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Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 17161

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Folder Title:

Crime - Talking Points [2]

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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.

SENTENCING COMMISSION GUIDELINES

Statement

I signed my bill on Monday for two very compelling reasons.

First, I disagree with the Sentencing Commission's recommendation to reduce crack penalties. My position on this issue is clear -- I am not going to let anyone who peddles drugs get the idea that the cost of business is going down.

I believe some adjustments are warranted. The bill I signed on Monday directs the Sentencing Commission to undertake additional review of these issues -- including raising powder cocaine penalties to narrow the difference -- and to report back with new recommendations.

I have also directed my Attorney General to begin working with the Sentencing Commission immediately on these new recommendations -- and she already has begun that process.

Second, I also disagree with the Sentencing Commission's recommendation to reduce the penalties for money laundering. Money laundering is an essential law enforcement tool to nail high-level drug traffickers.

I recently spoke before the U.N. and stated that I was directing our government to identify and put on notice nations that tolerate money laundering. There is no way we should be reducing money laundering penalties at home while we are working to catch drug traffickers attempting to hide their ill-gotten gains overseas.

Questions and Answers

Q. Recently, you spoke out about your concern that 1/3 of young African-Americans go through our criminal justice system. Yet, on Monday you sign a bill that would perpetuate that problem. Aren't you contradicting your speech on race in this country by signing this bill -- isn't this a racist bill?

A. No. first of all, I am very concerned about the amount of African-American youths that are in our criminal justice system.

You and I might disagree but I strongly believe that crack penalties should be different than powder cocaine. I want to the Commission to review the disparity in our sentencing structure by considering the increase in powder cocaine penalties.

Just as important, the bill I signed Monday does not close the book on this issue. My Attorney General is already working with the Sentencing Commission to consider raising the penalties for distribution of powder cocaine.

I have also directed her to immediately develop enforcement strategies to ensure that those who distribute powder that is turned into crack are punished as severely as those who distribute the crack itself

Second, there are 2 facts that you need keep in mind, here:

One -- our U.S. Attorneys are not busting small time youthful offenders of crack under this law. We are nailing high-level pushers.

In 1994, of the 3,430 crack defendants convicted, the number of youthful, small-time crack offenders with no prior criminal history and no weapons involvement was just 51 --- that is less than 1.5% of the total crack convictions.

The median crack defendant was convicted of trafficking in 109 grams. Only 10% of crack defendants had trafficked in less than 2-3 grams of crack. We are busting traffickers of this stuff, not small-time peddlers or users. Are these young kids? No. Only 10% were under the age of 21. 63% are 26 and older.

And two -- I have already provided sentencing reform. In my Crime Bill, I had a provision added called the Safety Valve. What it did was say that if you are a first time drug offender, with no prior record, and did not use a gun in your crime, then we will give you relief from the mandatory minimums -- those sentences and those types of defendants are the core issue in this whole debate.

I took heat for that provision, but I did it because I knew it was right. That was not just rhetoric. Dramatically reducing the penalties for crack is not real sentencing reform. All it does is tell the pusher that the cost of business is going down; keep pushing your poison.

CRIME AND DRUG TALKING POINTS

- Your Administration has made fighting drug use and combatting violence and crime a number one priority.
- Rather than just talk, you have a proven record. You proposed a comprehensive strategy in a Crime Bill and a Drug Policy that is both tough and smart. And you have abandoned the false choice of punishment vs. prevention -- the problem requires both.
- Your anti-crime and drug efforts have three centerpieces: police, punishment, and prevention.

CRIME ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

100,000 COPS PROGRAM - 25,000 additional police officers on the street already.

COMMUNITY POLICING - revolutionizing policing in this country by providing better trained officers.

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN - took 19 weapons of war off the streets of America.

BRADY BILL - prevented 40,000 hand guns from being sold to felons.

DRUG COURTS - includes \$9 million to provide continuing judicial supervision for non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN - every state received \$26 million in grants to help train prosecutors, police and service providers, and over \$173 million more is authorized by the VCCA for next year.

DRUG STRATEGY TALKING POINTS

- To work more closely with foreign governments to cut drugs off at the source.
- To boost community efforts to educate young people about the dangers and penalties of drug use.
- To break the cycle of crime and drugs providing treatment to hardcore drug users, who consume most of the drugs and cause much of the crime and health problems.
- And we will punish people who break the law.

DRUG STRATEGY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **DISMANTLING OF THE COLOMBIAN CALI DRUG CARTEL**
Despite Colombia's having been the original source of nearly all our cocaine for decades, President Clinton is the first President to decertify them, and only grant them a "national interest" waiver that will be removed if they do not bring down Cali cartel leaders. Under the pressure of the President's power to "decertify", Colombia can be banned from receiving international loans and U.S foreign aid if it does not cooperate.
- As a result of decertification, in the last six months Colombia has taken into custody six of the top seven leaders of the Cali Cartel.
- **WHITE COLLAR** - The U.S. indictments included several American lawyers representing the cartel, effectively "Benedict Arnolds" who crossed the line. The Clinton Justice Department is the first to tackle white collar criminals -- and they were former Justice Department colleagues.
- **INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS EFFORT** - the centerpiece of the UN Speech.

DRUG FREE SCHOOLS

- The President used his first veto to protect the Drug Free Schools Program from being eliminated. He saved \$482 million the Congress tried to cut in half for 1995, and to zero out for 1996 for the Safe and Drug Free School program. The President requested \$500 million for FY 96, which the House Republicans are now trying to cut by 60%.
- The Safe and Drug Free Schools program is the only federally funded drug education program in the nation's school districts, which reaches 97% or 39 million of our children in grades 7-12. It establishes innovative and successful anti-drug counseling, education, intervention, and conflict resolution programs that have reduced drug use as much as 25% in many schools.

TOUGHER SENTENCES -- AND DRUG TREATMENT THAT WORKS:

- **SENTENCES** - The President's 1994 crime bill expanded death penalties to include drug kingpins and providing tougher sentences for cocaine dealers. Complimenting this approach is the President's expanded drug treatment for users.
- **TREATMENT** - The Clinton Administration has proposed the largest increases in treatment and prevention resources, and in the delivery of treatment services.
- Two years ago we proposed \$355 million to treat 74,000 hardcore users; coupled with our request for drug courts, we would have treated a total of 140,000 hardcore users. (The Congress cut the President's proposal for treatment from \$355 million to \$57 million)
- Last year we proposed the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership to give states more flexibility in how they provide treatment services and \$60 million more to treat hardcore users.

ADOLESCENT DRUG USE AND VIOLENCE

"A WHITE HOUSE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE"

- Event:** An all day conference of briefings and dialogue between and amongst Cabinet heads and experts, professionals, organization and group representatives, concerned parents and teenagers, in which the issue of adolescent drug use would be addressed. We would seek C-Span and other media coverage.
- When:** During early January when Congress is out of session and prior to the submission of the Budget to Congress. This would increase attention on the event and provide an opportunity to reflect any Conference recommendations in the National Drug Control Strategy and the State of the Union.
- Location:** The White House -- to signify and highlight the importance of this issue to this Administration.
- Participants:** Pertinent Administrations officials such as ONDCP Director Brown, Attorney General Reno, and other Cabinet Secretaries. The 20 to 25 participants would represent anti-drug community coalitions, academia, law enforcement, the treatment community, clergy, State and local government, education, media, business, health care, and other fields.
- Format:** In the morning Cabinet officials would give very brief remarks on what they are doing and what is going on in Congress. These short briefings would be followed by roundtables in which the participants would discuss the issue of adolescent drug use -- what works, what doesn't and where to go from here. Administration officials would listen to the participants and receiving their input. This would be an opportunity for the chosen speakers to validate what we are doing and criticize the direction that the Republican Congress is taking us.
- The President and Vice-President and First Lady would then join the Conference to listen to a report on the discussions that occurred during the day. The participants would also provide them with recommendations to reduce adolescent drug use.
- Message:** "Adolescent Drug Prevention -- What works." Republican Budget cuts will lead to further escalation of adolescent drug use numbers. We must continue to fund drug prevention and treatment. We know what works and we are going to fight for those programs.

White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drugs and Violence

Questions and Answers

Q. What is the purpose of this Conference?

A. Nationwide crime rates and overall drug use have decreased over the last two years, and we are very proud of our successes on this front and will continue our efforts to further decrease them. Yet, we have also have witnessed an increase in violent crimes committed by youth and since 1991 a change in adolescents' attitude toward drug use.

No question about it -- the media influences attitude and behavior. The President believes the more attention, the more we highlight, and the more we focus on these trends through national exposure, the more impact we will have in reversing their direction.

This White House Leadership Conference provides a perfect opportunity to provide national exposure to these trends and create the public awareness needed to impact them. Through the Conference we will showcase and discuss the anti-drug and youth violence programs that have worked across the nation, whether through Federal dollars, private/public partnerships, or individual efforts.

Q. Why is he announcing this Conference now -- is this in response to congressional criticism from the right -- on overall drug policy -- and the left -- on the crack sentencing guideline legislation?

A. No. This Conference has been under consideration by the Administration for some time. The President has spoken several times about these trends and his concern with the potential elimination of programs that have the capacity to reduce adolescent drug use and violence. He is appropriately announcing it today because he is speaking to community activists in the area of adolescent drug use.

Q. What will happen at this Conference?

A. The Conference would be a full day of briefings and dialogue between and amongst Cabinet heads and experts, professionals, organization and group representatives, concerned parents and teenagers, in which the issue of adolescent drug use and crime would be addressed.

As well as the President and pertinent Cabinet Members the Conference participants would represent anti-drug community coalitions, academia, law enforcement, the treatment community, clergy, State and local government, education, media, business, health care, and other fields.

Q. Do you really expect to get anything out of this Conference?

A. Yes. When the issue of adolescent drug use has been highlighted nationally in the past, we have witnessed an impact. The Administration, the participants, and the sectors of society that they represent will have a better understanding of the programs that work.

Furthermore, we fully intend to implement the conclusions and recommendations of this Conference. The resulting work product will provide essential input to the Administration's 1996 National Drug Control Strategy.

The Conference will provide a great opportunity to focus on the programs that have the capacity to reduce adolescent drug use and violence as well as an educational program for the participants -- who will represent so many fields and areas.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA
DAILY 449,027THURSDAY
SEP 28 1995

Crime drop laid to innovations, national trend

By Christy Harrison
STAFF WRITER

By the start of fall last year, DeKalb residents were surviving the bloodiest year ever as homicides climbed to an all-time high.

But it's 1995, and statistics and residents tell a different story.

At the end of August, DeKalb police had recorded 32 homicides, a little more than half of the 60 logged by the end of August 1994.

"It's better. It's quieter. We are happier," said Patricia Martin of Lynwood Park — a community she described as formerly "drug-infested," and one where police said violent crime had been frequent.

DeKalb Assistant Police Chief James T. Miller said the violent crime reduction has resulted from local innovations and national patterns.

"I'd like to say it was just us, but there is a downward trend in crime across the country," Miller said. He credits speedier trials, longer sentences, the Clinton anti-crime package, a slower revolving door on prisons and the Brady Act.

Locally, he credits the department's decision to put more officers on bicycles, step up automobile patrols in high crime areas and couple officers in the Community Oriented Policing (COP) Program with newly formed COBRA units.

A COBRA unit in each of the four precincts acts as an enforcement arm, Miller said.

COP officers gather information — such as where there are drug deals, prostitution, crack houses and loitering — from community members and COBRA officers

act on it.

For DeKalb, the marriage of COP and COBRA has meant a 46.5 percent drop in homicides, a 23 percent decrease in robberies and nearly 15 percent fewer aggravated assaults from January to August. Rape statistics reflect the smallest decrease, .06 percent.

Lynwood Park is only one example of where residents work with police to reclaim their communities. Neighbors in that area sponsor homeowner seminars, beautification projects and drug awareness programs, said John Wright, who has lived there for 31 years.

But the police department has done much more than just fight crime, Martin said.

The reduction in crime results from many unsung neighborhood activists, churches and synagogues who have mentored children and aided and honored police officers for good work, residents say.

"All Saints in Dunwoody, New Birth over on Snapfinger, the Doraville Elks, The Lions Club," said Miller, "all of these people, without realizing it, have helped make crime reduction the success story it is."

Violent crime statistics			
	1994	1995	
Homicide	60	32	-46.5%
Aggravated assault	564	481	-14.7%
Rape	162	157	-.06%

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Des Moines Register

A GANNETT NEWSPAPER

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THE REGISTER'S EDITORIALS

Police-community alliances

Sioux City may lead Iowa
in the new strategy.

Police work got mauled by the Mark Fuhrman tapes. They implied that ruthless officers sometimes violate the law in the name of keeping the peace.

So it's a relief to hear that the federal government has been financing a strategy that puts the law and the public unequivocally on the same side: community policing.

What is community policing?

"Well, we've never actually defined policing," explained Joe Brann, former chief of police in Hayward, Calif., pin-pointing the muddled expectations that create some of the disappointment and anger that get lobbed at police departments.

Community policing is distinguished by its goals of forming alliances with local residents and organizations, having the community help identify crime problems, and changing from a force that mostly reacts to calls to a force that also acts on its own initiative.

A prime target: domestic abuse. Usually officers separate the victim and the abuser, but this can end up being a Band-Aid on a bullet wound. The abuse continues, and officers are called back a month, a week or even hours later. But in Hayward, community policing put cops on patrol with domestic-abuse specialists who designed procedures that worked better for both victims and officers.

As director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) — part of the U.S. Department of Justice — Brann invests federal dollars in community policing efforts all over the country. The money helps put more officers on the street, but gets them out of their cars, or, as Brann calls them, their steel cocoons.

The grants also help buy new equipment and computer systems. Many police forces are antiquated and have reams of data they can't analyze. Brann cites Chicago's police force as one worth imitating. Its computer lets an officer analyze criminal activity — break-ins, for example — by cross referencing the time and locations with a factor such as the number of pawn shops in the area.

But more than programs, community policing requires departments to make internal philosophical and cultural shifts that encourage new ideas from beat cops on up. From what Brann has seen, Sioux City does the best job of this in Iowa. Clearly, though, this is a bandwagon that every Iowa city ought to jump on.

Typically, Brann explained, police departments had a one-tool approach to their work: Make an arrest. Community policing seeks to expand officers' options and make arrests the tool of last resort.

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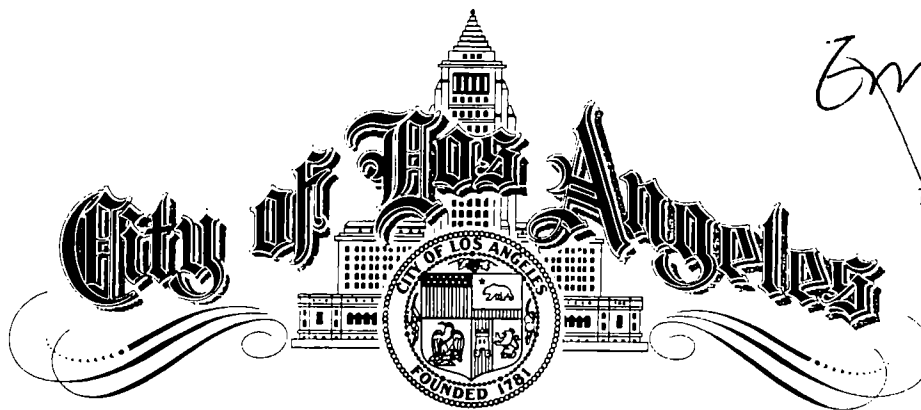
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OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

RICHARD J. RIORDAN
MAYOR

September 26, 1995

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

→ Ralun
Sue
Gunn

Dear Mr. President:

It was a great honor and pleasure to have you here in Los Angeles on Friday to share thoughts and compare notes. Thank you again for your attentiveness to the needs of our community.

As we discussed, while overall crime is down in our area, the incidence of crime caused by youth gangs and street violence has increased. Residents in neighborhoods all over the greater Los Angeles area are disgusted and worried by the brutality and senselessness of this rise in violence.

I was pleased to share with you our thoughts on how leaders from law enforcement, city and county government, the judiciary and prosecutorial agencies can work collaboratively to combat street violence and to stretch existing resources. This intergovernmental commitment will establish the foundation necessary for community policing to succeed. In operationalizing our community policing goals we start at a tremendous disadvantage because our "system" is so fragmented, our criminal justice systems overly centralized, and our region so vast. As an example, suppression efforts are often literally disconnected from probation enforcement, and even excellent community-based prevention programs find themselves isolated from key other agencies in the process.

Our plan to join together to apply for the "Innovative Community Policing" phase of the Crime Bill is a signal step for our region. I was heartened by your encouragement of this effort and by your enthusiasm for a collaborative, comprehensive approach to stemming the tide of street violence in neighborhoods throughout Los Angeles.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Riordan
Mayor



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: OCTOBER 18, 1995 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: OCTOBER 19, 11:00AMSUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS ON ANTI TERRORISM BILL

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
BOWLES	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	WEBSTER	☐	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	JONATHAN PRINCE	☐	☒
HERMAN	☐	☐	CURRY	☒	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	CHRIS CERF	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
MIKVA	☒	☐		☐	☐
McCURRY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: PLEASE FORWARD ANY COMMENTS TO JONATHAN PRINCE BY 11:00 AM OCTOBER 19, 1995.

RESPONSE: _____

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

10/18/95 5:00pm

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
STATEMENT ON ANTI-TERRORISM BILL
THE WHITE HOUSE

OCTOBER 19, 1995 OCT 18 P5:53

Six months ago today the savage bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City took the lives of 169 Americans, including 19 children. In the days and weeks that followed, countless Americans from all walks of life stood side by side with the families in Oklahoma City -- praying, healing, and giving comfort.

Doctors and nurses, policemen and firemen, disaster relief experts and ordinary citizens came quickly and worked long to help the people of Oklahoma City begin to rebuild. Law enforcement officials worked around the clock to find and apprehend those responsible.

And the leadership of the United States Congress promised they would have the anti-terrorism legislation that law enforcement called for on my desk by Memorial Day.

The Senate passed that anti-terrorism bill in June -- with sweeping bipartisan support in a 91 to 8 vote. Since then, nothing has happened.

The tools we need to fight terrorism have been shoved into a dark corner of the House of Representatives by an alliance of extremists on the left and the right. This is inexcusable, and the American people should not have to put up with it.

Congress certainly has the right -- and the responsibility -- to review this bill to make sure the civil liberties of American citizens are not infringed. But they have had more than enough time.

There are those who say we cannot trust the FBI or the ATF to act with integrity and restraint. They say we dare not entrust them with expanded technology to learn of terrorist plans and extra manpower to stop terrorists before they act.

These people use incidents like WACO and Ruby Ridge to besmirch the reputation of the FBI and deny us the weapons we need to fight terrorists. When they do that, they put the lives of the victims of future terrorist attacks at risk, and they ignore the general fairness, efficiency, and effectiveness of the FBI and the ATF. We need a little more consideration for the victims of terror and a little less suspicion of men and women who risk their lives to enforce the law and protect us all.

There is no excuse for further delay. The American people know that the vast majority of law enforcement is on their side. And the American people want law enforcement to have the tools they

need to bring terrorists to justice and keep families safe from harm.

It's high time the House got the message. The Speaker should bring the anti-terrorism bill to the floor and the House should pass it.

We have seen the dangers posed by terrorists. We know what our law enforcement officers need to strengthen their ability to fight terrorists. We have the power to give them what they need. Let's do our job.



THE CLINTON CRIME RECORD

Prior Administrations

Clinton Record After 2 years

COPS

No program; No cops

25,000 new Cops

Death Penalty

1 enacted (1988)

Over 60 including
drug kingpin

Prisons

No State construction
funding

\$7.9 billion program

Guns

no legislation

^{passed}
Brady Bill / Assault
Weapons ban

Violence Against Women

No program

\$1 billion program --
enforcement/ prosecution/
shelters, etc.

Drug Kingpins

Plea bargains/ reduced sentences

dismantled Cali drug cartel;
death penalty for kingpins

Drug Czar

No major Admin. role

Cabinet position;
increased authority

ADD
Illegal
Immigration



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 17, 1995

TO: Rahm
FROM: Andy
RE: Vests

There is no federal regulation on the manufacture or sale of "bullet proof" vests (technically known as personal protective body armor.)

Early thinking is that it would be unfeasible to propose a scheme for federal control of the everyday, over-the-counter sale of body armor. You certainly couldnt control sales to gang members or other potential "bad guys" other than using some kind of criteria similar to Brady based on prior convictions. But even that would involve a major new regulatory scheme in an area that is not regulated at all at this point (there are no "dealers" the way there are gun dealers) and involving an item that is not dangerous, in fact, is protective. Why should felons kids not get protection? There would be major Brady-type fights over this and with little "ammunition" to support the proposal - that is, solid evidence that a harm is being done by lots of felons buying and wearing vests.

There are, however, some interesting things being done by some states that we are looking at. One is providing for a sentencing enhancement for crimes committed while wearing body armor. I am having these sorts of things identified and analyzed and will follow up with more information when available. I am not sure that any of them would add up to be worthy of a Presidential event or announcement but we'll see.

You should also know that the whole issue of regulation of body armor manufacture and performance has been very controversssial for several years. It pits DuPont against Allied Signal in an emotional battle involving gunshot survivors and widows. Another interesting factoid is that Ollie North is in the body armor manufacturing business.

ENFORCEMENT AND PREVENTION PROVISIONS IN 1994 CRIME ACT RELATING
TO CRIME BY YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AND CRIME AGAINST YOUTHFUL VICTIMS

ENFORCEMENT

General: The Crime Act included a number of provisions designed to toughen enforcement against juvenile and youthful offenders involved in violence, gang and drug related crimes. It also contains a number of provisions to toughen the laws and enhance penalties for crimes where children are victimized.

Youth Handgun Safety Act - Prohibits handgun possession by or transfer to juveniles.

Broadens adult prosecution and retention of records for juveniles committing certain violent offenses.

Makes a condition of Byrne grant funding that states develop bindover systems for adult prosecution of 16 and 17 year olds committing highly serious violent crimes.

Increased penalties for using minors in drug trafficking near schools.

Increased penalties for adults who involve minors in committing crimes.

Gangs - enhanced penalties for gang-related criminal activity; stronger presumption in favor of adult prosecution for juvenile leaders of organizations and criminal activities involving drugs or firearms; and addition of general anti-gang objective to Byrne grant funding objectives.

New crime for extraterritorial child pornography.

New crime of interstate travel to commit sexual abuse of minor, and other provisions strengthening child pornography laws.

Increased penalties for certain sex offenses against victims below the age of 16.

Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act - requires registration and notification of convicted child abusers.

Death penalty - authorizes death penalty for sexual abuse of children where death results.

Aggravating factors under general death penalty procedures include particular vulnerability of victim due to youth.

Increased penalties for assaults against children in areas subject to federal jurisdiction.

Establishes permanent federal law enforcement task force to assist in missing and exploited children cases.

Brings within scope of federal kidnapping statute parents whose parental rights have been legally terminated.

Includes general rule of admissibility in child molestation and child pornography cases for evidence that defendant has committed offenses of the same type on other occasions.

Firearms disqualification for persons subject to certain domestic violence restraining orders, including orders for protection of children.

Grants to prosecutors for coordinated enforcement efforts against young violent offenders, individualized sanctions for young offenders, violence prevention programs, and child abuse enforcement and prevention in rural states.

State eligibility for prison construction and expansion grants conditioned on state provision of sufficiently severe punishment for violent juvenile offenders.

Provides that good time credit generally does not vest for federal prisoners unless the prisoner has earned or is making progress towards a high school diploma or equivalent degree, and requires that such educational program be available for prisoners.

PREVENTION

General: The Crime Act represented the balanced approach to crime control long recommended by law enforcement of police, tough punishment and smart, effective prevention. It included provisions that give young people "something to say 'yes' to" to empower them to reject gangs, drugs and violence. These alternatives include Police Boys and Girls Clubs, use of schools after hours for education and recreation activities, gang resistance education programs and others.

Establishes Cabinet-level Ounce of Prevention Council to coordinate crime prevention programs and make grants for youth-related programs, including summer and after-school programs, mentoring and tutoring, programs promoting employability and job placement, and prevention efforts relating to substance abuse, child abuse, and adolescent pregnancy.

Local crime prevention grant program with youth-related objectives, including youth job programs, supervised sports and recreation programs, youth anticrime councils, Boys and Girls

Clubs in public housing, supervised visitation centers for abused and neglected children, family outreach teams, and police-family services partnerships for dealing with violent incidents involving children as perpetrators, witnesses, or victims.

Schools: Grant programs supporting the use of schools as "safe havens" through after-school, weekend, and summer programs.

Grants to improve recreation facilities and expand recreation services in urban areas to help deter crime through increased recreation opportunities for at-risk youth.

Grant program supporting residential programs for youth aged 11 to 19 who are school drop-outs, delinquents, or at risk of becoming such.

Model intensive crime prevention grants, with lack of alternative activities and programs for youth as factor affecting eligibility.

Family unity demonstration projects, enabling qualifying offenders to live with their children in community correctional facilities.

Education and prevention grants to help runaway, homeless, and street youth who have been subjected to or are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse.

Reauthorization for victims of child abuse programs, including court-appointed special advocates, child abuse training for judicial personnel and practitioners, and child victim televised testimony.

Directs development of model programs for education of young people about domestic violence.

Authorizes grants for rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement and prevention.

Directs comprehensive study and recommendations concerning campus sexual assaults.

Allows battered alien spouses and children to apply for permanent resident status (frees domestic violence victims from dependence on abuser to seek immigration status).

Local Partnership Act - formula grants for education, substance abuse treatment, and job programs to prevent crime.

Support for community development corporations serving distressed areas.

Per Myron Marlin, Justice Dept.

616-2777

FACT SHEET
(Sentencing Project Report)

October 4, 1995

- The Sentencing Project has released a study which suggests that a disproportionate percentage of African-American men are under criminal justice system control.
- The Department of Justice administers the Federal criminal justice system without regard to race. The sole factor considered in determining whether an individual ought to be investigated and/or prosecuted is the merit of the case, not the individual's race, creed, color or national origin.
- The Sentencing Project statistics refer -- in large measure -- to the 96% of all criminal cases which are prosecuted by state and local authorities the administration of which is within the control of state and local authorities.
- We have to be very careful about how we use statistics and what conclusions we draw from them. For example, comparing arrests and convictions for drug possession with figures for drug use may not be meaningful. Convictions for possession often involve much more than mere use.
- We have to be even more careful when trying to draw conclusions from statistics. There are many complex reasons which underlie investigations and prosecutions. In looking at crime statistics, we should consider whether the criminal justice system serves to apprehend those who commit crime and protect those who are the victims of crime in an even-handed manner.
- The data cited in the report may well reflect the social and economic factors that have a disproportionate effect on the African American community, including poverty, family breakdown, and poor educational and economic opportunities. The report itself says that race plays a minor role in sentencing and incarceration.

generally

- It is for these very reasons that this Administration supports a balanced approach to criminal justice problems, including police, prevention and prisons. This Administration has pushed hard for drug courts, effective drug treatment and alternative sanctions.
- We should not jump to conclusions and accept simple answers to complex questions without great thought.

SENTENCING PROJECT REPORT -- Q&A

Q: The Sentencing Project has a report out Thursday saying one out of three black males ages 20-29 is in the criminal justice system on any given day. Five years ago, it was one in four. In short, matters are getting worse. How can you explain that?

A: We will be examining their report to understand their findings. The Department of Justice administers the Federal criminal justice system without regard to race, and we are obviously concerned about allegations of racial bias.

Because the problems connected to race are so intertwined with social concerns like poverty, family breakdown and educational opportunity, we support a balanced approach to criminal justice problems -- including police, prevention, imprisonment, and programs like drug courts and drug treatment.

Q: African-Americans constituted 13% of the drug users but 35% of arrests, 55% of convictions and 74% of prison sentences. Doesn't that show the racial bias of the system?

A: The Department of Justice administers the Federal criminal justice system without regard to race, though I understand that the figures refer almost entirely to state and local cases.

We also have to be careful with any figures that focus only on drug users -- convictions for using drugs often involve other offenses, and the federal system deals mostly with drug dealers, not users.

Q: In the five year period, the number of black women incarcerated for drug offenses soared 828 percent. Isn't that astounding?

A: Again, we have to be careful with figures. There has been a jump in the number of all women offenders, black, white and hispanic. The base of women offenders is so small that any increases can result in large percentage gains. The sentencing guidelines are neutral with regards to gender.

Q: The authors of the report aren't trying to make a statement about drugs. They are concerned about a system which seems to come down disproportionately hard on minorities.

A: We all strive for racial fairness and even-handed justice. We constantly review our decision-making to ensure that race is not improperly a factor in what we do.

Q: But the point seems to be that you have failed. The numbers reflect racism. Isn't that obvious?

A: My understanding is that the report itself does not even leap to that conclusion. We are always concerned about allegations of racism, and we have worked very hard to eliminate racism in the federal criminal justice system.

Q: Do they give you a warning, at least, that a problem may exist? Will you look at the situation?

A: We will review the report thoroughly and consider the policy implications it raises.

THE SENTENCING PROJECT

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE:
Thursday, October 5, 1995

Contact: Gil Kline (202) 966-4994
Marc Mauer (202) 628-0871

NEW STUDY: ONE IN THREE YOUNG BLACK MEN UNDER CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPERVISION; GROWING RACIAL DISPARITY PROJECTED TO CONTINUE

- Drug Policies Led to 510% Increase in Incarcerated Drug Offenders, 1983-93
- Incarceration of Black Women for Drug Offenses Increased by 828% from 1986-1991

Washington, D.C.... Nearly one in three African American males in the age group 20-29, according to a new study, is under criminal justice supervision on any given day -- either in prison or jail, or on probation or parole. The study is a five-year follow-up to a 1990 report by The Sentencing Project that found almost one in four young black men in the criminal justice system.

The new study, "Young Black Americans and the Criminal Justice System: Five Years Later," finds that an estimated 827,440, or 32.2%, of African American males in their twenties are now under criminal justice supervision, at an estimated cost of \$6 billion a year. In addition, African American women experienced a 78% increase in their rate of supervision, the highest of any group studied, for the five-year period 1989-94.

Drug policies, and not increases in crime, have been the most critical factor leading to the rise in minority incarcerations, according to the report. African Americans constitute 13% of monthly drug users, but represent 35% of arrests for drug possession, 55% of convictions, and 74% of prison sentences. The number of black women imprisoned for drug offenses increased by a staggering 828% from 1986 to 1991.

"If one in three young white men were under criminal justice supervision, the nation would declare a national emergency," said Marc Mauer, Assistant Director of The Sentencing Project and co-author of the study. "The devastating impact of these policies demands no less a national response because it primarily affects the African American community."

The authors recommend a set of policies to begin to reverse the dramatic trends documented in the study without endangering public safety. These include:

- Revising national drug spending priorities to emphasize prevention and treatment rather than law enforcement.

-- more --

- Expanding the use of drug treatment within the criminal justice system through drug courts and treatment in prisons.
- Creating a broader array of sentencing options for non-violent drug and property offenders.
- Eliminating mandatory sentencing and other sentencing policies that have had a disproportionate impact on women and minorities.

The report states that since the original 1990 study, factors related to the racial imbalance have only worsened: continuing overall growth of the criminal justice system; continuing disproportionate impact of the "war on drugs"; the new wave of "get tough" sentencing policies; and, the continuing burdensome circumstances of life for many low-income urban residents. The report concludes that current policies will result in increasing racially disparate impacts in the coming years.

The new study, "Young Black Americans and the Criminal Justice System: Five Years Later," by Marc Maurer and Tracy Huling, can be purchased from The Sentencing Project, (202) 628-0871, for \$8.

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[Media representatives may obtain an advance copy of the study by contacting The Sentencing Project at (202) 628-0871.]

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THE SENTENCING PROJECT

Report Summary

YOUNG BLACK AMERICANS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: FIVE YEARS LATER

In 1990, The Sentencing Project issued a report ("Young Black Men and the Criminal Justice System: A Growing National Problem") that documented that almost one in four African American males in the age group 20-29 was under some form of criminal justice supervision. A new five-year follow-up study contains the following highlights:

Race, Ethnicity and the Criminal Justice System

- Nearly one in three (32.2%) African American males in the age group 20-29 -- 827,440 -- is under criminal justice supervision on any given day -- in prison or jail, on probation or parole.
- African American women have experienced the greatest increase in their rate of criminal justice control of all demographic groups in recent years, increasing by 78% from 1989 to 1994.
- The proportion of Hispanics in the state and federal prisons doubled from 1980 to 1993, rising from 7.7% of all inmates to 14.3%.

Drug Policies and Racial Disparities

- Drug offenders represented the largest proportional growth of inmates nationally in recent years, increasing by 510% from an estimated 57,975 in 1983 to 353,564 in 1993.
- While African Americans constitute 13% of all monthly drug users, they represent 35% of arrests for drug possession, 55% of convictions and 74% of prison sentences.
- The number of black (non-Hispanic) women incarcerated for drug offenses in state prisons increased by 828% from 1986 to 1991.

Recommendations

- Revise national drug spending priorities to offer treatment to the one million addicts who do not have access to treatment each year.
- Divert non-violent property offenders and minor drug offenders to structured alternatives to incarceration.
- Eliminate mandatory sentencing and other sentencing policies that have had a disproportionate impact on women and minorities.

The full report, "Young Black Americans and the Criminal Justice System: Five Years Later," is available for \$8 from The Sentencing Project, 918 F St. NW, Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20004; (202) 628-0871.

10/95

POOL REPORT # 1**October 4, 1995****President Greet Pope at Newark International Airport**

Air Force One, after a 40-minute flight from Andrews, arrived at its Tarmac spot at 2:30 p.m., five minutes ahead of the schedule we were given, meaning that the president and first lady waited 55 minutes to greet the pope when he emerged from the Alitalia MD-11 dubbed "Shepherd One." The air was thick and humid and raindrops were falling when the president and first lady left their plane, shortly before the pope was due to land, and shook hands with their own welcoming committee, which included New Jersey's Republican Gov. Christine Todd Whitman. The president wore a charcoal suit, Mrs. Clinton a calf-length, conservative navy blue suit.

The invited crowd of nearly 3,000 included 2,000 parochial school children from the Newark and nearby archdioceses, in their school uniforms. They waved yellow and white papal flags and cheered for the president as he approached them. He didn't work the rope line then but chatted with the welcoming party, including Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.).

The pope's arrival (his flight from Rome took 9 hours and 15 minutes) and the speeches were open press. Some color: Three men on the U.S. Catholic Conference staff were near the canvas-topped stage, wearing yellow-billed white baseball caps with the papal seal on them. On the stage were two modern, round-backed, pine armchairs. Carpeting onstage was in magenta. The plane was the Nicolo Paganini, so named by the airline for a great Italian composer and violinist. A Greek Orthodox archbishop was among the pope's greeters; not sure of his name.

--Kasindorf, Newsday

Justice Department Sentencing Report
October 5, 1995

Background: A new study (the Sentencing Report) released today has found that nearly one in three African-American men in the age group 20-29 is under the criminal justice system on any given day, either in prison or jail, or on probation or parole. The study is a five-year follow-up to a 1990 report by the Sentencing Project that found almost one in four young black men in the criminal justice system.

The report suggests that changes in drug policies led to a 510 percent increase in incarcerated drug offenders from 1983 - 93. It found incarceration of black women for drug offenses increased by 828 percent from 1986-1991.

The report calls for:

Emphasizing prevention and treatment rather than law enforcement

Expanding drug courts and drug treatment in prisons

Creating more sentencing options for non-violent drug and property offenders

Eliminating mandatory sentencing and other sentencing politics that have had a disproportionate impact on women and minorities.

Points:

- This report is clearly troubling and will be thoroughly reviewed by the Justice Department.
- Crime and drugs are national problems that affect all Americans where they work and live, and as such, now is not the time to lower the bar on the prosecution of drug offenses.
- The President worked hard to pass a tough Crime Bill which has a balanced approach to criminal justice problems -- including police, prevention, imprisonment, and programs like drug courts and drug treatment. Congress must do its part to fight crime and drugs by standing by the President's request for: 100,000 additional police on America's streets, funding for the Safe and Drug Free Schools program and funding for drug treatment to keep hardened users off the street and out of crime.

Drafted: KMcKiernan, Cleared: Rahm Emanuel

CRIME Q&A

9/20/95

Q. What do you think you should do as President to address the problem of gang violence in America like the incident that occurred in Southern California last week.

A. After six years of gridlock and hot air in Washington, my administration passed a tough crime bill that puts more cops on the streets and gets kids, drugs, and guns off the street. That is the right approach to fighting crime and gang violence in this country.

There is also another ingredient to fighting youth violence that is very important. While the government is responsible for law and order, parents are responsible for teaching children the difference between right and wrong. It is clear that the gang members involved in the attack last week were not taught the difference between right and wrong. And these juveniles, and other kids who commit violence, must be held accountable and pay the price for their crimes. Juvenile violence is a number one crime problem in this country and is a number one priority for me as President. This attack reinforces the seriousness of this problem and I will continue to work with the Congress on combatting it. However, I also urge parents to do their job in instilling the values of right and wrong in their children.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL *RE*

SUBJECT: COPS PROGRAM

Attached please find a summary of all police officers that have been funded by the Crime Law by state.

Grantees by State and Program (Summary)

14-Sep-95

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
AK			
	AHEAD	8.0	\$600,000
	FAST	30.0	\$1,940,498
	MORE	9.4	\$115,949
	PHASE I	23.0	\$2,167,820
	PHS	8.0	\$723,667
	AK	78.4	\$5,547,934
AL			
	AHEAD	22.0	\$1,339,714
	FAST	205.0	\$10,134,252
	MORE	27.7	\$430,609
	PHASE I	70.0	\$4,417,583
	PHS	28.0	\$1,959,111
	AL	352.7	\$18,281,269
AR			
	AHEAD	7.0	\$436,694
	FAST	158.0	\$7,486,205
	MORE	8.2	\$115,071
	PHASE I	52.0	\$2,569,228
	PHS	13.0	\$847,875
	UHP	15.0	\$1,032,642
	AR	253.2	\$12,487,715
AZ			
	AHEAD	74.0	\$5,530,621
	FAST	73.0	\$4,815,079
	MORE	83.5	\$1,354,178
	PHASE I	74.0	\$5,308,616
	PHS	38.0	\$2,890,794
	AZ	342.5	\$19,899,288
CA			
	AHEAD	423.0	\$31,706,967

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
	FAST	192.0	\$14,296,974
	MORE	1,953.6	\$34,324,523
	PHASE I	299.0	\$28,316,972
	PHS	237.0	\$20,942,718
	UHP	779.0	\$58,425,000
	CA	3,883.6	\$188,013,154
CO	AHEAD	28.0	\$2,071,642
	FAST	94.0	\$5,681,861
	MORE	172.0	\$1,682,052
	PHASE I	29.0	\$2,164,976
	PHS	26.0	\$1,950,000
	UHP	12.0	\$900,000
	CO	361.0	\$14,450,531
CT	AHEAD	48.0	\$3,598,486
	FAST	50.0	\$3,718,243
	MORE	35.9	\$466,542
	PHASE I	34.0	\$2,550,000
	PHS	26.0	\$2,232,068
	CT	193.9	\$12,565,339
DC	MORE	624.4	\$6,067,163
	DC	624.4	\$6,067,163
DE	AHEAD	12.0	\$900,000
	FAST	12.0	\$781,322
	MORE	183.7	\$2,431,457
	PHASE I	18.0	\$1,352,060
	PHS	26.0	\$1,868,532
	UHP	5.0	\$375,000
	DE	256.7	\$7,708,371
FL	AHEAD	340.0	\$25,087,148

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
	FAST	170.0	\$11,178,512
	MORE	416.4	\$6,363,039
	PHASE I	261.0	\$19,185,262
	PHS	163.0	\$11,977,090
	UHP	56.0	\$4,200,000
	FL	1,406.4	\$77,991,051
GA			
	AHEAD	92.0	\$6,260,480
	FAST	197.0	\$10,326,495
	MORE	122.9	\$2,734,228
	PHASE I	67.0	\$4,147,078
	PHS	42.0	\$2,768,079
	UHP	6.0	\$396,318
	GA	526.9	\$26,632,678
GM			
	AHEAD	9.0	\$596,261
	GM	9.0	\$596,261
HI			
	AHEAD	20.0	\$1,500,000
	MORE	2.0	\$50,000
	PHASE I	40.0	\$3,000,000
	PHS	5.0	\$375,000
	HI	67.0	\$4,925,000
IA			
	AHEAD	17.0	\$1,275,000
	FAST	131.0	\$8,251,271
	MORE	6.3	\$124,099
	PHASE I	17.0	\$2,022,895
	PHS	23.0	\$1,725,000
	UHP	12.0	\$870,000
	IA	206.3	\$14,268,265
ID			
	AHEAD	2.0	\$129,330
	FAST	40.0	\$2,543,502

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
IL	MORE	38.7	\$607,930
	PHASE I	11.0	\$807,786
	PHS	4.0	\$249,822
	UHP	4.0	\$300,000
	ID	99.7	\$4,638,370
	AHEAD	432.0	\$32,400,000
	FAST	393.0	\$25,473,650
	MORE	673.3	\$2,293,854
	PHASE I	96.0	\$7,243,199
	PHS	95.0	\$6,756,563
IN	IL	1,689.3	\$74,167,266
	AHEAD	68.0	\$4,812,237
	FAST	142.0	\$8,826,782
	MORE	44.5	\$834,059
	PHASE I	59.0	\$4,068,399
	PHS	36.0	\$2,699,982
	UHP	3.0	\$156,279
	IN	352.5	\$21,397,738
KS	AHEAD	36.0	\$2,642,913
	FAST	103.0	\$5,907,326
	MORE	1.1	\$1,685
	PHASE I	15.0	\$1,091,678
	PHS	34.0	\$2,453,372
	KS	189.1	\$12,096,974
KY	AHEAD	39.0	\$2,442,998
	FAST	113.0	\$5,528,553
	MORE	60.8	\$1,049,865
	PHASE I	17.0	\$1,128,619
	PHS	16.0	\$1,062,362
	KY	245.8	\$11,212,397

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
LA			
	AHEAD	106.0	\$5,789,237
	FAST	134.0	\$5,547,003
	MORE	71.2	\$1,401,443
	PHASE I	33.0	\$1,914,965
	PHS	46.0	\$2,537,602
	LA	390.2	\$17,190,250
MA			
	AHEAD	171.0	\$12,744,687
	FAST	227.0	\$16,461,751
	MORE	170.0	\$2,986,735
	PHASE I	96.0	\$7,061,602
	PHS	61.0	\$4,595,331
	UHP	18.0	\$1,350,000
	MA	743.0	\$45,200,106
MD			
	AHEAD	150.0	\$10,788,497
	FAST	58.0	\$3,754,385
	MORE	87.2	\$1,341,469
	PHASE I	75.0	\$4,817,945
	PHS	75.0	\$4,528,698
	MD	445.2	\$25,230,994
ME			
	FAST	56.0	\$3,609,980
	MORE	11.9	\$89,538
	PHASE I	7.0	\$501,930
	PHS	12.0	\$900,000
	ME	86.9	\$5,101,448
MI			
	AHEAD	159.0	\$11,905,568
	FAST	237.0	\$16,302,183
	MORE	40.5	\$656,254
	PHASE I	68.0	\$4,897,702
	PHS	67.0	\$5,180,461

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
	MI	571.5	\$38,942,168
MN			
	AHEAD	53.0	\$3,941,286
	FAST	179.0	\$12,359,105
	MORE	81.7	\$732,551
	PHASE I	12.0	\$911,946
	PHS	28.0	\$1,997,190
	MN	353.7	\$19,942,078
MO			
	AHEAD	84.0	\$5,951,995
	FAST	277.0	\$14,071,162
	MORE	160.5	\$2,420,171
	PHASE I	16.0	\$937,659
	PHS	53.0	\$3,966,345
	UHP	25.0	\$1,875,000
	MO	615.5	\$29,222,332
MS			
	FAST	194.0	\$9,284,229
	MORE	16.3	\$150,000
	PHASE I	52.0	\$2,876,941
	PHS	22.0	\$1,312,891
	UHP	20.0	\$1,137,855
	MS	304.3	\$14,761,916
MT			
	AHEAD	9.0	\$640,772
	FAST	39.0	\$2,374,019
	MORE	16.9	\$63,042
	PHASE I	16.0	\$1,132,759
	PHS	6.0	\$438,922
	MT	86.9	\$4,649,514
NC			
	AHEAD	69.0	\$4,450,517
	FAST	194.0	\$10,850,108
	MORE	232.7	\$4,332,215

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
	PHASE I	87.0	\$5,746,677
	PHS	46.0	\$3,025,172
	NC	628.7	\$28,404,689
ND			
	AHEAD	5.0	\$366,719
	FAST	30.0	\$1,750,559
	MORE	15.6	\$237,284
	PHASE I	2.0	\$98,836
	PHS	2.0	\$115,239
	ND	54.6	\$2,568,637
NE			
	AHEAD	9.0	\$624,390
	FAST	33.0	\$1,923,454
	MORE	84.3	\$1,781,219
	PHASE I	50.0	\$2,573,137
	PHS	15.0	\$1,066,590
	NE	191.3	\$7,968,790
NH			
	AHEAD	11.0	\$825,000
	FAST	56.0	\$3,624,024
	MORE	45.1	\$643,427
	PHASE I	4.0	\$300,000
	PHS	3.0	\$213,142
	NH	119.1	\$5,605,593
NJ			
	AHEAD	126.0	\$9,377,365
	FAST	335.0	\$24,551,228
	MORE	49.0	\$603,149
	PHASE I	56.0	\$4,167,192
	PHS	92.0	\$7,144,222
	UHP	10.0	\$750,000
	NJ	668.0	\$46,593,156
NM			
	AHEAD	11.0	\$722,608

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
	FAST	71.0	\$3,798,960
	MORE	57.2	\$432,975
	PHASE I	40.0	\$2,659,261
	PHS	10.0	\$660,685
	NM	189.2	\$8,274,489
NV	AHEAD	16.0	\$1,200,000
	FAST	19.0	\$1,257,457
	MORE	50.4	\$606,124
	PHASE I	32.0	\$2,440,885
	PHS	5.0	\$375,000
	UHP	10.0	\$750,000
	NV	132.4	\$6,629,466
NY	AHEAD	278.0	\$20,397,787
	FAST	230.0	\$15,837,193
	MORE	2,290.7	\$56,739,863
	PHASE I	108.0	\$8,037,390
	PHS	86.0	\$6,352,289
	UHP	6.0	\$450,000
	NY	2,998.7	\$107,814,522
OH	AHEAD	134.0	\$9,952,345
	FAST	386.0	\$25,380,873
	MORE	135.1	\$2,519,367
	PHASE I	47.0	\$3,610,436
	PHS	78.0	\$5,657,061
	OH	780.1	\$47,120,082
OK	AHEAD	1.0	\$57,319
	FAST	173.0	\$7,781,628
	MORE	5.0	\$98,140
	PHASE I	38.0	\$2,613,261
	PHS	23.0	\$1,725,000

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
	OK	240.0	\$12,275,348
OR			
	AHEAD	28.0	\$2,100,000
	FAST	87.0	\$6,118,873
	MORE	98.1	\$1,722,310
	PHASE I	22.0	\$2,075,637
	PHS	20.0	\$1,500,000
	OR	255.1	\$13,516,820
PA			
	AHEAD	184.0	\$13,766,829
	FAST	300.0	\$19,578,923
	MORE	141.3	\$2,527,312
	PHASE I	46.0	\$3,406,202
	PHS	49.0	\$3,705,143
	PA	720.3	\$42,984,409
PR			
	AHEAD	276.0	\$7,827,705
	MORE	17.6	\$149,693
	PHASE I	100.0	\$3,480,429
	PR	393.6	\$11,457,827
RI			
	AHEAD	8.0	\$600,000
	FAST	15.0	\$1,061,439
	MORE	55.1	\$561,097
	PHASE I	16.0	\$1,794,064
	PHS	14.0	\$1,213,156
	RI	108.1	\$5,229,756
SC			
	AHEAD	47.0	\$3,027,072
	FAST	113.0	\$6,121,409
	MORE	4.0	\$71,816
	PHASE I	48.0	\$2,885,521
	PHS	29.0	\$2,126,434
	UHP	14.0	\$1,050,000

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
	SC	255.0	\$15,282,252
SD			
	AHEAD	4.0	\$300,000
	FAST	41.0	\$2,181,923
	MORE	30.8	\$318,060
	PHASE I	8.0	\$620,696
	PHS	8.0	\$592,967
	SD	91.8	\$4,013,646
TN			
	AHEAD	94.0	\$6,045,589
	FAST	160.0	\$8,251,016
	MORE	63.2	\$578,091
	PHASE I	27.0	\$1,617,024
	PHS	36.0	\$2,529,950
	TN	380.2	\$19,021,670
TX			
	AHEAD	374.0	\$27,454,050
	FAST	342.0	\$19,535,232
	MORE	462.6	\$6,968,496
	PHASE I	135.0	\$9,657,749
	PHS	132.0	\$9,953,053
	UHP	22.0	\$1,650,000
	TX	1,467.6	\$75,218,580
UT			
	AHEAD	14.0	\$1,040,021
	FAST	69.0	\$4,582,469
	MORE	7.7	\$129,284
	PHASE I	28.0	\$1,976,939
	PHS	18.0	\$1,337,027
	UT	136.7	\$9,065,740
VA			
	AHEAD	101.0	\$6,891,103
	FAST	86.0	\$5,025,261
	MORE	105.8	\$1,681,305

STATE	PROGRAM	NUMCOPS	ESTFUNDS
	PHASE I	47.0	\$3,966,347
	PHS	75.0	\$4,972,159
	UHP	14.0	\$1,050,000
	VA	428.8	\$23,586,175
VI	AHEAD	13.0	\$818,971
	MORE	12.0	\$180,624
	VI	25.0	\$999,595
VT	FAST	34.0	\$2,124,470
	MORE	13.5	\$198,488
	PHASE I	11.0	\$821,963
	PHS	3.0	\$217,643
	VT	61.5	\$3,362,564
WA	AHEAD	38.0	\$2,831,979
	FAST	139.0	\$9,775,781
	MORE	47.7	\$657,160
	PHASE I	84.0	\$6,429,201
	PHS	35.0	\$2,673,865
	WA	343.7	\$22,367,986
WI	AHEAD	18.0	\$1,350,000
	FAST	173.0	\$12,408,748
	MORE	28.7	\$550,197
	PHASE I	25.0	\$1,850,690
	PHS	27.0	\$2,024,372
	UHP	25.0	\$1,875,000
	WI	296.7	\$20,059,007
WV	AHEAD	18.0	\$1,158,078
	FAST	110.0	\$4,971,175
	MORE	21.0	\$255,987
	PHASE I	16.0	\$1,227,560

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>NUMCOPS</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>
	PHS	18.0	\$1,127,349
	WV	183.0	\$8,740,149
WY	FAST	14.0	\$843,656
	MORE	3.2	\$62,657
	PHASE I	4.0	\$283,809
	PHS	6.0	\$450,000
	WY	27.2	\$1,640,122
	<u>Grand Total:</u>	25,912.0	\$1,282,988,635

One Year Of Progress. After one year in action, the President's crime bill is under budget and ahead of schedule. By cutting red tape and implementing the law in a simple and non-bureaucratic manner, support for the Crime Bill has deepened. The Crime Bill is working:

- o **More Cops.** The Crime Bill's plan to put 100,000 police on the streets is working. Half the nation's law enforcement agencies -- jurisdictions of all sizes -- have received grants to hire more than 25,000 new police officers.
- o **Fewer Guns in the Hands of Criminals.** The Brady Law has stopped more than 40,000 fugitives and felons from purchasing handguns, and the assault weapons ban is keeping cop-killing assault weapons, like the Uzi out of the hands of drug dealers and gangs.
- o **Tougher Penalties and More Prison Space.** The Crime Bill includes tough new punishments and more prison cells to help keep criminals behind bars. It includes a targeted "three strikes and you're out" provision to keep career violent offenders behind bars for life. Already, a career criminal in Iowa was sentenced to life in prison under this tough new law. The Crime Bill also provides the death penalty for the murder of a federal law enforcement officer and tougher penalties for sex offenders.
- o **Tough Efforts to Fight Drugs.** To supplement the Crime Bill, President Clinton wants to provide \$500 million each year to the Safe and Drug Free Schools program. Safe and Drug Free Schools supports safer and drug-free learning environments for 39 million children in 14,575 out of 15,000 school districts. The President will fight the Republican proposal to cut Safe and Drug Free Schools by 60 percent, which would deprive more than 23 million students of the opportunity to participate next year.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO COMMUNITY AFTER MARVIN STREET STREETWALK
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
SEPTEMBER 19, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Attorney General Janet Reno; Governor Lawton Chiles; Lieutenant Governor Buddy MacKay; Representative Corinne Brown; Mayor John Delaney; State's Attorney Harry Shorstein]

- I'd like to congratulate all the citizens of Jacksonville on the new Jacksonville Jaguars. It's a real tribute to the city to be picked as one of the NFL's two expansion teams. I know it's been a tough season so far, but hang in there -- it ain't over til its over. [Jaguars' record is 0-3]
- I'd like to thank Sheriff Nat Glover for a lifetime of service in law enforcement that has made him a role model for the young people of Jacksonville. I'd also like to thank Officer Larissa Crenshaw -- a familiar face to many of you -- for escorting me down Marvin Street and filling me in on the progress this community has made in fighting crime and drugs.
- Last week, we celebrated the one-year anniversary of the enactment of the Crime Bill. After six long years of gridlock, I was proud to sign the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in this nation's history. We put 100,000 new cops on the street; made three-strikes-and-you're-out the law of the land; banned assault weapons; expanded the death penalty; and created an office to combat the problem of violence against women.
- The Crime Bill also gives the communities the resources they need to put more police officers on the streets. Communities, in return, take responsibility to train and deploy those officers. Then the officers help ordinary citizens find the commitment and courage to do their part in the fight against crime. Community policing gives people the security of seeing a police officer on their streets instead of a gang member.
- This community policing program is at work, right here in this neighborhood. It put 31 additional police officers on your streets who are getting to know the residents and the neighborhood. And in the six months since they started patrolling this area, violent and property crimes have dropped by 8.1 percent.
- Neighborhoods all over the country are reporting similar success stories. But despite this progress, our people still have reason to fear crime. Earlier this month, the Department of Justice issued a report which showed that while overall crime is down, violent crime committed by

Combating juvenile violence is my top priority.

juveniles is still at an all-time high. This report also showed that two-thirds of teenage gang members said they felt justified in shooting someone who treated them with disrespect.

- 10 police depts. Last week we awarded \$1 million to address this problem. These new grants will strengthen penalties towards gang men + treat gangs as terror
- Our children are growing up without knowing right from wrong. Although we've made progress in the war on crime, we're never going to beat this problem until every parent takes responsibility to teach their children these fundamental lessons. Just look at the terrible tragedy in Los Angeles over the weekend. A family took one wrong turn -- and gang members felt they had the right to take their lives.

- So with all these problems still left to solve, and with the successes we've already had, can you believe that some people in Washington want to go back on this progress, in the name of balancing the budget? They use fighting crime as fodder for a political fight. These are the same people who said we would never be able to put 100,000 police on the street. They said we couldn't even put 20,000 officers on the street in six years, let alone 25,000 in one year. We're on time. We're ahead of schedule. And we're keeping our commitment to the American people.

- It is the national consensus that we should have a balanced budget and be tough on crime. If people say they are tough on crime -- we must look at their actions, not their words. There are some in Congress who would get rid of the federal deficit by making unacceptable cuts in national priorities: in crime prevention, education and training, care for the elderly, and environmental, health and safety protections. But there is a better way. We can balance the budget at a slightly slower pace, give a small tax cut for education to people who need it and still preserve our investments in the future. Investments like making sure our neighborhoods are safe for everyone to work, play and go to school in.

- Let me be clear today: I will veto any attempt to repeal our promise to the American people to put 100,000 police officers or to take away the assault weapons ban.

- and
- What the police and the people of Jacksonville are doing here, and what thousands of citizens across America are doing is reclaiming our neighborhoods and our communities by getting gangs, guns and drugs off the street. That has been my approach since Day One. We can whip this problem when we stop making this a political fight and start fighting crime.

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

Two-thirds of the country believes that inmates in prisons are treated too leniently. A majority feel that prisoners should not be allowed to have such leisure activities as watching television or lifting weights. Two-thirds approve of putting prisoners on chain gangs and making them do hard labor.

CNN/TIME POLL

Treatment of Prisoners

Too lenient	67%
About right	20
Too harsh	4

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

CNN/TIME POLL

Should Prisoners Be Allowed
To Watch TV and Lift Weights?

Yes	43%
No	51

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

CNN/TIME POLL

Should Prisoners Be
Put on Chain Gangs?

Yes	65%
No	26

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

The public trusts President Clinton about as much as they trust the Republicans in Congress to handle crime and other issues. Overall, Clinton's approval rating now stands at 46%, about the same as it has been all summer. When asked whether they trust Clinton or the Republicans in Congress more on crime, 40% choose the President and 39% choose the GOP. On taxes, the two are tied at 39% apiece. The Republicans in Congress win on the budget; 41% trust them more than Clinton to balance the budget, and only 37% pick Clinton. But Clinton has a significant advantage over the congressional GOP on Medicare. 47% have more trust in Clinton; only 32% put more faith in the Republicans in Congress.

CNN/TIME POLL

Clinton Approval Rating

Approve	46%
Disapprove	44

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

CNN/TIME POLL

Clinton Approval Rating

Now	46%
July	48
June	45

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

CNN/TIME POLL

Who Do You Trust More?

	Clinton	GOP
Medicare	47%	32%
Crime	40	39
Budget	37	41

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

Nearly two-thirds of the country opposes cutting spending on Medicare in order to help balance the budget. One possible reason: only about three in ten Americans think that the financial condition of the Medicare system is in a crisis; six in ten say Medicare is facing problems, but not a crisis.

CNN/TIME POLL

Cutting Medicare to
Balance the Budget

Favor	28%
Oppose	64

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

CNN/TIME POLL

Financial Condition
of Medicare

Crisis	29%
Problem	61
No problem	6

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

When asked to choose between the GOP plan to make large cuts in Medicare to balance the budget in seven years, or Clinton's proposal to make smaller cuts but delay balancing the budget until ten years from now, 41% pick Clinton's plan and only 19% choose the Republican proposal. But 34% prefer neither plan.

Only one in nine Americans believes that the two parties are engaged in a serious debate about Medicare. 82% say the parties are playing politics with the issue -- and 73% say that both sides are doing so.

CNN/TIME POLL

Whose Medicare Plan
Do You Favor?

Clinton	41%
GOP	19
Neither	34

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts

CNN/TIME POLL

How Two Parties Are
Handling Medicare

Serious debate	11%
Playing politics	82

Sampling error: +/-3.5% pts