January 15, 1997

Juvenile Justice Bill

When do we get a draft? - Hillay 11/13. Friday
Biden Bill 1/14 - left of ones

Salinas
Jacksonville
- Boston

Brady Numbers

Understand we have them now. Question is what to include -- all states or just ones that had to start doing background checks because of Brady

6600/month → 36 months / 236,000 (SON)

Sex Offender Registry

On track for February?

1870 → 41170 computerization

Feb 23. → other state stories (IL/Rud. Address)

Victims Directive

On track for February?

letter from AG → agency training

Drug Courts

When will these grants be ready? Can we announce the in early Feb. w/ the National Drug Control Strategy?

FY97 + some FY 96

COPS Grants

At U.S. Conference of Mayors this Friday.

Memo

COPS program

Another article about COPS grants expiring. We need a proactive strategy proposal from Justice on this before we have free-for-all of mayors complaining. (Maybe work w/ Conference of Mayors this weekend?) Need TP's

Gang Tracking Network

If we went to Boston for announcement of Gang Bill, is there anything we can announce with the Network at that time (since it is being operated in Mass.).

Drug Testing -- Arrestees

What happened to the 25 cities? What's the excuse?

3-1-1

Any more cities setting this up?

How is Baltimore doing?

30% reduction of 911 + 910 → 311

FCC-invited comments

~~Krista~~
Christa
Robinson

A Balanced Budget Plan that's Tough but Fair
Key Points to Make About the President's Budget

- **Tough Choices are Made Now.** The President's budget makes the hard choices today to balance the budget by 2002. It locks in savings of \$350 billion over five years -- including \$137 billion in discretionary spending, \$100 billion in Medicare, and \$34 billion in corporate tax subsidies. The credibility of the budget is underscored by the first Presidential budget that has been declared "alive on arrival" since 1981.
- **Cuts are Sustainable and Workable.** The President's budget cuts non-defense discretionary spending by 9 percent in real terms over five years, while protecting investments in the President's priorities. The spending path is reduced slowly and steadily.
- **Built on Solid, Conservative Economic Forecasts.** The President's budget is based on prudent and conservative assumptions about future economic performance. For four years in a row, growth has been higher and the deficit has been lower than the Administration had predicted. The actual deficit has been \$50 billion lower we had forecast a year earlier -- a healthy break from the rosy scenarios of the previous two Administrations, in which the deficit was larger than forecast in 10 out of 12 years. In 1996, the President's budget office's estimate of growth and the deficit were too cautious -- and more accurate than the Congressional Budget Office's forecasts.
- **Major Investment in Education.** The President's plan makes a dramatic investment to open the doors of college to more Americans. It includes the largest increase in the maximum Pell Grant in two decades, provides a yearly \$1,500 HOPE scholarship tax credit, and creates a \$10,000-a-year tuition tax deduction for college costs to make education more affordable. It also expands IRAs, which in conjunction with the tuition tax deduction, allows families to save and pay for college tax-free.
- **Expanding Health Care and Investments in Children.** The President's plan makes critical savings in health care, while expanding coverage for as many as 5 million children. It also expands Head Start to meet our target of 1 million children by 2002; and increases funding in children's nutrition and prenatal programs (WIC) to \$4.1 billion.
- **Hard-Nosed Measures to Trim Corporate Subsidies.** The President's plan achieves more than \$34 billion dollars by cutting corporate subsidies. Those savings -- achieved by closing unwarranted and unnecessary tax loopholes, and by stiffening compliance measures -- are three times as much as the proposed savings in GOP Budget Chairman John Kasich's plan.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q: DOESN'T YOUR BUDGET AVOID ALL THE PAINFUL DECISIONS NEEDED TO ELIMINATE THE DEFICIT?

- A:**
- Not at all. We are locking in savings of \$350 billion over the next 5 years -- including \$137 billion in discretionary spending, \$100 billion in Medicare savings (\$138 billion over 6 years), and \$34 billion in reducing unneeded corporate tax subsidies -- and cutting the deficit by \$252 billion. Our budget will eliminate the deficit by the year 2002, the first time we will have balanced the budget since 1969.
 - We have carefully examined the budget for areas in which we can achieve savings. Our Medicare and Medicaid proposals achieve \$110 billion in savings over the next five years, and extend the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to 2007, while maintaining the integrity of both programs. Our non-defense discretionary outlays follow a smooth, steady decline -- falling by 9 percent in real terms between FY 1997 and 2002.
 - The Budget includes specific, credible cuts in many areas. In addition to the savings from Medicare, Medicaid, and unwarranted corporate subsidies, the budget reduces non-defense discretionary spending by 9 percent in real terms over 5 years. As just a few examples, we are reducing funding for Federal building construction; for the Corps of Engineers (as part of our effort to target new construction to projects that are national priorities); for P.L. 480 farm subsidies (farm incomes are at record levels); and for Clean Coal Technology projects that are no longer economically viable. We're also cutting USDA buildings and facilities, international conferences and contingencies, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and GSA Operations.

Q: DOESN'T YOUR BUDGET ACHIEVE 75 PERCENT OF ITS SAVINGS IN THE FINAL TWO YEARS?

- A:**
- Our budget is not backloaded. Just take a look at our record. We've already cut the deficit from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$107 billion last year. When the President took office, the deficit had to be cut by a cumulative \$2.75 trillion between 1993 and 2002 in order to reach balance by 2002. We have already locked in \$2.5 trillion of those savings, and this budget would lock in the extra \$250 billion needed. *The fact is that we've done most of the work in our first 4 years.*
 - We are making the hard decisions now. We are locking in savings of \$350 billion over the next 5 years -- including \$137 billion in discretionary spending and \$100 billion in Medicare savings (\$138 billion over 6 years) -- and cutting the deficit by \$252 billion.
 - As with any credible budget plan, the savings from making those hard decisions now grow over time. Our savings are not backloaded: 67 percent of the \$350 billion in savings occur in the last two years. That's within the range that Robert Reischauer, the former director of the CBO, has proposed as showing that the budget cuts are smooth and *not* backloaded. And over 6 years, only 61.7 percent of our savings occur in the final two years.

Q: DOESN'T YOUR BUDGET FAIL TO BALANCE UNDER CBO ASSUMPTIONS?

- A:**
- We have submitted a plan that balances the budget in 2002 under our assumptions. Our assumptions have proven to be conservative over the past four years: *every year, the deficit has been lower and growth has been higher than we had predicted.* Our current assumptions are equally prudent and conservative.
 - Since we took office, the actual deficit has on average been about \$50 billion lower than we had projected the year before. CBO has been less accurate: they have overestimated the deficit by \$59 billion on average.
 - It is important that the numbers we use as part of a balanced budget agreement be credible and conservative -- and that they are supported by both the markets and the public. Our projections for GDP growth and inflation over the next five years match those of the Blue Chip private sector consensus.
 - If, despite our expectations, our assumptions do not prove correct, we will pursue an expedited process with Congress to agree on how to close any budget gap. And in order to ensure that we eliminate the deficit in 2002, we have identified precisely what steps would be taken by statute if our assumptions prove inaccurate and the expedited process with Congress doesn't work. Specifically, most of our tax cut proposals would sunset in 2001, and a 2.25 percent across-the-board reduction in spending (except Social Security) would be triggered. The discretionary spending reductions would start in 2001 and the reductions in mandatory programs would begin in 2002.

Q: YOU HAVE INCLUDED A HOME HEALTH CARE TRANSFER GIMMICK IN THE BUDGET. HOW CAN YOU POSSIBLY DEFEND IT?

- A:**
- Let's be clear: our savings of \$138 billion in Medicare over 6 years (\$100 billion over 5 years) does *not* include the home health care transfer from Part A to Part B of the program. The \$138 billion is the net reduction of Medicare spending relative to the budget baseline -- and thus is the amount by which our Medicare changes contribute to deficit reduction. The transfer does not contribute to the \$252 net deficit reduction in our package.
 - The policy you mentioned was in our budget last year, and it was in the House Republican budget in 1995 that every Republican in the House voted for.
 - Shifting long-term home health visits (other than the first 100 visits following a hospitalization) away from Part A of the Medicare program makes sense because home health care has increasingly become a chronic care benefit not linked to hospitalization. It was also the established policy prior to the 1980s. And it protects the Medicare Trust Fund until 2007, while not imposing harmful cuts on hospitals or other priorities, or excessive burdens on beneficiaries.

[Background: Originally designed as a post-acute care benefit for beneficiaries who had been hospitalized, home health care has increasingly become a chronic care benefit, not linked to hospitalization. Our proposal restores the original split of home health care benefits so that the first 100 home health visits following a 3-day hospitalization would be reimbursed by Part A and all other visits -- including those not following hospitalization -- would be reimbursed by Part B.]

Q: FOLLOW: IF THE HOME HEALTH TRANSFER IS NOT A GIMMICK, THEN WHY DON'T YOU INCLUDE IT AS PART OF THE PART B PREMIUM?

A:

- We have always been concerned about out-of-pocket costs for Medicare beneficiaries. Older Americans spend, on average, 20 percent of their income on health care and three-fourths have incomes lower than \$25,000. We have to be careful that as we reform the Medicare program, we do not place undue burden on lower-income seniors.

Q. DOESN'T YOUR BUDGET CREATE \$60 BILLION IN NEW ENTITLEMENTS?

A.

- No. My budget actually *saves* \$121 billion in entitlement spending over the next 5 years.

- We are proposing some new additions to our health care programs, but they are aimed at reducing the number of uninsured Americans and are *not* open-ended entitlements. For example:

-- Our program to provide health insurance for unemployed workers is capped. The program is structured as a grants program to States. While there are provisions to help States that have unanticipated increases in unemployment, there is an overall Federal cap on spending that cannot be breached. Moreover, the program is sunset after 4 years.

-- There are no new entitlements in children's health as well. The children's health initiative also contains no new individual entitlement. It provides States with grants that, by law, will not exceed \$750 million in each year. Medicaid spending itself, under my plan, will be capped for the first time in its history. The Federal funding limits are set based on the number of people covered so that States — not the Federal government — make the decisions about coverage.

- We are also proposing some changes to the welfare reform legislation that was enacted last year, but our purpose is to fix unnecessary and damaging provisions in that legislation -- involving legal immigrants and Food Stamp recipients. We do not view these changes as new spending or new entitlements.
- It is ironic that we are sometimes criticized for phasing out new proposals -- such as school construction -- and simultaneously for creating permanent new mandatory spending programs. Our phase-outs are designed to allow an evaluation of how well the new programs are working -- and we have been careful to avoid creating permanent new entitlements without knowing the effects.

Q: WHY DO YOU ELIMINATE MANY OF YOUR NEW PROGRAMS BEFORE 2002?

A.

- Many of our proposals -- such as school construction, welfare to work, skill grants, and health insurance for the unemployed -- are new programs. They are untried. We want to see how they work before the government funds these initiatives permanently.
- For example, our school construction initiative -- providing \$5 billion over 4 years -- is explicitly designed to jump-start \$20 billion in local projects. The Federal government has traditionally not been involved in school construction and renovation; our proposal is therefore not supposed to be a permanent Federal program.

*F-Crime
Talking points*

**FEDERAL INVESTIGATIONS OF FIRES AND ACTS
OF DESECRATION AT HOUSES OF WORSHIP
(As of June 3, 1996)**

o Investigation of fires and incidents of desecration at houses of worship are a top priority of the Justice Department.

o Since 1990, we have actively investigated fires and incidents of desecration at 60 different houses of worship located in 15 states across the country. In most instances, the investigations have been handled cooperatively by ATF, FBI, state and local authorities.

o With well over 200 federal, state and local investigators actively assigned to these investigations, this is the largest current civil rights investigations and one of the largest criminal investigations of any kind. In a number of incidents, task forces have been established of federal, state and local authorities.

o Of the 60 incidents, 20 have been solved:

o 8 have resulted in successful federal prosecutions and have been closed.

o 5 incidents have resulted in successful prosecutions by local officials and the cases are closed.

o Local charges have been filed in 5 other incidents.

o Two investigations were closed after it was discovered that the fires were accidental.

o A total of 33 incidents have been reported thus far in 1996. One has been closed and arrests have been made in three others. The remainder are under active investigation.

o A total of 16 incidents were reported in 1995. Of them, 6 have been closed, three through local prosecution, two through federal prosecution, and one was determined to be accidental. Ten remain open and under active investigation.

o The Civil Rights Division prosecutes church arsons or desecrations of houses of worship primarily under 18 U.S.C. 241, 18 U.S.C. 247, 18 U.S.C. 248 (a) (2), and 18 U.S.C. 844.

**FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF FIRES AT PREDOMINANTLY
AFRICAN-AMERICAN CHURCHES SINCE JANUARY 1995**

**NUMBER OF ALL CHURCH FIRES INVESTIGATED BY CRT SINCE 1995:
43 OF THOSE, 34 WERE PREDOMINANTLY AFRICAN-AMERICAN CHURCHES**

9 IN 1995; 25 IN 1996

2 WERE DEEMED TO BE ACCIDENTAL

5 HAVE RESULTED IN ARRESTS (STILL CONSIDERED OPEN)

2 HAVE RESULTED IN FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS

AN ADDITIONAL 2 FIRES OCCURRED AT MIXED RACE CHURCHES

**Full Gospel Pentecostal (Washington) (racially mixed in AA neighborhood) (1995)
(still under investigation)**

First Southern Baptist (Tucson, Arizona) (1996) (still under investigation)

FIRES AT AFRICAN-AMERICAN/MIXED RACE CHURCHES IN 13 STATES

Alabama	New York
Arizona	North Carolina
Georgia	South Carolina
Louisiana	Tennessee
Mississippi	Virginia
New Jersey	Texas
Washington	

CLOSED CASES

Fires in 1995

Jerusalem Baptist (Obligee, Alabama) (accid.; furnace fire)

Friendship Missionary Baptist (Tennessee; federal prosec.)

Canaan AME (" ; ")

Fires in 1996

St. Paul Primitive (Lauderdale, Mississippi) (accid.; cigarette fire)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

**The President will address the issue of the church bombings in his radio
address this Saturday, June 8th.**

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S
FISCAL YEAR 1998
BALANCED BUDGET**

Summary Documents

February 1997

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PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FY 1998 BALANCED BUDGET

Summary Talking Points: February 6, 1997

A BALANCED BUDGET THAT REFLECTS AMERICA'S VALUES. President Clinton's budget demonstrates that we can move the country beyond the false choices of the past -- and that we can finish the job of balancing the budget, to lower interest rates and keep the economy growing, while still investing in key priorities such as education that help the American people thrive and our economy grow.

A DETAILED PLAN TO BALANCE THE BUDGET IN 5 YEARS.

- **Protect and Strengthen Medicare & Medicaid.** Extend the life of the Medicare Trust Fund well into the next century. Protect the fundamental guarantee of health benefits for the disabled, nursing home residents, & strengthen health coverage for children.
- **Invest in Education -- our nation's number 1 priority for preparing for the next century.**
- **Strengthen environmental protections.**
- **Build on the Vice-President's efforts to make our government work better and cost less.**
- **Provide middle-class tax relief to pay for education, health care, to help raise a child and buy and sell a home.**

BUILD ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S RECORD ON DEFICIT REDUCTION.

- We have cut the deficit by 63% after it had quadrupled during the previous 12 years.
- We now have a smaller deficit as a share of GDP than any other major country in the world.
- FY98 budget builds on this progress and reaches balance by 2002 while investing in the future.

MEETING REPUBLICANS HALFWAY ON MEDICARE.

On difficult issues such as Medicare reforms, the President shows that he is serious about reaching a bipartisan agreement to balance the budget.

- **The President's Balanced Budget uses responsible Medicare policies to strengthen the life of the Trust Fund without placing unnecessary burdens on beneficiaries.** The President's plan achieves \$100 billion of savings over 5 years (\$138 billion over 6 years) through several reforms including reducing reimbursement to managed care. The plan also guarantees the solvency of the Part A trust fund until 2007 while maintaining choice and the high-quality of Medicare services.

TAX CUTS FOR FAMILIES WHEN THEY NEED IT MOST.

The President's budget provides about **\$100 billion of tax cuts over the next five years** to help families:

- Raise their **children** (\$500 per child),
- Send them to **college** (\$1,500 HOPE Scholarship and \$10,000 tuition tax deduction),
- Save for the **future** (penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs for education and first homes; tax-free savings for education through combined use of the tuition tax deduction and education IRA);
- Buy and sell their **homes by the exclusion of \$500,000 of capital gains** on the sale of the home,
- **Move from welfare** to work with tax incentives to businesses, by allowing employers a 50% credit on the first \$10,000 of annual wages that they pay to long-term welfare recipients.
- And tax incentives to boost **investment** in distressed areas and promote hiring of the economically disadvantaged.

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE. The President's budget maintains our critical priorities by increasing our investments in health care, education and training, the environment and science and technology. It also establishes new initiatives important new initiatives to help prepare America for the 21st century.

Health Care:

- Helps an estimated **3.3 million families, including 700,000 children**, keep their health care coverage for up to six months until their breadwinners find new jobs.
- Provides **health insurance coverage** for millions of children who are uninsured.
- Invests more in the **Ryan White AIDS program** and in **biomedical research** at NIH to find ways to prevent and treat diseases.
- Establishes a new **Alzheimer's respite benefit** within Medicare and provides for an **annual mammogram** without copayments.

Education and Training:

- Increases funding for **Head Start** by 55%, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.3 billion in FY98.
- Increases **GOALS 2000** funding by 26% to help states raise educational achievement.
- Doubles funding to \$500 million next year for the **Technology Literacy Challenge** and a related program to help ensure that all children are technology literate by the turn of the century.
- Includes the largest increase in the maximum **Pell Grant scholarship** in two decades, a \$1.7 billion increase in aid over FY97, and expanded eligibility for at least 348,000 more students.
- Creates the **America Reads Challenge** to help insure that all children can read well and independently by the end of third grade (\$2.75 billion over five years.)
- Creates a \$5 billion new **school construction** fund over four years to spur \$20 billion in school construction and renovation.

Environment:

- Funds the **Kalamazoo Initiative** to protect communities from **toxic pollution** by the 2000.
- Increases funds for the **National Park System** to help improve park facilities and further protect our national and cultural treasures.

Crime:

- Funds **17,000 more police**, helping to move towards the President's goal of 100,000 new police by the year 2000.
- Increases funds for the Drug Courts initiative, for drug testing, for the **Safe and Drug-Free Schools** initiative and other programs to fight drugs.
- Funds **7,359 Border Patrol agents** -- 85% more than in FY93 -- to control illegal immigration.

A BALANCED BUDGET PLAN THAT CLOSSES LOOPHOLES AND SPECIAL INTEREST PROVISIONS.

To protect priorities like Medicare, Medicaid, education and the environment, the President believes we should also be closing loopholes and special interest provisions.

- The President's budget proposes approximately **\$34 billion** of business tax base broadeners, tax loophole closers and tax compliance measures for FY 1998-2002.

LET'S BUILD ON OUR PROGRESS.

We have cut the deficit by 63%. Deficit reduction has reduced interest rates, and spurred strong investment and the creation of over 11 million new jobs. Now, we must work together to achieve a real and solid balanced budget that keeps America strong and growing.

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET CUTS \$252 BILLION OVER 5 YEARS

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BUDGET:

- ⇒ **PRODUCES \$350 BILLION IN SAVINGS OVER 5 YEARS**
- ⇒ **CUTS NET SPENDING BY \$275 BILLION**
- ⇒ **CUTS NET SPENDING, INCLUDING CORPORATE SUBSIDIES, BY \$309 BILLION**
- ⇒ **CUTS THE DEFICIT BY \$252 BILLION**

THE BUDGET SAVES \$350 BILLION OVER 5 YEARS, INCLUDING:

- It saves **\$137 billion** in discretionary spending, by cutting unnecessary and lower-priority spending areas;
- It saves **\$100 billion** in Medicare (**\$138 billion** over six years), extending the life of the Part A Trust Fund to 2007 while maintaining the high-quality of Medicare services. It also saves \$9 billion in Medicaid -- \$22 billion in gross savings offset by a \$13 billion related to the welfare reform law and new children's health initiatives.
- It saves \$34 billion by reducing corporate subsidies.

THE BUDGET CUTS THE DEFICIT BY \$252 BILLION:

- It cuts taxes by **\$98 billion**, providing tax relief to tens of millions of middle-income Americans and small businesses, while extending several expired tax provisions.

AREA	SAVINGS OVER 5 YEARS, 1998-2002
<i>Discretionary spending</i>	\$137.4 billion
<i>Medicare</i>	\$100.2 billion*
<i>Medicaid</i>	\$9.3 billion**
<i>Spectrum sales/mandatory spending</i>	\$11.8 billion
<i>Net interest</i>	\$15.9 billion
NET SPENDING CUTS	\$275 billion
<i>Corporate subsidies</i>	\$34.3 billion
TOTAL CUTS INCLUDING CORPORATE LOOPHOLES	\$309 billion
<i>Extending tax provisions</i>	\$41.7 billion
TOTAL SAVINGS	\$350 billion
<i>Tax cuts</i>	-\$98.4 billion
TOTAL DEFICIT REDUCTION	\$252 billion

* \$138 billion over six years

** \$22 billion in gross savings offset by \$13 billion additional spending for children's health and other initiatives

SELECTED CLINTON ADMINISTRATION DISCRETIONARY INVESTMENTS

INITIATIVE	FY93-FY97 INVESTMENT	IMPACT	FY98 BUDGET
EDUCATION AND TRAINING: <i>The President's FY98 Budget increases funding 33% for major education and training discretionary programs compared to FY93, providing \$51 billion for all FY98 education & training.</i>			
Goals 2000	<i>Created Goals 2000 to support state-developed academic standards and school reform, supporting reform in 1,000 schools in 1994.</i>	<i>Goals 2000 is now supporting school reforms in all 50 states.</i>	<i>Increases funding 26% in FY98 to \$620 million, supporting standards-based reform in 16,000 public schools across the 50 states.</i>
Technology Literacy Challenge (TLC)	<i>Created and funded in FY97 at \$200 million to help ensure that all children are technologically literate by the dawn of the 21st century.</i>	<i>Funds state-wide plans to wire schools, train teachers, and purchase educational software and on-line resources.</i>	<i>More than doubles funding in FY98 to \$425 million and provides \$2 billion over 5 years. Provides \$500 million for the TLC and a related grant program in FY98.</i>
Pell Grants	<i>Increased the maximum Pell Grant 17%, from \$2,300 in FY93 to \$2,700 in FY97, increasing college opportunities for low-income students.</i>	<i>3.7 million low-income students currently receive Pell Grants of up to \$2,700.</i>	<i>Increases the grant from \$2,700 to \$3,000 in FY98 -- the largest increase in two decades. Provides \$1.7 billion more aid in FY98 than FY97, making 348,000 more families eligible.</i>
Dislocated Worker Assistance	<i>Doubled funding for dislocated workers, from \$651 million in FY93 to \$1,286 million in FY97. Will assist 580,000 workers this year.</i>	<i>Provides 274,000 more workers in FY97 with job training and search services to help them find jobs more quickly.</i>	<i>Increases funding to \$1,350 million to serve 605,200 dislocated workers in FY98, double then number in FY93.</i>
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH:			
Head Start	<i>Increased funding 43% from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.0 billion in FY97. Created the Early Head Start program in 1994 to support zero-3 year olds and their families.</i>	<i>Serves 800,000 low-income 3- and 4-year olds this year, including thousands of 0-3 year-olds and their families.</i>	<i>Provides a \$324 million increase in FY98, serving 122,100 more children than in FY93 while continuing to increase program quality and the 0-3 program, and on track to serve 1 million children in 2002.</i>
WIC Supplemental Nutrition Program	<i>Increased funding nearly \$1 billion or 34% to \$3.83 billion in FY97. Provides nutrition packages, nutrition education and health referrals to low-income pregnant women, infants, and children.</i>	<i>Expanded participation by 1.7 million since 1993, or 30% with the requested supplemental, from 5.7 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children.</i>	<i>Increases funding to \$4.1 billion to achieve the President's goal of full participation by the end of FY98. Research shows that WIC prenatal services save Medicaid much more by reducing health care costs in the first 60 days after birth.</i>
Ryan White AIDS Treatment	<i>Increased funding 158%, to \$996 million in FY97. Provides grants to states and to 49 hard-hit cities, double the number in FY93.</i>	<i>This program may be partly responsible for the 30% decline in AIDS deaths in NYC in 1996.</i>	<i>Provides a 221% increase for State AIDS Drug Assistance since 1996 to expand access to effective new medications to those who could not otherwise afford them.</i>
National Institutes of Health	<i>Increased funding 23%, to \$12.7 billion in FY97. NIH now supports 32,000 grants in more than 1,700 universities, medical schools, and other research institutions.</i>	<i>Research has contributed to major advances in treating people with HIV and in medications for Alzheimer's disease.</i>	<i>Increases funding by \$337 million to maintain NIH's leadership in medical research.</i>

INITIATIVE	FY93-97 INVESTMENT	IMPACT	FY98 BUDGET
ENVIRONMENT:			
Superfund	Reformed program, cut cleanup costs 20%, cleaned up 260 toxic waste sites in the last 4 years.	Cleaned up more sites in the last 4 years than in the previous 12.	Increases funding 50% from FY97 to clean up an additional 500 sites by the year 2000 -- 2/3 of all listed sites.
Environmental Enforcement	Increased funding 12% to \$3.1 billion for EPA operations including enforcement.	Will cut chemical plant toxic air emissions 90% and enforced.	Standards to cut chemical plant toxic air emissions 90%, stronger enforcement.
National Parks	Increased operations funding 17% to \$1.2 billion. 4% increase in the number of parks since 1993.	Maintaining parks for 275 million annual visitors.	Increases funding 6% to increase maintenance and keep up with increasing visitorship.
COMMUNITY:			
AmeriCorps National Service	Created the AmeriCorps in 1993 to enable young people to earn money for college while serving their communities.	Enabled 70,000 young people to earn money for college through services in 3 years.	Funds 35,000 participants and increases funding 31% to provide tutor coordinators for the President's America Reads Challenge.
Community Development Institutions	Created Community Development Financial Institutions Fund to expand access to credit and capital to distressed communities.	Awarded \$37 million in financial and technical assistance to 32 CDFIs in 1996.	Increases funding 150% to \$125 million in FY98, and invests \$1 billion over the next 5 years.
EZs/ECs	Created the first federal Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities in 1994, providing assistance to distressed urban and rural communities.	Designated 105 EZs/ECs, providing \$2.5 billion in tax incentives & \$1 billion in funding over 5 years.	Proposes to double the number of EZ/ECs with a second round of designations, and tax incentives to spur the clean up and development of "brownfield" industrial sites.
CRIME:			
Community Policing: COPS	Created COPS program in 1994 Crime Bill to put 100,000 more community police on the streets.	Will have funded 64,000 police by the end of FY97.	Proposes funding for an additional 17,000 officers, on track to fund 100,000 by the year 2000.
Federal Prisons	Increased funding 62% to \$1.4 billion in FY97 to open new federal prisons.	Reduced overcrowding while prison population expanded 38%.	Continues to increase funding for new federal prisons and to continue to reduce overcrowding.
INS Border Patrols	More than doubled funding to \$729 million in FY97.	6,859 border patrol agents -- 2,894 more.	Funds 7,359 agents -- 85% more than in FY93.
TECHNOLOGY:			
Advanced Technology Program	Increased funding 231% to \$225 million in FY97 to develop new technologies with private sector.	Funds high risk technologies w/ large potential public benefit.	\$50 million increase to support about 90 new projects with 200 new participants.
Manufacturing Extension	Increased funding 428%, expanding from 7 to 78 extension centers.	Providing technical expertise to smaller manufacturers.	Increases funding an additional 29% in FY98 to help more small manufacturers increase sales & jobs.
NII and Next Generation Internet	Created the National Information Infrastructure program in 1994, funded at \$21 million in FY97.	NII supports innovative telecom demonstration projects.	Increases NII and proposes \$100 million for the next generation Internet: 100-1,000 faster than today's Internet.

SUMMARY OF TAX CUTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

\$100 BILLION IN TAX CUTS. President Clinton's 1998 budget provides nearly \$100 billion of tax cuts through FY 2002, including a child credit for middle-income families; tax cuts for education and training; expanded IRAs; targeted home-ownership tax cut; and tax incentives to boost investment in distressed areas and to promote hiring of the economically disadvantaged.

MIDDLE-CLASS TAX CUTS (\$90.8 BILLION). These proposals will help middle-class families pay the bills, raise their children, send them to college, upgrade their skills, and save for retirement.

- **Tax Credit for Dependent Children (\$46.7 billion):** Phased-in \$500 tax credit for dependent children.
- **Education and Training Tax Incentive (\$38.6 billion):** HOPE Scholarship tax credits of up to \$1,500 per year, for first two years of post-secondary education; a \$10,000 tax deduction for post-secondary education and training; income exclusion for forgiveness of certain student loans; and extending the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance, reinstating exclusion for graduate courses, and providing small businesses a 10% income tax credit for employee education expenses.
- **Expand Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) (\$5.5 billion):** Double, over time, the income limits on deductible IRAs; expand penalty-free withdrawals to cover post-secondary education, unemployment expenses, and first-time home purchases; and add new "special" back-loaded IRAs.

TARGETED HOME-OWNERSHIP TAX CUT (\$1.5 BILLION). Allow exclusion of \$500,000 (\$250,000 singles) of capital gains from selling a home. This would exempt over 99% of home sales from capital gains taxes and dramatically simplify taxes and record-keeping for over 60 million homeowners.

TAX INCENTIVES FOR DISTRESSED AREAS (\$2.4 BILLION)

- **"Brownfields" Initiative:** Allow immediate expensing of certain costs to encourage firms to clean up abandoned, contaminated industrial properties in distressed urban & rural areas.
- **Incentives to Empower Communities:** Stimulate revitalization of economically distressed urban & rural communities by designating 20 additional Empowerment Zones and 80 additional Enterprise Communities, providing new tax incentives, additional small business expensing, and new private activity bonds.
- **Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Tax Credit:** Provide \$100 million of credits to be allocated among equity investors in community development banks.

WELFARE-TO-WORK INITIATIVE (\$0.6 BILLION). To encourage hiring of long-term welfare recipients, provide a new welfare-to-work credit through September 30, 2000. It would allow employers a 50% credit on the first \$10,000 of annual wages that they pay to long-term welfare recipients for up to two years. Also expand the Work Opportunity Tax Credit to include certain able-bodied adults, ages 18-50.

SMALL BUSINESS AND FARM ESTATE TAX RELIEF (\$0.7 BILLION). To address cash-flow problems that may arise upon the death of a farmer or small business owner, increase the amount of property eligible for a favorable interest rate on deferred tax from \$1 million to \$2.5 million.

OTHER INITIATIVES. Extend for one year expiring tax provisions (R&E credit, Work Opportunity Tax Credit, others) (\$2.7 billion). Modify statutes of limitations on tax refunds to treat the disabled fairly (\$0.05 billion). Revitalize DC with tax incentives (\$0.26 billion) and provide a more efficient and effective tax incentive for Puerto Rico (\$0.417 billion). Allow FSC software benefits for computer software licenses (\$0.56 billion).

THE PRESIDENT'S MEDICARE REFORM PACKAGE

President Clinton's balanced budget balances our values and protects our priorities. It achieves \$100 billion in real scorable savings over 5 years, places no undue burdens on beneficiaries, modernizes and improves the program, and extends the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to 2007. This plan meets Republicans halfway -- and they have responded in a constructive and positive manner. The President looks forward to working with both Congressional Democrats and Republicans in a bipartisan process to protect Medicare.

The President's plan reforms and improves Medicare by:

- **Extending the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to 2007.**
- **Bringing the program into the 21st century by:**
 - ⇒ *Providing more choice by establishing new private health plan options.*
 - ⇒ *Establishing market-oriented purchasing for Medicare including new prospective payment systems and competitive bidding authority and centers of excellence to improve quality and cut back on costs.*
- **Adding Medigap protections to increase the security of Medicare beneficiaries.**

The President's plan explicitly:

- **Saves \$34 billion by reducing reimbursement to managed care** through a phased in reduction in HMO payment rates and an indirect reduction in HMO payments associated with the traditional fee-for-service cuts.
- **Saves \$33 billion in hospital expenditures through reductions in hospital updates, capital payments etc.**
- **Saves about \$14 billion over 5 years through the transition to and establishment of a new prospective payment system and other programmatic changes in reimbursement to home health care.**
- **Saves about \$7 billion over 5 years through the transition to and establishment of a new prospective payment system and other programmatic changes in reimbursement to nursing home facilities.**
- **Saves about \$7 billion over 5 years through a modification of physician updates.**
- **Saves about \$9 billion over 5 years through new provisions to combat fraud and abuse.**
- **Saves about \$10 billion over 5 years by extending current law that sets the Part B premium at 25% of program costs.**
- **Invests \$15 billion over 5 years in preventive health care to improve seniors' health status, in establishing a new Alzheimer's respite benefit starting in 1998 and in buying down excessive outpatient copayments to the traditional 20% level.**

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S RECORD ON DEFICIT REDUCTION

- **CUT THE DEFICIT BY 63 PERCENT.** President Clinton has reduced the budget deficit by 63 percent -- from \$290 billion in FY 1992 to \$107 billion in FY 1996. [Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]
- **LOWEST DEFICIT SINCE THE EARLY 1970'S.** The deficit has fallen from 4.7 percent of GDP in FY 1992 to 1.4 percent in FY 1996 -- the lowest for any year since 1974. [Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]
- **LOWEST DEFICIT OF ANY MAJOR ECONOMY.** The total U.S. deficit in 1996 as a percentage of the economy was lower than for any other major country. [OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December 1996.]
- **MAKING GOVERNMENT MORE EFFICIENT.** Federal employment has fallen by 275,000 from its 1993 base. Federal employment as a share of total employment is the smallest it has been since the early 1930's. [Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]

AS A RESULT OF PRESIDENT CLINTON'S EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE DEFICIT, ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE HAS IMPROVED DRAMATICALLY:

- **INVESTMENT BOOM.** Deficit reduction has lowered interest rates and spurred investment. Equipment investment has grown by 10 percent per year under President Clinton -- faster than any Administration since John F. Kennedy was President. [Based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce.]
- **EMPLOYMENT BOOM.** Since January 1993, the economy has added more than 11 million new jobs - a faster rate of job growth than under any Republican Administration since the Roaring 1920's. [Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.]
- **THE LOWEST COMBINED RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION SINCE JOHNSON.** The combined rate of unemployment and inflation has been lower under President Clinton than for any Administration since Lyndon Johnson was President. [Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.]

THE EXPERTS AGREE THAT ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE HAS BEEN REMARKABLE;

- ✓ **Money Magazine:** President Clinton has "presided over the kind of economic progress any Republican President would be proud to post." [*Money Magazine*, August 1996]
- ✓ **Paul Volcker, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve:** "It's been a remarkable period of steady growth, low inflation and low unemployment." [8/3/96]
- ✓ **Allen Sinai, a leading economic forecaster:** "When the history book on this business cycle upturn is written, it will go down as the best ever, compared with other post-World War II upturns." [10/23/96]

THE FACTS ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

SPENDING IS LOWER TODAY UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH:

- **FEDERAL SPENDING WAS LOWER IN 1996 -- AND IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN LOWER IN 1997 -- THAN IN ANY YEAR SINCE 1979.** Federal outlays as a share of GDP were lower in 1996 than in any year since 1979. And current projections suggest no increase in outlays as a percent of GDP during 1997. Outlays under President Clinton have been a smaller share of GDP than under Reagan or Bush. [Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]
- **SINCE PASSAGE OF PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 1993 DEFICIT REDUCTION PACKAGE, EXPECTED GOVERNMENT SPENDING BETWEEN 1993 AND 2002 HAS FALLEN BY MORE THAN \$1.4 TRILLION.** The President's budget will cut net spending by an additional \$275 billion by 2002 -- for a total spending cut between 1993 and 2002 of more than \$1.7 trillion. That's about \$25,000 for a family of four. [Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]
- **GROWTH IN TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING HAS BEEN LOWER UNDER CLINTON THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH.** Real Federal outlays have grown by 0.7 percent per year under President Clinton -- lower than under President Bush (2.6 percent per year) or President Reagan (2.6 percent per year). [Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]
- **WHILE MAINTAINING CRUCIAL INVESTMENTS IN PEOPLE, REAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING HAS FALLEN UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON -- A BETTER RECORD THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH.** Real discretionary outlays have *fallen* by 2.5 percent per year under President Clinton -- lower than under President Bush or Reagan. [Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]
- **NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING IS NOW A SMALLER SHARE OF THE ECONOMY THAN IN 8 OF THE 12 YEARS UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH.** Non-defense discretionary outlays are now lower than in 8 of the 12 Reagan-Bush years. With the President's balanced budget plan, non-defense discretionary outlays will fall by 9 percent in real terms between 1997 and 2002. [Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]

⇒ **SPENDING GROWTH LOWER UNDER CLINTON THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH**

	Federal outlays (% of GDP)	Real growth in Federal outlays (percent per year)
CLINTON	21.3	0.7
BUSH	22.1	2.6
REAGAN	22.5	2.6

[Based on data from OMB, *FY 1998 Budget*, February 1997.]

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS: ESTABLISHING A CREDIBLE RECORD OVER THE PAST 4 YEARS

- **A RECORD OF CREDIBLE FORECASTS.** For the past four years, the Clinton Administration has used middle-of-the-road economic forecasts for budgetary purposes. *For four years in a row, growth has been higher and the deficit has been smaller than we had projected.*
- **ACTUAL DEFICITS HAVE BEEN SMALLER THAN WE PREDICTED.** Between FY 1994 and FY 1996, the actual deficit has on average been about \$50 billion lower than we had projected the year before. CBO has been less accurate: their estimates have been off by \$59 billion on average.
- **THE 1996 DATA CONFIRM THE CREDIBILITY OF OUR FORECASTS.** The most recently available economic data confirm the credibility of our forecasts. **Our estimates of growth and the deficit for 1996 were too cautious --** and turned out to be more accurate than the Congressional Budget Office's forecasts.
 - In last year's budget, we projected that real growth during 1996 would be 2.2 percent. But the GDP data released last Friday indicate that growth in 1996 was 2.5 percent (on a year-over-year basis). While both the Administration's forecast and the CBO's forecast were conservative, ours was more accurate (CBO had predicted 2.0 percent). Over the past four years, our real GDP forecasts have been more accurate than CBO's.
 - The FY 1996 deficit was smaller than we had projected. Our projection for the FY 1996 deficit was \$170 billion in February 1994 and \$197 billion in February 1995. CBO's projections were \$177 billion in February 1994 and \$211 billion in February 1995. The actual deficit was only \$107 billion. Again, while both the Administration and CBO forecasts were conservative, ours were more accurate.
- **NO MORE ROSY SCENARIOS.** As in each of the four years that we have been in office, our estimates of growth in 1996 were thus too low and our estimates of the deficit too high -- confirming that the Clinton Administration does not use rosy scenarios for its budget projections.
- **MAINSTREAM PROJECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.** Our forecasts for the next 5 years are also mainstream and conservative. For key budgetary variables such as GDP growth (2.2 percent per year) and GDP inflation (2.6 percent per year), **our assumptions match those of the Blue Chip private sector consensus.** While we think that the economy can grow faster than these forecasts would suggest, we continue to use prudent projections for budgetary purposes.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION
HIGHER EDUCATION INITIATIVES

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	IMPACT
<i>Pell Grant Increase and Expansion</i>	Largest increase in two decades -- from \$2700 to \$3000. Combined with the FY97 increase, the scholarship has increased \$530 -- from \$2,470 in FY 96.	\$1.7 billion more than the FY97 appropriation -- a 25% increase in aid.	Over 3.6 million students now eligible will receive an increase up to \$300. This increase will also make an additional 130,000 families eligible for the grant.
<i>Pell Grant Expansion for Older, Low-Income Students</i>	Increases eligibility so any student from a low-income family can receive a Pell Grant.	\$3.9 billion over five years.	An additional 218,000 low-income students generally aged 24 or over will be newly eligible for Pell Grants. 891,000 students will receive an average increase of over \$800.
<i>Cut in Student Loan Fees</i>	Cuts loan fees from 4% to 2% on need-based Stafford loans -- and to 3% on other loans for students and parents.	\$2.6 billion over five years.	Loan fees will be cut in half for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and by a quarter for 2.5 million other loans.
<i>Hope Scholarship Tax Credits</i>	Up to \$1500 per-student tax credit for tuition in student's first year and another \$1500 in the second year if student earns at least a B average.	\$18.6 billion from 1997-2002.	Expected to help 4.2 million middle-income students in 1998.
<i>\$10,000 Tax Deduction for Higher Education and Training</i>	Phases up to a \$10,000 maximum deduction Also available for training.	\$17.6 billion from 1997-2002.	Expected to help 8.1 million middle-income students in 1998.
<i>Tax-Free Education Savings</i>	Families with incomes up to \$100,000 would be eligible for IRAs, and could make penalty-free withdrawals for higher education.	Education specific estimates not available.	Combined with tax deduction, the IRA savings for higher education for middle-income families will never be taxed. Will make over 20 million families eligible for such a benefit.
<i>Community Service: Work Study</i>	President has called on colleges to commit half of the increased funding for work study to support community service jobs.	\$240 million increase over FY96; \$120 million for work-study community service in FY98	1 million College Work-Study slots by the year 2000, including 100,000, reading tutors.
<i>Community Service: Loan Forgiveness</i>	The President's budget provides tax relief for community service loan forgiveness.	\$15 million between 1997-2002.	Not available.
<i>Presidential Honors Scholarships</i>	One-year, \$1,000 scholarships for the top 5% of all high school graduates in the country.	\$132 million in FY98.	Benefits 132,000 students who graduate from high school next year.
<i>Educational Assistance from Employers</i>	Extends tax exclusion from employer-provided education assistance through 2000, for both undergraduate & graduate education. Also provides a tax credit to encourage small businesses to offer educational assistance to employees.	\$2.4 billion between 1997-2001.	Benefits 1.7 million employees a year.

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

**THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN
TO FIGHT RURAL CRIME**

- As part of it's comprehensive attack on crime in America, the Administration-backed Crime Bill ensures that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to anti-crime efforts.



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

DATE: 6-1-94

TO: CHRIS LIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 6218 Telephone No.: () 456 - 2923

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, June 1, 1994

FIGHTING DRUGS THROUGH THE CRIME BILL

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

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

CRIME BILL STATISTICS: FACT AND FICTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Chris
calling front

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AMERICANS SUPPORT THE 1994 CLINTON CRIME ACT

February 28, 1995

- ◆ Efforts to undo the 1994 Crime Act are out of step with the American people. A CBS/New York Times poll found that a majority of Americans are opposed to the current efforts by the Congress to repeal or alter many of the most important aspects of the 1994 Crime Act.

A substantial majority [of Americans] favor the ban on assault weapons that the Republicans have vowed to overturn, and most objected to a bill that has passed the House and would give towns and cities more discretion in spending money that was targeted by President Clinton specifically for more officers.

-- The New York Times, February 28, 1995

- ◆ A majority of Americans want 100,000 cops on the street. Rather than a block grant -- that could not guarantee that even one new police officer will be hired -- 53% of Americans prefer money to be dedicated to putting 100,000 cops on the streets of America.

"That was wrong [to pass the House Law Enforcement Block Grant]. Now the money won't hit the street like it should."

-- Gary Gasque, a registered Republican who responded to the poll.

- ◆ The vast majority of Americans favor the Clinton position on search warrants -- balancing the need for a search warrant with preventing the guilty from going free. The Administration supports a "good faith exception" for police officers who obtain a warrant to carry out a search. Evidence obtained in good faith and with a warrant should not be suppressed the guilty should not go free. 69% of the American people agree with this position and say that a search without a warrant is a BAD IDEA.

- ◆ Law makers should listen to the American people -- do not retreat on the fight against crime. As the Senate prepares to take up legislation that seeks to undo much of the 1994 Crime Act, they should weigh their positions carefully. To repeal the 100,000 Cops Program and other critical issues under the 1994 Crime Act would renege on the promise to the law enforcement community and to ordinary Americans to fight crime in a balanced, tough, and smart fashion. We must instead move forward in the fight against crime.

THE GOP

SENATOR DOLE, YOU'RE SWEATING

How the GOP front-runner is scrambling to reverse his slide

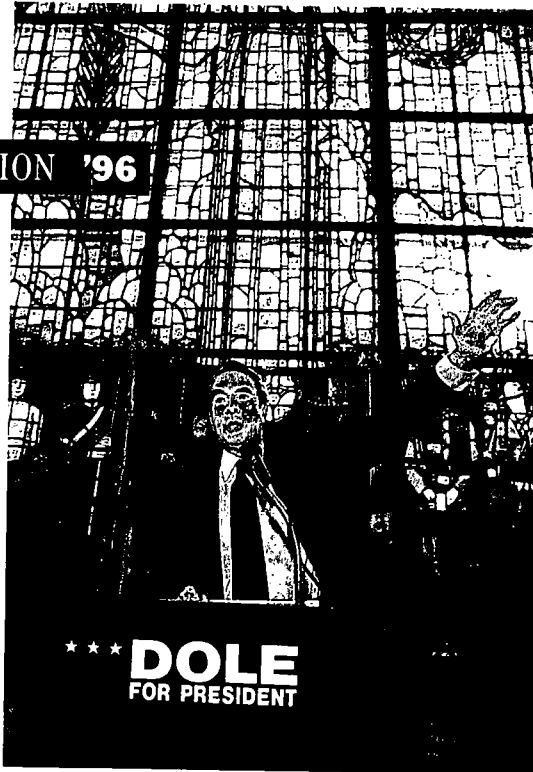
*FBI Callin
Walley*

As political events go, Bob Dole's Jan. 24 visit with cops in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, wasn't a barn burner. First, Police Chief Bud Byrne lauded a White House-backed program that helped him hire five new cops—a bill Dole opposed. Then came the moment photographers adore and politicians dread: trying on the funny hat. "Is it the right size?" Dole grouched as he awkwardly donned a baseball cap. "How bad is it?"

Pretty bad, senator. As early GOP contests loom in Iowa and New Hampshire amid rising unhappiness with the Presidential field, the Senate Majority Leader is discovering just how perilous the life of a front-runner can be. Dole's problems exploded on Jan. 23, when he gave a wobbly and wooden response to President Clinton's well-received State of the Union speech. Then came a spate of polls showing that millionaire publisher Steve Forbes was vaulting out of the pack (charts). Although Dole strategists privately scorn Forbes as "the geek," Forbes's charge has created a crisis of confidence in a politician who once seemed poised to capture the nomination without breaking a sweat.

"I'm not even sure I'm voting for myself," Dole wisecracked during his Iowa swing. Nobody on the Kansan's campaign team, though, is laughing. Dole placed a weak third in Alaska's

ELECTION '96



Jan. 27-29 straw poll behind commentator Patrick J. Buchanan and the free-spending Forbes. Then, in a special election on Jan. 30, Oregon voters turned a GOP Senate seat over to Democrat Ron Wyden, suggesting a hard fight ahead against President Clinton. "Dole is not the leader America needs right now," frets Gary W. Baker, 62, a Rochester (N.H.) school administrator, who nonetheless leans toward Dole. "He doesn't seem to give people hope."

Maybe not, but he does have some

striking advantages over rivals: solid grassroots organization, massive recognition, and loads of big-name endorsements. Dole also has a comeback plan. Key elements of his survival strategy:

■ **Hit back.** Dole believes his '88 campaign made a fatal mistake by not responding to George Bush's attack ads in New Hampshire. He won't lay back again. After Forbes whomped him for

ATTACKING
The senator, at a war memorial in Cedar Rapids, is starting to blast Forbes, known in the Dole camp as "the geek"

favoring tax increases and congressional perks and pay raises, he took to the airwaves to decry Forbes for "untested leadership" and "risky ideas."

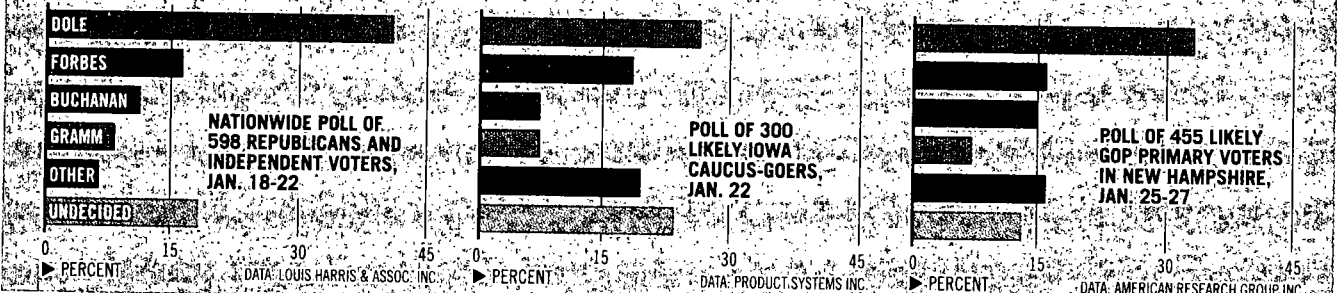
■ **Play up populist themes.** In coming days, Dole will contrast his hardscrabble roots with

Forbes' silver-spoon upbringing. At a recent rally in Clinton, Iowa, Dole pointedly mentioned that his parents scraped by on welfare during the Depression. Aides happily remind voters that Forbes's *père*, on the other hand, owned a yacht, a French chateau, and a jet called the Capitalist Tool. Dole claims Forbes's flat tax would "shift the tax burden from the superrich to middle-class Americans.... Those of you with a helicopter pad on your yacht, grab it."

Dole's people view Forbes as the only current threat for the nomination. "Ultimately, Dole has to take Forbes apart as a rich guy who's trying to buy an election," says one adviser. Forbes partisans say the attacks will only reinforce doubts about Dole. "He'll just get meaner, and that will hurt Dole," says Forbes pollster John McLaughlin.

■ **SOS to Christian conservatives.** Religious activists are nervous about Forbes, who has supported abortion rights and gays in the military. But their loyalties are split among Dole, Buchanan, Texas Senator Phil Gramm, and conservative activist Alan L. Keyes. Dole hopes the Forbes threat solidifies

AS THE PRIMARIES BEGIN, DOLE IS UNDER FIRE



says: "We might not increase [capital spending] at all from where we were in 1995 if business is not better."

The semiconductor industry could be among the most sensitive to an economic slowdown. With billions of dollars of new chip factories in the works, there could be a major glut if demand drops.

Given the rising share of PCS going into the home, the semiconductor industry may be getting "much more wired into the macro economy," says G. Dan Hutcheson, president of VLSI Research in San Jose. "If the economy goes into the tank, the industry will go with it."

Among computer makers, Compaq Computer Corp. is upbeat about 1996 sales, and plans to boost investment by almost 11%. However, there's no major bricks-and-mortar construction that cannot be deferred if its present optimism sours. "Because [most of] what we're doing is modifying current structures and adding equipment, we are flexible," says Compaq CFO Daryl J. White.

Some companies, still digesting their large 1995 investments, may be quite willing to cut back in 1996.

Southern Pacific Railroad Corp., for one, spent \$900 million on capital equipment last year, including 279 locomotives, the largest single order in railroad-industry history. In 1996, SP will bring spending down to \$350 million. Haggar Corp., the Dallas-based marketer of men's wear, spent \$31 million in 1995, much of it on a customer service center near Fort Worth. This year, says CFO Ralph A. Beattie, Haggar will shell out about \$6 million. Purchasers of heavy-duty trucks may be satiated as well: After a record-breaking 1995, North American production of heavy-duty

trucks will decline about 20% this year, says Adrian T. Dillon, chief financial and planning officer of Eaton Corp., a large supplier of truck parts.

Certainly the U.S. airline industry is being cautious. AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines Inc., has repeatedly said it won't buy new planes until it can lower its labor costs and get a better return on investment. As a result, AMR's capital spending will be down about 3% this year. And Continental, which just reported its highest quarterly profits ever, has deferred its orders from Boeing Co. from '96-'97 to '98-'99.

SHORT-TERM FEARS. Even when U.S. companies do boost capital spending, much of the new investment will go overseas. GE Capital Aircraft Leasing, which recently ordered \$4 billion in planes from Boeing, expects most customers to come from Asia. General Motors Corp., too, is looking abroad. "We expect U.S. capital spending to stay about the same," says J. Michael Losh, CFO at GM. "The growth in capital spending is overseas." GM is investing \$1 billion in a new carmaking venture in Shanghai.

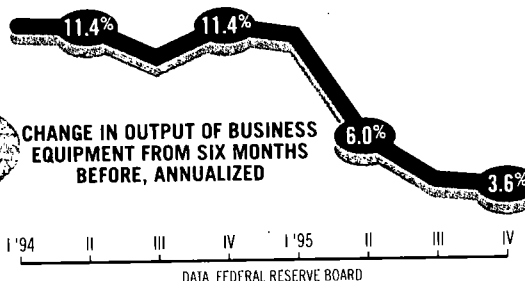
Where does capital spending remain strong? Despite falling capacity utilization, companies are still building new factories. Eaton, for example, is adding new facilities after years of packing more equipment into the same factory space. "We've crammed as much as we can" into existing buildings, says Dillon. Capital investment may stay strong in industries like steel, where factories are still running at full tilt. "We're busy, everyone's busy," says Dom DeSalvo, president of D&I Inc., a builder of steel mills that is erecting a big new plant for Nucor Corp. in Charlotte, N.C.

And Molex Inc. isn't backing off. The \$1.2 billion maker of connectors and switches set a \$200 million investment budget last summer. But rather than reduce its capital spending when conditions changed, Molex is shifting from slow-growth markets like appliances to automotive electronics and telecommunications, where growth remains strong.

The willingness of companies like Molex to keep investing, even if the economy stalls, will help determine whether the U.S. suffers a mild downturn or a head-on recession. We'll see whether U.S. businesses have really developed the long-term vision and discipline needed to compete in the world economy—or whether their short-term fears ultimately will win out.

By Michael J. Mandel in New York, with Zachary Schiller in Cleveland, Stephanie Anderson Forest in Dallas, and bureau reports

GROWING, BUT NOW IT'S SLOWING TO A TRICKLE



religious activists, who hold the balance of power in early battlegrounds such as South Carolina and Florida. The gambit may be working: On Jan. 25, Phyllis S. Schlafly, chairman of the Republican National Coalition for Life, pronounced "artful dodger" Forbes unacceptable.

Dole is hoping to reverse his slide before the Feb. 12 Iowa caucuses. But he's still slipping. A Jan. 22 poll found that Dole's support had dipped from 36% to 26% since November, while Forbes's backing grew from 8% to 18%. The situation in New Hampshire is even more volatile, according to two polls released Jan. 29. An American Research Group Inc. survey of likely GOP primary voters found Dole leading Forbes 33% to 16%. A poll by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press showed Dole narrowly ahead of Forbes among Republicans. But independents favor Forbes by a 2-to-1 margin.

Despite his troubles, Dole is still favored to win Iowa. The key battle is for second place. Gramm has a deep organization, but Forbes—unburdened by spending limits—is investing some \$3 million in hopes of an upset. Will spending alone do the trick? Dole and Gramm are organized in all 99 counties, but Forbes has just 34 county coordinators.

DOLE'S MAGINOT LINE. The second-place finisher in Iowa will get a strong push in the New Hampshire primary eight days later. A key moment there could come in the state's big Feb. 15 debate, a forum that has provided aspiring candidates, including Ronald Reagan in 1980, a chance to break from the pack.

If Dole stumbles in New Hampshire's Feb. 20 primary, his first line of defense comes on Mar. 2 in South Carolina, followed by New York on Mar. 7. The last bastion in Dole's Maginot line: the Mar. 19 Midwestern primary, where three popular GOP governors are going all out for the Kansan.

Still, Dole will need more than endorsements to win the nomination in an era when politicians of all stripes are suspect. Ultimately, he must win over voters such as Byron Shaw of West Burlington, Iowa: "I respect Senator Dole," the Vietnam vet says. "But he just doesn't come across as a leader to provide change." Adds Forbes backer Ryan Miller, an Iowa City chiropractor: "People are looking for something other than a career politician."

Such sentiments could be fatal. Dole's hope for regaining his equilibrium is to silence the doubters—and squash Forbes—before the pre-primary jitters turn into open rebellion.

By Richard S. Dunham in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with Susan B. Garland in Nashua, N. H.

DICK ARMEY: IMMOVABLE FORCE OR SITTING DUCK?

For partisans of both parties, it was an exquisite moment: former House Republican Leader Robert H. Michel, a model of GOP consensus-building and conciliation, wagging his finger at fiery ideologue Richard K. Arme, the current House Majority Leader. "The Republican Party is through because of you," Michel scolded.

The audience at Washington's Arena Stage burst into applause. The two veteran pols were merely reciting lines in a Jan. 29 benefit performance of the stage classic *The Front Page*. But Arme also is giving quite a performance as House floor leader. His hard-line stands are delighting staunch conservatives, and they're

government default to win concessions from President Clinton. His comments marked an about-face from the conciliatory GOP rhetoric of preceding days. "Disturbing," said White House Chief of Staff Leon E. Panetta. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan went to Capitol Hill to lecture Arme about the danger of spooking investors.

"THE GRIM REAPER." Arme is used to controversy. Since he was first elected in 1984, the 55-year-old former University of North Texas economics professor has happily taken the heat for his crusades against federal spending. He has even tackled such GOP sacred cows as military bases and farm subsidies. "I am—

and have been in the years I've been here—more conservative than Newt," he brags.

Arme admits that his blunt style doesn't always help his cause. "I don't have the skill to be guileful," he says. "If you catch me in the backyard or on national tv, I'll tell you the same thing." Even one prominent Republican senator privately refers to him

NO QUARTER

The blunt Texan thrills staunch conservatives, but Democrats think they've found a target



elating Democrats, who hope to paint Arme as an extremist in political campaigns this fall.

ROILING MARKETS. Arme's recent prominence has coincided with House Speaker Newt Gingrich's decision to step back a bit, amid sagging polls and a House ethics committee probe. Arme also has been boosted by House GOP freshmen and conservative activists, who demanded that he join the Speaker at White House budget negotiations. They view Arme as more distrustful of President Clinton's motives and less impulsive than Gingrich. "In fashioning compromise, Dick will never sacrifice conservative values," says Texas Republican Party Chairman Tom Pauken.

Arme's blunt style is making waves far beyond the Beltway. On Jan. 21, he rattled the financial markets when he said on NBC's *Meet the Press* that Republicans might use the threat of an unprecedented U.S.

death to all government programs; even GOP favorites.

That's an image that Democrats want to promote. They see Arme as a frightening face of GOP extremism that they can exploit for political benefit. "He's the embodiment of the Republican Revolution," says Representative Barney Frank (D-Mass.). "He's now part of the campaign for every Democrat running for the House."

Arme's current agenda is sure to keep Democrats baying. On top of pushing his pet project, a flat income tax, he plans to champion further deregulation, doing away with the Commerce Dept., and more curbs on abortion. Will it play politically? Voters will determine that in November if they maintain the GOP majority—and give Arme an encore.

By Richard S. Dunham, with Mike McNamee in Washington



PIN-OFFS

TENNECO MAY HAVE 'O GET SMALLER TO GET STRONGER

Disappointing earnings pump up the pressure to sell divisions

For almost four years, Tenneco Inc. Chief Executive Dana G. Mead relied on patient investors while he reshaped the big conglomerate around a handful of businesses. In everything from paper boxes to shipbuilding, Mead has tried to refocus Tenneco on growth markets for consumer packaging, international power, and auto parts—spending \$2.3 billion on acquisitions in the past 18 months to help whip operations into shape.

Now, a further breakup may be inevitable. Mead, 59, is still fighting to complete his turnaround, but pressures are building for a quick spin-off of one or more divisions. The most likely first candidate: its huge shipbuilding operation in Newport News, Va., which analysts value at \$1.2 billion (table). Mead says no decision has been made on Newport News. And he says he isn't planning a full breakup of the company, though he might do one in the future. But some sort of spin-off seems likely. Citing past public offerings of its Case Corp. and Albright & Wilson Inc. subsidiaries, Mead says: "You can count on further strategic action soon." Tenneco shares jumped more than three points on Mead's Jan. 30 hints to analysts of some sort of sale, closing at 51½ on Jan. 31.

Why move now? On Jan. 30, Tenneco

reported 1995 operating earnings of \$1.3 billion on sales of \$8.9 billion, below Wall Street projections and a sign that further gains will be harder to come by. The lone division to increase operating income in 1995, Tenneco's \$2.8 billion packaging unit, faces margin pressure this year from falling linerboard prices and an accelerating industry consolidation. Net income did rise 80%, to \$735 million—a striking revival, compared with a \$1.3 billion loss three years ago—but the results haven't translated into a big stock rise. Indeed, in October, the Council of

WHAT'S TENNECO WORTH?

	BILLIONS
TENNECO ENERGY	\$2.8
TENNECO AUTOMOTIVE	2.2
TENNECO PACKAGING	2.9
NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING	1.2
CASE	0.7
TOTAL	\$9.8
SHARES OUTSTANDING	170.6
PER SHARE VALUE	\$57.50

DATA: PAINEWEBBER INC.

MEAD AND STOCK ANALYSTS IN '93: Wall Street still isn't happy

Institutional Investors put Tenneco on its list of stock underperformers. One reason: Last year, its shares (including dividends) rose just 20.8%, vs. 37.5% for the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index.

Mead wants to do better. "We're determined to build value" by investing in new markets and higher-margin products, he says. He pledges to chop \$200 million from working capital this year, freeing up cash for stock buybacks and operations. By pooling Tenneco divisions' purchasing of professional services, maintenance, and supplies, Mead plans to wring an additional \$100 million annually out of operating costs starting in 1997—on top of a \$30 million cut last year.

SHOCKS AND MUFFLERS. The cash from selling 79% of Case has gone into acquisitions—such as the November purchase of Mobil Oil Corp.'s plastics operation. That alone should add \$1.3 billion to 1996 revenues and contribute more than \$100 million in operating profits, say analysts. Elsewhere, Mead is arranging joint ventures in expanding auto markets such as China and India—and scouring the globe for acquisitions to beef up sales of auto shock absorbers and mufflers. A breakup now, Mead cautions, would not reward investors sufficiently: "Our assessment is there isn't a lot of extra value" in doing so at this point, he says.

But Tenneco's turnaround could get sticky. Mead must not only replace the \$110 million in earnings from Case, whose earnings will be deconsolidated this year, but also smoothly integrate its 18 recent acquisitions. Meanwhile, its energy division's expansions into gas marketing and international pipelines haven't panned out. The biggest growth prospect, a \$700 million pipeline from Argentina to Chile, faces fierce competition from a rival consortium. Some analysts, including PaineWebber Inc.'s Ronald J. Barone, think a Tenneco breakup is inevitable: "They have put up fantastic numbers, and the market has not rewarded them for those numbers," he says. He figures Tenneco is worth some \$57.50 per share, plus \$11 to \$12 in breakup premium.

A huge payoff isn't certain. Shares of Hanson PLC, the British conglomerate, jumped but then fell again after it announced on Jan. 30 that it plans to split itself apart. But shareholders of AT&T and ITT Corp., among others, have seen big moves in their stocks on news of breakups. The lure of such lucre might prove too much for Mead to ignore.

By Gary McWilliams in Houston

The President had a lot better things to do. But he enjoyed making people happy. And, of course, he also was doing a favor for a reporter who had covered him for 20 years.

Reagan always was pushing volunteerism, and I had cited that as a rationale for the birthday call. He and mom chatted briefly about her long volunteer work for the Ojai Valley Museum.

"The essence to understanding Ronald Reagan is that he genuinely likes people," says Mark Weinberg, the press aide who had set up the call. "He took great pleasure in brightening their day."

There was nothing insincere about him. He may have been an actor, but he wasn't a fake.

And now on Tuesday, it's Ronald Reagan's birthday.

"He's doing real good. The disease is a bitch," says daughter Maureen Reagan. "Nearly half the people 85 and older have some kind of Alzheimer's."

Reagan and his wife Nancy have lent their names to an Alzheimer's research institute. They're trying "to raise the level of awareness of this cruel disease and make people realize they shouldn't be self-conscious or embarrassed," the former first lady says in a fund-raising brochure.

Reagan is "coping with it very well," reports Maureen Reagan. "He's a very spiritual person. He has a real sense of accepting things you can't change."

It has been 15 months since the former president disclosed in a poignant, hand-penned letter that he had Alzheimer's. In quintessential Reagan, he wrote: "I now begin the journey that will lead me into the sunset of my life. I know that for America there will always be a bright dawn ahead."

Friends say they and Reagan first began noticing significant short-term memory loss the previous year. Things like forgetting what he was planning to do or what he was talking about. His lifelong inability to remember names is the stuff of legend, but they discount that.

"He had good memory for facts, but when he was introduced to somebody he never gave any thought to the name," recalls Lyn Nofziger, one of Reagan's earliest advisors. "I always tried to stand next to him so I could say, 'Hey, Ron, you remember...'"

You didn't have to agree with Reagan to like him. Americans often disagreed with the president but trusted him. They knew he was genuine—somebody bent on beating the commies, cutting taxes and reducing government. He succeeded in the first two.

Gov. Pete Wilson—along with President Gerald Ford, retired Gen. Colin Powell and Speaker Newt Gingrich—will speak tonight at a \$1,000-per-plate birthday benefit for the Reagan library. There'll be 450 people at Chasen's, an old Reagan hangout, which is reopening for the event.

Reagan will be home in Bel-Air. "He doesn't do crowds anymore," says daughter Maureen.

Neither, he ride horses, his passion. The attention span is too short. The horses have been donated to charity for children to ride. His ranch work has tapered off; he hasn't been there since early November.

But he attends church and works out regularly at a gym. He plays golf three times a week. "His game is getting better," says Maureen. He enjoys going each day to his Century City office to sift through mail and greet visitors.

He also reads newspaper columns.

A Balm Ratier Than a Cure

Civil court order brings relief to an area of Pasadena. But critics, and even police, say it alone can't stop crime.

By ABIGAIL GOLDMAN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Life is less frightening these days along the tree-lined streets of northwest Pasadena, a neighborhood of stately old homes with graying paint, boxlike apartment buildings, lovingly tended cottages and a complex of low-income housing. The community once notorious for its vicious gang violence and virulent drug trade has arrived at better times. Loud all-night parties are almost a relic. Children who roamed Summit Avenue at night are now in their homes after 10 p.m. The nightly gunshots that rained down on the neighborhood have been all but silenced, and many of the hoodlums who held the residents hostage have moved on.

Since October, Pasadena has joined a growing list of communities—including Norwalk, Long Beach, Burbank and San Jose—trying to curb gang problems by using civil court orders. Within a 12-square-block zone in Pasadena, specific individuals are barred from a variety of gang-associated activities—some of which are otherwise legal, such as talking on a cellular phone, and some of which are illegal in any instance, such as dealing drugs.

Early crime statistics demonstrate that when police use the injunctions to crack down on the loitering, gambling, drug dealing, drinking and partying of the defendants, many either get in line or get out—at least for the time being.

But if it all seems too simple, some in and

outside the community argue, it just might be.

"You want to stop gang activity on Summit Avenue? Bring in the National Guard," said Bert Voorhees, a civil rights attorney in Pasadena. "But when the National Guard leaves, you still have bad lighting and an overgrown street. And the criminal activity that you said you were interested in stopping has just picked up and moved a few blocks."

Many residents, however, are content to leave the questions of constitutionality and long-term effectiveness to the academics. Their neighborhood is quieter, and that's enough for them.

"When I see the ACLU and all opposing us, well, what about the civil liberties of the victims?" asked Rudy Partida, a resident of the area for 12 years. "The shooting has dropped down to nothing. The gang members may be taking their trouble down the street, but I'm happy for us."

Before the measures can be upheld or overturned by higher courts—including the state Supreme Court, which has agreed to hear an injunction case from San Jose—plans to expand the program throughout the county and the state are barreling ahead.

Los Angeles Dist. Atty. Gil Garcetti, whose Strategy Against Gang Environments program is behind several of the Los Angeles County injunctions, including Pasadena's, is working on still more court orders for East Los Angeles, Lennox, Inglewood, Huntington Park and additional areas of Pasadena.

Gov. Pete Wilson, at a media event with Garcetti in Huntington Park last month, threw his support behind the initiatives, outlining a provision in his state budget proposal that would funnel \$2.5 million to smaller communities that want injunctions but cannot afford their hefty price tags.

Although there has yet to be an

independent review of the program, anecdotal success stories and promises of victory over gangs have become a regular part of the pitch.

"Huntington Park residents are here asking for help," Garcetti told the crowd. "We can give it to them with gang injunctions."

Before the injunction, the area north of Old Pasadena each month logged hundreds of calls for police assistance.

Since October, calls for police service in the area have fallen 35%, said Deanne Ancker Castorena, the deputy district attorney who helped craft the injunctions in Norwalk and Pasadena. There have been only six arrests for injunction violations.

The district attorney's office maintains that the injunction is designed not to increase arrests but to stop certain kinds of behavior.

"It's much more effective to say, 'Your name is on this court order and we're not going to put up with your crap anymore,'" Castorena said, "than to say, 'Obey the penal code.'"

Each injunction is tailored to address the problems of the community it covers.

In Long Beach, the order governs violence and narcotics; the Norwalk rules go after loud partying and graffiti. In Pasadena, the injunction was designed to combat the drug trade of the Pasadena Denver Lanes, an offshoot of the Bloods gang.

That means that in the target zone, those named in the injunction are forbidden to approach passing cars, carry pagers or phones, hang out on rooftops, signal that police are approaching; drink in public, gamble, sell drugs or be with anyone selling drugs.

Those younger than 18 must be inside between 10 p.m. and sunrise unless they are

Please see INJUNCTION, B4

Shootings Shatter Safety Program at Dorsey

By JOHN L. MITCHELL and AMY PYLE
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

When Los Angeles school officials were trying to make the neighborhoods around inner-city high schools safer for students, their first target was Dorsey High, which had suffered several shootings near the campus in past years.

Extra school police and Los Angeles Police Department officers were deployed around Dorsey before and after class in the hopes of discouraging attacks on students. Eventually the school became a model for the district.

But Monday, despite those precautions, the Southwest Los Angeles school became a model of the district's frustration.

Shortly before 8 a.m. around the corner from the front of the school, a gunman wounded two Dorsey students and shot a third teenager. The suspect then jumped into a car with three companions and sped off, police said.

A school police officer who was part of the special off-campus patrol had come on duty minutes before the shooting. But he was several blocks away when the attack occurred.

The Dorsey students, Eddie Gamez, 14, and Aldo Dominguez, 16, were in guarded and serious condition, respectively, at UCLA Medical Center. Alberto Ruiz, 14, who school district officials said does not attend Dorsey, was treated for a minor gunshot wound to his arm at Midway Hospital and released.

Detectives noted that because the victims were Latino and the suspects black, it was



GARY FRIEDMAN / Los Angeles Times

Police, investigators at scene of the shooting across from Dorsey High School.

a recent shooting of black gang members by Latino suspects two miles away. However, they said there were no indications that the

"They were just walking to school. They were innocent victims," Det. Paul Mize said. As word of the shooting spread, parents began coming to the high school.

"I heard about the shooting on the news and came right over to take my daughter out. I'm scared she might get hurt if someone decides to retaliate," said Luz Loy, a preschool teacher with a 15-year-old child at Dorsey.

Efforts to make the streets outside the school safer began in 1983 after two shootings near Dorsey and two others on the campuses of Fairfax and Reseda high schools.

The Reseda and Fairfax shootings—the latter of which occurred in a classroom—prompted school officials to begin installing metal detectors on some campuses. The Dorsey shooting that same year raised a thornier question of school district accountability for off-campus crime.

Previously, in an effort to distance itself from the issue, the district had maintained that school officials should not be held accountable for problems outside their doors.

But after two youths were shot on their way to Dorsey—one as he stepped off the bus, another as he bought food from a catering truck—Supt. Sid Thompson formed the Dorsey Safe School Project.

"The district felt it could not fight this violence alone," said Wesley Mitchell, the school district police chief.

The resulting liaison among school police, the LAPD's Southwest Division and various

was filled with butyl acrylate, a noxious, highly flammable gas used in the manufacture of paints and caulk.

"We are in a definite go-slow, go-safe mode," Peters said. He said fears that the tank car might explode—hurling flaming debris onto the highway, several hundred yards away—had prompted the decision to close the highway Sunday night.

"It's an indefinite closure," he said. "We're aware of the inconvenience, but public safety is the primary concern."

The 49-car Burlington Northern-Santa Fe freight train hurtled off the tracks on a curving stretch of the treacherous downhill grade through the Cajon Pass before dawn Thursday, killing the conductor and a trainman and seriously injuring the engineer.

The derailed train burst into flames upon impact and the fire continued to burn fiercely for a day and a half, closing I-15 for more than 30 hours and forcing highway and rail traffic to detour as much as 100 miles around the canyon, which is one of the few gateways through the mountains that ring the Los Angeles Basin.

The highway reopened Friday afternoon as the flames died down enough for cleanup crews to start mopping up. The work proceeded

Please see TRAIN, B4

Elizabeth Taylor Files for 8th Divorce

By MILES CORWIN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

After Elizabeth Taylor and Welsh actor Richard Burton divorced in 1973, she offered a lofty explanation for the breakup: "We have loved each other too much."

After she filed for divorce Monday from her seventh husband, construction worker Larry Fortensky, her explanation was prosaic: "irreconcilable differences."

"The whole thing will be worked out amicably between Elizabeth and Larry," said Taylor's attorney, Neil Papiano. "They are both very sorry matters didn't work out, but they still have great respect and love for each other."

While the situation may appear grim to Fortensky, he could take heart from events that followed Taylor's 1973 split from Burton. Sixteen months after the divorce, they remarried and Burton, once her fifth husband, then became her sixth.

They did not, however, stay married long. They re-divorced eight months later.

Taylor recuperated quickly from the trauma of two marriages and two divorces from the same man. Six months after the second

INJUNCTION: Civil Court Action Against Gang Brings Relief

Continued from B1

working or with a parent. Adults named in the order cannot be but after midnight unless going to or from a "legitimate" activity.

Violating the injunction can bring a maximum penalty of six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Of the 35 young men named in the injunction, only a few actually live in the area. By making the neighborhood an undesirable place to be a gang member, authorities hope that those who don't live there will stop visiting.

Six months after Norwalk instituted its gang order across 20 square blocks, police had made five arrests for violations.

"You see people walking around more, you don't have the gang-bangers out there shooting or intimidating people like you used to," said Kevin Gano, Norwalk's director of public safety. "We need to look at implementing it in other gang areas which are experiencing similar problems."

A year after Norwalk's injunction was in place, the Sheriff's Department checked to see if their named gang members had been arrested elsewhere in the state. Only three had, Castorena said.

"If we can break them up, they are easier to arrest through regular, traditional law enforcement," Castorena said. "It alleviates the problem in that neighborhood and lessens the problem as a whole. Yes, some of those guys are going to go somewhere else; some of those guys are going to stop."

Not everyone is so sure. Malcolm Klein, a sociology professor at USC and author of the 1995 book "The American Street Gang," said there is a good chance the injunctions can do more harm than good.

By attacking the gang as a unit, including naming the gang in media accounts and court papers, authorities may well be enhancing the gang's image among members and potential members, said Klein, who has studied gangs and gang culture for more than 30 years.

And even when the injunction is successful in alleviating the problems of a specific area, Klein said, it can only do so much.

"They don't solve the gang problem," Klein said. "The gang problem is going to be solved by trying to deal with the things that spawn gangs in the first place, not by dealing with gang behavior once there already are gang members."

Even Pasadena police say the injunctions only serve a limited purpose.

"Many of those individuals who were a problem for that neighborhood have now become problems in adjoining neighborhoods," said Pasadena Police Cmdr. Wayne Hiltz. "Clearly this is one stop in a long road to working on the gang problems."

Klein also questioned whether the injunctions are a good use of limited funds. In addition to the salary of the deputy district attorney who creates and argues for the injunction, the orders necessitate additional policing, criminal processing and court time.

Among the opponents of the program is the Pasadena chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which has questioned authorities' focus on punishing young minority men, rather than helping them stay out of trouble in the first place.

And at a series of community forums, the NAACP has argued that this method of dealing with gang behavior goes too far.

Charles Bereal, the NAACP's branch president and a resident of

the target zone, does not deny that life there is quieter. But for some, he says, it's also harder than ever.

Bereal has heard more than a few complaints such as the one issued by 13-year-old Tremayne Davis, who says the injunction has given police "carte blanche to harass innocent residents—especially younger ones who, like the defendants, are African American."

Tremayne, who has never been in trouble with authorities, was headed home from his aunt's convenience store just before dusk one

day when police trained their car's

headlights and a flashlight on him and asked the baby-faced teenager one question: "You selling dope?"

The boy, who has watched the ravaging effects of drugs on members of his family, adamantly declared that he had never been mixed up with drugs.

But the officers said they wanted to be sure and made him empty his pockets, Tremayne said. He dutifully deposited on the ground the pens and Snickers wrappers he had stashed in his jeans.

"Everybody knows me, and everybody should know him," said Georgia Hall, Tremayne's grandmother and a 33-year resident of the area. "Can you imagine, asking a clean-cut, well-dressed young

man a question like that?"

As Tremayne says, his behavior the day he was stopped was no different than any other day, the rules for stopping him were

"I see both sides," Tremayne said. "They're trying to do their job and get the bad people off the street. But on the other hand, they mess with other people who aren't doing nothing."

I wish they'd get people off the streets who are doing bad and leave the other people alone.

Police and prosecutors say they

wish it were that easy.

Normally, by the time police respond to a complaint of drug dealing, the perpetrators have been warned of their arrival by people giving signals, so the dope is stashed, the customers have fled and the dealers are standing around, knowing police are powerless to arrest them.

With the injunctions, congregating in a group with other defendants and violating any part of the court order is enough to bring on the police. And if you can participate in the dealing-related behavior, the argument goes, you can't deal drugs.

In addition to worrying about the injunction's effects on innocent residents, the American Civil Liberties Union and others worry

about what they call the vague, over-broad restrictions limiting the otherwise legal behavior of those named in the order.

Beepers, phones and parties, they say, are used for more than just drug deals.

"It's just like putting these defendants on probation, with very restrictive conditions, without bothering to convict them of a crime," said Mark Silverstein of the ACLU. "If you're going to put people on probation, charge them with a crime, prove it beyond a reasonable doubt and let them have an attorney."

Said Curtis Price, who is named in the injunction: "Hold me accountable for what I do, not what you think I'm going to do."

But when it comes to constitutional issues, Castorena maintains that the city is on solid ground. Carrying a beeper, she said, is not protected by the Founding Fathers.

The ACLU and civil rights attorney Voorhees disagree, and will leave that question to the courts.

Meanwhile, there are other concerns. By putting what are essentially criminal charges into the civil court realm, those named in the injunction are accused of serious infractions and yet have no right to an attorney, Voorhees also objected to naming minors in the injunction and not appointing an adult to speak on their behalf.

"Most important," Voorhees said, he questions why some people are named in the injunction.

"At least half the people named in this thing simply do not have the evidence against them," Voorhees said. "They're members or associates or hangers-on with [the gang] and because of that, the city argues the judge has a right to restrict what they do."

It's totally guilt by association.

Angel Clark, who sat on her front porch watching her two children chase around the yard, she wasn't worried about the rights of the people named in the injunction.

Nor would she care if her sons or husband were erroneously stopped and questioned by police if it were part of an effort to make her neighborhood livable again.

Before the injunction, Clark said, residents often weren't allowed into their own driveways without paying off gang members. People couldn't sleep because of the gunshots.

"I'm sure [gang members] don't like these rules but something has to be done," said Clark, who lives just off Summit A.

But allowing anecdotal evidence and short-term police statistics to serve as proof of the plan's success concerns USC's Klein, who said more research is needed to determine whether the injunction is stemming the gang problem. Satisfied residents, he said, are not data.

"If I were a repeated victim, I might take that attitude too," Klein said. "That doesn't mean they're right; it means they're fed up."

At a recent community meeting in the Jackie Robinson Park gym, there was not much talk about the injunction. Rather than another debate, more than 100 residents of northwest Pasadena came to talk about what they see as the core issue: the gang problem.

Pasadena's acting police chief, a former gang member, a minister and other neighborhood leaders spoke about the need to guide the community's children. The rare audience clapped its approval.

At the start of the meeting, the neighbors prayed for help for their community and their young people.

When the meeting was over, they prayed again.

DORSEY

Continued from B1

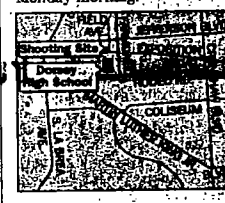
community groups began with high-level meetings of bureaucrats and politicians downtown. More valuable, Mitchell said, were subsequent school-based meetings, where Dorsey students talked openly about gang and drug hot spots along their routes to school.

"The kids talked about passing through gang hangouts," Mitchell said. "They told us about crack houses and drug-dealing locations. With information from those kids and narcotics officers, we all began to focus in on those areas, clear out the traffic."

The plan of attack included erecting wrought-iron fences around three sides of the school to

Shooting Near Campus

Three teenagers were shot near Exposition Boulevard, across from Dorsey High School, in the Crenshaw district Monday morning.



Los Angeles Times

shooting had taken place on campus.

TRAIN: Explosion Threat Shuts I-15 Again

Continued from B1

smoothly until about 10:30 p.m. Sunday, when someone heard an ominous rumbling from within the overturned tank car.

Peters said hazardous-materials experts from Rohm and Haas Co., which owns the car, warned that there was potential for an imminent explosion that could hurl debris up to three-quarters of a mile. The experts recommended that the area be cleared immediately.

"We didn't have to be told twice to leave," Peters said.

Firefighters turned off their hoses, dropped their gear and ran, deputy state Fire Chief Paul Benson said. "Their eyes were as big as saucers," he said.

The California Highway Patrol



SECTION
B

TUESDAY

FEBRUARY 6, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

WASHINGTON EDITION

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles Times

Comment ON CALIFORNIA

The Gipper Celebrates a Birthday

By George Skelton

On her 85th birthday about 11 years ago, my mother was sitting alone in her tiny Ojai home when the telephone rang. A voice said, "This is the White House operator calling."

Her son was The Times' White House correspondent, but he never called through an operator. What's going on? she wondered.

"Is this Effie Skelton?"

"Yes."

"The President would like to talk with you."

Somebody's kidding around.

"Mrs. Skelton?"

"Yes."

"This is Ronald Reagan."

"It is?"

"I'm just calling to wish you a happy birthday."

"Well... haven't you got better things to do?"

That's my mom—and that's Ronald Reagan. Even on a Sunday evening, the President had a lot better things to do. But he enjoyed making people happy. And, of course, he also was doing a favor for a reporter who had covered him for 20 years.

Reagan always was pushing volunteerism, and I had cited that as a rationale for the birthday call. He and mom chatted briefly about her long volunteer work for the Ojai Valley Museum.

"The essence to understanding Ronald Reagan is that he genuinely likes people," says Mark Weinberg, the press aide who had set up the call. "He took great pleasure in brightening their day."

"There was nothing insincere about him. He may have been an actor, but he wasn't a fake."

And now, on Tuesday, it's Ronald Reagan's 85th birthday.

"He's doing real good. The disease is a bitch," says daughter Maureen Reagan. "Nearly half the people 85 and older have some kind of Alzheimer's."

Reagan and his wife Nancy have lent their names to an Alzheimer's research institute. They're trying "to



Tremayne Davis, 13, says he wishes police could stop criminals without bothering bystanders like himself.

A Balm Rather Than a Cure

■ Law: Civil court order brings relief to an area of Pasadena. But critics, and even police, say it alone can't stop crime.

By ABIGAIL GOLDMAN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Life is less frightening these days along the tree-lined streets of northwest Pasadena, a neighborhood of stately old homes with graying paint, boxlike apartment buildings, lovingly tended cottages and a complex of low-income housing.

The community once notorious for its vicious gang violence and virulent drug trade has arrived at better times. Loud all-night parties are a relic. Children who roamed Summit Avenue at night are now in their homes after 10 p.m. The nights that rained down on the neighborhood

outside the community argue, it just might be.

"You want to stop gang activity on Summit Avenue? Bring in the National Guard," said Bert Voorhees, a civil rights attorney in Pasadena. "But when the National Guard leaves, you still have bad lighting and an overgrown street. And the criminal activity that you said you were interested in stopping has just picked up and moved a few blocks."

Many residents, however, are content to leave the questions of constitutionality and long-term effectiveness to the academics. Their neighborhood is quieter, and that's enough for them.

"When I see the ACLU and all opposing us, well, what about the civil liberties of the victims?" asked Rudy Partida, a resident of the area for 12 years. "The shooting has dropped down to nothing. The members may be taking their trouble down the street, but I'm happy for us."

Before the area can be upheld or overturned by higher courts, including the

independent review of the program, anecdotal success stories and promises of victory over gangs have become a regular part of the pitch.

Huntington Park residents are here asking for help, Garcetti told the crowd. "We can give it to them with gang injunctions."

Before the injunction, the area north of Old Pasadena each month logged hundreds of calls for police assistance.

Since October, calls for police service in the area have fallen 35%, said Deanne Ancker Castorena, the deputy district attorney who helped craft the injunctions in Norwalk and Pasadena. There have been only six arrests for injunction violations.

The district attorney's office maintains that the injunction is designed not to increase arrests but to stop certain kinds of behavior.

"It's much more effective to say, 'Your name is on this court order and we're not going to put up with your crap anymore.'"

Explosion Threat Shuts I-15 Again

■ Derailment: Tank car overturned in last week's fatal train accident in Cajon Pass begins rumbling from chemical reaction.

By TOM GORMAN
and ERIC MALNIC
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

A 20-mile stretch of Interstate 15 through the Cajon Pass was shut down again Monday after a chemical reaction in a car that overturned in last week's fatal train derailment threatened to explode.

"This tank started to rumble and gurgle," said Bill Peters, a spokesman for the California Department of Forestry. Officials said the car was so hot that water sprayed on it evaporated in a hiss of steam.

They said the pressurized car was filled with butyl acrylate, a noxious, highly flammable gas used in the manufacture of paints and caulk.

"We are in a definite go-slow, go-safe mode," Peters said. He said fears that the tank car might explode—hurting flaming debris onto the highway, several hundred yards away—had prompted the decision to close the highway Sunday night.

"It's an indefinite closure," he said. "We're aware of the inconvenience, but public safety is the primary concern."

The 49-car Burlington Northern-Santa Fe freight train hurtled off the tracks on a curving stretch of the treacherous downhill grade through the Cajon Pass before dawn Thursday, killing the conductor and a trainman and seriously injuring the engineer.

The derailed train burst into flames upon impact and the fire continued to burn fiercely for a day and a half, closing I-15 for

SAN BERNARDINO

GINA PERAZZI / Los Angeles Times

JACOB WETTERLING ACT

The Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, Pub. L. No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 2038 (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 14071), which was enacted as part of the 1994 Clinton Crime Act, provides states with a financial incentive to adopt effective registration systems for convicted child molesters and other persons convicted of sexually violent crimes. It also permits community notification concerning the location of registered offenders when necessary for public safety. According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, as of January 1996, the number of states with sex offender registration systems had increased to forty-seven.

The Jacob Wetterling Act requires the Attorney General to establish guidelines for conforming state registration systems. Proposed guidelines were published for comment in the Federal Register on April 12, 1995, and the Attorney General intends to publish final guidelines in the very near future. In addition, the Department of Justice has participated in state and federal litigation defending the validity of "Megan's Law," the New Jersey sex offender registration and notification system. The Department is working to encourage and assist states in adopting effective registration systems and will continue to participate in litigation defending their constitutionality.

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NSN 7540-01-317-7368	5099-101
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

Scheduling -

Phase

COPS Graduations - 1996

11-Jan-96

State	Date	Agency	# of our cops	Total # of cops	COPS Program	Event type
NC	1/ 5/96	Raliegh P.D.	13	26	AHEAD	Graduation
VA	1/22/96	Henrico County	11	33	AHEAD & Phase I	Graduation
OR	1/26/96	Eugene P.D.	4	14	AHEAD	Graduation
KY	1/26/96	Lexington-Lafayette Dept. of Pu	10	24		Graduation
TX	2/ 1/96	Beaumont P.D.	0	0	Begin of Citizen's Academy	Citizen Acade
NY	2/12/96	Erie County	2	31	FAST & AHEAD	Graduation
ND	2/23/96	North Dakota Highway Patrol	3	0	AHEAD	Graduation
TX	3/ 1/96	Arlington P.D.	9	9	AHEAD	Graduation
MA	3/ 1/96	Massachusetts State Police	56	0	AHEAD	Graduation
HI	3/ 8/96	Maui County Police Department	8	20	AHEAD	Graduation
TX	4/12/96	San Antonio Police Department	43	50	AHEAD	Graduation
IL	4/26/96	IL State Police	45	90		Graduation

State	Date	Agency	# of our cops	Total # of cops	COPS Program	Event type
MD	6/ 1/96	Prince George County P.D.	31	31	AHEAD	Graduation

February 6, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO AL HUNT

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CRIME EVENTS

1995

2/8	Community Policing
2/11	Radio address on Crime Bill
2/28	Brady Bill Event
3/4	Radio address on Recission/Crime Bill
3/21	Violence Against Women Office/Bonnie Campbell Announcement
4/8	California - NEA School Safety
4/28	Radio address on kids and guns
5/15	Peace Officers Memorial Service
5/19	Law Enforcement Steering Committee
5/26	Radio address on anti-terrorism legislation
6/7	Safe and Drug-Free Schools
6/8	The White House - Community Police Swearing-in
6/29	COPS MORE grants event - announced \$90 million to 21 police depts.
6/30	IL - Abraham Lincoln courage award - announced "cop killer" bullet legislation
7/20	Blair House - Federal Law Enforcement Officers Meeting
8/1	Satellite to the Fraternal Order of Police National Convention
8/6	Conference Call with the Fraternal Order of Police Executive Board
8/8	The White House - Law Enforcement Steering Committee Mtg (heads of all major police groups.)
9/19	Jacksonville Community - Community Policing
9/29	Santa Ana Community - focus on juvenile violence

- 10 White House - National Assoc. of Police Organizations (NAPO) presented the President Top Cop Award.
- 10/2 Domestic Violence Awareness Month
- 12/18 White House - Sign Drug Testing Directive (prosecutors, state AGs invited)
- 12/19 White House - Veto Commerce, State and Justice Appropriations (police reps invited)

1996

- 1/24 Kentucky - Louisville Community Policing
- 1/26 The White House - International Union of Police Associations (IUPA) Mtg
- 1/19 The White House - Executive Order on Missing Children
- 1/30 The White House - Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) Executive Board Mtg
- 2/3 New Hampshire - Manchester Community Policing

COMMUNITY POLICING--THE CORE OF CHANGE

The Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Services (COPS) has contributed 31,000 additional officers and \$1.5 billion to fight crime on America's streets. More than 80 percent of the American public will benefit from cops-on-the-beat made possible since the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act was signed into law by President Clinton just over a year ago.

Community policing is the "core of change" in American's fight against crime. Consider these examples from communities that are working with targeted police hiring funds made available under the Clinton Crime Act:

--San Diego -- the nation's first large city to adopt a department-wide approach to community policing has built its Retired Senior Volunteer Patrol (RSVP) to a force of 717 volunteers. This partnership contributed to a 15.4 percent drop in the city's crime rate last year. Murders were down 25 percent.

--When community policing officers in Lima, Ohio, conducted a drug sweep last summer, "scores" of children on bikes rode up to their beat cop to report that crack cocaine fell out of a suspect's pocket.

--Amsterdam, New York's new cop on the beat is joined each night by more than a half-dozen children.

--Navassa, North Carolina residents went to the streets protesting the drug dealers and prostitutes that had taken over their town of less than 1,000 while they had no police force -- until a COPS grant of \$147,422 helped them hire three officers. Since taking the helm last fall, Chief Mervin Vaught has met with each family and enlisted their help in corralling drug dealers and driving criminals out of town.

--Sgt. Rene Phillips was nicknamed "Officer Cease Fire" by children in the Lincolnshire neighborhood of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Residents used to sleep in the hallways in fear of stray bullets entering their bedrooms at night. Children were escorted on and off their school buses and not allowed to play outside after school. Today, kids tag behind Phillips as he meets with residents who page him with the beeper number to his cellular phone. Since the program started less than two years ago, the overall violent crime rate has dropped about 60 percent.

RESULTS: DECLINING CRIME AND COMMUNITY SECURITY

FBI Uniform Crime Report figures for the first half of 1995 show a 12 percent reduction in the murder rate -- the **greatest drop in the murder rate since the FBI started tracking it 35 years ago**. From New York City (Time, 1/15/95) to Simi Valley, CA (L.A. Times, 12/17/95), local officials and police leaders say community policing strategies are helping turn the tide against crime.

New Orleans--Since New Orleans has initiated community policing, there has been a 15 percent decline in homicides. When the police department opened 24-hour substations in some of its toughest housing projects, murders at those sites dropped 74 percent. Deborah Davis, a mother of four who has lived all her life in one of those projects, said this is what a community should be like, "instead of a killing place." With increased police presence and commitment to the residents, Davis said, "Now we can see the light of hope." (New York Times 12/25/95)

Tampa—During the first half of 1995 homicides were down 32 percent; overall crime declined 15 percent. In Tampa's Live Oaks Square, community policing that targeted open air drug markets yielded a 51 percent jump in drug arrests. (Tampa Tribune, 11/25/95)

Atlantic City, New Jersey--A 29.2 percent drop in crime in 1995 heralded the lowest rate since 1979, 18 months after the first casinos opened in Atlantic City. Local law enforcement officials credit community policing and teen intervention programs as reasons. (Burlington County Times 12/27/95)

FAMILIES ARE RETURNING TO THEIR FRONT PORCHES ...THANKS TO AMERICA'S "NIGHT WATCHMEN"

When Sir Robert Peel formed the London Metropolitan Police in 1829 (that's why they were called "bobbies") he placed officers on the street as night watchmen. Peel's definition of policing is one-we stand by today: "The police are the public, and the public are the police."

More cops on the beat have an undeniable effect on crime and a community's sense of security:

--In Sharon Pennsylvania, after a new substation opened on Quimby Street, residents reported enjoying evenings on their front porches "for the first time in ages." (Sharon Herald, 12/15/95)

--In Buffalo, New York, a longtime resident of Tenth Street on Buffalo's West Side said that "Last summer, we were able to sit on our porches again. For too long, people have been afraid." (Buffalo News 11/5/95)

--A teenage girl in Fresno says she no longer has to "hit the floor" several times a week in her family's public housing unit when she hears gunfire, thanks to officers in a substation there. (The Fresno Bee, 7/29/95) And in Rolling Meadows, Illinois, a resident expressed relief that she is no longer afraid to take her trash to the curb in the evening. (Daily Herald 10/5/95)

--When Attorney General Janet Reno walked the beat with community police officers in Lowell, Massachusetts, one resident told her that it was the first time in three years that Christmas lights had been hung up on Whipple Street. Lowell recently went 55 weeks without a murder—the first time that has happened in 25 years. (Lowell Sun, 12/3/95)

--In Cincinnati's Lincoln Heights neighborhood a resident who discouraged relatives from visiting her while she recovered from operations and who couldn't sleep because of the profanity and noise generated by drug dealers doing business under her window reports that she is "sleeping like a log" since community police officers began a beat patrol on October 2 with a \$52,119 crime bill grant. (Cincinnati Enquirer, 11/17/95)

Status: If Congress kills the COPS Office, targeted police hiring will end, as will the nation's commitment to the one law enforcement strategy that agencies across the country are crediting with success in fighting crime. Also lost will be the commitment to provide resources for training, technical assistance, and community outreach.

What they're saying about Community Policing and COPS

"Community-oriented policing is very important to us. We have [one of] the lowest crime rates in Milwaukee County, and I can attribute this to the cooperative efforts of the police and the citizens working together."

-- *Police Chief Norman Pollman, Franklin Police Dept., (WI), in The Milwaukee Journal (2/8/95)*

"We ardently applaud the significant progress that has been made in crime fighting efforts by cities because of the success of the COPS program."

-- *The United States Conference of Mayors (12/6/95)*

"Through community policing, the long arm of the law is just as likely to reach out in friendship as to arrest. In return, officers learn a valuable lesson: Despite the nightly news and front-page inquiries, the majority of citizens admire, respect and support them."

-- *Pasadena (CA) Star-News, editorial (4/2/95)*

"The really great thing about community policing is the way it empowers law-abiding citizens. For that reason alone, community policing can't come too quickly to the Chicago Housing Authority."

-- *Chicago Sun-Times, editorial (7/19/95)*

"Given the history of block grants, this [block grant] approach will scatter the money originally aimed at one purpose -- hiring more police -- among other crime fighting programs. However plausible these programs might be, they will inevitably siphon money from police-building."

-- *The New York Times (10/20/95)*

"The National Sheriffs' Association ... strongly supports President Clinton's pledge to put 100,000 law enforcement officers on the streets ... This program of police hiring, in conjunction with community policing, will go a long way in helping to reduce crime in our counties."

-- *The National Sheriffs' Association (9/12/95)*

"Having been stung in the past when lump-sum block grants were misused, many U.S. police chiefs are wary of political shell games on the state and local levels that siphon off scarce financial resources ... [COPS] does great good for all the nation -- especially Los Angeles and other urban centers -- by being bad news for criminals."

-- *Los Angeles Times (9/15/95)*

"The COPS Program is already delivering on its promise of putting more police on the streets ... Rank and file police officers clearly support full funding of the COPS program."

-- *The International Brotherhood of Police Officers (12/5/95)*

"...It's a relief to hear that the federal government has been financing a strategy that puts law and the public unequivocally on the same side: community policing ... [Community policing] is a bandwagon that every Iowa city ought to jump on."

-- *Des Moines Register (10/2/95)*

"Congress is right to zero-out many Big Government programs. But putting more police shoe leather on America's mean streets isn't exactly liberal folderol. If Republicans cross swords with Clinton over this, they may wind up with ... some tall explaining to do to crime-plagued voters."

-- *Rocky Mountain (CO) News (10/6/95)*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

* * * * FAX FACTS * * * *

TO: Christa RobinsonFROM: Milton MahoneyDATE: 1-22-96

ADDITIONAL MESSAGE: List of People for
Discussion Panel. My phone is 502-574-3932
my fax is 502-574-4227

Total Number of Pages (including coversheet)

3*Prunaras*

Dept. of Community Services
200 S. 7th Street
Suite 200
Louisville, KY 40202

OUR FAX NUMBER IS: (502) 574-4227

SELECT CITIES' UCR AND COPS DATA

Kansas City, Missouri's crime rate index dropped by 13 percent in the first half of this year. Kansas City also experienced a further drop in murders with the number for the first six months of the year dropping from 76 to 47. Murders have fallen continually from 1990 when homicides were 34.46 per 100,000 to last year's ratio of 32.33. Kansas City received more than \$1.9 million to hire an additional 26 officers. All of these new officers are now serving their community.

The overall crime rate index for **New York City** fell by almost 13 percent in the first half of 1995. The city again showed a drop in murders with homicides down 261 for the first six months of the year from 835 last year to 574 this year. That rate has fallen each year since 1990 when there 30.74 murders per 100,000 to 1994's 21.28 figure. New York City received more than \$54 million to redeploy nearly 2,200 officers to community policing.

San Diego, California's overall crime rate dropped by more than 15 percent. There were 13 fewer murders at 39 homicides in the first six months of this year compared to 52 in 1994. The homicide rate has declined there since 1990 from 12.16 per 100,000 to last year's figure of 9.67. San Diego has received funds of more than \$6.7 million to hire and redeploy nearly 160 officers to community policing. All the officers are now on the street.

The overall crime rate fell in **Lowell, Massachusetts** for the first half of the year by nearly 15 percent over last year's first six months. Murders also fell in that time period from eight to zero this year. Lowell did not report its murder rates to the FBI going back to 1990. Lowell received funds of more than \$1.2 million to hire 17 officers for community policing. All of the officers are now on the street.

Santa Ana, California's crime rate index in the first half of 1995 dropped by more than 13 percent as compared to the same period last year. Murders in Santa Ana also saw a 13 drop this year with 34 homicides compared to 39. Santa Ana received a grant of more than \$1.7 million to hire 15 officers, who are now out on the street.

The crime rate index for **Fort Worth, Texas**, declined by nearly eight percent. The number of murders has dropped from 53 to 51 for the first six months of 1995. Since 1990 the murder rate in that city has fallen from 29.04 murders per 100,000 people to 27.95 for last year. Fort Worth has received funds of more than \$1.7 million to hire or redeploy 38 officers in community policing, all of whom are now out on the street.

The last time there was a downward trend in overall crime and murder was from 1980 to 1984.

December 13, 1995 (5:56pm)

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

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21

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691**FOR RELEASE**
6 P.M., EST, SUNDAY
DECEMBER 17, 1995

A 1-percent decrease in serious crime was reported by the Nation's law enforcement agencies in the first six months of 1995, according to preliminary Uniform Crime Reporting figures released today by the FBI.

"While these preliminary figures are consistent with the recent modest decreases in the overall crime rate, violent crime remains at an intolerable level," said FBI Director Louis J. Freeh. "Even more disturbing, violent crime involving young people, both as perpetrators and victims, is on the rise--an alarming indicator of future trends. The number of juveniles arrested for weapons offenses has skyrocketed--more than doubled--over the past decade."

Freeh added, "It remains our great task to reduce this willingness of all too many of our youth to commit violence--or the challenges faced by law enforcement will be unprecedented."

An Index of violent and property crimes is used to measure serious crime. Violent crime was down 5 percent in the first half of 1995, while property crime showed no change.

In the violent crime category, murder dropped 12 percent; forcible rape, 7 percent; robbery, 10 percent; and aggravated assault, 2 percent. Among the property crimes measured, burglary decreased 4 percent; motor vehicle theft, 5 percent; and arson, 7 percent. Larceny-theft was the only offense to show an increase, 3 percent.

Serious crime decreased in three of the geographic regions. The declines were 2 percent in the Northeast and South and 1 percent in the Midwest. In the West, crime increased 2 percent.

When grouped by population size, cities with over a million inhabitants and cities ranging from 50,000 to 499,999 experienced decreases in the first half of 1995. Cities with populations over 1 million recorded the greatest decline in serious crime, 6 percent. For the same time period, the suburban counties showed no change in their crime level, while the rural counties reported a 3-percent increase.

Complete semiannual UNIFORM CRIME REPORT is available on the FBI's Internet World Wide Web site at <http://www.fbi.gov>



Good for
Crime speech
-Rahm

Don Baer
cc: J. Prince
G. Bushman

Greensboro Police Officers Association

Chartered in 1987

1105 E. Wendover Avenue Suite G • Greensboro, North Carolina 27405 • (910) 274-1343

David Spagnola, president of the Greensboro Police Officers Association reacted to the Presidents State Of The Union Address tonight. "As street police, we are beginning to see evidence, of a reduction in crime on a national level. National statistics reflect that murder, robbery, and car thefts are down, with the greatest single drop in the murder rate in 35 years. As local police officers, we want to enjoy those same reductions in our city.

The President has put almost half of the 100,000 police officers on the street as the effects of the Crime Bill are taking hold at the street level, where it effects the working cop.

For once criminals are falling victim to statistics, and the "three strikes and you're out" provisions assault the criminal where it hurts. As criminals rack-up the statistics, the President has earmarked \$7.9 billion for 100,000 for prison cells to house him. His no-parole life sentence, and a "place to stay" will protect the citizens and the police from re-facing a criminal the police have already dealt with

With 22 years on the job at the street level, I know that hard economic times increase criminal activity. I've see athletes and students turn their back to sports and academics to gain the lucrative cold, hard, cash of drug sales. I know girls and women who trade their bodies for drugs, instead of trading the effort necessary for a job, and a future. If an improving economy from the increase of 7.7 million jobs, can reduce some of the pressure on people who I've seen commit crimes out of desperation or frustration, we'll all be safely ahead.

I believe as we've all seen crime run away with America, we are now seeing our President in that race, running beside our local, state and federal law enforcement officers and prosecutors, to win a race that will be our downfall if we loose.

David Spagnola
President

CC: Kathy Wallman

A Forum of Opinion & Ideas

THE PLAIN DEALER • MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1996

Just one strikeout

U.S. housing secretary wants to help
take back the streets

By Henry G. Cisneros

In his State of the Union address, President Bill Clinton challenged the nation to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers that threaten children. Nowhere is that effort needed more than in and around the nation's public and assisted housing developments — often ground zero for gang violence and drug trafficking in the United States.

If the nation is serious about reducing violence, we must begin here. In some cities, murder rates are three times higher in public housing than they are for those cities as a whole. Even in the nation's capital, the majority of violent crime occurs within six blocks of HUD-assisted housing.

Many of these crimes are committed by outsiders, by thugs who target these developments because they believe there is a lower risk of being arrested and convicted. By hitting gangs where they do business, by focusing on the epicenters of the crisis, we do much to reduce the violent crime — the fear it spawns — that threatens all of us.

The violence that plagues public housing residents — the majority of whom are women, children and senior citizens — is random. In many cases, there is an organized gang presence that cannot be wiped out without coordinated undercover operations by the nation's law-enforcement agen-

Recognizing this reality, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is heading a new federal initiative called Operation Safe Home to give residents new allies: HUD, FBI, DEA and ATF agents, the Secret Service, U.S. marshals and U.S. attorneys. By combining the capabilities of federal agencies with state and local law enforcement, we are pooling existing re-

sources to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund.

Federal agents work with housing authorities to rid developments of residents who violate their leases. Working undercover, they set up "buy and bust" operations, use electronic surveillance to track mid-level cocaine and heroin distributors and conduct raids to arrest violent criminals, fugitives and drug traffickers. By relocating residents who are willing to testify against these criminals, we have helped prosecutors secure convictions for homicides that were previously unsolvable, restoring order to developments that previously were ungovernable.

In Cleveland, through the use of computers, outstanding felony arrest warrants were matched against public and assisted housing residents and lists of others receiving government-funded benefits. Out of 11,000 outstanding warrants, 138 people were targeted as wanted felons living in public housing. Of those targeted, 28 were arrested in a cooperative effort by HUD's inspector general, the Cuyahoga Housing Police Department, the County Sheriff's Office, and the Ohio State Auditor's Office.

Search and arrest warrants were executed simultaneously in Lima, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., for members of a gang believed to be responsible for drug trafficking at Lima public housing and at least 10 drive-by shootings, assaults and three murders.

More than 100 HUD agents, working on 129 task forces throughout the United States, are achieving impressive results. Since we created Operation Safe Home, these task forces have made more than 6,800 arrests, confiscated more than 850 weapons and seized roughly \$1 million in cash and nearly \$3 million worth of drugs. With more funding and additional support at the local level, Operation Safe Home can continue to turn back the tide.

Yet, law-enforcement strategies, however successful, are not enough. The long-term solution to the crime problem in these places rests in changing the conditions — and the culture — within the most troubled public housing developments.

First, we need to make a major shift architecturally. No longer can we build immense towers to the sky and essentially warehouse the people who live inside. New developments must be smaller scale and more respectful of the people who live there. By using physical space more intelligently, we can also improve safety and security.

Second, we need to integrate human services directly into the developments. We need greater coordination among federal agencies on the social service side of the equation. We need to empower residents, encouraging security patrols to deal with drugs, gangs and guns; we need youth training and child-care programs that give people something to say "yes" to — activities that give people a stake in their communities and help reduce crime.

Third, and perhaps most importantly, we need to change the incentives that govern public housing by striking a balance between rights and responsibilities. We need to change the rules so that unemployed residents who find work are not penalized by a dramatic hike in their rent.

While public-housing authorities need more power to reward and attract working families, they should be allowed to reject applicants with criminal records. While we should reward exemplary residents by giving them more housing choices, we should adopt a "one strike and you're out" eviction policy for those who break the rules. People who want to lift themselves out of public housing should not be held back by criminals who threaten their safety, or by a system that discourages self-reliance.

As a nation, we will be a lot safer when public housing is transformed into what it once was: a platform from which people can build a better life, instead of a haven for drug traffickers and gang leaders who prey on residents, and whose threat to the rest of society grows greater the longer it is ignored.

Cisneros is secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

BOSTON GLOBE JAN 28 1996

HENRY G. CISNEROS

Taking back public housing

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton challenged the nation to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers who threaten our children. Nowhere is that effort needed more than in and around the nation's public and assisted housing developments - often ground zero for gang violence and drug trafficking in the United States.

If the nation is serious about reducing violent crime, we must begin here. In some cities, murder rates are three times higher in public housing than they are for those cities as a whole. Even in the nation's capital, the majority of violent crime occurs within six blocks of HUD-assisted housing. Many of these crimes are committed by outsiders, by thugs who target these developments because they believe there is a lower risk of being arrested and convicted. By hitting gangs where they do business, by focusing on the epicenters of the crisis, we can do much to reduce the violent crime and the fear it spawns.

The violence that plagues public housing residents - the majority of whom are women, children and senior citizens - is not random. In many cases, there is an organized gang presence that cannot be wiped out without coordinated undercover operations by the nation's various law enforcement agencies.

Recognizing this reality, HUD is spearheading a new federal initiative called Operation Safe Home to give residents new allies: HUD, FBI, DEA and ATF agents, the Secret Service, US marshals and US attorneys. By combining the capabilities of federal agencies with state and local law enforcement, we are pooling existing resources to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund. Federal agents work with housing authorities to rid developments of residents who violate their leases. Working undercover, they set up "buy and bust" operations, use electronic surveillance to track mid-level cocaine and heroin distributors and conduct raids to arrest violent criminals, fugitives and drug traffickers. By relocating residents who are willing to testify against these criminals, we have helped prosecutors secure convictions for homicides that were previously unsolvable, restoring order to developments that were previously ungovernable.

In the Mission Hill development in Boston, residents had to carry baseball bats to escort their children to school. Street gangs terrorized the tenants, defaced and destroyed residential buildings and converted playgrounds into open-air drug markets. HUD's inspector general - working with the Boston Housing Police, Boston's Municipal Police, as well as the DEA, the ATF and the Housing Authority - arrested 120 people in a 24-

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hour period, excluding the main criminal element from the area. A year after the raid, calls to police had declined by more than 50 percent, with emergency calls to 911 declining by more than 72 percent.

More than 1100 HUD agents, working on 125 task forces throughout the United States, are achieving impressive results. Since we created Operation Safe Home, these task forces have made more than 12,000 arrests, confiscated over 650 weapons and seized roughly \$1 million in cash and nearly \$2 million worth of drugs. With more funding and additional local support, Operation Safe Home can turn back the tide.

Yet law enforcement strategies, however successful, are not enough. The long-term solution to the crime problem in these places rests in changing the conditions - and the culture - within the most troubled public housing developments.

First, we need to make a major shift architecturally. No longer can we build immense towers in the sky and warehouse the people who live inside. New developments must be on a smaller scale and more respectful of the people who live there. By using physical space more intelligently, we can also improve safety and security.

Second, we need to integrate human services directly into the developments. We need greater coordination among federal agencies on the social service side of the equation. We need to empower residents, encouraging security patrols to deal with drugs, gangs and guns; we

need youth, training and child care programs that give people something to say "yes" to - activities that give people a stake in their communities and help reduce crime.

Third, and perhaps most important, we need to change the incentives that govern public housing by striking a balance between rights and responsibilities. We need to change the rules so that unemployed residents who find work are not penalized by a dramatic hike in their rent. While housing authorities need more power to reward and attract working families, they should be allowed to reject applicants with criminal records. While we should reward exemplary residents by giving them more housing choices, we should adopt a "one strike and you're out" eviction policy for those who break the rules. People who want to lift themselves out of public housing should not be held back by criminals who threaten their safety or by a system that discourages self-reliance.

As a nation, we will be a lot safer when public housing is transformed into what it once was: a platform from which people can build a better life instead of a haven for drug traffickers and gang leaders who prey on residents and whose threat to the rest of society grows greater the longer it is ignored.

Henry G. Cisneros is the U.S. secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

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TALKING POINTS ON HOUSE TERRORISM LEGISLATION

file

December 19, 1995

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I. What's In the Bill That Shouldn't Be

- The bill fails to establish clear federal jurisdiction over international terrorist activity directed at the general population. This omission potentially foils Federal prosecutions of terrorist acts such as the World Trade Center bombing or would restrict the government to charging crimes which carry very limited (5 years or less) penalties.
- The bill restricts the government's ability to file periodic reports with the court regarding ongoing wiretaps. These reports are used by the government to advise the court of new targets and new crimes discovered. This limitation, restricts the court's oversight of government activity, possibly allowing civil liberties infringements to go undetected.
- The bill blurs the historic distinction between Federal prosecutors who appear in U.S. District Court and specialized national security lawyers who appear before the Foreign Intelligence Court. These functions have historically been separated in order to assure that foreign counterintelligence activities do not blend with criminal investigations. The blurring of this distinction poses a severe risk to civil liberties. The separate systems were put in place during the 1970's after law enforcement abuses were detected.

II. What's Not in the Hyde Bill Which Was in the President's Submission

- Authority for Federal law enforcement to conduct court-approved multi-point wiretaps which allow law enforcement to monitor the telephone line actually be used by a criminal rather than a specific telephone number. Sophisticated criminals use multiple cellular telephones which they either steal or clone in order to foil effective court-approved monitoring. Authority for these multi-point wiretaps has existed since 1986, but the standard established in 1986 poses serious obstacles to law enforcement. Changing the standard does not affect civil liberties concerns.

- Funding for the FBI's digital telephony initiative. Congress has already approved the initiative, but has not provided the FBI with funds to carry it out. The Initiative will not increase the FBI's ability to wiretap under court order, but will simply allow that capability to remain at current levels. As new digital technology comes into common usage, the FBI loses the ability to wiretap those digital lines. This initiative does not affect the law of wiretapping, a court order will still be required, but affects technical capability.
- Authority for Federal law enforcement to conduct emergency wiretaps for up to 48 hours pending the receipt of a court order in terrorism investigations. The authority is needed because valuable information which may actually prevent a terrorist act from occurring may be found during the 48 hour period. If the court order is not granted within the 48 hours, none of the evidence gained in the wiretap can be used. This same authority has existed in organized crime cases since 1968. If the authority can be used to catch organized bookies, it ought to be used to catch terrorists.
- Authority for the President to ban fundraising by known international terrorist organizations, yet provide a system whereby funds could still be raised for humanitarian purposes such as the operation of hospitals and the feeding of children. International terrorism is an expensive proposition and cutting off the funds, severely limits the terrorists' ability to function.
- Authority to require explosives to be marked with identification taggants - microscopic particles which would allow investigators to identify the source of explosives, even after they have been detonated. This authority would not affect legitimate users but would permit law enforcement to track down those who use otherwise legal explosives for illegal purposes.

**COUNTERTERRORISM LEGISLATION
INFORMATIONAL PACKAGE FOR LARRY KING LIVE
JUNE 5, 1995**

This package contains:

- General Talking Points
 - Anti-Terrorism Q&A
 - Supplemental Information
 - Summary of the Dole-Hatch legislation
 - Information on the Counterterrorism Appropriations
-

GENERAL TALKING POINTS

- We need new tools to fight terrorism in the 90s. Terrorists don't stand still. Some are using more sophisticated technologies, while others can use fertilizer and fuel oil to kill.
- The President called for legislation in his State of the Union address and introduced it in February. More proposals were introduced after the April 19 bombing.
- Congress is moving on our bill and must keep moving. We can't afford to wait or stall - we need those tools to prevent future bombings.

ANTI-TERRORISM Q&A

Q: What about habeas corpus? On 60 Minutes, Mr. President, you said you wanted to reform it. Then you said we should wait. Last week the Vice President said we should go ahead and reform it now. The families of Oklahoma City victims have asked you for clarification. What would you tell them tonight, right now?

A: We support the death penalty, and last year's crime bill added death penalties for heinous crimes like the Oklahoma City bombing. We have to make sure that our trial process punishes guilty people swiftly. I have long believed that the system is slower than it has to be, and we support reforms that will cut away lengthy, frivolous appeals. I think we can work together on this issue.

Q: You asked for an anti-terrorism bill by Memorial Day, but Senator Dole says your own party is slowing it down with budget delaying tactics and gun control amendments. Who is at fault?

A: I don't want to point fingers. We introduced our original terrorism legislation in February, and added some domestic terrorism amendments in early April. Congress has made some progress on our legislation, but we want to keep moving.

Q: Are you losing on the legislation? Congress opposes many of your ideas.

A: We introduced our bill in February, and the version that Senator Dole has introduced includes most of the ideas we first put forward. We think they could improve the bill, but it is just as important is to stop delaying and get it passed.

Q: Even many Republicans who are tough on crime say your anti-terrorism bill goes too far, that it curbs our civil liberties. How far can we go to be tough on terrorists and still keep our freedoms?

A: I don't think it goes too far. These are modest but important requests that will help law enforcement keep up with new terrorists and new technologies while protecting our constitutional rights. Deadly power has never been in the power of so many different people around the world, and we must be ready to respond.

A lot of those provisions would give the federal government the same tools to investigate terrorists that local police have had for years in pursuing ordinary criminals -- like access to hotel, bank and telephone call records, or emergency wiretaps that could help crack a case and catch a terrorist.

Q: Why do we need legislation? The government already has enormous powers to investigate terrorism.

A: The power to inflict great damage has never been so available to so many people around the world. And as we saw in Oklahoma City, it doesn't necessarily take high technology to take a lot of lives. We can't expect to fight 1990s terrorists with outdated weapons.

The FBI can't even require a motel to tell them whether a terrorist stayed there without a long delay that could let killers slip through our fingers. We are asking for modest but important tools to help law enforcement keep up with new terrorists and new technologies.

Q: The FBI has abused civil liberties and bugged peaceful protesters in the past. With that record, why do you want to give them new powers?

A: The FBI committed a great many wrongs in the past, but they are under a new generation of leadership. Attorney General Reno and FBI Director Louis Freeh are both dedicated to insuring that the FBI bends over backwards to protect civil liberties. If anything, they have been a little shy in bringing cases because of the reputation they earned in past decades.

The mistake we made years ago was not holding the government accountable for misconduct. Since Watergate, I think we are all different, and those who would commit abuses should know that there is a tough penalty to pay.

Q: Are you investigating other militia groups right now?
A: We don't comment on pending investigations.

Q: How much should a militia have to do to in order to be investigated?
A: We need to ensure that the FBI can take appropriate investigative measures in an effort to prevent crime without sacrificing civil liberties. In America, individuals commit crimes through their individual action, not through mere membership in an organization. But if we have evidence of possible crimes being planned, we can't afford to wait for people to be killed before we act.

Q: Do the ATF and FBI go too far in enforcing the law? Are they too zealous?
A: We have the finest law enforcement in the world. They risk their lives for us every day. They must be held accountable to the very laws they enforce. But I will not stand by when conspiracy theorists and political opportunists stretch the truth and jump on law enforcement for tragedies they did not cause or mistakes they did not make.

Q: Even the internet contains bomb recipes. Can that be outlawed?
A: I think that's very irresponsible. Under our First Amendment, though, we have some limits as to how much we can regulate communications.

SUMMARY OF THE DOLE-HATCH LEGISLATION

TITLE I - Substantive Criminal Law

- o Penalty for explosives conspiracies increased from 5 years to the same penalty (other than death) as might apply for the underlying substantive offense (effectively provides for maximum penalty of life imprisonment).
- o Expands sovereignty/jurisdiction for terrorism offenses; and for specific crimes committed abroad.
- o Increases penalties for certain terrorism offenses.
- o Establishes mandatory minimum sentence of 10 years for transfer of explosives knowing will be used to commit crime of violence; and establishes new crime of possession of stolen explosives (mirrors current firearms statute); expands Federal arson jurisdiction.

TITLE II - International Terrorism

- o Prohibits US assistance to countries determined by Secretary of State to aid or provide military equipment to terrorist states.
- o Requires US representative to international financial institutions to vote against assistance for terrorist states.
- o Expanded jurisdiction for civil actions against terrorist states.
- o Permits exclusion from US of "mere members" of terrorist organizations.

TITLE III - Alien Removal

- o Authorizes special court of Article III Judges to hear deportation proceedings relating to alien terrorists. Permits ex parte consideration of classified evidence with presentation of unclassified summary to alien. Permits no summary when an unclassified summary is not possible.
- o Provides for expedited deportation of certain aliens, including aggravated felons - those sentenced to imprisonment for one or more years - and requires Attorney General to effect deportation within 30 days of finding.
- o Permits law enforcement access, on court order, to otherwise confidential INS records.

TITLE IV - Alien Fundraising

- o Prohibits fundraising by designated terrorist fundraising organizations and provides such organizations a full court review of their designation which may shift the burden of proof to the government and require disclosure of otherwise classified information.

TITLE V - Assistance to Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

- o Authorizes court-ordered disclosure of consumer credit information and the records of common carriers, public accommodation facilities, physical storage facilities and vehicle rental facilities to the FBI in counter-terrorism investigations.
- o Increases maximum reward authority from \$2 million to \$10 million in international terrorism cases and from \$500,000 to \$10 million in domestic

- terrorism cases.
- o Expands predicate crimes for which electronic intercept authority may be authorized by a court to include many terrorism-related offenses.
- o Provides authorizations for Federal law enforcement and prosecutive funding.

TITLE VI - Habeas Corpus Reform

- o Amends both federal habeas corpus review of state court convictions, 28 USC §2254, and federal post-conviction review, 28 U.S.C. §2255, so as to limit the number of petitions and the time-frames in which they may be filed.
- o Expands Territorial Sea to 12 miles.
- o Expands Weapons of Mass Destruction Act to include threats and to include a provable effect on interstate commerce (Lopez).
- o Expands RICO and money laundering statutes to include terrorism crimes as predicates
- o Expanded definition for individuals covered under assault on Federal employee statute, to include all current and former Federal employees or their immediate families.

TITLE VII - Explosives

- o Requires tagging of plastic explosives.
- o Requires study by Attorney General - in consultation with Secretary of Treasury - of feasibility of tagging explosives.

THE COUNTERTERRORISM SPENDING BILL

SUMMARY

- o A total of \$571 million and 1,040 positions was requested over a two-year period, beginning in 1995. Within this funding, \$100 million would be provided for the Telephone Carrier Compliance Fund.
- o Though the Administration has other objections, The conference agreement provides funding through fiscal year 1996 for the full costs of expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for the bombing as well as the full costs of funding new personnel for enhanced counterterrorism efforts.

DETAILS

- o Personnel increases include:
 - 131 additional FBI agents and 656 support personnel.
 - 155 additional Assistant United States attorneys and 77 support staff
- o Other funding will be used for:
 - A new Domestic Counterterrorism Center, under the direction of the FBI, to bring together Federal, State and local terrorism-related intelligence.
 - Research and development so the FBI and other law enforcement agencies can perform court-authorized electronic intercepts in a digital telephony environment.
 - Establishment of a Counterterrorism and Counter-intelligence Fund under the direction of the Attorney General that can be drawn upon for expenses of an emergency nature in Oklahoma City and in the event of a future terrorist act, or when security is needed for high-risk events, such as the upcoming 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.
 - Conducting a terrorism threat assessment of all Federal agencies, as directed by the President, as well as enhanced of security at Justice Department offices and Federal courthouses.
 - Extraordinary costs associated with the Oklahoma City bombing, such as the reestablishment of the DEA Resident Office lost in the explosion, the FBI's ongoing investigative costs and the litigation and trial security costs associated with bringing those responsible for the bombing to justice.
 - \$5 million for counterterrorism reward payments so that we have a dedicated source of funding to pay these rewards.

- Funds to relocate the FBI Laboratory, state-of-the-art forensic laboratory equipment, and provide tools needed by the FBI's Emergency Response Teams.
- Funding for the FBI to enhance its ability to conduct tactical operations in a changing technological environment.
- Construction of administrative and training facilities that will support the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team
- Development of an automated database to collect and analyze information regarding hostage/barricade situations to allow the FBI to develop and evaluate alternatives and options for resolving such situations.
- An increase of \$4 million for the Department of Justice's Emergency Assistance Fund that can be used to assist State and local law enforcement efforts related to the Oklahoma City bombing.

CRIME BILL TALKING POINTS
INFORMATIONAL PACKAGE FOR LARRY KING LIVE
JUNE 5, 1995

This package contains:

- Information on the House Budget Resolution
 - Crime Bill Q&A
 - Supplementary Information:
 - Talking Points on the Crime Bill Veto Threat
 - Information on Debunking Crime Bill Myths
 - Weaknesses of the House Prison Bill
-

The House Budget Resolution

- This Administration is strongly committed to reducing the deficit. It is equally committed to an issue that is so important to each and every American -- the fight against crime. But the House Budget plan would take a huge bite out of law enforcement.
- Law Enforcement relied on the promise made to them by Congress when last year it passed with bi-partisan support a tough, balanced, smart Crime Bill. Now the House proposes to break that promise and land a devastating blow to Federal, State and local law enforcement by cutting the Trust Fund by almost \$5 billion over 5 years and \$9 billion over 7 years.
- This proposal would lead to fewer cops on the streets of America, less money to build prison cells, less money to reimburse states for alien incarceration, less funding for violence against women, and less funding for state and local law enforcement.
- The House proposal would also jeopardize the Administrations efforts to secure our borders and would hinder the hiring of additional Border Patrol agents by cutting \$497 million from the President's request for INS for FY 1996 -- amounting to a 20% cut to INS for 1 year.

CRIME BILL Q&A

Q: Why are you bringing in police from around the country to the White House on Thursday to be sworn in? Isn't this a waste of time and taxpayer money?

A: These localities offered to pay their own way down here because they are concerned about the threats in Congress to cut off our police hiring program, which is paying for these cops. We've put 17,000 police on the streets, and we will get to 100,000 if Congress will keep its commitment and keep paying for the crime bill.

Q: Haven't you oversold the crime bill? How much can the federal government do to stop crime, which is a state and local concern?

A: You can't solve crime through neglect. The federal government cannot throw up its hand while our streets are becoming veritable war zones and children think gangs are the best way to grow up. 100,000 new police will make a real difference, because community police can change communities. In Ventura County, California, community policing and citizen's patrols -- the kind of policing we are promoting in the crime bill -- has cut crime rates to their lowest levels in 2 decades.

Our new prison money will help lock up violent offenders, and our new "three strikes and you are out" law will help keep them there. And our prevention programs will stop thousands and thousands of crimes before they ever happen. We can make a difference -- but only if Congress keeps its word and funds the crime bill.

Q: Many people criticize the crime bill as pork.

A: That bill funds 100,000 new police. It's going to pay for new prosecutors. We're going to put away more prisoners with it. And we want to cut down on gang membership in America by keeping young people on the right path. That crime bill is going to save lives.

Q: Critics say you have overblown the problem of violence against women, and that there is no need for a violence against women act.

A: You can say what you want about violence against women, but there is far too much domestic abuse and sexual assault going on in this country, and this crime bill provides real tools to do something about it. In West Virginia, we just convicted a man who beat his ex-wife, locked her in a car and held her hostage for days. It's hard to prosecute cases that cross state lines like this one, but the crime bill gave us just the remedy we needed to put him away for a long time. That bill will establish a national domestic violence hotline for abused women to call to get help. And it will help us pay for more police, prosecutors, shelters and services to help fight this problem and give crime victims relief.

The Republican Prison Bill:
Not Tough On Crime, But Tough On States

- **The House bill plays a cruel hoax on the States:** It sounds tough, but it establishes standards which currently no state can meet to receive grants to construct new prisons. It is inferior to the prison grants program created last year by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 because it would result in fewer violent criminals being put behind bars.
- **States would have to wait decades before they see the first federal dollar.** The proposed bill would tie aid to the time actually served by violent criminals. But we can't know how much time they have served until the prisoner is released or dies. This means that some states would have to wait up to 25 years before determining if they qualify for federal aid.
- **The House Bill only sounds tough.** It would pull the rug out from under the states and leave them with three crucial choices, each worse than the next:
 - cut sentences for violent criminals so they can more easily reach the 85% truth in sentencing hurdle;
 - let some prisoners out of jail early, just to make room for others that will attract federal money; or
 - spend \$20 state dollars for just \$1 federal dollar in aid.
- **The House Bill would take prison construction money from states that need it most and give it to states that don't.** The 1994 Crime Act disburses funds for increased violent offender incarceration primarily in proportion to the level of violent crime in each state. In contrast, H.R. 667 disburses prison construction funds to states primarily in proportion to their populations -- regardless of differences in crime rates. This change would produce gross misallocations of resources in relation to actual need.

- Whereas the COPS Office has administrative costs of just 0.8% of the grant funds in FY 1995, the block grant permits 2.5% of the funds to be spent on federal administration.

Debunking The Myths: The 100,000 Cops Program Works

- Myth:** The COPS program will not put 100,000 new officers on the street.
- Fact:** The 100,000 COPS program WORKS. The Administration provided grants to hire almost 17,000 new police officers in just four months. We are well on our way to our goal of putting 100,000 new community police officers on the streets of America.
- Myth:** Crime is only a big city problem, so the COPS program only helps big cities.
- Fact:** The 100,000 COPS program benefits small-town and rural America. The \$433 million awarded under COPS FAST will enable over 6,500 such jurisdiction to hire over 7,100 new community police officers.
- Myth:** The COPS programs is yet another bureaucratic federal program that imposes too many restrictions on cities and towns.
- Fact:** The COPS program is one of the least bureaucratic programs ever created and, as a result, thousands of jurisdictions have applied for funding. COPS FAST grantees had only to complete a one-page application. Due to the ease of the application process, over half of all the small jurisdictions in America applied for COPS FAST funds. The Department of Justice announced the COPS FAST grants less than six weeks after the application deadline.
- Myth:** Law enforcement officers oppose the COPS program.
- Fact:** Police officers strongly support the COPS program. From big city chiefs to small-town sheriffs, law enforcement professional from across the country have praised the 100,000 COPS program and the President's commitment to community policing.
- Myth:** The COPS program is only for police hiring. It does not provide police departments flexibility to buy equipment or invest in other resources.
- Fact:** The COPS program is not just for hiring new officers -- COPS MORE ("Making Officer Redeployment Effective") will soon provide up to \$200 million for equipment and technical assistance to enable the redeployment of existing officers.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The Veto Threat

From the President's radio address:

"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."

The House Bill Turns The Clock Back On Crime Fighting

- **No Guarantees that even one new police officer will be hired:** The 1994 Crime Law guarantees 100,000 new police on the streets of America engaging in community policing. Already, grants for nearly 17,000 new officers have been awarded, in cities and towns across the country. Indeed, as a sure sign of its need, virtually half of all police departments in the country have already applied for COPS grants.
- **Super Pork:** Under the House bill, money would be distributed with no strings attached -- super-pork of the highest order. While the bill has been amended to prohibit the use of funds for the purchase of tanks or airplanes, how many thousands of ridiculous uses have not been explicitly prohibited -- how much money will be spent on thousands of wasteful purposes rather than on more police officers? Who knows -- the bill provides for no accountability of the use of \$10 billion!
- ◆ **Red Tape for Local Governments.** Rather than forging a partnership between Federal, State and local governments to effectively and efficiently fight crime -- as has been done under the 1994 Crime Act -- H.R. 728 builds roadblocks to crime fighting.
 - The creation of local advisory boards required under H.R. 728, designed to review applications.
 - Mayors would have to defer to Governors on crime fighting strategies, even though mayors, police chiefs and community leaders already know best what works for their community.
 - Rather than receiving grants directly to meet their particular needs, small towns and rural communities would have to seek their portion of federal dollars from a pool distributed by the Governor of their State.
- ◆ **Replacing Crime Fighters with Administrators.** The COPS Program under the 1994 Crime Act is efficient and centralized. In distributing grants for nearly 17,000 police officers in just four months, the COPS office is under budget and ahead of schedule. Yet the proposed block grant would move slowly, delay crime fighting efforts and would shave off more of the taxpayers money to pay for its administrative costs.