

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Political Affairs

Series/Staff Member: Reta Lewis

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 5176

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Cuba [3]

Stack:

S

Row:

28

Section:

5

Shelf:

6

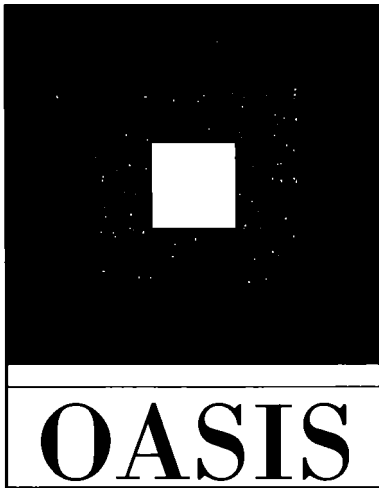
Position:

1

SAVE

New Program
Instructions.

4/8/92



Office of Administration
System For Information Services

The new version of OASIS has been installed on your machine. This version of OASIS will allow you to **"Hot-Key"** between an application running on your personal computer (PC) and the **ALL-IN-1** system. To activate the **"Hot-Key,"** logon to OASIS when you turn on the machine in the morning. Select **"A"** from the main OASIS menu to go into **ALL-IN-1**. After completing this step, use the **"Hot-Key"** (press the **ALT** and the **RIGHT-SHIFT** keys down together). This will return you to the main OASIS menu. From the main menu you can then select another option such as WordPerfect. Once in WordPerfect, you can quickly return to **ALL-IN-1** by invoking the **"Hot-Key"** (**ALT** and **RIGHT-SHIFT** keys).

This new version of OASIS was designed to give immediate access to **ALL-IN-1** features (sending electronic phone messages, reading your mail, sending a FAX, transferring files, or scheduling meetings) without having to interrupt various PC applications .

Attached is a complete list of the significant differences between the previous version of OASIS and the new version, as well as instructions for using the new file transfer facility. Please note that in order to access the M:> drive, or to file transfer a document to someone still using the old version of OASIS, you must use an OASIS machine that has not been upgraded. There is one in each office.

A daily class that covers the differences between the older version of OASIS and the **"Hot-Key"** version is offered at 3:00 pm each day in room 485 of the Old Executive Office Building. Please call x7370 to enroll in this class.

If you have any question regarding the **"Hot-Key"** version of OASIS, or a question about computers and computer facilities in general, please call the Client Services Help Desk at x7370.

OASIS "HOT-KEY"

**Office of Administration
Information Resources Management Division**

March 1992

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW OASIS VERSIONS

Old Version of OASIS (3.30)

In order to switch between ALL-IN-1 and another OASIS menu option, such as WordPerfect, you had to exit ALL-IN-1.

The prompts presented for your logon were not in boldface.

The Disk Operating System (DOS) version installed on your Personal Computer (PC) was Version 3.3.

Your PC had both a C: and D: hard drive.

If you have an external 5¼" drive, it was designated as drive E:.

The WordPerfect software was located in a DOS directory called C:\WP\WP50, while your data files for WordPerfect were located in C:\WP\WP50\DATA.

Non-standard software applications were not consistently located under a standard directory structure.

File transfer was accessed through the main OASIS menu (not ALL-IN-1) and utilized the M: drive.

If you were using an application other than ALL-IN-1, a notification message of incoming ALL-IN-1 mail appeared on your screen for approximately 10-15 seconds.

New "Hot-Key" Version of OASIS (3.40)

A "Hot-Key" feature has been added that will allow you to switch between two applications (such as ALL-IN-1 and WordPerfect) by pressing the Alt and right Shift keys.

The prompts presented for your logon are in boldface.

The DOS has been upgraded to DOS 5.0.

Your whole hard drive is designated C:.

If you have an external 5¼" drive, it is now designated as D:.

The DOS directory structure has changed so that your WordPerfect software is in the C:\STD\WP50 directory, while your data files are now located in the C:\WORK\WP50 directory. All data files are now located under the C:\WORK directory while the software is under an appropriate C:\STD directory.

Non-standard applications are located under the C:\PROGS directory, e.g., C:\PROGS\LOTUS.

The file transfer procedure has changed and has been removed from the OASIS Main Menu. You no longer use the M: drive. File transfer is accessed within ALL-IN-1 on the Electronic Messaging Screen menu by selecting PCT (Transfer To/From PC). (See attachment)

New mail notification will now appear as a one line statement. It will be located on the top line of your monitor. This will clear automatically after 10-15 seconds or you can manually clear it by "Hot-Keying" into ALL-IN-1 and "Hot-Keying" back.

Old Version of OASIS (3.30)

New Mail Count was a Utilities Menu option that gave you a count of your incoming, unread ALL-IN-1 mail.

In certain cases, the backup Utility would only back up WordPerfect documents.

New "Hot-Key" Version of OASIS (3.40)

With the new "Hot-Key" function, this option has been eliminated from the Utilities Menu since you are able to quickly "Hot-Key" into ALL-IN-1 to check your incoming mail.

The backup option now gives you a choice of backing up only your WordPerfect documents or all of your C:\WORK subdirectories.

OASIS FILE TRANSFER

**Office of Administration
Information Resources Management Division**

March 1992

FILE TRANSFER

INTRODUCTION

File Transfer allows you to send a Personal Computer (PC) data file, such as a WordPerfect document or Lotus spreadsheet, to another PC. You may also use a WordPerfect document as the text of an ALL-IN-1 message, or send any messages or attachments that you receive in your ALL-IN-1 account to your PC.

File Transfer is no longer available from the Office of Administration System for Information Services (OASIS) Main Menu. You must be in ALL-IN-1 to initiate File Transfer.

MAIL A PC DATA FILE AS AN ATTACHMENT

This function replaces the "Transfer a Data File" feature included in the older OASIS version. Use this option to transfer a PC data file, such as a WordPerfect document or Lotus spreadsheet, as an attachment to an electronic mail message going to an OASIS user.

- Type **PCT** (Transfer To/From PC) from the Electronic Messaging Main Menu and press **<ENTER>**.
- Type **MDF** (Mail PC 'DATA FILE' as an Attachment) and press **<ENTER>** from the PC File Transfer Menu.
- Type the name of the file on the PC you wish to transfer and press **<ENTER>**. If the file is not a WordPerfect file, you must specify the path and file name to be transferred, e.g., C:\WORK\LOTUS\MYFILE.WK1.

If you do not remember the name of the file, press

<GOLD> L. You may also change the DOS directory here. Press **F2**, then type in the new directory path and press **<ENTER>**. Use your arrow keys to highlight the file desired and press **F1** to select it. The document name will appear at the **Filename:** prompt automatically. Press **<ENTER>**.

- The Message Header screen will now appear. Enter the username(s) of those to whom you wish to send the message and the subject of your message. Press **<ENTER>** when the Message Header is complete.
- Enter whatever you wish to send as a cover note for your file. Press **<GOLD> F** when it is completed.
- The File Transfer screen will be displayed showing the number of characters processed. When the transfer from the PC to the host system is complete, the system will display a message reminding you to send the message when you are ready. Until then, the message will be in your **CREATED** folder.
- Press **<EXIT>** to leave File Transfer.
- Type **S** and press **<ENTER>** to send the message.

**MAIL A WORDPERFECT
DOCUMENT AS THE TEXT
OF AN ELECTRONIC MAIL
MESSAGE**

This function replaces the "Send a Text Message" feature of the older OASIS version. Use this option to include a WordPerfect document as the text of your message. Try to avoid sending WordPerfect documents that contain special options, e.g. graphics, bin selection, etc., as some of these options will be lost in the transfer process.

- Type **PCT** from the Electronic Messaging Main Menu and press **<ENTER>**.
- Type **MTM** (Mail PC WordPerfect file as the Text of a Message) and press **<ENTER>** from the PC File Transfer Menu.
- Type in the name of the file you wish to transfer and press **<ENTER>**.

If you do not remember the name of the file, press **<GOLD> L**. You may also change the DOS directory here. Press **F2**, type in the new directory path and press **<ENTER>**. Use your arrow keys to highlight the file desired and press **F1** to select it. The document name will appear at the **Filename:** prompt automatically. Press **<ENTER>**.

- The Message Header screen will now appear. Enter the username(s) of those to whom you wish to send the message and the subject of your message. Press **<ENTER>** when the Message Header is complete.
 - The File Transfer screen will be displayed showing the number of characters processed.
 - You will see a message "Converting message from WordPerfect format...". Afterwards, the system will remind you to send this message when you are ready. Until then, the message will be in your **CREATED** folder.
 - Press **<EXIT>** to leave File Transfer.
 - Type **S** and press **<ENTER>** to send the message.
-

**SEND A MAIL MESSAGE
TO PC WORDPERFECT**

This function replaces the "Send Message to PC" feature included in the older OASIS version. Use this option to send the Current Item (highlighted in the block located in the upper right corner of your screen) to WordPerfect on your PC. It transfers the entire message, including the header information.

- After reading the message, exit as you would normally.
- Type **PCT** from the Electronic Messaging Main Menu and press **<ENTER>**.
- Type **SMP** (Send Mail Message to PC WordPerfect) and press **<ENTER>** from the PC File Transfer Menu.
- When prompted, give the item a file name for storage on your PC in your WordPerfect directory. The name can have 1-8 characters plus an extension. For example: MYFILE.TXT. Press **<ENTER>**.
- You will then see a message "Converting message to WordPerfect format...".
- The File Transfer screen will be displayed showing the number of characters processed. When the transfer from the host system to the PC is complete, a "Transfer Complete" message will be displayed. The file is now stored in your C:\WORK\WP50 directory.
- You may then retrieve the file in WordPerfect directly from the WordPerfect directory, as you would any other document.

**SEND ATTACHED TEXT
DOCUMENT TO PC
WORDPERFECT**

This function replaces the "Send Attachment to PC" feature included in the older OASIS version. Use this option to send the attached message of the Current Item (highlighted in the block located in the upper right corner of your screen) to WordPerfect on your PC.

- After reading the message containing the document, exit as you would normally.
- Type **PCT** from the Electronic Messaging Main Menu and press **<ENTER>**.
- Type **SAP** (Send Attached Text Document to PC WordPerfect) and press **<ENTER>**.
- Select the number of the item you wish to send from the select menu and press **<ENTER>**. Normally this will be item #1 unless more than one item is attached.
- When prompted for a Filename:, give the item a file name for storage on your PC in your WordPerfect document directory. The name can have 1-8 characters plus an extension. For example: MYFILE.TXT. Press **<ENTER>**.
- You will see a message "Converting message to WordPerfect format...".
- The File Transfer screen will be displayed showing the number of characters processed.
- You will then see a message "Converting message to WordPerfect format...".
- A "Transfer Complete" message will be displayed. The file is now stored as a document in your C:\WORK\WP50 directory.

- You may then retrieve the file in WordPerfect directly from your WordPerfect directory as you would any document.
-

SEND ATTACHED DATA FILE TO PC

This function replaces the file transfer feature included in the older OASIS version using the M: drive and is the receiving end of MDF described above. Use this option to send a data file (WordPerfect document, Lotus spreadsheet, etc.) attached to the Current Item (highlighted in the block located in the upper right corner of your screen) to your PC.

- When reading the message containing the document, you will note the following text in your message:

```
-----ATTACHMENT-----  
Text line unsupported by terminal type  
-----
```

Exit as you would normally.

- Type **PCT** from the Electronic Messaging Main Menu and press **<ENTER>**.
 - Type **SAD** (Send Attached Data File to PC) and press **<ENTER>** from the PC File Transfer Menu.
 - If you are unsure of the format of the attached data file, contact the sender.
 - Select the number of the item you wish to send from the select menu and press **<ENTER>**. Normally this will be item #1 unless more than one item is attached.
-

- When prompted for Filename:, give the item a path and file name for storage on your PC. Unless you change it here, the file name will default to the name given by the sender and will be copied to your C:\WORK\WP50 directory. The name may have 1-8 characters plus an extension. For example:
C:\WORK\WP50\MYFILE.TXT for a WordPerfect document.
 - Press <ENTER>.
 - The File Transfer screen will be displayed showing the number of characters processed.
 - A "Transfer Complete" message will be displayed. The file is now stored as a document in the appropriate C:\WORK directory.
 - You may then retrieve the file in WordPerfect or Lotus directly from the appropriate C:\WORK directory as you would normally.
-

J. Cerda
Crime

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1993

23 APR 27 P 3:15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
JOSE CERDA III, SENIOR POLICY ANALYST

SUBJECT: CRIME BILL CONSIDERATIONS

In structuring a proposal that meets your pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on the street, Domestic Policy has combined a series of crime-related initiatives. Inadequate funding caused us to take this piecemeal approach and to include Enterprise Zones, HUD's crime initiative, Safe Schools legislation and National Service participants in the 100,000 calculation. But the crime bill component of this plan has always been the central -- and most credible -- element of our 100,000 new police proposal.

Last year's crime bill conference report does not really include monies for hiring new law enforcement personnel. The bill's Cop on the Beat program does not allow funds to be used for new personnel, and the increase in funding for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs was enacted as part of separate legislation after the crime bill conference report failed last year. The Police Corps, as included in last year's bill, only offers scholarship assistance and provides no direct funding to put police on the streets. Moreover, given the scarcity of resources for the policing initiative, we do not believe the Police Corps is a cost effective means for increasing police force levels. Thus, without changes to the language and funding levels for these programs, the crime bill will not put more police on our streets.

So that the crime bill properly reflects your commitment to the 100,000 police pledge, we have been structuring a proposal, the Police on Our Streets Act, that would combine the Justice Department's spending for new programs and use that \$2.299 billion in budget authority to fund a single match grant program. We would then have a single direct funding source for the majority of our new police personnel.

We have spoken to Senator Biden's and Congressman Schumer's staff about such an approach, and they believe a "Police on Our Streets Act" could easily be incorporated as Title I of a new crime bill. We have not spoken to Chairman Brooks' staff about this specific proposal, but we believe he would be open to the idea. Chairman Brooks has been a critic of the large scale Police Corps included in the crime bill, and he may support scaling back the program.

A summary of the major provisions in the crime bill is attached.

CRIME BILL CONFERENCE -- SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS

DEATH PENALTY

- Provides the largest-ever expansion of the Federal death penalty to cover 53 offenses. Included in the bill: assassination of the President; murder in the course of rape; murder for hire; drive-by-shootings.
- Provides the death penalty for killing a federal law enforcement officer and for killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.
- Provides the death penalty for "drug king pins" who are convicted of trafficking in massive amounts of drugs.

THE BRADY BILL

- Imposes a national, five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns. Requires police background checks for gun buyers to keep weapons out of the hands of convicted criminals.
- Authorizes \$100 million for the development of a national "instant check" system for gun purchasers.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

- Limits time for filing a habeas petition to one year after conviction becomes final. No time limit currently exists.
- Limits the number of petitions allowed to one except for certain narrow exceptions such as newly discovered evidence or state interference. Under current law there is no limit on the number of petitions.
- Sets certain performance and qualification standards for trial and appellate counsel representing indigents.
- Before the Supreme Court adopted the Teague v. Lane doctrine in 1989, a prisoner could challenge his sentence in a habeas petition based on a favorable new court ruling that post-dated his trial and appeal. Teague significantly narrowed retroactive applications. The crime bill narrows Teague by never allowing new rules of law to be applied retroactively, but it also restores a narrower, pre-Teague definition of a new rule.

AID TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Raised the authorization level for the Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs to \$1 billion. The Byrne program is the primary means of providing states and localities with federal law enforcement assistance.¹
- Other authorized appropriations for states and localities include:
 - \$150 million yearly for community policing grants;
 - \$300 million yearly for Drug Emergency Areas;
 - \$100 million yearly for Safe Schools grants;
 - \$100 million yearly for juvenile gang prevention grants.
 - \$10 million yearly for grants to states for DNA analysis;²
 - \$30 million yearly for law enforcement scholarships;
 - \$5 million yearly to provide family support services to law enforcement personnel;
 - \$15, \$20 and \$30 million over the next three years for substance abuse grants to community coalitions;
 - \$100 million yearly for grants to states and localities to drug test arrestees;
 - \$2 million yearly for grants to states to conduct racial and ethnic bias studies of their criminal justice systems;
 - \$2.5 million yearly for Midnight Basketball League grants;
 - \$100, \$100 and \$200 million thereafter for a National Police Corps;
 - a one-time \$100 million authorization to establish joint state-federal boot camps at closed military installations;
 - \$100 million yearly for drug treatment in state prisons;
 - a one-time \$700 million authorization for the construction and operation of 10 regional prisons for violent drug offenders;
 - \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 million for grants to state prisons for literacy programs;
 - \$50 million yearly for Rural Drug Enforcement Task Forces;
 - \$25 million yearly for Rural drug treatment and prevention programs.

TOTAL NEW SPENDING -- ALMOST \$1 BILLION YEARLY

(AND 800 MILLION IN ONE-TIME PRISON CONSTRUCTION COSTS)

¹After the crime bill failed to pass last year, this increased Byrne authorization was passed as part of separate legislation. Incorporating such an increase into a new crime bill would be redundant.

²This bill passed the House as separate legislation earlier this year.

PENALTIES FOR DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIMES

- Provides 56 new criminal offenses or penalty increases, including serious violent crime, drug trafficking and firearms offenses.
- Imposes four new mandatory federal prison sentences. They are: using minors to sell drugs in a drug-free zones; closing the loophole for the importation of small quantities of drugs; possessing or distributing drugs in a federal prison; and drug-related violations in newly created drug-free truck stops.

GANG VIOLENCE

- Launches a major new anti-gang initiative, including expanded juvenile courts, new law enforcement efforts, and gang violence prevention programs (e.g., Boys/Girls Clubs in housing projects).
- Creates a new federal offense for serious gang-related drug trafficking and violent crimes.
- Provides the death penalty for drive-by-shootings, one of the most common and serious types of gang crimes.

VICTIMS OF CRIME

- Increased federal aid to the victims of crime by removing the "cap" on the Crime Victims Fund and barred attempts by the previous administration to use the Crime Victims Fund to pay for expenses currently covered by Medicare and other federal programs.³
- Grants crime victims the right to speak at the sentencing phase of federal criminal trials, including death penalty.

RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Provides \$50 million in aid to rural law enforcement agencies.
- Establishes federal-state-local Rural Law Enforcement Task Forces in every federal judicial district with significant rural areas.

³These provisions were enacted separately when the crime bill failed last year.

- Establishes a specialized rural law enforcement training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

POLICE CORPS

- Establishes an ROTC-style program to provide college scholarships to students willing to serve as police officers upon graduation.
- Provides new educational opportunities for police officers who are already on the beat and have demonstrated a commitment to a law enforcement career.

PRISONS

- Establishes 10 new regional prisons to hold up to 8,000 federal and state drug offenders.
- Creates 10 new military-style boot camps on closed military bases for first-time offenders and other non-violent drug offenders.

TERRORISM

- Provides the death penalty for terrorist murders and creates stiff new federal penalties for providing material support to terrorists.
- Implements United States' obligations under new anti-terrorism treaties by creating new federal offenses for terrorist acts committed against civil aviation and maritime targets.

GUN PENALTIES

- Provides new mandatory minimum penalties for serious gun offenses, including gun possession by convicted felons and for theft of a firearm

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Authorizes \$345.5 million for federal law enforcement agencies to add hundreds of additional FBI and DEA agents, federal prosecutors, Border Patrol officers, and other law enforcement officials to combat violent crime and drug trafficking.

Specifically, these allocations are:

- \$45 million to hire and train 350 new DEA agents;
- \$25 million to expand DEA state and local task forces;
- \$5 million for special agents to investigate violations of the Controlled Substances Act relating to anabolic steroids;
- \$9 million for FBI drug trafficking investigations;
- \$500 million to hire and train 500 new border patrol officers;
- \$10 million for the U.S. Marshals Service;
- \$15 million for BATF to hire train 100 special agents to investigate firearms violations committed by drug trafficking organizations;
- \$20 million for U.S. Courts to address case overload;
- \$12 million for federal defender services.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE

- Codifies current law providing "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule where police have a warrant.

CHILD ABUSE

- Creates a national system for background checks for workers in day care centers.
- Imposes the death penalty for child abuse murders.

Office 2660

6 Star Chamber
2802

CRIME AND VIOLENCE MEETING
Roosevelt Room
November 15, 1993

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Organizing Principles on Crime and Violence
2. Options for Crime and Violence Tour (Reed/Cerda)
3. Potential Site List for Crime Tour (Bernstein)
4. Potential Outcomes -- Executive Actions on Crime and Violence (Reed/Cerda)
5. Survey of Media Interest in Promoting Anti-Crime Message (Greenstone)

DOJ Possibilities out of crime bill

- Gangs
- Guns & ammo
- Drugs + alcohol
- Media
- Family violence

- Network ideas for Jan.

Approx. 6 state meeting w/ us on a "single state" response that involves Fed, state + local coordination

CO
IN
NB
WA
GA
WVA

\$150 mil of police from DOJ first will come in next few weeks

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES CRIME AND VIOLENCE

"The Administration has got to examine everything we can do to . . . challenge every community in this country and every organization in this country and every individual in this country to make a contribution with us in restoring the conditions in which civilized life can go on. . . . There are millions of people in this country who literally are not even playing by the same set of rules that all the rest of us take for granted. And we have learned in this country to accept many things that are unacceptable. . . .

"What you will see from us over the next several months is a sustained, organized, disciplined approach. . . . What I think I have to do is to mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done to address these problems."

President Clinton
News Conference, November 10, 1993

Our long-term challenge as a nation is to restore the conditions of civilized life: work, family, community, order, personal security, and a common set of rules and values on what is acceptable and what is wrong. Our immediate challenge is to restore order in the streets and safety in our schools, and to help Americans take back their neighborhoods, community by community.

A sustained, organized, disciplined approach to this challenge should stick to clear, well-defined themes:

1. Personal security has become the most pressing concern in the everyday lives of millions of Americans and their families. People have a right to feel safe, and the first duty of government is to keep them safe.

2. The old debate between prevention and punishment is a false choice; we need both. We are in the midst of an epidemic of violence in this country. It is time to put politics and ideology aside and start providing real answers to the real fears of real people. We need more cops, more boot camps, and relief for an overloaded criminal justice system. We also need stronger families, better schools, and more work in our communities.

But there is no debate about our attitude toward crime, violence, and those who commit it. **As President Clinton said in his campaign, "We need to prevent crime and punish criminals, not excuse away their behavior."**

3. It's not enough to change laws -- we have to change behavior. We must do everything we can to prevent crime and violence, but government cannot solve this problem on its own. We have to change "from the inside out," as the President said recently in Memphis.

Families need to take responsibility for their children. Individuals need to take personal responsibility for their own actions. And communities need to challenge their citizens to stand up for common decency, and refuse to accept the unacceptable anymore. **Together, we must confront what the President called "the great crisis of the spirit" that is gripping America today.**

4. We will use every tool at our disposal to break the epidemic of violence and keep people safe:

* **Community Policing:** Congress is on the verge of passing a crime bill that will help communities put 100,000 new police officers on the street.

* **Gun Violence:** Congress is also close to enacting the Brady Bill and a ban on handguns for minors. The Senate should pass an assault weapons ban. Federal firearms licensing reform is also possible.

* **Boot Camps / State Prisons:** The crime bill includes a major expansion of boot camps for young offenders -- an idea the President pioneered in Arkansas -- as well as other measures to help states deal with their overcrowded criminal justice systems.

* **Drugs:** The crime bill provides substantial funds for drug courts and drug treatment for criminal addicts. The health reform benefits package covers some drug treatment. Congress will take up more extensive drug legislation next year.

* **Safe Schools:** In addition to banning handguns for children, Congress is close to passing Safe Schools legislation to help schools reduce violence through the use of metal detectors, additional police, etc.

* **Other Justice Department Initiatives:** The Justice Department is working with state officials to convene state law enforcement summits. The Department has also undertaken anti-gang initiatives and efforts to restore healthy neighborhoods through Weed n' Seed and other programs.

* **National Service:** Public safety is one of four priorities for service in the President's national service program. The National Service Corporation will be working with police departments and community organizations to develop innovative public safety, law enforcement, and crime prevention programs for young people. The Senate crime bill also includes the Police Corps, which provides college scholarships in return for police service.

*** The Health Care Costs of Violence:** The President and the First Lady have devoted considerable attention to the impact of violence on the health care system. We spend an estimated \$4 billion a year on health care for the victims of violence.

*** Work and Economic Opportunity:** Later this year, the Community Enterprise Board, chaired by the Vice President, will announce selection criteria for Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Public safety will be an important component. The Administration has several other initiatives aimed at improving economic opportunity and self-sufficiency, including community development banks, microenterprise, and welfare reform.

*** Values:** The President will continue to use the Bully Pulpit to call attention to crime, violence, and the collapse of social institutions essential to civilized life: family, community, work.

November 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE CRIME SQUAD

**FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA III**

SUBJECT: OPTIONS FOR CRIME AND VIOLENCE TOUR

We believe that focusing the nation's attention on what the President has called our "great crisis of the spirit" will require a sustained effort beyond any single event. We recommend a series of Presidential events on crime and violence in the coming weeks, including a nationally televised address over Thanksgiving, a three-day tour of innovative answers in communities across the country, and a one- or two-day summit that brings real people to Washington to talk about their fears and what America can do.

In every instance, these events should involve real actions taken by the President and the Administration to fight crime and reduce violence. We should also enlist major news organizations that have shown an interest in the subject of crime and violence to help us convey the strongest possible message to Americans that we as a people can do something about it.

I. Purpose of a Crime and Violence Tour

Convening a crime and violence summit in Washington is an excellent way to capture the nation's attention, as the economic conference in Little Rock did last December. We should certainly do it.

But by itself, a summit will not come close to meeting the standard the President set last week, to launch a "sustained, organized, disciplined" effort against crime and violence, and "mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done." Unlike the economy, crime does not lend itself to charts and graphs. It is an emotional issue, it hits real people where they live, and it cries out to be seen, not just talked about.

Moreover, in the wake of two relatively similar summits on the economy and timber, we need to keep trying new things before we exhaust the old format. A national swing before the summit begins will give the President new ideas and real experiences to talk about, and ward off possible criticism that we're just doing more of what Washington has always done about crime, which is talk about it.

Our real challenge, after all, is not simply to show the American people that we understand their fears about crime -- although there is great value in that -- but to show them that we can and will do something about it. There's a reason Congress has taken years to pass a serious crime bill: Crime debates are almost always hopelessly politicized and mired in irreconcilable ideological differences that have very little to do with the real business of keeping people safe. The only way to overcome the inevitable posturing is to visit communities that are finding new ways to fight crime, reduce violence, and offer hope.

II. What a Crime Tour Might Look Like

We have not seen the President's schedule for December, or factored in existing commitments to health care or other matters. The scenario described below is one example of how the President might achieve maximum impact in a week's worth of crime-related events. The ideal dates for Crime Week would be Dec. 4-10 or 11-17. The itinerary listed below is only suggestive; a more comprehensive survey is included in Liz Bernstein's memo.

A. Phase One: Setting the Stage

The President will have several opportunities to set the stage for Crime Week:

Tues./Wed., Nov. 16-17: The press office should issue Presidential statement commending the Senate for passage late Tuesday (we hope) of the crime bill and possibly the Brady bill. We should also consider issuing a chronology of the President's role over the last 2 years in pushing 100,000 cops, the crime bill, and the Brady bill.

Thurs./Fri., Nov. 25-26: Televised address to the nation on crime and violence from Camp David over Thanksgiving weekend. This will be an opportunity to tout what Congress has done, reiterate the themes of the Memphis speech, and announce further plans for December and beyond.

Late Nov./Early Dec.: Possible bill-signing(s). There's still a chance Congress will pass the crime bill and/or the Brady bill before Thanksgiving. If possible, the two signings should be separate events.

B. Phase Two: Crime Week

Saturday -- Radio Address: The President could use the Saturday radio address to spell out his plans for the week, and perhaps announce one or more of the potential executive actions we suggest in a separate memo.

Sunday -- Sermon in Washington: The President could deliver a sermon on crime and violence at a service in Washington or Anacostia. If we could pull it together in time, he could use the occasion to announce a united crusade by church leaders across the country to reduce violence in their communities.

Monday -- Crime Tour, Day One -- Violence in Schools (Primary Site: Los Angeles): The Crime Tour could begin on the West Coast, with a visit to a crime-ridden school in the Los Angeles area. He could return to the elementary school in South Central L.A. that he and the First Lady visited in 1989, where 12-year-olds told them their number one fear in life was getting shot going to and from school. He could promise more cops for Los Angeles, the most underpoliced city in America, talk about the crime bill's anti-gang measures, and perhaps sign an executive order banning the Street Sweeper semiautomatic weapon (which is included in Sen. Feinstein's assault weapons ban that will pass the Senate but most likely die in conference).

Other Nearby Events for Day One:

*** Meet with Community Service Officers in San Diego:** San Diego has one of the best community policing programs in the country, and its department has pioneered the use of young people as community service officers who help with problem-solving and administrative duties so that more police can walk the beat.

*** Visit the San Francisco law firm where 8 people were killed last summer with an assault weapon:** This would be a perfect event to do with Feinstein, whose assault legislation would ban the weapon used in these murders (the gunman was able to obtain the weapon because of a loophole in California's assault ban).

*** Community policing in Portland, Oregon:** Another good program in a city plagued by gang violence and hate crime.

*** Visit a school in Colorado:** Gov. Romer called the legislature into special session this year to pass a number of measures to limit gun violence, including a very tough ban on handguns for minors. This could also be the first stop on Day Two.

Tuesday -- Crime Tour, Day Two -- Community Policing (Primary Site: St. Louis): At least one day of Crime Week should be devoted to community policing, the most revolutionary aspect of our entire anti-crime agenda. Several cities have developed good programs, including St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Boston, Portland, and San Diego. St. Louis and Kansas City are two of the very best.

The President could use Day Two to announce winning cities and towns in the first round of the Justice Department's competition for \$150 million in community policing challenge grants (which the President fought for as part of his FY93 Supplemental). If so, he should visit a small or medium-sized city that will be awarded a policing grant. The

President could also announce that he is forming a President's Council on Community Policing, made up of leading police chiefs (including Lee Brown) and representatives of major police organizations who will meet with the President periodically to advise him on the deployment of 100,000 new police and other crime issues.

Other nearby sites for Day Two:

* **Visit Junction City (Kansas) Senior High School**, where a 14-year-old freshman girl was shot in head earlier this year while she was eating lunch in the cafeteria.

* **Tour housing projects in Chicago or Cleveland:** Vince Lane ran a model public housing safety program in Chicago called Operation Clean Sweep, which the President visited as a candidate. Cleveland recently won a HUD grant to help children who witness violence, and Mayor Mike White has many other innovative programs -- including a Black on Black Crime Task Force.

Wednesday -- Crime Tour, Day Three -- Tough Love (Primary Site: Charleston, S.C.): The Crime Tour should close by focusing on the values of opportunity and responsibility that must be at the heart of any effort to restore safety and community. One promising place to visit is Charleston, S.C., where Police Chief Reuben Greenberg -- a pioneer in community policing -- has struck a social contract with housing authorities under which his department provides security so long as residents agree to keep the place drug-free.

The President might use this day to announce his intention to rename the Byrne program -- the primary state law enforcement grant program -- the Byrne-Gould program, after South Carolina resident Kathy Gould, the slain police officer's widow who endorsed Clinton in 1992 (four years after Bush posed with her husband at a photo op in 1988).

Other nearby events might include:

* **Visit a Boot Camp or Rural Crime Event in North Carolina:** The President could also return to visit one of the successful boot camps he set up in Arkansas.

Thursday/Friday -- 1-2 Day Crime and Violence Summit in Washington: The President could invite some of the most moving victims and innovators he meets on the Crime Tour back to Washington for the Crime Summit -- and give them a chance to tell their stories to a national audience on C-SPAN and CNN. The Summit might close with an address by the President laying out specific steps every individual can take to keep their families and their communities safe.

Crime Tour - Potential Site List

(as of 11/15/93)

COMMUNITY POLICING

Police Stations (in order of preference):

San Diego, CA

Portland, OR

Boston, MA

New York, NY

Chicago, IL

PUBLIC HOUSING

Police/Public Housing

Chicago, IL

Vincent Lane, head of the Chicago Housing Authority has faced consistent opposition from various city agencies, civil libertarians, and even some of his own employees in Chicago, most recently over his plans to refashion parts of the Cabrini-Green complex into mixed-income housing.

"It is this craving for a new urban approach, emphasizing personal responsibility as the key to public benefits, that attracted Clinton to Lane; Lane's policy of "weeding and seeding" is Clinton's welfare philosophy played out on a large scale."

On the same day as police sweep a building, social workers visit tenants and check for signs of child abuse or neglect; maintenance crews inspect for needed repairs; public-works employees meet to map out renovations; and organizers work with tenant leaders to pull together crime watches and plan youth activities.

[note: For more than two months, HUD officials threatened to seize the CHA because of past mismanagement, political meddling and financial irregularities. The conflict was resolved under a complex agreement that included the appointment of Jerome Van Gorkum as CHA executive director. However, Van Gorkum quit less than five months later, complaining that he was being undercut by the CHA chairman, Rev. B. Herbert Martin, for political reasons.]

Portland, OR

Community policing interaction with public housing projects in the city; great track record.

New York, NY

Ft. Myers, FL

Took women out of public housing and sent them through police academy training.
Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, VA

Residents/Public Safety

Cleveland, OH

The Cleveland area's public housing will be one of three places nationwide for development of new programs designed to help children cope with violence. The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority has been awarded a \$2.5 million grant by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development to create community-based programs to aid children who witness violence. Similar awards were made to Washington, D.C., and Saginaw, Mich. [October 1993]

CMHA already sponsors or participates in several programs designed to curb youth violence, including the Midnight Basketball League and Mayor Michael R. White's Black on Black Crime Task Force.

Austin, TX

Children at Risk (CAR) program - collaboration among private foundations, DOJ, and Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse. The program attempts to involve neighborhood youths in an array of services that provide an alternative to substance abuse, gangs, drug-dealing, and other criminal behavior. (Other program sites are **Bridgeport, CT; Memphis, TN; Seattle, WA; Newark, NJ; and Savannah, GA**)

SCHOOLS

Systems with high success rates in combating drugs and violence:

Miami, FL

San Diego, CA

Philadelphia, PA

New York, NY

Recent Violence/Guns

Atlanta, GA

A ninth-grade student died after being shot by another student in a crowded lunchroom at Harper High School. Another tenth-grader was wounded in the shooting. About 150 students were in the cafeteria at the time. This was the first student homicide at a metro school since 1989 when a Harper High student was fatally beaten. (September, 1993)

A recent poll by the Journal/Constitution found that one out of every three children in metro Atlanta knows someone who has brought a gun to school.

Dallas, TX

A 15-year-old student at Roosevelt High School was fatally shot by fellow student in a crowded hallway. The student was shot at point-blank range. While the school has two walk-through metal detectors and several hand-held scanning wands, they were not working the day of the shooting. (September, 1993)

In August, a Colony High School student was shot in the shoulder at a school orientation program.

Junction City, KS

A 14-year-old freshman girl eating lunch at the Junction City Senior High School cafeteria was accidentally shot once in the head after an argument between two boys resulted in gunfire. (September, 1993)

Chicago, IL

In a study of 8th-graders in Chicago, it was found that 73% had seen someone shot, stabbed, robbed or killed.

Project Smart

(School Management and Resource Teams - DOE and DOJ)

Designed to help schools collect and analyze data on incidents of school crime, drug use, and disciplinary infractions. School areas include projects in **Virginia, California, Maryland, Illinois and Wisconsin.**

Safety

Portland, OR

The Portland Public School system has a comprehensive gang violence reduction plan in place. One part of their strategy includes having all students who were suspended for fighting, weapons violations, gang violence or assaults attend special classes in non-violence training before returning to their regular schools.

The district has reported positive results when the student returns to their regular classroom.

New York City, NY

In 1985, the NYC Board of Education and Educators For Social Responsibility Metropolitan Area founded an effort called the Resolving Conflict Creatively Program (RCCP). The teacher-designed curriculum focuses on showing young people alternatives to violent behavior and increasing their understanding and appreciation of their own and other cultures. They also train "peer mediators".

The program has grown from 20 teachers in three schools in 1985 to 1,200 teachers and more than 35,000 students from 120 schools throughout NYC. Today over 4,000 teachers and more than 120,000 students are involved in RCCP

nationwide.

Miami, FL

Miami schools initiated a school-based crime prevention program, the Youth Crime Watch, in 1984. The program is led by students who work to promote awareness of the problems of crime. School groups work with local businesses, law enforcement officials, and other community members.

Dade County also has implemented a "Gun Safety Awareness" curriculum, which began in 1988. In January, 1993, Dade County became the nation's first school district to have a mandatory "gun awareness" program for all of its K-12 students.

Apopka, FL

DOJ and Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services sponsor the Ebony Knights, an after-school mentoring program for black males between the ages of 11 and 14.

Roxbury, MA

Timility Middle School (inner-city Boston) was selected as a pilot for "Project Promise" in 1985. Students organized activities centered around strategies to end violence among teenagers. Today they host anti-violence forums at least three times a year - participants include all 8 district middle schools, the Mayor, officials from the justice system, social service representatives, and some leading non-violence curriculum specialists as guest speakers.

BOOT CAMPS

Jessup, MD

Of the 722 people who have completed the program, 237 -- about 33% -- have either had parole revoked or had warrants issued for their arrests. The recidivism rate for all inmates paroled from all Maryland is about 47 percent. [Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD/5)]

Rikers Island, NY

High Impact Incarceration Program (HIIP) established in October 1990. New York has the most extensive boot camp program. It has saved the State \$55.6 million in construction costs and shortened sentences. Recidivism rate is about 5% better than for the parole population. [Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-NY/8)]

Summit, NY

Shock Incarceration Correctional Facility. Noted in that it accepts women. 250 inmates. [Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-NY/19)]

Riley, KS

U.S. Army Correctional Facility, Established in 1868. 600 residents. Offenders do not return to active duty, but are returned to the community. Rep. Jim Slattery (D-KA/2).

Orleans Parish, LA

Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment (IMPACT), in 1987. Officials estimate they save \$750,000 for every 100 inmates who attend boot camp instead of being incarcerated. [Rep. William J. Jefferson (D-LA/2)]

- ✓ During the first 6 months 6.9% of the shock parolees, 6.0% of the parolees, 2.8% of the probationers, and 12.1% of the dropouts failed on community supervision.
- ✓ There were no significant differences in the groups in percent arrested during the first six months of community supervision: 14.3% of the shock parolees; 15.4% of the parolees; 14.2% of the probationers; and, 23.0% of the dropouts.
- ✓ Initial studies placed the recidivism rate at less than 9% for those that complete the program.

Wrightsville, AR

Forty percent of the inmates serving time in Arkansas's traditional prisons return to the system, while only 14 percent do so from boot camps. [Rep. Ray Thornton (D-AR/2)]

Sumter County, FL

The recidivism rate has been around 10 percent, but the Sumter County facility accepts a narrow class of criminal --first time male offenders between the ages of 16 and 24. [Rep. Karen L. Thurman (D-FL/5)]

NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

Baton Rouge, LA

Zion Terrace used to have the highest crime rate among the city's 16 public housing projects. In the past few years, however, they have developed a program organized by residents and housing officials to provide a safe environment for kids by keeping them away from drugs and violence. Police patrols have increased, the crime rate has sharply decreased and residents are now regularly reporting crimes and cleaning up the complex.

In addition, eleven VISTA volunteers uniformly address the total community and its problems in an effort to stamp out drugs and drug-related crimes through

information and referral, increased resident participation in community programs, and resident association activities.

Chicago, IL

Chicaco Alliance for Neighborhood Safety was founded in 1981 as the Urban Crime Prevention Program. It provides community organizations and residents with training and technical assistance, research and safety-related public policy advice.

Utilizing VISTA volunteers in 1986-89, CANS developed and provided training to over 1400 block groups in the Chicago area. Voluteers are now being trained in community policing efforts.

Jonesboro, AR

Volunteers are working on a shelter for victims of domestic violence.

DRUG COURTS

Oakland, CA

Miami, FL

Washington, D.C.

MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL

San Francisco, CA

Modeled after the National Midnight Basketball League, San Francisco's program, headquartered at the Ella Hill Hutch Community Center in the Western Addition, uses basketball as a hook to encourage inner city young adults into a comprehensive service program. They have support and cooperation from police officers, corporate sponsors, program administrators, local government, universities and the youth population.

One key corporate sponsor is Nestle Beverage Co., which provided a \$ 47,000 donation to help fund Midnight Basketball for the fall 1993-94 season. Nestle has also established an internship program in order to provide disadvantaged inner-city youths an opportunity for employment.

Glen Arden, MD

G. Van Standifer created the first Midnight Basketball League seven years ago in Glen Arden, Md., the Washington suburb where he had been town manager.

Chicago, IL

Chicago Midnight Basketball League is the most successful in the country.

GUN STORES

Chicago, IL

Gun store across from elementary school.

"SOCIAL CONTRACT" AREAS

Charleston, SC

EMERGENCY ROOMS/HOSPITALS

Washington, DC

At Children's Hospital National Medical Center, the rate of penetrating trauma caused by violence seen in the emergency department *increased 1,740% between 1986 and 1989.*

CRIME TOUR -- POTENTIAL OUTCOMES

This memorandum outlines some of the actions that the President might take as a result of the crime tour and summit. The message of the President's actions should be:

"We'll do everything we can do to fight crime and violence, but it won't matter unless we all change our behavior -- unless everybody chips in."

The President should respond to the urgency of the crime and violence debate by taking immediate action on a variety of proposals -- from announcing community policing grants to signing more gun-related executive orders. At all costs, however, the President should avoid overpromising and implying that the Administration's programmatic decisions, by themselves, will solve the complex problems associated with crime, drugs and violence. Previous administrations have offered a lot hollow rhetoric, photo ops and programmatic responses on crime, but the American public feels less safe today than it did five years ago.

The President must couple his tangible actions on crime tour by issuing a greater challenge to the American people at the close of the crime summit. This challenge would allow the President to elevate the tone of the crime and violence debate -- based on his theme of rebuilding communities and reconnecting people.

Here are our preliminary suggestions:

I. Tangible Actions

Community Policing Grants -- Policing grants to be awarded as part of \$150 million included in the spring supplemental should be available for disbursement by mid-December.

Gun-Related Executive Actions -- (1) ATF is on the verge of banning the Street Sweeper/Striker 12 assault shot gun, which has been banned from importation but is currently being domestically produced. We could announce ATF's banning of this assault weapon. (2) The President could also order ATF to draft new regulations to limit the number of military surplus firearms being imported as "curios and relics" -- or ask the State Department to disallow the importation of these and other inexpensive handguns under the Arms Export Control Act.

Public Safety Component of National Service -- Approximately one-fourth of National Service's slots will be available for various public safety duties, including community policing-related work.

Consolidate Drug Grants -- Agency drug policy representatives have been meeting with ONDCP to try and come up with a way of allowing communities to submit a single, coordinated drug grant application for the various federal drug grant programs. We could use this process to target drug-related monies for three priority areas: youth

violence, drug treatment and crime.

Drug Courts -- We could announce funding, out of current DOJ-HHS monies, for another drug court type program.

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee or Czar -- To emphasize the importance of the community policing initiative in the crime bill, the President could appoint a Cops Czar or a Cops Coordinating Committee to oversee this new -- and very large -- program.

Chiefs Breakfasts -- The President could announce his intention to have regular luncheon meetings with the Nation's police chiefs, just as he does with CEOs. This luncheons could be expanded to include other law enforcement/crime representatives, too (e.g., AGs, DAs, community coalition leaders, Mayors, etc.).

Midnight Basketball League -- The President could announce the formation of a Midnight Basketball League that would be sponsored by the NBA and chaired by Michael Jordan and the President.

Violence PSAs -- We could announce the President's involvement in a series of violence PSAs.

TV Violence Agreement -- If we are able to strike a deal with the networks before the Summit, we could announce it at the summit (and also avoid the AG's January deadline for legislative action).

Other Policy-Related Announcements -- There are a whole series of initiatives that we have yet to focus on but could try and put together with discretionary monies before the summit. These include: Troops-to-Cops, HUD crime initiative, community prosecution projects, etc.

II. Greater Challenge

At the close of the summit, the President should issue a greater challenge to the American people on the issue of crime and violence -- asking them to get personally involved in taking back their streets and neighborhoods. He fought to put 100,000 new police on the street, and now he should challenge 100 million Americans to work with those new police officers to reduce crime and violence. Everybody needs to contribute something if we're going to lick the crime and violence problem. The President should challenge not only individuals -- but groups, too. He should challenge the NRA and the ACLU to work to make a difference at the community level. He should challenge insurers, doctors and lawyers to do the same. The White House would play an instrumental role in disseminating information to the people, perhaps by having them call an 800 number and putting them in touch with their local community coalition, crime prevention group, etc.

November 15, 1993

MEDIA OPPORTUNITIES

Network

-CBS, ABC, NBC and FOX are all interested in doing anti-violence initiatives next year. Jay Kriegel of CBS is loosely organizing this effort. There is a wide open opportunity for the Administration to be involved in this effort. The networks would like to come down to talk about this initiative in the next few weeks. We should prepare our ideas for Administration involvement prior to that meeting.

NBC

-NBC has an ongoing PSA program called "The More You Know." They would like the President and the First Lady to shoot a PSA. (They said they thought the President has already agreed to shoot a PSA for CBS.)

-NBC plans to devote a week in January to crime and violence. All news shows will have segments on this topic.

-NBC is considering airing a documentary about the making of Edward Olmos's film about gangs in California.

-NBC is interested in mobilizing their affiliates at the community level to get more involved in this issue (they could provide referrals to local community groups and disseminate "how to" information).

Conferences

-AMA Meeting (March 11-13) will focus on family violence.

-National League of Cities (December 2,3; Orlando).

-There are numerous education conferences, family related conferences, religious conferences etc. which could be used as forums for this issue.

Corporate

-American Airlines is interested in initiating an anti-violence campaign.

Newspapers

-NY Amsterdam News would like to do a one-on-one with the President for wide distribution.

SC 1
RILEY**BRIEFING FOR SECRETARY RILEY****Columbia, South Carolina
University of South Carolina****State Legislature:**

The State Legislature is in session. The hot issue is State Government re-structuring. Governor Campbell, Jr. is proposing restructuring through the way agencies are funded. Billy Bone, House Ways and Means Chair, is working with the Governor and has made headlines several times. State Government re-structuring has been a project of Governor Campbell's for a while.

Political Climate with Respect to the Economic Stimulus:

There has been much concern among the people in South Carolina with regard to Clinton going back on his promises. On several talk radio shows, South Carolinians have voiced their opinions against the middle class tax increase, saying that it was just another Campaign promise. They are painting Clinton as a "Tax and Spend Liberal. You should know that you will catch a great deal of heat for this from the locals back home.

Local Press Coverage: Local Riley press has been very positive. The people love you. Use it to your advantage as you advocate this change.

People to Note:

President of South Carolina University, Dr. John Palms

NC1
RILEY

BRIEFING FOR SECRETARY RILEY

North Carolina
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

People To Take Note of:

Clinton/Gore Campaign Co-Chairs: The Clinton/Gore Campaign Co-Chairs and
Chairs list is as follows;
Governor Jim Hunt
Speaker Dan Blue
Harvey Gantt
Jeannette Hyde
Lacy Thornburg

New African American Congressmen:
Mr. Mel Whatt
Mrs. Eva Clayton

Chancellor of University: Larry Monteith

SOUTH CAROLINA

1992 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Clinton	40.1%
Bush	48.3%
Perot	11.6%

POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Gubernatorial Politics. Governor Carroll Campbell, Jr. (R) is up for re-election in 1994. The field of possible GOP challengers includes former Representative Tommy Hartnett, Congressman Arthur Ravenel, Secretary of State Jim Miles, State Senator John Courson, ex-State Representative David Beasly and State Representative Dave Wilkins. On the Democratic side, Lt. Governor Nick Theodore, Charleston Mayor Joe Riley, and Attorney General Travis Medlock are among the contenders.

The Perot Factor. Perot's South Carolina backers plan to join the national watchdog group formed by the Texas billionaire. Ed Campbell, the Southeastern regional manager for Perot's United We Stand America Inc., met with supporters in Spartanburg in late January to discuss a statewide organizational plan for South Carolina. The group's goal is to open a state headquarters in Spartanburg and six satellite offices in each of the State's Congressional districts. According to Betty Campobello, the State Coordinator, the first issue of business is to recruit members for the organization. The memberships cost \$15, which pays, in part, for newsletters and infomercials by the former Presidential candidate.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

South Carolina has one Democratic Senator, Ernest Hollings and one Republican Senator, Strom Thurmond.

Hollings, who has served since 1966, Chairs the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee and is a member of the Appropriations, and Budget Committees.

Thurmond, who has served since 1956, is a member of the Armed Services, Judiciary, Labor and Human Resources and Veterans' Affairs Committees.

The members of South Carolina's Congressional Delegation are:

Butler Derrick (D)
John M. Spratt, Jr. (D)
James Clyburn (D)

Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R)
Floyd Spence (R)
Bob Inglis (R)

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

South Carolina's Senate is comprised of 30 Democrats and 16 Republicans. The House has 73 Democrats, 50 Republicans and one Independent. The Speaker of the House is Robert J. Sheheen.

ISSUES OF CONCERN

Base Closure. The Base Closure Commission has recommended the closure of the Charleston Naval Station, Shipyard, Supply Center and Hospital, but retain Ordnance Station and Air Force Base. As a result of these closures, excess capacity in naval shipyard capacity and pier and maintenance capacity will be eliminated. The base closing will affect 9,300 military and 9,300 civilian individuals, while savings of \$105.2 million are projected annually. Employment loss in the Charleston area is expected to be 15% of the City's MSA. According to the Commission's report, no adjustment initiatives have been offered. The federal representatives in the affected areas are Congressmen Ravenel and Clyburn.

Senator Hollings has pledged an all-out effort to keep the Naval facilities in Charleston. He warned that, "their removal could bring economic disaster to the area."

Senator Thurmond's 90th Birthday Bash. Thurmond, who left the Democratic Party in 1964 to become a Republican was honored in a celebration on March 9, 1993. His actual birthday was December 5th. President Clinton attended the \$1,000 per plate event, where the proceeds will be used for scholarships and research funds for South Carolina universities.

Supreme Court Decision. In June the Supreme Court sent a South Carolina reapportionment case back to the lower court, ordering it to come up with a plan based on recommendations by the Clinton administration. The case arose out of a combined suit filed by the state NAACP and Republican party. They argued that the 1990 Census showed the state's legislative and congressional districts were not properly proportioned and diluted on the basis of race.

The Citidel. The male only admission policy of this single gender college has brought the school under attack. The school receives both state and federal funds.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE

FROM: Reta J. Lewis, Political Affairs

RE: Political Briefing--Nashville, Tennessee

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

	<u>Nashville</u>	<u>Tennessee</u>
Clinton	51.0%	4.07%
Bush	37.1%	42.0%
Perot	11.4%	10.0%

POLITICAL OVERVIEW

1994 Elections. In 1994, the gubernatorial race is an open race and both U.S. Senate seats are up for election. This is the second time in Tennessee history that the top three statewide office holders are up for re-election simultaneously.

1994 Gubernatorial Race. Due to Tennessee's term limitation on the governorship, Governor Ned McWhorter is unable to seek re-election in 1994. The field of Democratic candidates is continually growing and changing. The list of potential Democratic contenders to-date includes: Richard D. Chesteen, Sr., Chairman of the University of Tennessee at Martin's history and political science department; Carl Wallace, Cumberland University chancellor and former state adjutant general; Frank Cochran, Public Service Commission chairman; Walter Brussart, Nashville lawyer and former state legislator; Nashville health-care executive Clayton McWhorter; and Shelby County Mayor Bill Morris.

On the Republican side, Congressman Don Sundquist is the strong front-runner. Other potential Republican candidates include Knoxville mayor Victor Ashe, State Senator Ben Atchley, Congressman Jimmy Quillen and former State Finance Committee member Bill Sansom.

1994 U.S. Senate Races. Senator Jim Sasser will likely face no opposition in the primary, and minimal opposition in the General Election. Possible Republican opposition includes former State Representative Ralph Duncan and GOP activist Byron Bush.

U.S. Representative Jim Cooper has begun heavily campaigning for the Democratic nomination to fill Harlan Mathews' seat. Cooper, who does not accept PAC contributions, has raised more than \$500,000 toward his campaign. He has also received the endorsement of U.S. Representative Bart Gordon. Mathews, who originally indicated that he would not seek re-election, has filed the necessary documentation to create a campaign committee and start raising money for the 1994 Senate race. AFL-CIO Tennessee Labor Council President James Neeley is urging Mathews to run, indicating that "Cooper has positioned himself out of the mainstream of the state."

Nashville Mayor Phil Bredesen. Mayor Bredesen announced on Thursday evening, May 27th, that he will finish his term as mayor rather than run for governor. Bredesen first ran for mayor in 1987 and was defeated by Bill Boner. In 1991, Bredesen was successful in his bid against Boner's re-election effort.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

U.S. Senator Jim Sasser, who has served since 1977, is up for re-election in 1994. Sasser sits on the Budget, Appropriations, Government Affairs and Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committees. Sasser is also Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. Sasser is expected to easily win a fourth term. He has not had a serious challenger since he was elected.

U.S. Senator Harlan Mathews was nominated by Governor McWherter to fill the remainder of your term. He has not formally indicated if he will run to keep his seat in 1994. The winner of the 1994 special election will face another election in November of 1996.

The members of Tennessee's Congressional Delegation are:

Marilyn Lloyd (D)
Jim Cooper (D)
Bob Clement (D)
Bart Gordon (D)
John S. Tanner (D)
Harold E. Ford (D)

James H. Quillen (R)
John J. Duncan, Jr. (R)
Don Sundquist (R)

STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Senate is comprised of 19 Democrats and 14 Republicans. The Tennessee House consists of 63 Democrats and 36 Republicans. James O. Naifeh (D) is Speaker of the House. Senator Ward Crutchfield (D) is the Senate Majority Leader.

RECENT NEWS ITEMS

Bredesen Budget Proposal. Nashville Mayor Phil Bredesen has asked the Metro Council to approve an extensive \$848 million budget, which includes a property tax increase of 69 to 77 cents. The tax revenues would be used to give city employees higher pay, to mount a massive school building and renovation program and to build a downtown arena. The proposed budget includes almost \$5 million more to cover rising health insurance costs for city employees. The Bredesen budget also provides for the approximately 1,635 retired employees of the old city of Nashville and Davidson County participating in the pension plan to receive \$50 monthly increases next year, and \$25 monthly hikes each of the following two years. A key aspect of the Mayor's plan is a proposed 22,000 seat downtown arena, which would cost approximately \$100 million to create.

The 77 cent property tax increase proposal (69 cents for General Services District residents) includes 41 cents to fund the employee pay plan and reclassification, 10 cents to pay for the proposed downtown arena, 7 cents to pay for the increased costs of the group health plan and 11 cents to pay for school capital improvements. Mayor Bredesen announced his budget proposal to the Metro Council on Tuesday, May 25th. The proposed tax increase has become a dominating story in the Nashville press.

Tennessee Valley Authority. President Clinton's two nominations to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Craven Crowell and Johnny Hayes, are currently awaiting Senate confirmation. Crowell is a former journalist and current chief of staff to Senator Jim Sasser, and worked for 10 years in TVA's information office. Crowell is the President's pick to become TVA chairman, succeeding John Waters. Hayes currently heads Tennessee's economic development office. He has been nominated to fill the three years left by outgoing chair Marvin Runyon.

London Air Route. The Metro Council voted last week to pay for a direct air route from London to Nashville. The Council voted to appropriate the money for a USAir route from Charlotte, N.C. to Nashville. The Metro Nashville Airport Authority is now waiting for the U.S. Department of Transportation to approve the sale and to have the route transferred to Nashville. Throughout the discussions, several members of the Metro Council expressed concerns over USAir's minority hiring practices. Appropriations to buy the rights to the airline route will come from the General Fund.

Gaylord Entertainment NBA Bid. Opryland's parent company, Gaylord Entertainment Co., has applied for a National Basketball Association expansion franchise that would play in Nashville's proposed arena. Gaylord has submitted a \$100,000 nonrefundable application fee and put Nashville in competition with Toronto, Vancouver and St. Louis, who are also competing for the NBA team. The NBA is expected to add 27 additional teams through its expansion process by 1996. Several members of the Metro Council have requested a written agreement from Gaylord that the proposed arena, if built, will be used regardless of the outcome of the NBA bid. The creation of the arena is expected to play a significant role in the NBA's decision making regarding the proposed Nashville site.

Opryland Expansion. Mayor Bredesen has offered Opryland a \$2.2 million a year tax inducement for 10 years, starting January 1, 1995, if Gaylord Entertainment proceeds with plans to build a \$200 million expansion of the Opryland Hotel. The expansion would include 1,000 more rooms at the Hotel plus more convention exhibit space.

Campaign Reform. The State House passed limitations on campaign contributions during the 1993 session, which were later killed in the State Senate. The proposal, which garnered strong support from Speaker Naifeh, would have limited individual contributions to \$1,000 and PACs to \$5,000, while political parties could contribute \$200,000 to a statewide candidate and \$20,000 to other candidates.

TennCare Reform. TennCare is a massive health reform program designed by Governor McWherter to control Medicaid costs, insure half a million uninsured people and generate \$2.2 billion in federal funds -- all within federal guidelines. The Governor signed legislation on May 17th that clears the way for him to seek federal permission to implement the TennCare health reform program. McWherter announced on June 1 that the state will apply in the coming weeks for a waiver of federal Medicaid regulations so that Tenn Care may be implemented by January 1, 1994. The waiver request must be approved by HHS Secretary Donna Shalala.

Tax Incentives. During the 1993 session, McWherter indicated that he will investigate the possibility of whether or not Tennessee should begin offering businesses tax incentives to lure businesses into the state. McWherter initially opposed such breaks because of its negative impact on tax revenues. However, the neighboring states of Kentucky and Missouri offer generous incentives programs and have drawn a significant number of potential businesses from Tennessee.

May 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE

FROM: Reta J. Lewis - Political Affairs

RE: Memphis, Tennessee Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

	<u>Tennessee</u>
Clinton	47%
Bush	42%
Perot	10%

POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Gubernatorial Politics. Due to Tennessee's term limitation on the governorship, Governor Ned McWherter is unable to seek re-election. The field of Democratic candidates has grown to 12. The list of potential contenders includes: Shelby County Mayor, Bill Morris; Nashville Mayor Phil Bredesen; U.S. Congressman Bob Clement; businessman Clayton McWhorter; former State Legislator Walter Bassuart; Richard Chesteen, political science professor at the University of Tennessee; Frank Cochran, who is a member of the Public Service Commission; State Senator Steve Cohen; labor relations attorney Bruce Shina; State Commissioner of Education, Charles Smith; Mayor Don Trotter of Clarksville; and former State Adjutant General Carl Wallace.

Given the vast field, one is unable to predict the winner. However, Shelby, Morris, McWhorter and Clement are considered to be in the first tier. These individuals possess the ability to raise substantial amounts of money, which is necessary to compete in a heavily-contested, statewide primary.

On the Republican side, Congressman Don Sundquist is rumored to be the formidable opponent of the Democrats. Andrew (Buddy) Benedict, III, a former investment banker who has most recently served as founding Pastor of Christ United Methodist Church in Brentwood, is also speculated to be a contender for the Senate

race. Additionally, in 1994, both Senators will be up for re-election. This is the second time in Tennessee history that the top three statewide office holders are up for re-election simultaneously.

Mayoral Politics. Shelby County Mayor Bill Morris is expected to be a candidate for Governor rather than seeking re-election to his current post. Given the rumors of Morris' impending gubernatorial bid, the field of candidates for County Mayor includes: County Commissioner Jim Rout; former Memphis Mayor Dick Hackett; former City Councilman Bill Gibbons; State Senator John Ford and former County Property Assessor Michael Hooks.

Memphis Mayor Willie Harrington is the first African American mayor elected in Memphis. Harrington is a former school superintendent and this is his first elected position. Harrington, who won by only 127 votes, produced the largest African American turnout among low income, minority communities in Memphis.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Jim Sasser, who has served since 1977, is up for re-election in 1994. Sasser sits on the Budget, Appropriations, Government Affairs and Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committees. Sasser is also Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. Sasser is expected to easily win a fourth term. He has not had a serious challenger since he was elected.

As you are aware, Senator Harlan Mathews was nominated by Governor McWherter to fill the remainder of your term. Mathews, who originally indicated that he would not seek re-election, has stated that by year end he will decide whether or not to run in 1994. Additionally, Mathews has filed the necessary documentation to create a campaign committee and start raising money for the 1994 Senate race. Mathews has also expressed an interest in a seat on the TVA Board. The winner of the 1994 special election will face another election in November of 1996.

Cooper's Senate Bid. McWherter has endorsed U.S. Representative Jim Cooper for the 1994 senatorial election for Mathews' seat. However, AFL-CIO Tennessee Labor Council President James Neeley, is urging Mathews to run indicating that, "Cooper has positioned himself out of the mainstream of the state."

Cooper, who does not accept PAC contributions, has raised more than \$500,000 in his efforts to win the Senate seat. He has also received the endorsement of Rep. Bart Gordon.

The members of Tennessee's Congressional Delegation are:

Marilyn Lloyd (D)	James H. Quillen (R)
Jim Cooper (D)	John J. Duncan, Jr. (R)
Bob Clement (D)	Don Sundquist (R)
Bart Gordon (D)	
John S. Tanner (D)	
Harold E. Ford (D)	

Ford Trial. Representative Harold Ford, who was on trial for bank fraud, was acquitted after a 14 hour deliberation by a Federal jury. The verdict ended a six-week trial and a 10-year investigation. Ford has regained active Chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources.

According to the May 5, 1993 edition of the *Tennessean*, Ford recently called for the President to reject the nominations of two white males for seats on the TVA board of directors and consider women and minorities instead. Ford indicated that he was responding to reports that Craven Crowell, Chief of Staff to Senator Sasser, and Johnny Hayes, Tennessee Commissioner for Economic and Community Development, are expected to be nominated to the three-member board. **Note:** On May 7, 1993, the President announced that he will nominate Crowell and Hayes to the TVA board of directors. Crowell will also serve as the agency's chairman, which is a nine-year term.

STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Senate is comprised of 19 Democrats and 14 Republicans. The Tennessee House consists of 63 Democrats and 36 Republicans. James O. Naifeh is Speaker of the House. Senator Ward Crutchfield is Senate Majority Leader.

RECENT NEWS ITEMS

Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Vacancy. Judge Harry W. Wellford of Memphis ascension to a senior status created the vacancy on the Court. Those mentioned as possible candidates are Judge Bernice Donald, a federal bankruptcy judge, and former U.S. Attorney for the Western District, Mike Cody. Cody is now in private practice. Congressman Ford has recommended that Judge Donald receive the appointment. Senator Sasser, who as the senior senator from the state, will be consulted before an appointment is made. The Sixth District also includes Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky.

Health-Care Reform. The issues currently being addressed in the state legislature are an increase in the sales tax and health care reform. Governor McWherter, has asked the legislature to wait for the President to reveal his plan, before any major decisions are made on health care reform.

Fair-Share Bill. This proposal will allow an employment contract between a business and a union to require that non-union employees pay a fee to the union. Federal law dictates that a union represent all employees, including handling grievances and contract negotiations for non-members. McWherter has indicated that he opposes any bill that will erode the right-to-work law. The proposal did not pass as House Speaker Naifeh reportedly blocked the bill from reaching the House floor. This measure ended a waiting game in which the House and Senate leaders wanted the other chamber to kill the bill.

Campaign Reform. The State House passed limitations on campaign contributions, but the bill appears to be dead in the State Senate. The proposal, which garnered strong support from Speaker Naifeh, would have limited individual contributions to \$1,000 and PACs to \$5,000, while political parties could contribute \$200,000 to a statewide candidate and \$20,000 to other candidates.

TennCare Reform. McWherter designed a Medicaid reform package without the Legislature's input, and plans to implement the proposal (TennCare) through an executive order rather than a bill in the Legislature. State Senators resented TennCare being railroaded through without any legislative input. TennCare is delicately balanced to control Medicaid costs, insure half a million uninsured people, and generate \$2.2 billion in federal funds -- all within federal guidelines. However, the bill that would enable TennCare to be implemented is a very broad captioned bill that can be amended to do anything. McWherter has worked so that nothing will upset the bill's delicate balance. Moreover, within the coming weeks, McWherter will be applying for a federal waiver to allow Tennessee to replace Medicaid with TennCare.

Tax Incentives. McWheter has indicated that he will investigate the possibility of whether Tennessee should begin offering businesses tax incentives to lure businesses to the state. He has originally opposed such breaks, because tax revenues are decreased. However, the neighboring states of Kentucky and Missouri offer generous incentives programs and have literally snatched businesses away from Tennessee.

Hawkins Named to Economic Development Post. Wilbur Hawkins of Memphis has been named to the number two spot within the U.S. Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration. Hawkins will be Assistant Secretary for Economic Development. He has served as the Executive Director of a seven-state poverty study commission that was chaired by then-Governor Bill Clinton.

May 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO SECRETARY ESPY

FROM: Reta J. Lewis - Political Affairs

RE: Tennessee Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Clinton	47%
Bush	42%
Perot	10%

POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Gubernatorial Politics. Governor McWherter is up for re-election in 1994 and the Republican's are serious about obtaining the Governor's seat. Additionally, in 1994, both Senators will be up for re-election. This is the second time in Tennessee history that the top three statewide office holders are up for re-election simultaneously. The Republicans are eyeing both Senate seats as well.

State Issues. The issues currently being addressed in the state legislature are an increase in the sales tax and health care reform. Governor McWherter (D), has asked the legislature to wait for the President to reveal his plan, before any major decisions are made on health care reform. As for the sales tax, it is for education and has no real opposition.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Sasser (D) has served since 1977 and is up for re-election in 1994. He sits on the Budget, Appropriations, Government Affairs and Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committees. Sasser is Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. Sasser is expected to easily win a fourth term. He has not had a serious challenge since he was elected.

Senator Harlin Mathews was nominated by Governor McWherter to fill the remainder of Vice President Gore's term. Mathews, who originally indicated that he would not seek re-election, has indicated that by year end he will decide whether or not to run in 1994. Mathews has also expressed an interest in a seat on the TVA Board. There will be a special election in 1994 for the seat. The winner of the 1994 election will face another election in November of 1996.

McWherter has endorsed U.S. Representative Jim Cooper for the 1994 senatorial election for Mathews' seat. However, AFL-CIO Tennessee Labor Council President James Neeley, is urging Mathews to run indicating that, "Cooper has positioned himself out of the mainstream of the state." Neeley believes that Cooper has "gone too far to the right."

The members of Tennessee's Congressional Delegation are:

Marilyn Lloyd (D)	James H. Quillen (R)
Jim Cooper (D)	John J. Duncan, Jr. (R)
Bob Clement (D)	Don Sundquist (R)
Bart Gordon (D)	
John S. Tanner (D)	
Harold E. Ford (D)	

Representative Ford, who was on trial for bank fraud was acquitted after a 14 hour deliberation by a Federal jury. The verdict ended a six-week trial and a 10-year investigation. Ford, following his acquittal, called for changes in the Justice Department to prevent political vendettas.

STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Senate is comprised of 19 Democrats and 14 Republicans. The Tennessee House consists of 63 Democrats and 36 Republicans. James O. Naifeh (D) is Speaker of the House.

TENNESSEE

Presidential Election Results

Clinton	47%
Bush	42%
Perot	10%

Political Overview

State Issues. Most recently, the major issues in the state legislature are an increase in the sales tax and health care reform. Governor McWherter (D), has asked the legislature to wait for the President to reveal his plan, before any major decisions are made on health care reform. As for the sales tax, it is for education and has no real opposition.

McWherter is up for re-election in 1994 and the Republican's are serious about obtaining the Governor's seat. Additionally, in 1994, both Senators will be up for re-election. This is the second time in Tennessee history that the top three statewide office holders are up for re-election simultaneously. The Republicans are eyeing both Senate seats as well.

Congressional Delegation

Senator Sasser (D) has served since 1977 and is up for re-election in 1994. He sits on the Budget, Appropriations, Government Affairs and Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committees. Sasser is Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

The other Senate seat has been vacated as Senator Gore resigned to become Vice President. A special election will be held to fill Gore's seat.

The members of Tennessee's Congressional Delegation are:

Marilyn Lloyd (D)	James H. Quillen (R)
Jim Cooper (D)	John J. Duncan, Jr. (R)
Bob Clement (D)	Don Sundquist (R)
Bart Gordon (D)	
John S. Tanner (D)	
Harold E. Ford (D)	

In Memphis, all eyes are on Congressman Ford's trial which is in its second week. There were many questions raised about whether the President intervened on Ford's behalf when the Justice Department considered requesting a new jury. This issue has begun to subside now that the trial has started. However, the political leadership is still asking the Administration to be a part of this process.

The State Legislature

The State Senate is comprised of 19 Democrats and 14 Republicans.
The Tennessee House consists of 63 Democrats and 36 Republicans.
James O. Naifeh (D) is Speaker of the House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1994

RECEPTION HONORING TENNESSEE GOVERNOR NED MCWHERTER

Date: June 14, 1994
Location: Home of Jim and Ann Free
Washington, D.C.
Time: Drop-By
From: Reta J. Lewis, Political Affairs

I. PURPOSE

You will participate in a 50-person reception honoring Governor Ned McWherter for his 22 years of public service in the state of Tennessee.

II. BACKGROUND

Ned McWherter served for 14 years as Speaker of the House in Tennessee and two four-year terms as governor. McWherter won his first term as governor in 1986 by beating then-Public Service Commissioner Jane Eskind in the primary, and defeating former Governor Winfield Dunn in the general election with 54 percent of the vote. In 1990, McWherter was reelected with 61 percent of the vote. As you are aware, Governor McWherter was an early political supporter and fundraiser for your presidential campaign.

The participants in this evening's reception will be political leaders from throughout D.C., including Vice President Gore and Secretary Dick Riley. The hosts of the event, Jim and Ann Free, are longstanding friends of Governor McWherter. In fact, Jim Free served as Clerk of the House during part of the McWherter's tenure as Speaker of the House.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

Page 2, Reception

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

*You will have the opportunity to mix and mingle with other reception guests in an informal setting.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks necessary.

Call Peter Knight

Call Kim Bybee
Call Roy Well

Governor Ned Ray McWherter
Tuesday, June 14, 1994 * 6:30 p.m.
2525 Belmont Road, N.W.
[a/o 6/14 11 am]

Call Tony (Florida PR)

- 2 Altman, Hon and Mrs. Roger C.
(wife-Juratte Kazickas) will stop by
- 2 Anthony, Beryl & Shella
- 2 Beckel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G.
- 1 Becker, Ms. Kathy
- 2 Bumpers, Senator and Mrs. Dale
- 1 Callahan, Mr. John
- 2 Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Todd
- 1 Carr, Rep. Bob
- 2 Clement, Rep/Mrs. Bob
- 1 Cooper, Rep. Jim
- 1 Duncan, Representative John
- 1 Durenberger, Senator Dave
- 1 Ford, Senator Wendell H.
- 2 Free, Jim & Ann
- 2 Gilliland, Mr. and Mrs. James S.
- 2 Gordon, Representative Bart & Guest
- 2 Gore, Vice President and Mrs.
- 1 Hadley, Mr. Albert
- 2 Hale and guest, Honorable Marcia
- 2 Hall, Honorable James & Katie (dtr)
- 1 Harris, Ms. Estie
- 1 Harris, Ms. Skila
- 2 Heflin, Senator and Mrs. Howell
- 2 Hollings, Senator and Mrs. Ernest
- 1 Hoyer, Representative Steny
- 1 Hunger, Mr. Frank
- 1 Jackson, Rev. Jesse
- 2 late Kantor and Ms. Schulman, Hon Michael
- 2 Knight, Mr. Peter & Britton, Ms. Gail
- 1 Lindsey, Mr. Bruce
- 1 Lloyd, Rep Marilyn

- 2 Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Keith
- 2 Mathews, Senator and Mrs. Harlan
- 2 McLarty, Honorable and Mrs. Thomas
- 1 McReynolds, Hon Elaine A.
- 1 McWherter, Hon Ned
- 2 Min and guest, Ms. Nancy-Ann
- 1 Montgomery Rep. G.V. (Sonny)
- 2 Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Frank
- 1 Nelson, Ms. Jennie
- 1 Powell, Mrs. Jody (Nan)
- 1 Preston, Mrs. Frances
- 1 Quillen, Rep James (maybe aide)
- 1 Quigley, Ms. Lisa
- 2 Riley, Secretary and Mrs. Richard
- 2 Sabo, Representative and Mrs. Martin
- 2 Sasser, Senator and Mrs. Jim
- 2 Sharbell, Mr. Kelly & guest
- 1 Siskis, Representative Norman
- 1 Smith, Ms. Alicia
- 1 Stone, Mr. Harry
- 1 Strauss, David
- 2 Tanner, Representative and Mrs. John
- 2 Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E.
- 1 Walker, The Honorable Mike
- 1 Walling, Ms. Vickie
- 2 Whelan, Ms. Katie & Farmer, Mr. Bob

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARLA ROMASH
COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

RE: WASTE TECHNOLOGIES INC., INCINERATOR

BACKGROUND:

In Pittsburgh you may face protestors angry about a Waste Technologies, Inc. (WTI) hazardous waste incinerator in nearby East Liverpool, Ohio. At the heart of their protests is their strong belief that the Vice President (and the President, by association) failed to keep what they perceive as a promise to shut down the incinerator. Limited commercial operation of the incinerator began this week. Also this week, Greenpeace announced that on Tuesday they will start a bus trip from Seattle to Washington, D.C. ("The Rainbow Warrior on Land"), staging demonstrations along the way, urging you and the Vice President to stop WTI and support a national moratorium on new incinerators. The bus has solar panels and an engine fueled by vegetable oil. News accounts say the bus will arrive in mid-May.

The fight over this incinerator has been raging for more than 10 years. It is located on the banks of the Ohio River near a residential community and an elementary school. (In fact, soon after its site was approved, Ohio passed legislation that would have prohibited this siting.) Residents say it's not safe, the company says it is, and EPA and the state have granted permits that have frequently brought the issue into the courts.

While Greenpeace clearly is visible in the protests, the protestors themselves include real people -- mothers and grandparents and retirees who have been willing to chain themselves to the incinerator's fence and face arrest to make their point. Their fear is palpable. It's been difficult to tell exactly how the community divides on the issue. Most often, it's simply opposing camps hollering at each other. Proponents of the incinerator say it will create some 500 jobs in an area that needs them. Others say it will create less than 100 full time jobs.

VICE PRESIDENT'S ACTIONS:

As you know, at a stop in Weirton, WV, during the first bus trip, Vice President Gore promised local residents he would look into the incinerator. After an investigation by Gore staff, the Vice President in December (during the transition), joined with his Senate colleagues from West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania in asking for a GAO investigation. And, the VP said that "the new Clinton-Gore Administration would not issue the plant a test burn permit" until the GAO investigation was completed. The investigation is being done now.

However, on January 8, the Bush Administration's EPA granted the test burn permit, putting in motion a legal, regulatory process we are obliged to follow. The test burn was challenged in court but eventually, the courts ruled to allow the test burn and commercial operation to proceed. (Typically, commercial operation proceeds immediately after the test burn while the test burn results are analyzed. Problems discovered with the test burn prompted state and federal EPA officials to prevent WTI from burning liquid wastes in commercial operation.) See EPA memo for more on this and on why our options have been so limited. There is an expectation we can simply go in and shut down this incinerator. Under the law, we cannot act without cause.

FYI: Carol Browner had to recuse herself from this case because her husband's employer has taken sides in this case with the environmentalists. Richard Morganstern, Acting Administrator for Policy Planning and Evaluation (a Bush Administration holdover), is the EPA decision maker. In addition, there has been some reporting that the White House pressured the VP to pull back on this issue.

TALKING POINTS (If needed)

- o **THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S DECISION TO GRANT THE TEST BURN SET IN MOTION A REGULATORY PROCESS EPA IS REQUIRED BY LAW TO FOLLOW.** Once the Bush EPA granted the test burn, we were forced to allow the regulatory process required by law to proceed. It was a decision made by the Bush Administration that we were forced to confront.
- o **WE HAVE FULL FAITH AND CONFIDENCE IN OUR EPA TO RESPONSIBLY AND THOROUGHLY FULFILL ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THIS REGULATORY PROCESS.** EPA will thoroughly and responsibly protect the health and safety of area residents by continuing to do its job monitoring and regulating this plant as the law requires. Too many questions remain about the actions of earlier Administrations in the review and regulation of this incinerator. This EPA will be vigilant.
- o **VICE PRESIDENT GORE AND HIS COLLEAGUES RAISED LEGITIMATE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS INCINERATOR AND THE GAO IS INVESTIGATING.** Serious questions remain about this incinerator, particularly about the permitting process and full compliance with state and federal laws. The GAO is investigating and we look forward to their report. In the interim, however, the Bush Administration by granting the test burn permit, made the decision to allow this incinerator to go forward. ;

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4802

April 23, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

For more than 12 years I have had serious concerns about the construction and operation of the WTI hazardous waste incinerator in East Liverpool, Ohio -- a facility that sits directly across the Ohio River from the northern panhandle of West Virginia. Throughout this period, I have shared the concerns of thousands of West Virginians that this facility, on this particular site, could have a serious impact on public health and the environment. I have been, and I remain, deeply opposed to this facility.

Throughout the Reagan and Bush era, I tried to play a constructive role in the formal EPA review process on the WTI facility. I have done everything possible to foster understanding and communication between the federal agency and the community, the vast majority of whom oppose the facility. Unfortunately, I believe that miscommunication and a misguided process have allowed this project to come on line, without our concerns being fully addressed.

I was heartened to see you and Vice President Gore state your opposition to WTI during the campaign. Many of my constituents felt relieved that you seemed willing to take a fresh look at this situation. I was personally heartened when I joined Vice President Gore in requesting a study by the General Accounting Office of the plant's safety and how it obtained its permits. In fact, in a press release announcing this request, Vice President-elect Gore said that the incoming administration would seek to halt WTI's operations until this study was complete. This commitment to intervene seemed evidence of the new administration's concern.

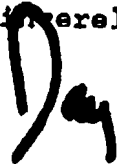
Most recently, EPA refused to halt an initial test burn for WTI, and further indicated that they will permit limited commercial operation of the facility. It is my understanding that the administration has been reluctant to overturn previous actions by the EPA which would allow this test burn and operation. This has my constituents in the northern

The Honorable Bill Clinton
April 23, 1993
Page Two

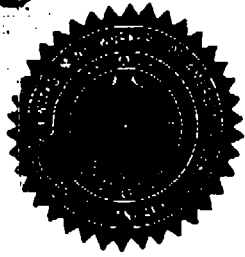
panhandle frustrated about the apparent change in direction between campaign commitments and current administration policy. I have enclosed articles from national and local publications with your and Vice President Gore's comments from the campaign about this situation. These citizens have asked me to arrange a meeting with administration officials to explain what they perceive to be a complete reversal on this important issue.

Mr. President, I understand how busy and focused you have been on the array of important problems facing our country. And I remain steadfast in my desire to help you implement change. However, these citizens feel betrayed and locked out of the process. I hope you will help me by arranging for the appropriate person(s) in the administration to sit down and listen to their concerns and outline a rationale for EPA's current policies.

Sincerely,



John D. Rockefeller IV



News from the United Mine Workers of America, AFL-CIO, CLC
UMWA

900 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Richard L. Trumka, President
Cecil E. Roberts, Vice President
Jerry D. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer

Greg Hawthorne, Director • Jim Grossfeld, Special Assistant, Communications Department • 202-842-7240 • FAX 202-842-7227

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Jim Grossfeld
(202) 842-7240

UMWA LAUNCHES STRATEGIC, SELECTIVE STRIKES

Coal Companies Targeted Because of Operators' Refusal to Bargain in Good Faith

WASHINGTON, MAY 10 -- The United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), protesting unfair labor practices, announced strategic, selective strikes beginning today at Ziegler Coal Holding Company, Arch Mineral Corporation and AMAX, Inc. The strikes were called after months of stalled negotiations and a 60-day contract extension during which the member companies represented by the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) repeatedly refused to bargain in good faith with the Union.

"The coal operators' refusal to bargain in good faith has left us no choice but to take this action," said UMWA President Richard Trumka.

"We are fighting for good jobs for the future," Trumka said. "We are simply asking that when the coal companies use profits generated by our increased productivity to open new mines, that UMWA members get a fair share of the new jobs they helped create through their hard work. Those jobs are essential to our families, our communities, to a strong and competitive coal industry and to America's economic well-being."

Thousands of coal miners face unemployment over the next ten years as the coal supply in mines where UMWA members work is exhausted. That supply is being depleted even more quickly because of increased productivity on the part of union miners.

"The coal operators have billions of tons of coal reserves sitting in the ground. We want to make sure our members -- the most productive miners in the world -- mine that coal," explained Trumka.

"But, the coal operators are playing a shell game. They're closing union mines and laying off UMWA members and then opening new mines and hiring non-union workers under different corporate names to try to hide real ownership and avoid their obligation to honor their agreements with the UMWA."

-- more --

2-2-2-2

Trumka said the creation of non-union subsidiaries by coal operators for the purpose of undercutting the contractual rights of workers is an unfair labor practice. The union is also charging other unfair labor practices including the refusal to provide the UMWA with information needed by the union to engage in contract negotiations. The information is needed, Trumka said, if the union is to negotiate job opportunity guarantees for its members.

"Coal exports are up and demand is up. It is the work of our members that has increased productivity, increased profits and helped the American coal industry compete in the global economy," Trumka said. "The members of the UMWA have earned the right to jobs they helped create, the right to quality health care and a secure retirement."

The coal industry is at a crossroads and labor/management relations are at a critical turning point. Trumka explained, "Our union has demonstrated its willingness to change, to help the industry improve, grow and compete and we are willing to help the industry become even more productive -- if the industry is willing to work with the union and respect our members."

"The coal operators are stuck in the short-sighted, autocratic management practices of the past," Trumka said. "In this new, more competitive world, it is more important than ever that we have enlightened labor/management relations based on mutual respect and an understanding that only by working together can we all win."

Trumka explained, "We didn't want a conflict, but the BCOA-represented companies have left us no choice. Our members support this strike. As always, we are disciplined and united in our resolve. We hope that this action will help bring the operators back to their senses and that our members will soon be back on the job. But we will use every legal means at our command to win justice for our members, their families and their communities."

"The action taken by the UMWA today is the first in a phased expansion that will continue until the BCOA-represented companies agree to provide our members with what they have earned -- jobs with a future," Trumka said .

The National Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement of 1988, which was negotiated between the UMWA and BCOA, covers more than 60,000 workers nationwide. Today's action does not affect companies affiliated with the Independent Bituminous Coal Bargaining Alliance (IBCBA). The Union's agreement with IBCBA has been extended through June 30, 1993.

CORPORATE PROFILES

AMAX, INC.

With 1991 operating profits of \$113 million, Amax, Inc. is the third largest U.S. coal producer. Based in New York, Amax is also the world's largest producer of molybdenum and third largest producer of aluminum. However, coal earnings represented 57% of total earnings for 1991 for Amax, Inc.

Amax Coal's major utility customers include Central Illinois Public Service, Public Service of Indiana, Southern Indiana Gas & Electric, Indianapolis Power & Light, Indiana-Michigan Electric, Hoosier Rural Electric Cooperative, Oklahoma Gas & Electric, and Ohio Edison. The chairman and CEO of Amax, Inc. is Mr. Allen Born. The president and CEO of Amax Energy, Inc. is Mr. Thomas McKeever. Douglas Ashby is president and CEO of Amax Coal.

ZIEGLER COAL HOLDING CO.

Ziegler is based in Fairview Heights, Ill. Considered one of the most profitable coal companies in the U.S., Ziegler had estimated profits of \$40 million on sales of \$440 million in 1991.

In 1992, Ziegler Coal Holding purchased Shell Mining Co. from Shell Oil to become the fourth largest coal company in America. Ziegler's major utility customers include Georgia Power, PSI Energy, Southern Indiana Gas & Electric, Tampa Electric, the Tennessee Valley Authority, Carolina Power and Light, Cajun Electric Power, Union Electric and Farmer's Electric Cooperative.

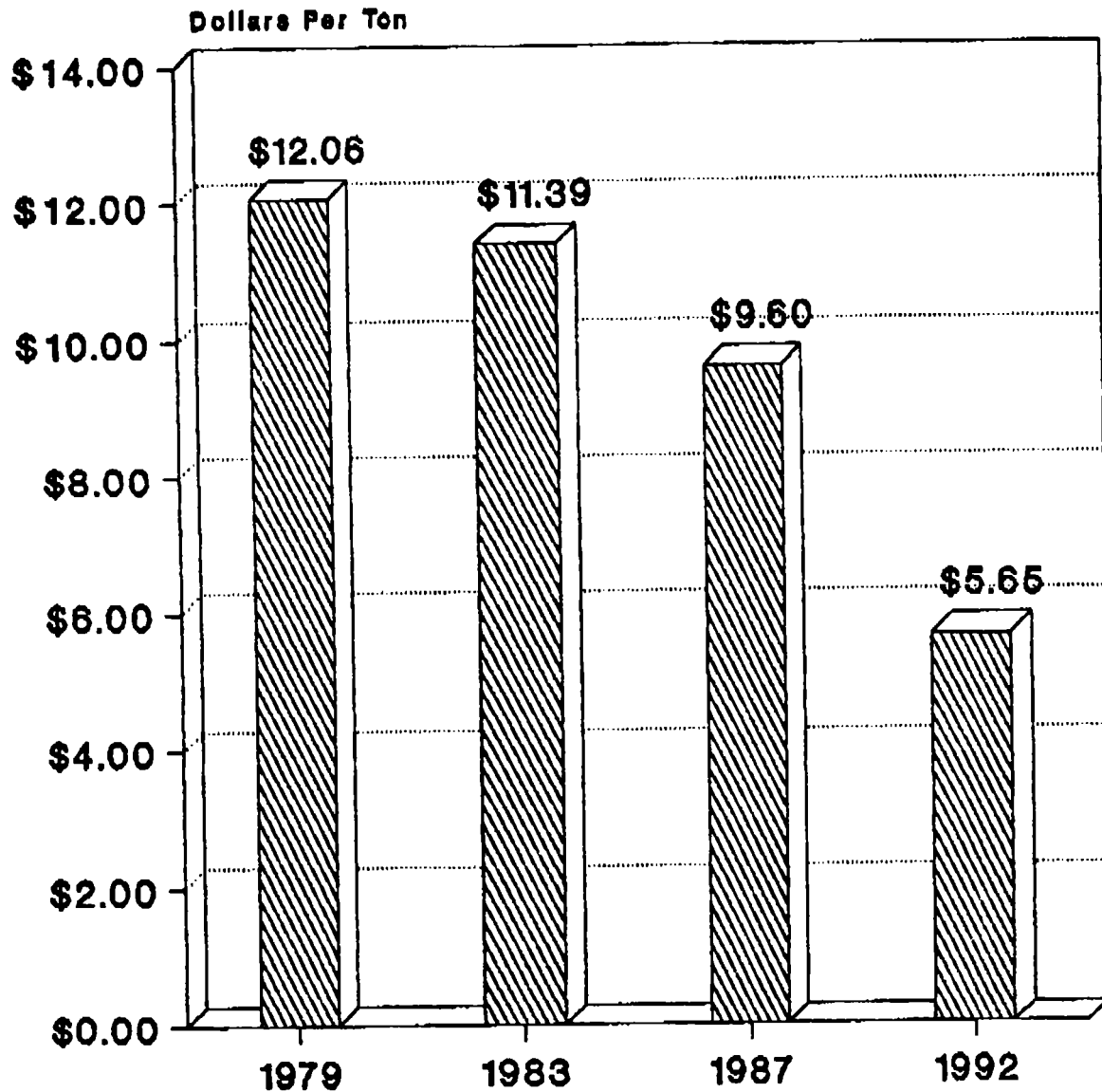
The chairman and CEO of Ziegler Coal Holding Co. is Michael Reilly. Ziegler's president and COO is Mr. Chand Vyas.

ARCH MINERAL CORP.

The St. Louis, Mo., based Arch Mineral Corp. is a 50/50 joint venture between Ashland Oil, Inc. and the Hunt brothers of Texas. Arch is the nation's tenth largest coal producer and earned gross profits of \$31 million on sales of \$582 million for the first three quarters of 1992. In 1991 Arch contributed 14.85% of Ashland Oil's \$64 million net income.

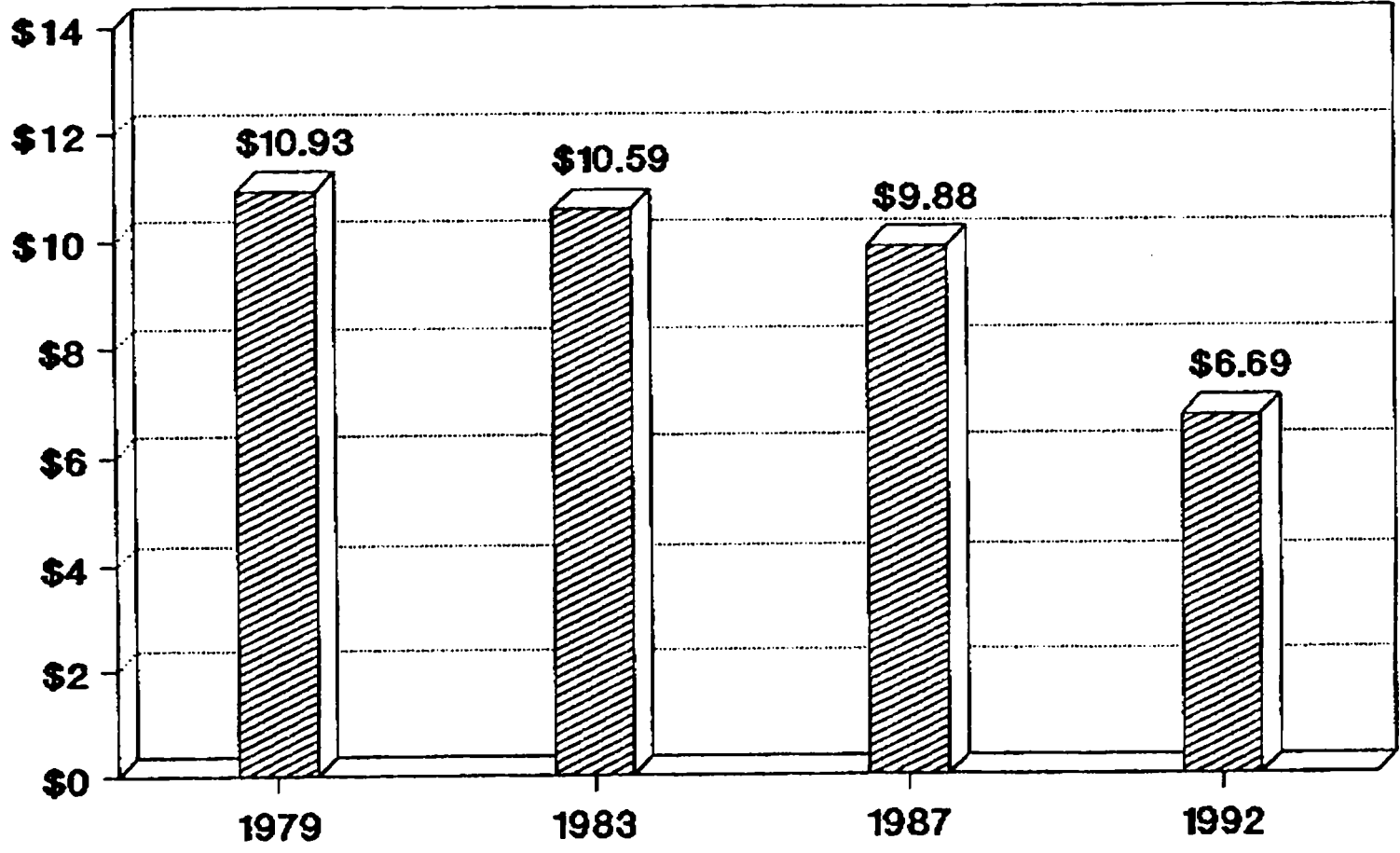
Arch Mineral's major utility customers include Baltimore Gas & Electric, Cardinal Operating Co., Cincinnati Gas & Electric, Dayton Power & Light, Detroit Edison, Georgia Power, East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Illinois Power and Iowa Public Service. The president and CEO of Arch Mineral is Mr. Stephen Leer. The chairman and CEO of Ashland Oil, Inc. is Mr. John Hall.

BCOA LABOR COSTS UNDERGROUND MINES 1979-1992



Note: Excludes all retiree health costs covered by Rockefeller legislation.

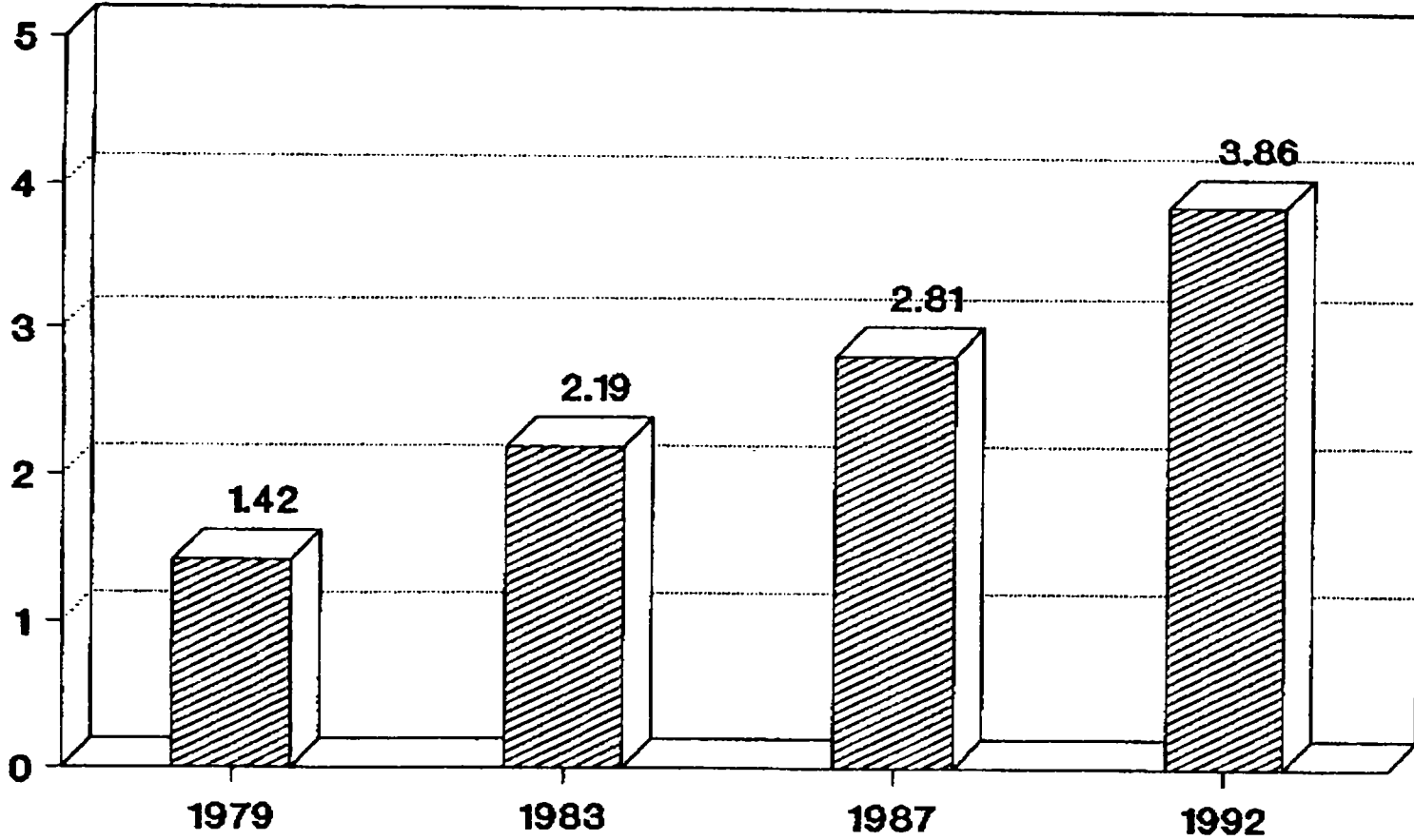
BCOA LABOR COSTS PER TON 1979-1992



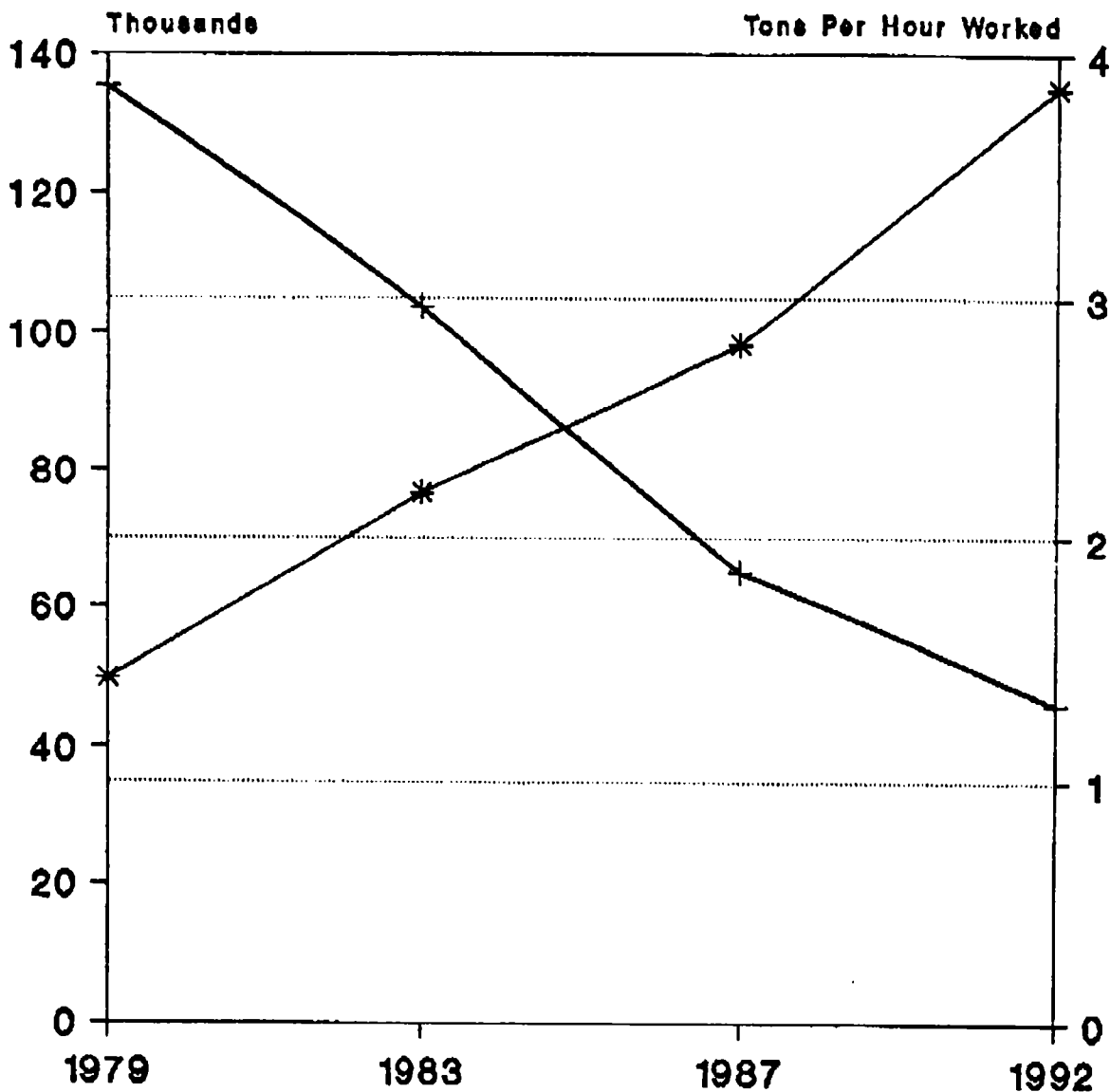
NOTE: 1992 excludes cost of retiree health care covered by statute.

BCOA PRODUCTIVITY 1979-1992

Tons Per Hour Worked



PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT 1979-1992



+ Active Miners * Labor Productivity